Web-based security cameras to enhance campus safety

By Shirlita Forrest
Assistant Editor

C

campus Information Technologies and Educational Services, and the Division of Public Safety are partners in a project to enhance safety on campus by establishing a Web-based security camera network.

The backbone of the system is a digital video management software system administered by CITES that allows Public Safety and departments to access video when needed to protect public safety.

“We are moving forward with departmental deployments while we design and build the overall service model,” said Thomas Kunka, coordinator of network and system operations at CITES. “We are being careful to design it in a way that is cost effective both now and in the future.”

Kunka, who is leading the project with police officer Tim Hetrick, declined to disclose the name of the software being used so as to protect the system against tampering.

University Housing and Campus Recreation have had camera systems in place for some time but are updating or exploring new ways to use their systems.

Campus units, which must pay for their own systems, are being encouraged to use network-based cameras compatible with the campus system when they install or update camera systems. Existing analog camera systems that are not network-based can be retrofitted with adapters that convert analog signals to digital signals.

Campus Recreations estimates that it will need more than 60 cameras for the Activities and Recreation Center (ARC) at a cost of more than $40,000, according to Greg Burdette, assistant director of Internet technology at Campus Recreation.

The Ice Arena, which has “more than two” cameras, and Campus Dining has “more than 30 cameras,” according to Burdette, has analog cameras hooked to digital recorders and will remain standalone systems until funding is available to upgrade them.

“When units come to us and express interest in installing or upgrading their security cameras, then Tim Hetrick, Brian Cockenham, who is assistant manager of CITES’ communications, installation and maintenance services group, and I tour the facilities to assess what’s going on and how we can help,” Kunka said. “Tim gives advice about where to place cameras for optimal effectiveness and what cameras should be used in which cases because there are a number of different types of cameras out there.

“Other folks advise as to whether a particular location is easy or difficult to get networking to,” Kunka said. “Housing, which has 13 cameras, is definitely going to be the largest deployment that we’ll have, but we’re also working with the College of Veterinary Medicine, the College of Engineering and other units.

University Housing installed cameras in its food-service and food-storage facilities and is considering placing cameras at entrances to the Ikenberry Commons dining facilities so that students could go online to see how busy the dining halls are, said James Quisenberry, senior assistant director of University Housing for technology services. “I think it’s a good thing for departments to cooperate on a project like this because it’s going to reduce our overall costs since we’re all purchasing similar equipment,” Quisenberry said. “And that means that Public Safety will be in a better place to utilize what we have.”

Cameras at the Ikenberry Commons dining and residence hall complexes – under construction near the intersection of First Street and Gregory Drive – enable people to watch the construction progress over the Web while helping protect the construction site.

The campus network cameras are not being monitored around the clock, although video is recorded and archived for 30 days.

“The departments that deploy these cameras do have the capability to see their own cameras’ video, and Public Safety has the ability to view it in real time or to view the recordings,” Kunka said.

A campus security camera policy, which was implemented this fall, allows the campus police to monitor and review security camera feeds as needed to support investigations and enhance public safety. Units also may assign staff members to review security-camera recordings for public-safety purposes with the approval of Barbara O’Connor, who is the UI police chief and director of public safety.

The campus policy prohibits camera installations in private areas such as resident rooms, private CAMERAS.

By Jan Dennis
Business & Law Editor

S

caling back mail delivery from six days a week to five may be the best bet to stem mounting U.S. Postal Service losses, but could still be a gamble, says a UI economist who has studied the agency’s persistent financial woes.

Seung-Hyun Hong says projected savings and safety

S

Savings and safety

A new campus distribution center will help reduce purchasing costs as well as traffic.

PAGE 6

On the Web

http://go.illinois.edu/security_cameras_police

(Campus security cameras policy)

The campus policy prohibits camera installations in private areas such as resident rooms, private areas such as resident rooms, private areas such as resident rooms.

By Jan Dennis
Business & Law Editor

S

caling back mail delivery from six days a week to five may be the best bet to stem mounting U.S. Postal Service losses, but could still be a gamble, says a UI economist who has studied the agency’s persistent financial woes.

Seung-Hyun Hong says projected savings and safety

S

Savings and safety

A new campus distribution center will help reduce purchasing costs as well as traffic.

PAGE 6

On the Web

http://go.illinois.edu/security_cameras_police

(Campus security cameras policy)
Nonagenarian researcher petitions FDA to ban trans fats

“I request to ban trans fats from the American diet.”

That begins a 3,000-word petition to the Food and Drug Administration, the work of a man who has lived a dogged, decades-old crusade to eradicate trans fats from food.

Fred Kummerow, a 94-year-old UI veterinary biosciences professor emeritus who still conducts research on the health effects of trans fats in the diet, filed the petition with the FDA earlier this year. The petition is now posted on the FDA Web site, and public comments are invited. (See box for link to petitioning the FDA and making a comment.)

“Everybody should read my petition because it will scare the hell out of them,” Kummerow said.

Trans fats contribute to the two main causes of heart disease: blood clots in the coronary arteries that can lead to sudden death from a heart attack, and atherosclerosis, the buildup of plaque in the arteries that impairs blood flow, he said. Trans fats are also known to increase low-density lipoproteins (LDLs) in the blood and to spur inflammation, both of which contribute to heart disease.

Trans fats displace the essential fatty acids linoleic acid (omega-6) and linolenic acid (omega-3), which are needed to build walls for the blood’s cholesterol particles. For a variety of reasons, Kummerow’s own research, published in the journal Atherosclerosis, found that trans fats also interfere with the function of a key enzyme essential to blood flow regulation.

An early study from Kummerow’s lab found that pregnant sows fed a diet that included trans fats passed significant quantities of the trans fats to their offspring during nursing. The piglets’ plasma levels of trans fats increased from 5 percent three days after birth to 15.3 percent at 6 weeks of age.

Kummerow believes the FDA’s requirement (begun in 2006) that trans fats be included on food labels is inadequate and misleading. Anything less than one-half gram of trans fats per serving can be listed as zero grams. This means that people are getting the mistaken impression that their food is trans fat-free, he said.

Although Kummerow began publishing on trans fats in 1957, his efforts against trans fats in food began in earnest in 1968, when he urged the American Heart Association to ask the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils to have its members decrease the amount of trans fatty acids in shortenings and margarines, replacing them with essential fatty acids.

“Even then, there was strong evidence that trans fatty acids increased plasma cholesterol levels,” Kummerow said.

The food oil industry reluctantly agreed to lower the trans fatty acid content and increase essential fatty acids in its products. That change coincided with a dramatic decline in coronary heart disease mortality after 1968. Kummerow believes the decline in the dietary intake of trans fats and the increase in linoleic acid could explain at least part of the reduction in mortality due to heart disease.

To reinforce his message, Kummerow keeps in his lab a sample of human arteries that are clogged with atherosclerotic plaque.

Another unfortunate characteristic of trans fats is that they cause cells to increase calcium in the blood, which builds up in and narrows the arteries, the main symptom of atherosclerosis.

“Atherosclerosis makes the arteries ‘look like old scrub boards,’” Kummerow said. “They look corrugated. This corrugation builds up to the point where it will stop blood flow.”

Kummerow’s petition was filed Aug. 7, 2009. The FDA has 180 days to respond.

“A recent report of the American Heart Association data, nearly 2,400 Americans die of heart disease each day,” Kummerow said. “This statistic shows the importance of a quick response.”

UI economist: Federal prison would ease state budget woes

A proposed federal prison in northwest Illinois would lock up a double dose of problems for the ill-fated Thomson prison, which will be closed as part of an ongoing 15.3 percent budget cut, according to the White House report.

“This is an example of ‘not in my back yard,’” he said. “Citizens may agree with the general policy of closing Guantanamo and moving inmates to U.S. soil, but they may not want to bear the costs of such policies on their home turf.”

Easter asks Wheeler to take added role

Interim Chancellor and Provost Robert Easter, in consultation with President B. Joseph White and Interim Provost Richard Wheeler, is asking the UI Board of Trustees to approve the appointment of Vice Provost Marty Nekrosius to serve as the acting vice chancellor for academic affairs – the chief academic officer on campus. Campus budget responsibilities will remain with Interim Provost Wheeler. Easter’s appointment is in effect until the leadership transition is completed.

On the Web

http://go.illinois.edu/FDA_petition

To view and comment on the petition www.regulations.gov

Enter Keyword or ID: “2009-P-0392” (petition docket number); click “Search.”

(Note: You may have to do this a few times to get a result. Once you get the results, scroll down the right-hand column and click on “Submit a Comment.” Enter your information in the left and write your comment in the box on the right.)

By Jan Dennis
Business & Law Editor

Business columnist J. Fred Giertz says money from selling the largely unused Thomson prison in northwest Illinois and the thousands of jobs that would follow would be a good tonic for Illinois’ struggling economy.

“A deal is being considered that will convert the Thomson prison into a U.S.-run facility that would house Guantanamo Bay detainees and other terrorism suspects that have been transferred from the ill-fated Guantanamo prison,” Giertz said.

“Although Kummerow began publishing on trans fats in 1957, his efforts against trans fats in food began in earnest in 1968, when he urged the American Heart Association to ask the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils to have its members decrease the amount of trans fatty acids in shortenings and margarines, replacing them with essential fatty acids.”

“Even then, there was strong evidence that trans fatty acids increased plasma cholesterol levels,” Kummerow said.

“Even then, there was strong evidence that trans fatty acids increased plasma cholesterol levels,” Kummerow said.

The food oil industry reluctantly agreed to lower the trans fatty acid content and increase essential fatty acids in its products. That change coincided with a dramatic decline in coronary heart disease mortality after 1968. Kummerow believes the decline in the dietary intake of trans fats and the increase in linoleic acid could explain at least part of the reduction in mortality due to heart disease.

To reinforce his message, Kummerow keeps in his lab a sample of human arteries that are clogged with atherosclerotic plaque.

Another unfortunate characteristic of trans fats is that they cause cells to increase calcium in the blood, which builds up in and narrows the arteries, the main symptom of atherosclerosis.

“Atherosclerosis makes the arteries ‘look like old scrub boards,’” Kummerow said. “They look corrugated. This corrugation builds up to the point where it will stop blood flow.”

Kummerow’s petition was filed Aug. 7, 2009. The FDA has 180 days to respond.

“A recent report of the American Heart Association data, nearly 2,400 Americans die of heart disease each day,” Kummerow said. “This statistic shows the importance of a quick response.”

Easter asks Wheeler to take added role

Interim Chancellor and Provost Robert Easter, in consultation with President B. Joseph White and Interim Provost Richard Wheeler, is asking the UI Board of Trustees to approve the appointment of Vice Provost Marty Nekrosius to serve as the acting vice chancellor for academic affairs – the chief academic officer on campus. Campus budget responsibilities will remain with Interim Provost Wheeler. Easter’s appointment is in effect until the leadership transition is completed.

Photo by L. Brian Stauffer

By Jan Dennis
Business & Law Editor

“A deal is being considered that will convert the Thomson prison into a U.S.-run facility that would house Guantanamo Bay detainees and other terrorism suspects that have been transferred from the ill-fated Guantanamo prison,” Giertz said.

“Although Kummerow began publishing on trans fats in 1957, his efforts against trans fats in food began in earnest in 1968, when he urged the American Heart Association to ask the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils to have its members decrease the amount of trans fatty acids in shortenings and margarines, replacing them with essential fatty acids.”

“Even then, there was strong evidence that trans fatty acids increased plasma cholesterol levels,” Kummerow said.

The food oil industry reluctantly agreed to lower the trans fatty acid content and increase essential fatty acids in its products. That change coincided with a dramatic decline in coronary heart disease mortality after 1968. Kummerow believes the decline in the dietary intake of trans fats and the increase in linoleic acid could explain at least part of the reduction in mortality due to heart disease.

To reinforce his message, Kummerow keeps in his lab a sample of human arteries that are clogged with atherosclerotic plaque.

Another unfortunate characteristic of trans fats is that they cause cells to increase calcium in the blood, which builds up in and narrows the arteries, the main symptom of atherosclerosis.

“Atherosclerosis makes the arteries ‘look like old scrub boards,’” Kummerow said. “They look corrugated. This corrugation builds up to the point where it will stop blood flow.”

Kummerow’s petition was filed Aug. 7, 2009. The FDA has 180 days to respond.

“A recent report of the American Heart Association data, nearly 2,400 Americans die of heart disease each day,” Kummerow said. “This statistic shows the importance of a quick response.”

Easter asks Wheeler to take added role

Interim Chancellor and Provost Robert Easter, in consultation with President B. Joseph White and Interim Provost Richard Wheeler, is asking the UI Board of Trustees to approve the appointment of Vice Provost Richar...
A Minute With ...™

Anthropologist Andrew Orta on evolving religious traditions

Editor’s note: The Vatican recently announced that it would allow Anglicans – including married priests – to enter the Catholic Church while preserving some, but not other, Anglican traditions. This outreach is presumably aimed at drawing conservative Anglicans – those unhappy with the American Episcopal Church’s ordination of women and homosexuals and the consecration of gay bishops – into the Catholic fold. UI anthropology professor Andrew Orta, who studies the dynamics between Catholic missionaries and the Ayurana people of Bolivia, believes that the current developments between Anglican and Catholic churches can be best understood as part of a long history of efforts to engage with other religious traditions. News Bureau Life Sciences editor Diana Yates interviewed Orta.

How does the current tug-of-war between Catholics and Anglicans resemble the centuries-old effort to convert non-Catholics to the Catholic faith?

I think there are two lessons here. The first is that while we often think about missionary work as involving an absolute rejection of other religious traditions (and we shouldn’t lose sight of that part), some missionaries also make efforts to understand and build bridges between traditions. In the region that I know best, Latin America, some of the earliest Catholic missions saw indigenous missions as a form of history in which there might be evidence of a previous evangelization. This squared with their understanding of the travels of the Apostles, and helped legitimate some indigenous practices as plausibly Christian. This is, of course, a very unequal exercise in understanding: I appreciate your tradition because I see it as an expression of my truths.

Second lesson concerns the competitive aspirations of the Catholic Church. The 20th century saw the church trying to re-engage in a rapidly modernizing world and compete with such perceived threats as Protestantism, Marxism and increasing secularization. The Second Vatican Council of the 1960s was probably the strongest institutional expression of this effort. This re-engagement required a balancing of flexibility and accommodation on one hand, and a sense of core orthodox principles on the other.

The opening toward elements of Anglican practice reflects this history of pragmatic missionary and inter-faith relations. But it may also reflect a new chapter in the geopolitics of the Catholic Church. After World War II and Vatican II, the church renewed its focus on the Third World. There was even speculation after the death of Pope John Paul II that the next pope would come from one of these regions. Perhaps this latest opening to the Anglican Church is a pragmatic effort to shore up the Anglo-European base of the church once again. Do you see such crises as central to the experience of converting others?

No, I don’t. The priests I worked with as part of my research in the region that I know, Latin America, were primarily concerned with the apostolate of the Third World, among the indigenous peoples there. In fact, the work of the missionaries also made efforts to understand and accommodate the indigenous faiths. The missionaries also make efforts to understand the indigenous faiths and to re-engage in a rapidly modernizing world.

Have you noticed any changes in the experience of converting others?

Yes, I have. The priests I worked with as part of my research in the region that I know, Latin America, were primarily concerned with the apostolate of the Third World, among the indigenous peoples there. In fact, the work of the missionaries also made efforts to understand and accommodate the indigenous faiths. The missionaries also make efforts to understand the indigenous faiths and to re-engage in a rapidly modernizing world.

What do you like most about your job?

Definitely the people. From my very first day on the job, everyone at GSLIS welcomed me with open arms. I work with a great group of people, including the faculty, staff, the dean, and the associate and assistant deans. The administrative staff is like an extended family to me. We all work well together and have fun while at work as well as outside of work. I feel very blessed to be a part of the GSLIS family.

What’s the most challenging aspect of your job?

Probably commencement. It’s the most challenging but also the most enjoyable part of my job. There’s so much to coordinate and communicate with the students and faculty as well as organizing the regalia, music, flowers and catering. But the energy on commencement day is just remarkable, so creating a memorable event for our students is very important to me. It’s challenging and rewarding at the same time.

What do you like to do off the job?

My family is very busy with extracurricular activities, so spending quiet time at home with them is something I enjoy the most but don’t seem to get the chance to do all that often. Our oldest daughter is on the swim team, so we’re at the YMCA a lot, as well as traveling to swim meets. Both of our daughters are in Girl Scouts, and I’m a Girl Scout leader. It sometimes takes a lot of your time but Girl Scouts is something that I really enjoy and believe in. I also love reading, gardening, scrapbooking and watching Illini and St. Louis Cardinals games.

Since neither my husband nor I grew up here, we also travel a lot to St. Louis and Jacksonville, Ill., to visit family. This past summer we took our first real trip, a one-way street? Does it always turn unequal-but-still-two-way process of interreligion that I see it as an expression of my truths.

re-engagement required a balancing of flexibility and accommodation on one hand, and a sense of core orthodox principles on the other.

The opening toward elements of Anglican practice reflects this history of pragmatic missionary and inter-faith relations. But it may also reflect a new chapter in the geopolitics of the Catholic Church. After World War II and Vatican II, the church renewed its focus on the Third World. There was even speculation after the death of Pope John Paul II that the next pope would come from one of these regions. Perhaps this latest opening to the Anglican Church is a pragmatic effort to shore up the Anglo-European base of the church once again. Do you see such crises as central to the experience of converting others?

Yes, I have. The priests I worked with as part of my research in the region that I know, Latin America, were primarily concerned with the apostolate of the Third World, among the indigenous peoples there. In fact, the work of the missionaries also made efforts to understand and accommodate the indigenous faiths. The missionaries also make efforts to understand the indigenous faiths and to re-engage in a rapidly modernizing world.

What do you like most about your job?

Definitely the people. From my very first day on the job, everyone at GSLIS welcomed me with open arms. I work with a great group of people, including the faculty, staff, the dean, and the associate and assistant deans. The administrative staff is like an extended family to me. We all work well together and have fun while at work as well as outside of work. I feel very blessed to be a part of the GSLIS family.

What’s the most challenging aspect of your job?

Probably commencement. It’s the most challenging but also the most enjoyable part of my job. There’s so much to coordinate and communicate with the students and faculty as well as organizing the regalia, music, flowers and catering. But the energy on commencement day is just remarkable, so creating a memorable event for our students is very important to me. It’s challenging and rewarding at the same time.

What do you like to do off the job?

My family is very busy with extracurricular activities, so spending quiet time at home with them is something I enjoy the most but don’t seem to get the chance to do all that often. Our oldest daughter is on the swim team, so we’re at the YMCA a lot, as well as traveling to swim meets. Both of our daughters are in Girl Scouts, and I’m a Girl Scout leader. It sometimes takes a lot of your time but Girl Scouts is something that I really enjoy and believe in. I also love reading, gardening, scrapbooking and watching Illini and St. Louis Cardinals games.

Since neither my husband nor I grew up here, we also travel a lot to St. Louis and Jacksonville, Ill., to visit family. This past summer we took our first real family vacation to Disney World for a week. We absolutely loved it, and would go back in a heartbeat.

You’ve lived in a couple of different places in the state. What attracted you to Champaign-Urbana?

Living here reminds me of living in St. Louis, only on a smaller scale. The university and park districts offer so much to do. It’s a wonderful community and my husband and I both feel it is a great place to raise our family.

– Interview by Phil Ciciora, News Editor

Christine Hopper, office support specialist for the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, has worked at the UI for a little more than two years. Hopper grew up in the South City area of St. Louis and attended Truman State University in Kirksville, Mo., where she earned a bachelor’s degree with a double major in psychology and business in 1994. After graduation, she went to work in the management program at J.C. Penney Co. She worked there for 13 years in six different stores, living in St. Louis, Decatur and Springfield before settling in Champaign in 2004. She joined the university in 2007.

Hopper recently began work on her master’s degree in higher education. Her husband, Bruce, works at Kraft Foods and coaches football at the High School of Saint Thomas More in Champaign. They have two daughters, Brianna and Kyle, ages 10 and 7.

What do you do on the job?

I’m the primary receptorist for GSLIS, which means I answer incoming phone calls, welcome visitors and direct students to the person who can answer whatever specific questions they may have. I’m also responsible for coordinating special events for the school, assisting with the distance learning on campus sessions, adding upcoming events to the GSLIS Web site calendar and overseeing our convocation ceremony and reception. It’s a really great place to work.

What’s your typical day like?

A typical day-in-the-life would involve a lot of answering the phone and greeting visitors. We just had some of our distance-learners on campus recently, so there’s a lot of logistical work to be done before they arrive. I work on reserving classrooms and computer labs here and throughout campus for their daylong sessions. I also arrange accommodations for their stay and catering for the special events we host. Some days are quiet, but the days leading up to special events can be quite busy.

What do you like most about your job?

Definitely the people. From my very first day on the job, everyone at GSLIS welcomed me with open arms. I work with a great group of people, including the faculty, staff, the dean, and the associate and assistant deans. The administrative staff is like an extended family to me. We all work well together and have fun while at work as well as outside of work. I feel very blessed to be a part of the GSLIS family.

A Minute With ...™ is provided by the UI News Bureau as a venue for Illinois faculty and researchers to share their stories with the Illinois community. It is part of the Illinois News Bureau’s “A Minute With ...™” series. More information is available at http://illinois.edu/goto/aminitewith.

A Minute With ...™ is provided by the UI News Bureau as a venue for Illinois faculty and researchers to share their stories with the Illinois community. It is part of the Illinois News Bureau’s “A Minute With ...™” series. More information is available at http://illinois.edu/goto/aminitewith.
U.S., other free-trade leaders, most vulnerable to backlash

By Craig Chamberlain

The United States has led the way for decades in promoting free trade and globalization, but contrary to common wisdom, it's now among the most vulnerable to a growing backlash against it, says UI professor Jude Hays.

The belief, especially among economists, has been that certain Western European countries supporting generous social insurance and welfare programs would experience the most pressure from globalization, and therefore the most popular opposition to it, said Hays, a professor of political science and a research fellow in the UI Cline Center for Democracy.

Instead, it's the U.S. and other Anglo-American democracies -- including Australia, Canada, Great Britain and New Zealand -- that are feeling the political heat, he said.

It's one reason the U.S. has played a diminishing role in promoting free trade, Hays said. And it may not change without a new arrangement between the U.S. government and its citizens, one that better protects those threatened by globalization.


For those who believe in the overall benefit of free trade, growing worldwide opposition to it is serious cause for concern, Hays said. Protectionism carries risks not only for the international economy but also for peace and stability, he said. "Relations between countries tend to go a lot better when there's a liberal, open, international economy."

Hays doesn't envision a return to the kind of protectionism that produced the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930 in the U.S., which many blame for deepening the Great Depression. "But I think the risks are greater today than at any other time since the end of World War II. I think there's the potential for some reversals. I think there's the potential that the WTO is going to become sort of marginalized in the governance of the international economy."

As for why the Anglo-American democracies have trended toward greater opposition to free trade, Hays points to an interplay between their political systems, where the majority rules, and their labor markets, which are open and decentralized.

The openness of the labor markets makes those markets more flexible, but also leaves workers who feel threatened by free trade more vulnerable, insecure, Hays said. At the same time, the average voter in these countries has more power to reject taxes that might provide a stronger safety net or retraining for free trade's losers, or might redistribute the overall gains from trade, he said.

"The idea is basically that the average Joe has a lot more political influence in majoritarian democracies ... and the average Joe doesn't want to pay high income taxes on wages and salary, and also doesn't want to pay typically a lot of taxes on consumption either."

In a globalized system, however, this leaves the U.S. and similar countries boxed in on sources of revenue, Hays said. With political restraints on wage and consumption taxes, the U.S., despite its business-friendly reputation, actually taxes capital and investment income at a higher rate relative to labor income than most countries in Western Europe, he said. "It's re-strained from taxing capital even more, however, because capital is free to move to wherever conditions are the most favorable, and so countries that tax it too highly are at a disadvantage."

By contrast, many Western European countries -- Austria and Sweden being among the best examples -- have political systems that require governing through coalitions, and "corporatist" institutions that centralize wage bargaining across sectors of the economy, Hays said.

The average voter has less power to tip the overall balance of power and therefore less power to oppose income and consumption taxes. He or she also feels more confident of the safety net provided by government programs and other institutions, and therefore less threatened by globalization, he said.

The burden of funding generous welfare programs and social insurance was supposed to be a weakness for these countries in the face of pressures resulting from globalization, Hays said. Instead, it may be the lack of such programs, combined with other factors, that most influences anti-globalization sentiment, he said.

"It's precisely those countries with the institutions that we thought might be most under pressure as the result of globalization that are able to maintain political support for openness, precisely because they have those institutions," Hays said. "And because the U.K. and the U.S. and some of the other Anglo-American democracies don't have them, they're the most vulnerable to a backlash."

Even if it benefits the larger economy, free trade produces clear winners and losers, Hays said, and political economists have argued that support for it rests on an implicit bargain between government and their citizens. That bargain, which one scholar has labeled "embodied liberalism," says that for governments to get support for free trade they must protect their citizens from the "vagaries of the global economy," Hays said.

"It's all about figuring out how you compensate the losers, and what sorts of programs you can put in place to build support for free trade among groups or populations that otherwise are going to be extremely sceptical of it," he said.

To regain that support, and reverse the trend toward protectionism and against free trade, the U.S. and similar countries will have to forge a new bargain of embedded liberalism, Hays said, even if limited resources require "extreme creativity" in the design of policies and programs. ◆
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.

**Rebecca K. Foote**

**Assistant professor of Spanish, Italian and Portuguese, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences**

**Education:** B.A. (Spanish), University of Houston; M.A. (Spanish language and literature), Rice University; Ph.D. (Spanish linguistics, specializing in second-language acquisition and teacher education), UI.

**Research Interests:** The effects of age and proficiency on the acquisition of Spanish.

“Dr. Foote’s expertise in the acquisition of Spanish as a second language will complement the work already being done in our unit; in Spanish linguistics and second language acquisition, in SLATE (second language acquisition and teacher education) and in linguistics,” said Diane Musumeci, a professor and head of the department of Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. “She also has superb teaching and service records. … Although she only just completed her Ph.D in 2007, she has already published in one of the top journals in applied linguistics and has presented her work at several major national and international conferences.”

**Why Illinois?** “I chose Illinois for two main reasons: one related to teaching and the other to research,” Foote said. “I graduated from Illinois with my Ph.D., so I know that the students here are excellent and are eager to learn, which makes them a pleasure to teach. In terms of research, Illinois is a great place to build one’s own research profile while being surrounded with scholars who are already distinguished in their fields.”

**Karrie A. Shogren**

**Assistant professor of special education, College of Education**

**Education:** B.S. (psychology), Ohio State University; M.A. (psychology), University of Dayton; Ph.D. (special education – leadership and systems change in low incidence disabilities), University of Kansas.

**Research Interests:** Shogren’s research focuses on self-determination of people with disabilities, particularly students and adults with intellectual or developmental disabilities. She also studies the use of technology to provide support for greater independence and social justice issues related to self-advocacy and self-determination in school, work and the community.

“Professor Shogren has been described as one of the most promising young scholars in the field of special education,” said Michaelene Ostrosky, a professor and head of the department of special education.

**Why Illinois?** “In terms of what brought me to Illinois, it was the quality of the UI and its colleges and departments,” Shogren said. “The department of special education is one of the top programs in the country, and throughout the College of Education and the university people are doing research that makes a difference in society. I was proud to have the opportunity to join such a stellar faculty.”
A 2004 study by the consulting firm Ac-

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

Recession over, but rebound will be slow, economist says

T

u

v

w

x

y

z

The recession may be over, but recov-

ery will come slowly for a still-fragile U.S. economy battered by the deepest downturn since the Great Depression, a UI economist says.

The Commerce Department reported Oct. 29 that the economy grew 3.5 percent in the third quarter, ending a streak of four straight losing quarters and marking the first increase since a short WebCat, the on-

line purchasing system, in 2008.

"This is good news, with a caveat," said UI economist Anne Villamil. "The numbers reflect the effects of a massive stimulus plan that is temporary, boosting the economy through increased government spending, 'Cash for Clunkers' and first-time home buyer credits, among other programs." Third-quarter growth was the strongest since just before the country tumbled into a deep recession in December 2007, and was slightly higher than the 3.3 percent growth rate that economists expected.

Yet to be answered, Villamil says, is how long it will take to restore employment to normal levels and put the economy back on solid ground. She says the job market took several quarters to rebound after the last two recessions, in 1991 and 2001. "One quarter of growth is a positive development, but we need sustained and robust growth to create the jobs that will lift the U.S. economy out of the 'Great Recession,'" she said.

Despite growth in the third-quarter, gov-

ernment officials warn that unemployment could continue to rise into next year. Econ-

omists say the jobsless rate – now at a 26-

year high of 9.8 percent – could go as high as 10.5 percent about the middle of 2010 before declining gradually.

Villamil agrees. "We are seeing a typical pattern at the end of a recession," she said. "The stock market moves first in anticipa-

tion of a recovery. Gross domestic product then begins to grow, but unemployment often continues to rise before it eventually falls and returns to a lower level – much lat-

er in the cycle. The U.S. economy will need to return to robust and sustained growth in order to create jobs. In fact, unemployment may increase slightly in the near term.

Villamil studies financial contracts and the impact of inflation on public finance. She is a co-editor of the Annals of Finance and an associate editor of Economic Tho-


Ad removed for online version

Initiative to save money and reduce campus traffic

By Shanta Forrest
Assistant editor

A 2004 study by the consulting firm Ac-


D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

The recession may be over, but recov-

ery will come slowly for a still-fragile U.S. economy battered by the deepest downturn since the Great Depression, a UI economist says.

The Commerce Department reported Oct. 29 that the economy grew 3.5 percent in the third quarter, ending a streak of four straight losing quarters and marking the first increase since a short WebCat, the on-

line purchasing system, in 2008.

"This is good news, with a caveat," said UI economist Anne Villamil. "The numbers reflect the effects of a massive stimulus plan that is temporary, boosting the economy through increased government spending, 'Cash for Clunkers' and first-time home buyer credits, among other programs." Third-quarter growth was the strongest since just before the country tumbled into a deep recession in December 2007, and was slightly higher than the 3.3 percent growth rate that economists expected.

Yet to be answered, Villamil says, is how long it will take to restore employment to normal levels and put the economy back on solid ground. She says the job market took several quarters to rebound after the last two recessions, in 1991 and 2001. "One quarter of growth is a positive development, but we need sustained and robust growth to create the jobs that will lift the U.S. economy out of the 'Great Recession,'" she said.

Despite growth in the third-quarter, gov-

ernment officials warn that unemployment could continue to rise into next year. Econ-

omists say the jobsless rate – now at a 26-

year high of 9.8 percent – could go as high as 10.5 percent about the middle of 2010 before declining gradually.

Villamil agrees. "We are seeing a typical pattern at the end of a recession," she said. "The stock market moves first in anticipa-

tion of a recovery. Gross domestic product then begins to grow, but unemployment often continues to rise before it eventually falls and returns to a lower level – much lat-

er in the cycle. The U.S. economy will need to return to robust and sustained growth in order to create jobs. In fact, unemployment may increase slightly in the near term.

Villamil studies financial contracts and the impact of inflation on public finance. She is a co-editor of the Annals of Finance and an associate editor of Economic Tho-


Ad removed for online version
UI carolers celebrating 50 years of spreading holiday cheer

By Melissa Mitchell
Art Editor

Most days of the year, Nicholas Temperley, a shy but devoted musicology scholar, is preoccupied with his research on the history of music in the Industrial Revolution. But during the holiday season, when the caroling tradition at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign takes off, Temperley becomes much more outgoing. He delights in sharing his passion for caroling with others, both on and off campus.

Temperley's caroling journey began in 1928, when he was a student at Cambridge University. His gold medal carol book, "The Oxford Carol Books," published in 1928, became a standard for caroling enthusiasts around the world. "It was not unusual for the family to have carolers come to our home," said Temperley's wife, Mary, a musician and musicologist.

Throughout his career, Temperley has written and performed carols for countless events, both on and off campus. He is known for his ability to engage his audience with his infectious energy and love for the music. "I often have to drag people away from the post-caroling festivities," he said.

But it was not until 1959, when Temperley founded the UI Carolers, that his caroling career truly took off. The group, now known as the Temperley Singers, has been spreading holiday cheer every year since then. "It's not unusual, he said, for hundreds of people to join in on the fun, singing favorite carols like "Oh, Holy Night" and "We Wish You a Merry Christmas.""

"The Temperley Singers have been a wonderful part of our campus community," said UI Chancellor Phoebe A. Steinmetz. "Their music is a source of joy and inspiration for all who hear it."

The Temperley Singers' repertoire includes a mix of traditional and contemporary carols, as well as original compositions. "They come in and sing these beautiful carols with such passion, it's amazing," said one listener.

"It's a very pleasant and warm atmosphere," said another. "They make the world feel a little bit brighter."
A presidental search committee to host public forums

The UI’s presidential search committee will host public forums on the university’s three campuses to give faculty, staff members, students and the public an opportunity to discuss qualities needed for the new president.

UI trustee and presidential search committee chair Pamela B. Strobel said the forums are intended to be “listening sessions.”

“The forum discussions will help the search committee develop a set of criteria in choosing a new president,” Strobel said. “We will then use the criteria to measure the qualifications of our potential candidates.”

The president is the chief executive officer of the UI system and reports to the UI Board of Trustees. The chancellor of the university’s three campuses report to the president.

Strobel will moderate the public forums, which also will be attended by other members of the search committee.

The Urbana campus forum will be 3-5 p.m. Dec. 3, in the Knight Auditorium at the Spurlock Museum. A forum was held in Chicago on Dec. 2. The Springfield forum will take place Dec. 8.

The presidential search committee, announced at the Nov. 12 board meeting, comprises three trustees, eight faculty members and three students from the three campuses, one representative from the alumni association, one from the UI Foundation, one administrative officer, one academic professional and one civil service representative.

While the search committee members represent all of the UI’s major constituencies, the board said in its charge that the committee members should not consider themselves as a representative of any single interest group. Rather, the members were charged to exercise their judgment as to the best interests of the university.

The search committee will identify and screen presidential candidates. The goal is to have a new president in place by July 1, 2010, or at the latest when the fall 2010 academic year begins.

The search committee’s first assignment is to develop a white paper outlining the nature of the university, the role of the president, challenges and expectations the next president may face, and personal qualifications necessary for the position. The Office of the Board of Trustees will create a presidential search Website, including the white paper, announcement and description, call for nominations, search committee members, news releases, annual reports, candidate forums and search- firm contact information.

The board’s key expectations of the successful candidate are leadership experience in leading and managing a large, complex academic organization; a commitment to academic excellence in teaching, research and service; the ability to communicate with the university’s external and internal constituencies; an understanding of the changing nature of higher education and its roles in local, state, regional and national economies; the ability to adapt to changing and challenging fiscal environments; and the experience to bring clarity and rationality to a complex administrative structure.

People who want to speak at the forum will be asked to sign in before the forum begins. Comments also may be sent to the search committee by e-mail: presidentssearch@uiuinois.edu.

Division of Management Information

PRESIDENTIAL SEARCH Urbana Public Forum
3-5 p.m. Dec. 3
Knight Auditorium, Spurlock Museum

Ad removed for online version
Flash Index improves for second straight month

The Illinois economy is still in a state of contraction, but the rate of decline has lessened for a second consecutive month, according to a monthly indicator of the state’s economic conditions.

The UI Flash Index improved to a reading of 91 in November, up from 90.7 in October and a full point higher than its reading in September. Though still well below 100, the dividing line between contraction and growth, the improving index is encouraging, said economist J. Fred Giertz, who compiles the Flash Index for the university’s Institute of Government and Public Affairs.

“The index reflects the ambiguous nature of economic conditions. The unemployment rate is improving, but growth remains slow,” Giertz said.

The Flash Index is computed using tax receipts from corporate income, personal income and retail sales. In real terms, all three components were down in October from the same month in 2008. The Flash Index is a weighted average of growth rates in Illinois corporate earnings, consumer spending and personal income tax receipts and sales tax receipts for the month adjusted for inflation before growth rates are calculated.

The growth rate for each component is then calculated for the 12-month period using data through Nov. 30, 2009.

Ad removed for online version
CALENDAR

Dec 3 - 17

Dec 3, 2009

Much of this information is drawn from the online Campus Calendars on the UI web site at http://illinois.edu/calendar. Other calendar entries should be sent 15 days before the desired publication date to insideillui@illinois.edu.

jobs at Illinois

To view job postings, apply for civil service or academic jobs at Illinois, or to update your application information: jobs.illinois.edu

InsideIllinois
CALENDAR. CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

More calendar of events

CQ

Dec. 3, 2009

CQ

Inside Illinois

Page 11

Ad removed for online version
Water droplets direct self-assembly process in thin films

By James E. Kloeppel

You can think of it as origami – very high-tech origami.

Researchers at the UI have developed a technique for fabricating three-dimensional, single-crystalline silicon structures from thin films by coupling photolithography and a self-folding process driven by capillary interactions.

The films, only a few microns thick, offer mechanical bendability that is not possible with thicker pieces of the same material.

“This is a completely different approach to making three-dimensional structures,” said Ralph G. Nuzzo, the G.L. Clark Professor of Chemistry at Illinois. “We are opening a new window into what can be done in self-assembly processes.”

Nuzzo is corresponding author of a paper accepted for publication in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. The paper was posted on the journal’s Early Edition Web site last week.

As a demonstration of the new capillary-driven, self-assembly process, Nuzzo and colleagues constructed spherical and cylindrical shaped silicon solar cells and evaluated their performance.

The researchers also developed a predictive model that takes into account the type of thin film to be used, the film’s mechanical properties and the desired structural shape.

“The model identifies the critical conditions for self-folding of different geometric shapes,” said mechanical science and engineering professor K. Jimmy Hsia. “Using the model, we can improve the folding process, select the best material to achieve certain goals, and predict how the structure will behave for a given material, thickness and shape.”

To fabricate their free-standing solar cells, the researchers began by using photolithography to define the desired geometric shape on a thin film of single-crystalline silicon, which was mounted on a thicker, insulated silicon wafer. Next, they removed the exposed silicon with etchant, undercut the remaining silicon foil with acid, and released the foil from the wafer. Then they placed a tiny drop of water at the center of the foil pattern.

As the water evaporated, capillary forces pulled the edges of the foil together, causing the foil to wrap around the water droplet. To retain the desired shape after the wafer had fully evaporated, the researchers placed a tiny piece of glass, coated with an adhesive, at the center of the foil pattern. The glass “froze” the three-dimensional structure in place, once it had reached the desired folded state.

“The resulting photovoltaic structures, not yet optimized for electrical performance, offer a promising approach for efficiently harvesting solar energy with thin films,” said Jennifer A. Lewis, the Thurnauer Professor of Materials Science and Engineering and director of the university’s Frederick Seitz Materials Research Laboratory.

Unlike conventional, flat solar cells, the curved, three-dimensional structures also serve as passive tracking optics by absorbing light from nearly all directions.

“We can look forward from this benchmark demonstration to photovoltaic structures made from thin films that behave as though they are optically dense, and much more efficient,” Lewis said.

The new self-assembly process can be applied to a variety of thin-film materials, not just silicon, the researchers noted in their paper.

With Nuzzo, Hsia and Lewis, co-authors of the paper are graduate students Xiaoying Guo and Huan Li, and postdoctoral researchers Bok Yeop Ahn and Eric B. Douss.

Hsia is associate dean of the Graduate College and is affiliated with the university’s Micro and Nanotechnology Laboratory.

Lewis is affiliated with the department of chemical and biomolecular engineering and the Micro and Nanotechnology Laboratory.

Nuzzo is affiliated with the Institute for Genomic Biology, the Micro and Nanotechnology Laboratory, the materials science and engineering department, and the Frederick Seitz Materials Research Laboratory.

The U.S. Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the Department of Energy and the National Science Foundation funded the work.

Ad removed for online version

Ad removed for online version