Alma Mater to be moved for off-site conservation efforts

By Christian Gelliany
News Bureau Intern

This summer, pedestrians near Wright and Green streets may notice that something is missing.

After commencement, the spot that’s been home to the 82-year-old Alma Mater sculpture since 1962 will be vacant and the campus icon may not return for nearly a year.

“We have stipulated that it be back on its base before May 4, 2013, because it’s a popular spot for graduation photos,” said Melvyn Skvarla, the campus historic preservation officer.

Since its dedication in 1929, the sculpture has gone decades without proper maintenance and is now literally deteriorating at the seams. Funded by the Office of the Chancellor, the UI’s Preservation Working Group had been seeking a private firm for the Alma Mater conservation project.

Conservation of Sculpture and Objects Studio Inc., of Forest Park, Ill., was recently approved to repair the sculpture for $59,962.

At the end of the semester, the firm will move the sculpture from its base to the company’s 13,000-square-foot facility. Staff conservators will examine the sculpture more closely and then develop and implement a conservation treatment plan.

The studio will decide how to disassemble and move the sculpture. Most likely, Skvarla said, the sculpture will be taken apart in two sections and lifted onto a flatbed truck with a crane. There has been no decision yet to put in place a temporary sculpture. For now, according to Skvarla, plans call for the base to be empty.

Unlike small sculptures that are cast in one piece, the Alma Mater sculpture was cast in at least 30 sections and then bolted together.

“Sculptor Lorado Taft intended for students to climb on the sculpture and celebrate it. Over the years, however, this has produced cracks in the arms, backs and necks of the three figures,” Skvarla said.

“She could actually be seriously damaged if someone were to climb on her at this point,” said Jennifer Hain Teper, a conservation librarian and chair of the Preservation Working Group.

“(The restoration) will strengthen the interior (of the sculpture) so it can stand another hundred years or more,” Skvarla said.

The sculpture’s last major repair was done in 1981 by Robert Youngman, a university sculpture professor. Youngman and his team strengthened the internal armatures, replaced the rusted steel bolts, sprayed the pieces with a rust inhibitor and caulked the statue’s joints.

According to Skvarla, some of these repairs may have caused internal damage.

“If you caulk everything, the water can’t get out,” Skvarla said.

“So therefore it’s rusting from the inside – oxidizing – and that creates problems.”

Large areas of the sculpture are exhibiting uneven surface corrosion.

The Alma Mater Group sculpture will be moved off campus after commencement to begin what could be a yearlong treatment plan to repair the effects of years of neglect.

Unofficial St. Patrick’s Day is March 2

It’s back. On Friday, March 2, many students and visitors will participate in an event known as Unofficial St. Patrick’s Day. The university does not support or condone this event. Steps are being taken to ensure safety and to minimize disruption to classes and campus operations.

The Champaign, Urbana and UI police departments, assisted by other local and state agencies, will patrol the campus district on March 2. Emergency medical personnel will be available to provide care.

In case of emergency, call METCAD at 911 (from campus phones, call 9-911). For non-emergencies, call 217-333-1216.

The Student Code, which addresses student responsibilities on campus, empowers instructors to ask disruptive students to leave class. Names of disruptive students should be reported to the Office for Student Conflict Resolution at 217-333-3680 or online.

If asking a disruptive student to leave class could escalate into a confrontation, you may seek assistance. From 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on March 2, teams of student affairs and academic affairs professionals will walk through and around buildings with classrooms and lecture halls where disruptions were experienced in the past. Team members, wearing university IDs, may be summoned to help. Teams will be prepared to document apparent code violations and to call university police, if necessary.

Be prepared: Units to develop business continuity plans

By Mike Helenenthal
Assistant Editor

A business continuity plan is like homeowner’s insurance – it’s wise to have it, but the hope is you’ll never have to use it.

Administrators are asking Urbana campus units to create business continuity plans that would be called upon in the event of a disabling disaster, joining efforts already under way for units at UIC and UIS.

“We’re talking about very small percentage occurrences,” said Jason Heimbaugh, a technical program coordinator at Administrative Information Technology Services charged with leading the implementation of all Urbana unit plans.

“But even though the risk is small, the impact could be devastating,” Heimbaugh said.

The plans would be vital to getting the university operational again should a tornado, earthquake or other disaster destroy any major campus system.

In Urbana, 365 academic units will be asked to create and manage business continuity plans through a state-of-the-art open-source software system. Offered by the Kuali Foundation, a nonprofit consortium of higher-education institutions, the easy-to-use system – called Illinois Ready – initially was developed at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

In the end, 365 plans will be developed for Urbana campus units.

On the trail: Jason Heinbeaugh, a technical program coordinator at Administrative Information Technology Services, is leading the charge to have all Urbana units adopt a business continuity plan by the end of the year. The comprehensive plans, which also will be submitted by units at UIC and UIS, would be used in the event a catastrophic disaster disrupted university operations.

Global warming? A UI expert reflects on the unusually mild winter much of the U.S. has experienced this year.

Tax-increment financing
A UI economist explains the debate on the impact of tax-increment financing on Chicago Public Schools.

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ON THE WEB
Student	Code: www.admin.illinois.edu/policy/code/
To report a disruptive student: http://go.illinois.edu/incidentreport

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GETTING THE UNIVERSITY OPERATIONAL AGAIN SHOULD A TORNADO, EARTHQUAKE OR OTHER DISASTER DESTROY ANY MAJOR CAMPUS SYSTEM.

IN THE END, 365 PLANS WILL BE DEVELOPED FOR URBANA CAMPUSS UNITS.
Switch to voice component of UC @ Illinois under way

This month, Campus Information Technologies and Educational Services began general activation of campus users on the voice component of the Unified Communications (UC) system. Campus Information Technologies (CITES) is planning several events for unit support staff members such as Telecom unit coordinators and IT professionals.

For a full listing of these open sessions and all UC-related events, check the UC calendar. ◆

ON THE WEB
- http://fast3.illinois.edu/
- http://illinois.edu/calendar/list/3852

UC voice transcriptions subject to FOIA request

One of the features of the voice component of the Unified Communications system is serving as intern as to transcribe voice-mail messages into text. The UC’s Lync telephone software takes each voicemail, from both on-campus and outside calls, and creates an email notification that includes a transcribed text version of the message. While that may come in handy for some employees, it also represents another medium that can be publicly accessed under Illinois law, officials noted.

Robin Kaler, associate chancellor for public affairs, recommends that people adhere to the same principle used in other publicly accessible mediums — using discretion.

“Should be aware that your comments could be made public,” she said. Under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act, “All records in the custody or possession of a public body are presumed to be open to inspection or copying. Any public body that asserts that a record is exempt from disclosure has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that it is exempt.”

Starting last year, all FOIA requests for the UI are processed by the Office for University Relations.

More information on university policy and the state’s Freedom of Information Act law are available online. ◆

ON THE WEB
http://www.foia.illinois.edu

Longtime officer named acting UI police chief

By Mike Helenath
News Editor

Jeff Christensen, the deputy chief of police and assistant director of public safety at the University of Illinois, has been appointed acting chief of police at the Urbana-Champaign campus.

Christensen is working with Heimbaugh to encourage units to create their plans. “It’s a tool that helps maintain core critical functions after an emergency or a catastrophe,” said UI Police Lt. Todd Short, who is working with Christensen to encourage units to create their plans. “If your building and people are gone, how are you going to continue to conduct your business?” Short said. “It’s going to get you to think about things you’ve never thought about.”

One reason, said Short, is because catastrophic occurrences happen so infrequently that planning for one doesn’t always take top priority.

“We’ve had this historical gap and we’ve taken steps to fill it,” he said. “Jason will be leading the charge and knocking on your door.”

Units are being asked to designate a contact person to gather information from the 500 questions in the Kuali system, which Heimbaugh compares to TurboTax tax-preparation software.

“It might appear overwhelming, but if you methodically answer every question in order and click ‘print’ at the end, you get a well-formed business-continuity plan,” he said.

He said the software developers worked with UI’s Campus Information Technologies and Educational Services experts to ensure local-site authentication and password continuity with the online Kuali system.

“It’s one less account and one less password,” Heimbaugh said. “It’s very easy to get access to the tool.”

Collected information will include departmental hierarchy, equipment, space, critical functions and a host of other relevant information. Each function is ranked by importance, with life-safety-related issues, for example, being the top priority.

“You have to determine, ‘What are your critical functions?’” Heimbaugh said. “This exercise will help you line up your priorities. These plans are never going to be completely finished because we’ll build on them every year.”

Training and lab time for the software will be made available for the lead people units. Christensen said he would conduct hands-on walk-throughs to ensure the system is operating correctly. He will be working with every contact this year to help build individual plans and to schedule training.

Short said once plans are complete, security officials will regularly test the system. Such a dress rehearsal could include a scenario where a major campus building has been destroyed. Annual testing will be conducted for core campus structures.

“The first time through (for testing), there are going to be a significant number of unknowns,” Heimbaugh said. “But once you go through this, you’ll say, ‘We really should have been doing this all along.’”

Copies of the unit plans will be kept at on- and off-site locations. Eventually, each unit’s plan could be encapsulated in an even more-comprehensive business continuity plan for the university as a whole to “aid in higher-level decision making during a disaster,” Heimbaugh said.◆
On the Job

Ken Smith

Assistant Editor

By Mike Holenthal

Smith is the title of a song from renowned jazz pianist and composer Duke Ellington. But it also could be the theme for Ken Smith, a press technician at the University of Illinois for 12 years.

Smith, a jazz aficionado and guitar player who became hooked on jazz as a child, has been a printer all of his adult life and has watched his profession change before his eyes.

“I’ve been printing for a long time,” he said from the pressroom inside the Document Services building. “I started out as a bindery person, but at my first job the owner couldn’t keep a binderyman.”

Smith, who had taken the job right out of high school because it involved working for a music publisher where the owner had a doctorate in choral music, decided to give it a try.

“I had no experience operating a press and I just kind of jumped into it,” he said.

“That’s how it started and it became a pretty good trade.”

He bounced around among pressman jobs before landing at the local Solo Cup plant, where he was asked to perform intricate printing jobs using complicated techniques.

After adapting once again to learn the techniques, Smith said, “It was about three years I said, ‘Hey, I’m pretty good at this.’”

He said he tried for years to get on at the UI, finally receiving his opportunity with the retirement of two pressmen in 2000.

He then by then, the digital revolution was affecting not only his trade, but the very way the university unit operated.

Before long, Printing Services was in position to become a major university service employee, email insideil@illinois.edu.

Pull of the press

Ken Smith, a 12-year UI employee who works at Document Services, has been a printer since the 1970s and a jazz music enthusiast for much longer. Smith was one of six pressmen at Printing Services when he started in 1990.

Because of industry changes and unit restructuring last year, he is the last to hold the press technician title in the newly configured Document Services unit.

He still reads about music at every opportunity, plays with a band occasionally and composes his own pieces when the inspiration strikes.

“I’ve been playing music since grade school,” he said. “It was all I could think about. I didn’t take much of anything seriously in high school. I was unfocused and got a little out of control. I really regret not going to college and doing something more with my music.”

He comes by the talent naturally. His father was a country-swing guitar player in Chicago in the 1940s and regularly played live accompaniment for radio commercials.

“There was always a guitar in our house,” he said. “I still would probably rather play music than anything else. I have tons of books on music, I’m always reading something.”

When he was younger, Smith was drawn to rock and blues, though popular jazz pianist and composer Dave Brubeck turned him onto jazz – a course he never reconsidered.

“I just write jazz tunes now,” he said, “though I’ve always wanted to write for traditional orchestra.”

He said printing has similarities to jazz, in that there’s lots of room for improvisation and artistic inspiration.

“Printing always has been a craft and an art to me,” he said. “With a letterpress, I can actually construct and make things. I’ve always had a love for the printed page and I’ve always been, for lack of a better word, bookish.”

On the Job features UI staff members. To nominate a civil service employee, email insideil@illinois.edu.

Illinois professor elected to National Academy of Engineering

By Liz Ahlberg

Physical Sciences Editor

Photonsics pioneer James J. Coleman has been elected to membership in the National Academy of Engineering. Coleman is the Intel Alumni Endowed Chair in Electrical and Computer Engineering and a professor of materials science and engineering at the UI. Coleman is among 66 new members and 10 foreign associates announced by the academy on Feb. 9. Election to the NAE is among the highest professional honors an engineer can garner. The 2,254 members and 206 foreign associates are an elite group distinguished by their outstanding contributions to the fields of technology and engineering.

Coleman was cited for his work in semiconductor lasers and photonic materials. His research focuses on materials for optoelectronics – devices that convert electricity into light or vice-versa, such as lasers, light sensors, solar cells and fiber optics. He helped develop metamorphic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD), a growth method widely used to make semiconductor devices. As the director of the Semiconductor Laser Laboratory at the UI, Coleman oversees research using MOCVD of III-V semiconductors to explore applications in lasers, quantum dots and other opti-cal structures.

“This is a significant recognition and prestigious honor for one of our distinguished faculty,” said Lesanee Adesida, the dean of the College of Engineering. “Dr. Coleman’s research has added considerable knowledge to the field of semiconductor lasers and photonic devices, and his many successful patents and contributions to the engineering literature remain a testament of those achievements. He is also an Illinois alumna, so we are doubly proud of his achievements.”

Coleman earned his bachelor’s, master’s and doctoral degrees in electrical engineering from the UI. He worked at Bell Laboratories, Rockwell International before joining the faculty in 1982. He has published more than 400 scholarly journal articles and holds seven patents. He is a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, the Optical Society of America, SPIE (the international society for optics and photonics), the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Physical Society.
Tennessee higher-education officials say a very simple formula has made their state’s 36-year-plus experiment in performance-based funding a success.

The ingredients of that formula include an incentive-based system, a budgeting reforming education funding, a community of educators willing to offer a layer of accountability to improve the system and equal sharing of communication between the two.

“We think it’s a good thing that has really changed the culture,” said Richard G. Rhoda, the executive director of the Tennessee Higher Education Commission. “Campuses are thinking differently than they did in the past, and it’s working.”

Rhoda said the Tennessee performance-based system, which began as a pilot program in the early 1970s, was first created as a way to encourage the state’s higher-education institutions to seek accreditation for a more standardized and better-quality system of training that was workable and acceptable or it won’t work.

“(The performance-based system) has had its critics, but for us, it’s something that’s matured over time,” he said. “The question has always been, ‘How do we do this in a meaningful, fair way?’”

Tennessee’s performance-based efforts have changed over time, but legislative reforms in just the last two years have increased the percentage of money set aside out of the total budget for performance from the traditional 1 to 2 percent level to about 5.5 percent of the overall higher-education budget.

Formerly, the state followed the traditional national funding model where “headcounts and warm bodies” were the major measurement of need and disbursement, Rhoda said.

“Now we’re more interested, not in fall enrollment, but graduation rates” and other predetermined “productive enrollment” measurements, he said. “It’s much more qualitative.”

Rhoda said the state has over the years developed a comprehensive formula that groups similar institutions together in an effort to differentiate mission and success in meeting the specified state goals of each. He said about 80 percent of funding is driven by more traditional “outcome” factors (based on graduation statistics), 5.5 percent is earmarked for spotlighted “performance” factors (such as low-income and minority student retention) and the rest distributed for fixed costs.

“We put a premium on some of those factors because we think it’s a good policy,” he said.

The formula, which has been “tweaked” as goals are re-evaluated, is regularly updated and model by states looking to adopt performance funding. In fact, components of the proposed Illinois system draw from Tennessee’s experience.

Rhoda said the state has phased the revision, which is a likelihood officials will push for larger performance percentages in the years to come.

“We’re still rethinking it a little bit,” he said.

He said there are concerns, considering Tennessee also is facing funding constraints, that the system could reward better-performing institutions at the expense of those struggling to meet the goals.

“We expect level funding in Tennessee as well, so the pie is probably going to remain the same size,” he said.

So, when it comes to performance funding, why has Tennessee been able to pull off what no other state seems to have been able to accomplish?

“Today is such a different environment; it’s kind of a scarcity mentality,” he said.

“There has to be a lot of buy-in and there has to be a lot of communication.”

He said the Tennessee Higher Education Commission has worked closely with legislators in creating a workable system, and Illinois officials are confident they can repeat the results of the Tennessee experiment.

George W. Reid, the executive director of the Illinois Board of Higher Education, said there has been an unprecedented level of communication between educators and legislators over the past two years as they attempt to create a performance-based system.

“There has been almost constant discussion involving legislators, the IBHE and all the colleges and universities,” he said. “This is being done with lots of input from everyone with a stake. We’re pretty much doing this hand-in-hand because it has to be workable and acceptable or it won’t work.”

The IBHE’s Finance Study Commission included representation of the state’s community colleges, four-year institutions and the Illinois House and Senate.

“We’ve been discussing this with everyone, with all of the stakeholders, and we’ve taken a lot into consideration,” Reid said.

“In every case we’ve had rather in-depth and very lively discussion. I’m sure there are folks who will be skeptical until they see how it all sorts out.”

Alan Phillips, IBHE budget and planning director, said he thinks performance funding will not only be implemented, but succeed.

“The hope is that colleges will be working more, on working to get the residents who depend upon it will evolve.”

Most important, if reforms like performance funding work, the Illinois economy and the residents who depend upon it will become better prepared to face the future.

“I think our educators and the Legislature realizes that our economy has to have an educated workforce to fulfill future jobs,” he said. “This (performance-based funding) broadens and clarifies and more succinctly focuses on key areas where we need to see improvement.”

Smith said his governor also is moving forward on other components outlined in the Illinois Public Agenda and other ways to improve higher-education management: the recent easing of state procurement policy provisions that have been praised by UI President Michael J. Hogan, the approval of several school-related capital projects on hold for years, and even the promise of three years of “levied” funding in a state with a 2012 fiscal year starting deficit of more than $12 billion.

She said there is much work left to be done.

“For the governor, education has been among his highest priorities,” she said. “He’s done his best to shield programs from cuts.”

Smith said institutions have an added stake in adopting performance measures because they will lead to better planning and budgeting practices that are more strategic.

“It will help them make operational decisions based on goals and outcomes,” she said. “I think it’s something that will evolve.”

ON THE WEB
HB1503:
http://www.illinois.gov/HB1503
Tennessee’s system:
Illinois Public Agenda for College and Career Success:
http://www.ibhe.state.il.us/masterPlanning.html

Model for performance funding shows promise of progress

By Mike Helenthal

Editor’s note: This is the second of a two-part story on performance-based funding, a new model in which students will likely be incorporated in the state of Illinois’ 2013 education budget. This week’s story focuses on Tennessee’s experience with performance-based funding. The second story will examine whether Illinois will be able to emulate it. The first story outlined the mechanics of performance funding and why it is being considered. The first story is available online: http://news.illinois.edu/ii/12/02/2002/performance_funding.html.
A look at the warm winter in the U.S.

A Minute With … Ul expert Eric Snodgrass

We've seen unusual weather before but this seems to be more drastic than previous seasons. What are the underlying contributors to such above-average temperatures?

This winter season has seen an interesting combination of weather events that have made forecasting quite challenging. The main story going into the winter was one of cold weather and lots of snow – just like last winter. This forecast was based on continuing La Nina conditions across the equatorial Pacific Ocean. A La Nina occurs when the sea surface temperatures are colder than average across the Pacific Ocean between the west coast of South America near Peru and Australia. Holding the La Nina helped push Chicago well over the Midwest for much of this winter. A La Nina should help us predict the movement, pressure and temperature of this air and the easiest way to use this index is to watch for it to shift between its positive and negative values. When the AO is positive, lower air pressure tends to dominate the Arctic weather and traps the cold air far north preventing it from intruding south where we live. When negative, higher air pressure forms and the cold air frequently slides southward over the Midwest. For much of this winter (November through late January), the AO has been in its positive phase. So despite La Nina’s best efforts to bring more snow to our area, the lack of cold air has turned this snow to rain. It has not been until just recently that the AO has turned negative and as a result we have had snow twice this week (of Feb. 5). Can we expect the upcoming seasons to hold such unusual weather as well?

That is very difficult to project. Currently, the La Nina is weakening and spring is approaching. Long-term weather forecasting (beyond 10 days) has very little skill and accuracy, and it is folly to put a lot of stake in long-term weather forecasts. It is important to note here that weather forecasting and climate projections are two entirely different methods of modeling the behavior of the atmosphere. Many will try to blame this winter weather on climate change or global warming and it is crucial to understand that weather and climate are not the same.

Climate is the average of weather. For example, last winter we had 41 inches of snow (in Champaign); this winter we might struggle to get to 14 inches. Average these years and it matches the climatological average for Champaign – a record that goes back to the late 1800s. Is climate changing due to anthropogenic causes? Yes, absolutely. Is this an example of climate change? No, this is simply a series of weather events. Since there has been so much rain and fog recently, can we expect to have a dry spring?

Great question! There is no possible way to use the rain and fog that we have seen recently to predict the weather of the coming spring. For some reason, people tend to think that one extreme leads to another when it comes to weather and I am not sure where that thinking has come from. Looking at the long-term forecasts from the Climate Prediction Center, March through May is forecast to have slightly above normal temperatures and normal precipitation amounts. It is important to know that giving a three-month forecast like this has little skill and accuracy. We are attempting to predict the highly variable nature of a chaotic system – the atmosphere – and forecasts like this need to be taken with a large grain of salt.

With extreme weather proliferating across the nation, do you foresee Illinois getting hit with something harder than just rising temperatures?

So, to say that I foresee Illinois getting hit with something harder than a warm winter is nearly impossible to project. Forecasting long-term weather events (not climate events) is simply something our science has not been able to do accurately yet. ♦

A Minute With …™ is provided by the UI News Bureau. To view archived interviews, go to illinois.edu/goto/aminitewith.
UI Library adds ProQuest resources

The UI Library has made a significant acquisition from ProQuest, a leading information service provider. This large-scale acquisition includes 46 electronic resources; one set of Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC) Records to enhance access to the library’s Gerritsen Collection of Aletta H. Jacobs, the greatest single source for the study of women’s, history; 40 microfilm titles of scarcely held Slavic and Central Asian works; and seven microfilm sets that focus on African-American, Native American, Latin American and Jewish studies.

Many of the microforms represent items rarely held outside of one or two institutions in the world. Several of the products acquired will not be accessible until their development is complete in 2013, however, all of the microfilm and most of the electronic resources (accessible through the library’s website) are available now.

The acquisition, the culmination of nearly two years of negotiations, was made possible through funding received from the library’s endowment accounts, the state-supported subject funds allocated for acquisitions, and the UI Library/IT fee, a mandatory fee paid by all students at Illinois. “Overall, this acquisition represents a 16 percent increase in the total number of databases that we provide to our users, sets a firmer foundation to transform how users access historic dissertations from Illinois, and provides opportunities for partner institutions in Illinois that were unavailable just a few months ago,” said Tom Teper, associate university librarian for collections and assistant dean of libraries.

New databases include resources supporting scholarship in African and African-American studies; British studies; film, fine arts and performing arts; foreign language resources; government and law resources; historical periodicals; historical resources; newspapers (such as the New-York Tribune, the Christian Science Monitor and The Boston Globe); ProQuest government information services products; and women’s studies.

“This purchase is a major investment in humanities scholarship at Illinois. Our students and scholars now have access to millions of pages of primary source documents,” said Mary Stuart, the head of the History, Philosophy and Newspaper Library. “The microfilm sets we acquired – such as the archives of the NAACP, U.S. diplomatic post records, and Russian provincial newspapers and Central Asian periodicals from the late 19th and early 20th centuries – will serve students and scholars engaged in highly specialized research.”

“Keyword searching unlocks this rich primary source material for a wide audience in ways that previously only a handful of dedicated full-time scholars could achieve. As the history librarian, I am very excited to see the ways in which digitization has revolutionized access to the historical record,” Stuart said.

In addition to acquiring resources locally, the negotiation provided an opportunity for the University Library to receive favorable terms to complete a digitization project initiated several years ago. The University Library began working with ProQuest to digitize ProQuest’s holdings of dissertations from the UI. By the end of this extended project, the University Library will have almost every dissertation from the mid-1950s to 1997 digitized and deposited into IDEALS, a digital repository for research and scholarship developed at Illinois.

The complete list of databases is online.

University acquires 10,000-plus streaming videos

Faculty and staff members and students at the UI now have 24/7 online access to 12 discipline-specific video collections, which together include more than 10,000 full-length streaming videos — all cross-searchable from a single interface.

The UI, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Northern Illinois University and UIC worked together to make a significant purchase of video content from Alexander Street Press, publisher of online collections for scholarly research, teaching and learning.

Topics for the online video collections include American history, classical music, counseling and therapy, dance, education, ethnography, filmmakers library, nursing education, opera, theater and world history. “The University Library had been fielding requests to acquire portions of this collection for some time, so we knew that there was a demand for some of the content,” said Tom Teper, associate university librarian for collections and assistant dean of libraries. “When the opportunity arose for us to work with our partner institutions on a cooperative acquisition, we jumped at the chance, knowing that such cooperation would benefit all four institutions through reduced prices and broader access.”

Users from within the university community can view and search transcripts alongside videos in this massive collection and create and share custom clips and playlists — all from a computer or even a mobile device, including iPhone, iPad and Android.

“Faculty members have indicated to me that they prefer the convenience of streaming video for classroom instruction, and that the content of these collections will be very useful for their students,” said Beth Sheehan, social work anthropology-sociology librarian. “The Counseling and Therapy in Video and Ethnographic Video Online collections have been on my acquisitions wish list for some time. In the short time since the purchase, I have already started using the collections to help faculty members find video clips for lesson plans. This is a great teaching and learning resource.”

“It is great to have multimedial services through the library,” said Julia Pollack, an instructional services graduate assistant at Illinois. “This is the most amazing resource the library has ever purchased access to.”

To assist patrons in utilizing these online collections, the University Library has created an Al-exander Street Press Video Portal research guide online.
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</table>

**TOTALS** 5,501 $1,347,699 96.26%

---

Once again, the UIUC community has demonstrated its unparalleled compassion and charitable spirit through the 2011 Campus Charitable Fund Drive. Despite the economic downturn and difficult financial times, the community came through with very nearly 1.4 million dollars in donations to hundreds of charitable agencies. During challenging times such as these, the added burden is shifted disproportionately to those in need, and the charitable giving from the community at-large is more critical then ever. Despite this fact, charitable giving tends to drop in hard economic periods - but not here at UIUC where this past year’s drive raised record amounts for the needy.

On behalf of all those who benefit from your giving, I would like to thank you for your generosity and kindness in making the UIUC Campus Charitable Fund Drive the single largest source of public employee charitable giving in the state of Illinois. I am particularly grateful to Vice President and Chancellor Phyllis Wise for her strong support. Special thanks to all the unit leaders and Drive volunteers whose tireless efforts and coordination kept the Drive on track.

With sincere appreciation,

Nick Glumac
Chair of the CCFD Advisory Board

---

## 2011 Campus Charitable Fund Drive

### AGENCY NAME DONOR COUNT TOTAL PERCENT OF GOAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY NAME</th>
<th>DONOR COUNT</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>PERCENT OF GOAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Cancer Society</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>$74,388</td>
<td>5.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America's Charities</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>$57,109</td>
<td>4.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black United Fund of Illinois</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>$14,346</td>
<td>1.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Health Charities of Illinois</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>$64,743</td>
<td>4.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Shares of Illinois</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>$101,485</td>
<td>7.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth Share of Illinois</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>$61,647</td>
<td>4.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Impact</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>$84,937</td>
<td>6.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Charities of America</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>$77,715</td>
<td>5.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Olympics</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>$16,448</td>
<td>1.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Negro College Fund</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>$19,667</td>
<td>1.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Way of Champaign County</td>
<td>1,680</td>
<td>$775,214</td>
<td>55.37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTALS** 5,501 $1,347,699 96.26%

---

### SECTION NAME SECTION TOTAL GIFTS GOAL GOAL%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTION NAME</th>
<th>SECTION  TOTAL GIFTS</th>
<th>GOAL  GOAL%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Information Technology Services (AITS)</td>
<td>AE $15,613</td>
<td>$18,287 85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumni Relations &amp; Records</td>
<td>AZ $6,645</td>
<td>$6,528 102%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Forces</td>
<td>LD $24</td>
<td>$250 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beckman Institute</td>
<td>LH $7,311</td>
<td>$9,131 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business &amp; Financial Services</td>
<td>AF $38,320</td>
<td>$41,635 92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Programs/Real Estate Services</td>
<td>AL $3,407</td>
<td>$2,767 123%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>NT $5,747</td>
<td>$9,272 62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Agricultural, Consumer &amp; Environ. Sciences</td>
<td>KL $73,850</td>
<td>$83,074 97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Applied Health Sciences</td>
<td>KY $17,858</td>
<td>$18,812 95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Business</td>
<td>KM $61,245</td>
<td>$64,153 95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Education</td>
<td>KN $57,013</td>
<td>$53,758 106%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Engineering-East</td>
<td>KP $67,099</td>
<td>$62,308 104%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Engineering-West</td>
<td>KQ $5,747</td>
<td>$9,272 62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Fine &amp; Applied Arts</td>
<td>KR $45,580</td>
<td>$52,879 86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Law</td>
<td>SU $30,714</td>
<td>$35,401 87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Liberal Arts &amp; Sciences</td>
<td>KV $250,348</td>
<td>$253,416 99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Media</td>
<td>KT $13,003</td>
<td>$16,349 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Veterinary Medicine</td>
<td>LC $21,053</td>
<td>$26,087 91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division of General Studies</td>
<td>KW $969</td>
<td>$1,053 92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division of Intercollegiate Athletics</td>
<td>NU $26,873</td>
<td>$21,778 123%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Offices</td>
<td>AA $10,455</td>
<td>$15,617 67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities &amp; Services</td>
<td>NN $43,632</td>
<td>$61,956 70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate College</td>
<td>KS $6,048</td>
<td>$5,457 111%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Informatics Institute</td>
<td>LM $120</td>
<td>$900 13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Aviation</td>
<td>LE $20</td>
<td>$3,841 53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Programs &amp; Studies</td>
<td>LQ $3,701</td>
<td>$4,645 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor &amp; Industrial Relations, School of Engineering</td>
<td>LG $3,207</td>
<td>$5,997 53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library &amp; Information Science, School of Medicine at UIUC</td>
<td>LP $25,618</td>
<td>$23,001 111%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine at UIUC</td>
<td>LB $15,275</td>
<td>$25,323 60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing</td>
<td>FW $204</td>
<td>$442 46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Continuing Education</td>
<td>LN $1,548</td>
<td>$2,865 54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Public Engagement</td>
<td>NM $6,884</td>
<td>$9,320 74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Chancellor</td>
<td>NA $18,915</td>
<td>$20,349 93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provost &amp; Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs</td>
<td>NB $47,457</td>
<td>$51,630 92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Affairs</td>
<td>NH $2,750</td>
<td>$3,001 92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety</td>
<td>LF $1,348</td>
<td>$2,574 52%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Work, School of</td>
<td>LL $11,653</td>
<td>$11,312 103%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UA Employee Relations and HR</td>
<td>AG $1,534</td>
<td>$1,894 81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UIF (Foundation)</td>
<td>AM $19,512</td>
<td>$21,575 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Audits</td>
<td>AD $1,495</td>
<td>$2,206 68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Library</td>
<td>LR $30,650</td>
<td>$33,966 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Office of Planning &amp; Budget</td>
<td>AC $1,325</td>
<td>$1,057 125%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Planning &amp; Public Affairs, UIC College of Engineering</td>
<td>GP $3,701</td>
<td>$3,001 111%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice Chancellor for Institutional Advancement</td>
<td>NS $6,711</td>
<td>$5,475 123%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice Chancellor for Research</td>
<td>NE $74,901</td>
<td>$86,469 87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs</td>
<td>NJ $85,640</td>
<td>$98,952 87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP for Academic Affairs</td>
<td>NH $28,254</td>
<td>$27,436 116%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP for Research</td>
<td>AJ $12,493</td>
<td>$9,991 125%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP/Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>AP $4</td>
<td>$87 28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Retirees and Others** $60,090

**TOTALS** $1,347,699 $1,400,000 96%
Exercise triggers stem cells in muscle

By Liz Ahlberg

U

I researchers have determined that an adult stem cell present in muscle is responsive to exercise, a discovery that may provide a link between exercise and muscle health. The findings could lead to new therapeutic techniques using these cells to rehabilitate injured muscle and prevent or restore muscle loss with age.

Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) in skeletal muscle have been known to be important for muscle repair in response to non-physiological injury, predominantly in response to chemical injections that significantly damage muscle and induce inflammation. The researchers, led by kinesiology and community health professor Marni Boppard, investigated whether MSCs also responded to strain during exercise, and if so, how.

"Since exercise can induce some injury as part of the remodeling process following mechanical strain, we wondered if MSC accumulation was a natural response to exercise and whether these cells contributed to the beneficial regeneration and growth process that occurs post-exercise," said Boppard, who also is affiliated with the Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology at the UI.

The researchers found that MSCs in muscle are very responsive to mechanical strain. They witnessed MSC accumulation in muscle of mice after vigorous exercise. Then, they determined that although MSCs don’t directly contribute to building new muscle fibers, they release growth factors that spur other cells in muscle to fuse and generate new muscle, providing the cellular basis for enhanced muscle health following exercise.

A key element to the Illinois team’s method was in exercising the mice before isolating the cells to trigger secretion of beneficial growth factors. Then, they dyed the cells with a fluorescent marker and injected them into other mice to see how MSCs coordinated with other muscle-building cells.

In addition to examining the cells in vivo, the researchers studied the cells’ response to strain on different substrates. They found that MSC response is very sensitive to the mechanical environment, indicating that conditions of muscle strain affect the cells’ activity.

"These findings are important because we’ve identified an adult stem cell in muscle that may provide the basis for muscle health with exercise and enhanced muscle healing with rehabilitation/movement therapy," Boppard said. "The fact that MSCs in muscle have the potential to release high concentrations of growth factor into the circulatory system during exercise also makes us wonder if they provide a critical link between enhanced whole-body health and participation in routine physical activity."

Next, the group hopes to determine whether these cells contribute to the decline in muscle mass over a person’s lifetime. Preliminary data suggest MSCs become deficient in muscle with age. The team hopes to develop a combinatorial therapy that utilizes molecular and stem-cell-based strategies to prevent age-related muscle loss.

Brain activity differs when one plays against others

By Diana Veto

R

esearchers have found a way to study how our brains assess the behavior — and likely future actions — of others during competitive social interactions. Their study, described in a paper in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, is the first to use a computational approach to tease out differing patterns of brain activity during these interactions, the researchers report.

"When players compete against each other in a game, they try to make a mental model of the other person’s intentions, what they’re going to do and how they’re going to play, so they can play strategically against them," said UI postdoctoral researcher Kyle Mathewson, who conducted the study as a doctoral student in the Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology with graduate student Lusha Zhu and economics professor and Beckman affiliate Ming Hsu, who now is at the University of California at Berkeley. "We were interested in how this process happens in the brain."

Previous studies have tended to consider only how one learns from the consequences of one’s own actions, called reinforcement learning, Mathewson said. These studies have found heightened activity in the basal ganglia, a set of brain structures known to be involved in the control of muscle movements and learning. Many of these structures signal via the neurotransmitter dopamine.

By activity in the ventral striatum, which is responsive to exercise, a disruption of the basal ganglia, a set of brain structures known to be involved in the control of muscle movements and learning. Many of these structures signal via the neurotransmitter dopamine. The researchers determined that an increase in this activity is responsive to exercise, a disruption of the basal ganglia, a set of brain structures known to be involved in the control of muscle movements and learning. Many of these structures signal via the neurotransmitter dopamine.

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Exercise benefit. Mesenchymal stem cells (green) accumulate in skeletal muscle following exercise and release growth factors to spur regeneration.

"Although exercise is the best strategy for preserving muscle as we age, some individuals are just not able to effectively engage in physical activity," Boppard said. "Disabilities can limit opportunities for muscle growth. We’re working hard to understand how we can best utilize these cells effectively to preserve muscle mass in the face of atrophy."

The team published its findings in the journal PLoS One. The Illinois Regenerative Medicine Institute, the Ellison Medical Foundation and the Mary Jane Neer Foundation supported this work. 

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"That’s been pretty well studied and it’s been figured out that dopamine seems to carry the signal for learning about the outcome of our own actions," Mathewson said. "But how we learn from the actions of other people wasn’t very well characterized."

Researchers call this type of learning “belief learning.”

To better understand how the brain processes information in a competitive setting, the researchers used functional magnetic resonance imaging to track activity in the brains of participants while they played a competitive game, called a Patent Race, against other players. The goal of the game was to invest more than one’s opponent in each round to win a prize (a patent worth considerably more than the amount wagered), while minimizing one’s own losses (the amount wagered in each trial was lost). The IMRI tracked activity at the moment the player learned the outcome of the trial and how much his or her opponent had wagered.

"Both types of learning were tracked in the rostral anterior cingulate, a structure deep in the front of the brain. This region is known to be involved in error processing, regret and “learning with a more social and emotional flavor,” Mathewson said.

The findings offer new insight into the workings of the brain as it is engaged in strategic thinking, Hsu said, and may aid the understanding of neuropsychiatric illnesses that undermine those processes.

"There are a number of mental disorders that affect the brain circuits implicated in our study," Hsu said. "These include schizophrinias, depression and Parkinson’s disease. They all affect these dopaminergic regions in the frontal and striatal brain areas. So to the degree that we can better understand these ubiquitous social functions in strategic settings, it may help us understand how to characterize and, eventually, treat the social deficits that are symptoms of these diseases."

The Beckman Institute and the department of economics at Illinois supported this research. 

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The Alma Mater Group

The "Alma Mater Group," sculpture, designed by UI alumnus Lorado Taft, is made up of four bronze pieces mounted on a bronze plate. At the center is "Alma, a woman standing with outstretched arms welcoming her children, and behind her is her throne. To her right is "Labor," a muscular young male iron worker. To her left is "Learning," a young woman based on the Greek goddess Athena Lemnia.

Originally the statue was placed south of Foellinger Auditorium; it was relocated to the corner of Green and Wright streets in 1962.

As part of the contract, the conservator will present three lectures reporting on the status of the project. The first will be about the sculpture’s condition and proposed treatment plan. Midway into the conservation project, a second lecture will discuss what has been done to date. After the project is complete, the final lecture will reveal the final steps of the process and a proposed maintenance plan.

“In addition,” Teper said, “there are a lot of students on campus in the art program and library science program who are interested in the profession of conservation. We’re hoping to use this as a learning experience for these students as well.”

While some may miss the statue’s green streaks (if it is decided to restore the sculpture to its original color) and long for the nostalgia of her caulked joints, Skvarla said that people will learn to embrace the change in the statue’s renovated appearance.

“It’s just like when they cleaned the buildings at the Louvre,” Skvarla said. “They were a dirty black limestone and when they cleaned them and they were white, people were first startled but eventually they liked it.

“And so (with the Alma Mater), you get used to seeing it one way, but that’s not really the authentic way it was when it was at its high point.”


Robert G. Brown, 85, died Feb. 9 at C-U Regional Rehab Center, Savoy. Brown worked at the UI as a building service worker.

Carol Severins, 63, died Feb. 9 at Carle Foundation Hospital, Urbana. Severins worked in the UI English department for 30 years, retiring in 1999. Memorials: County Health Nursing Home, 2304 County Road 3000 North, Gifford, IL 61847.
2011 CAMPUS CHARITABLE FUND DRIVE

Some members of the campus community who contributed to the success of last year’s drive are listed here. Those who contributed $1,867 or more are designated as Campus Charitable Fund Drive Founders, honoring the year of the University’s founding; those who contributed $1,000 or more are designated as Leaders; and those who contributed at least $500 are Pacesetters. Dollar-a-Day Givers are those who contribute at least $365. This list was compiled from payroll and fund-drive records at the end of the 2011 Campus Charitable Fund Drive. We apologize if any names were inadvertently omitted.

Founders

Advisors, Ianmutti
Adov, Sammy V
Advo, Vikram
Amster, Carl & Nadja
Andrade, Michael
Ballington, Renee
Beard, Daniel
Beeker, Robert & Anne
Bell, George J
Bell, James
Bennett, May
Bhull, Michael
Bigelow, Gerald & Lois
Bowen, Ann & Willard
Bowers, Clifton E
Campbell, H
Carpenter, Barry E
Chen, Xiao Chi
Clark, Roger G & Gaye
Collins, Katharine
Corsey, Thomas & Margaret
Cross, John
Cunningham, Clark
Dudley, Carol & Peter
Dix, William
Drozd, Robert & Diana
Dufour, Howard
Durta, Dushan
Drye, Michael A
Edmonds, Melissa
Eppolito, Daniel & Mary
Forsythe, David Alexander
Freyfogle, Eric & Jane

Kahn, Charles M
Kaufman, Troy D
Kaufman, Paul
Kelley, Sara & Keith
Kibb, Douglas & Josephine
Kilbride, Diane A
Kirnosoff, Daniel B
Kolko-Carrington, R.
Kurt, Wynese
Kusm, Shala & Philip
Laflin, Wayne & Lorenda
Landis, Martha
Lanser, Read W
Lawrence, David
Legger, Anthony J
Lehto, Raymond & Jane
Loomis, John & Jennifer
Losi, Michael & Cindy
Luther, Miled
Lyh, Michael William
McCaffrey, Mc
McGregor, Janet
McKee, Robert
McMahon, William & Carolyn
Mertin, Anna
Montana, John A. (Jack)
Morse, David & Nancy
Mueske, Diane
Nelson, Thomas & Kathy
Nichols, Eric & Jennifer
Olson, Bonnie Ponto De
O'Briain, Tom & Diane
Pate, Robert David
Patr, Paul
Peters, Margaret
Pinckney, George
Powers, Richard & Steve
Powers, Richard
Powers, Richard
Regus, William
Rich, Robert & Laura
Risner, Marilyn W
Rosenblatt, Jennifer
Robinson, Arthur
Romano, C. Rosone
Ror, Michael
Roth, Richard
Rom, Maria
Sandoval, Marcia
Sandino, Mercedes
Santil, Julia
Shay, Robert & Sue
Smith, Linda
Sneeky, Verne & Jeanne
Santin, Sri
Sprecher, Car & Elaine
Stauff, Sal & Kati
Swanson, Earl & Becky
Thomas, Michael
Tressey, Walter & Joan
Ummore, John
Watkins, Richard

Watt, Emily & Robert
Waters, Bruce & Megan
White, Joe & Mary
Whisney, Herbert
Wilson, Barbara
Winter, Nelsen, Alex F
Zadk, Jenny Drinkwater
Zahorski, Charles & Barbara
Zamudio, Steve & Susan

Ahlf, Brenda
Allen, Barbara
Alexander, Stephen & J. Ralph
Anderson, Al
Andres, Marie
Andschuld, Michael J
Annen-Kaizinger, Mary Armstrong
Armstrong, Diana
Anderson, Walter & Charlotte
Banks, Maureen
Barron, Laura
Baras, Dale
Bauer, Paul & Felice
Buck, Marich
Buzan, Craig & Donna
Burns, Robert P
Buczek, David
Bulka, Craig M
Burke, Christopher A
Buref, Joseph
Butler, Mary
Block, Don & Gay
Boll, Mark
Bond, Jesse
Budrow, Steven B
Burow, Ellen
Burson, William
Burek, Jeannie D'Alpa
Buro, Jeffrey
Browne, Kristen
Butkiewicz, Donald & Joan
Camar, Martin
Carrasco, Grady, Deborah
Clark, Je
Children, Barbara S
Clark, Ronnie E
Clark-Price, Stuart
Clammy, Tony
Cleary, Ely
Coff, John
Colbeck, John
d
Cook, Richard A C
Croon, Leanne
Cromer, Daniel
Csapos, George
Dug, Donald
de Jong, Marilyn
Debrock, Cynthia S
Debrock, Lawrence
Devos, Mike & Christine
Diamond, Harold & Nancy
Dietz, Steven
Dillen, Amy
Drackler, James
Dreier, Robert & Cheryl
Engel, Rhoda R
Evans, Charles
Evans, Robert & Mary
Fairchild, Frederick & Constance
Fleiss, Joan
Fisher, Cynthia L
Flynn, Colin P
Ford, Kent
Fraiw, Scott M
Franke, Steven
Gard, Joe & Patrick
Garvey, Susan
Garvin, Barbara
Garvin, James
Gaudette, Philippe H
Gawande, Andrew A
Gibbons, Ivan
Gómez, Vanessa Jana
Goodman, Ethan & Elisebaeth
Goldin, George D
Gonzalez, Anna
Gourv, Richard
Goed, Elaine
Gos, Robert M
Goswami, Camille
Gouve, Steve & Kay
Hall, Hal
Harlow, Robert
Harris, Francis Jacobson
Harris, Richard B
Harr, Harvey & Jonny
Haring, Beverly & Craig Carberry
Hilkenloof, A J
Hill, Laura
Hood, Robert
Hogan, Michael & Virginia
Holden, Kathryn
Holm, Nancy
Hood, Peter & Joan
Hoover, Frederick
Holub, Barbara F
Hoff, Constance
Honda, Richard
Holland, Karen L
Holmes, Robert
Hong, William
Hoover, Barbara
Horn, Sonya
Horne, John
Horvath, Kevin
Howe, Michael
Howell, John
Howard, Stephen & Barbara
Howard, Thomas
Howard, Paul & Cathy
Huh, Joyce
Hull, Tim & Dorothy
Hummel, Kathleen
Hyde, Harriet
Ike, Akiko
Ikenberry, Stanley
Ishida, Jason
Irwin, David
Izen, Thomas & Margaret
Irwin, David
Irwin, Samantha

Leaders

Alden, Brenda
Allen, Barbara
Anderson, Stephen J & Ralph
Andrew, Al
Andres, Marie
Andschuld, Michael J
Annen-Kaizinger, Mary Armstrong
Armstrong, Diana
Anderson, Walter & Charlotte
Banks, Maureen
Barron, Laura
Baras, Dale
Bauer, Paul & Felice
Buck, Marich
Buzan, Craig & Donna
Burns, Robert P
Buczek, David
Bulka, Craig M
Burke, Christopher A
Buref, Joseph
Butler, Mary
Block, Don & Gay
Boll, Mark
Bond, Jesse
Budrow, Steven B
Burow, Ellen
Burson, William
Burek, Jeannie D’Alpa
Buro, Jeffrey
Browne, Kristen
Butkiewicz, Donald & Joan
Camar, Martin
Carrasco, Grady, Deborah
Clark, Je
Children, Barbara S
Clark, Ronnie E
Clark-Price, Stuart
Clammy, Tony
Cleary, Ely
Coff, John
Colbeck, John
d
Cook, Richard A C
Croon, Leanne
Cromer, Daniel
Csapos, George
Dug, Donald
de Jong, Marilyn
Debrock, Cynthia S
Debrock, Lawrence
Devos, Mike & Christine
Diamond, Harold & Nancy
Dietz, Steven
Dillen, Amy
Drackler, James
Dreier, Robert & Cheryl
Engel, Rhoda R
Evans, Charles
Evans, Robert & Mary
Fairchild, Frederick & Constance
Fleiss, Joan
Fisher, Cynthia L
Flynn, Colin P
Ford, Kent
Fraiw, Scott M
Franke, Steven
Gard, Joe & Patrick
Garvey, Susan
Garvin, Barbara
Garvin, James
Gaudette, Philippe H
Gawande, Andrew A
Gibbons, Ivan
Gómez, Vanessa Jana
Goodman, Ethan & Elisebaeth
Goldin, George D
Gonzalez, Anna
Gourv, Richard
Goed, Elaine
Gos, Robert M
Goswami, Camille
Gouve, Steve & Kay
Hall, Hal
Harlow, Robert
Harris, Francis Jacobson
Harris, Richard B
Harr, Harvey & Jonny
Haring, Beverly & Craig Carberry
Hilkenloof, A J
Hill, Laura
Hood, Robert
Hogan, Michael & Virginia
Holden, Kathryn
Holm, Nancy
Hood, Peter & Joan
Hoover, Frederick
Holub, Barbara F
Hoff, Constance
Honda, Richard
Holland, Karen L
Holmes, Robert
Howe, Michael
Howell, John
Hoover, Barbara
Horn, Sonya
Ike, Akiko
Ikenberry, Stanley
Ishida, Jason
Irwin, David
Izen, Thomas & Margaret
Irwin, David
Irwin, Samantha

2011 CAMPUS CHARITABLE FUND DRIVE

Pacesetters

Abidi, Khalid
Altaf, Rashad
Alvarez, Daniel P
Akerstrom, Barry
Allen, Richard P
Anderson, Thomas
Arnold, Richard & Carol
Atzro, Paul
Barringer, Chad Alan
Babcock, Jennifer
Baker, Michael P
Bechard, Steve
Beckman, Douglas E
Bender, Karen
Berend, Karin
Berens, Daniel J
Bessin, Howard
Bessin, Samuel N
Bent, Brenda
Bishop, Richard
Biswars, Jennifer Lynn
Blum, Katherine
Boersch, David
Bol, Jarmin
Boles, Chad
Bosch, Donna
Brady, John B
Brink, Michael B
Bruch, Susan
Brown, Paul V
Broughton, Susan
Bretzler, Scott M
Breitbart, Maynard & Joan
Broadbent, Debbie C
Brodie, Gregory D
Brodie, John B
Brose, Brian
Brose, Jacqueline E
Schultz, Alexander & Alice Borst
Seals, Tom & Beth W
Sherwood, Ottna David
Simon, Kimberly J
Shep, Frank & Carol
Simon, James & Rebecca
Simpson, Douglas
Sizemore, Kent
Sizemore, Mike
Soled, Leckan
Somke, Pina K
Spru, Bob
Stone, Michael
Sullivan, William
Swanson, David George
Sanz, Bob & Rh
Snedeker, Jonathan V
Sorensen, Brian D
Tahil, Charles
Thom, Brian G
Thompson, Gerald
Thompson, Jerry & Bill
Thomson-Walker, Jon
Thomson, Paul & Cathy
Tolliver, Joyce
Tiner, Tim & Dorothy
Tomlinson, Margaret
Van Don Dries, Lou
Vogel, Kenneth
Vermillion, Leslie
Wagner, John
Waks, Stephen
Ward, Charles James
Wheeler, Richard P
Whitman, Glen
Wiley, Lynn & Susan Beshers
Williams, Studio H
Williamson, Lorraine
Wills, Phyllis
Woodbury, Sheila
Whitfield, Donald
Young, Jerry
Yzaguirre, Brian
Zimmerman, Steven C

Tony Clements, CFCD event emcee and retired employee, talks to a CFCD campus leader October 28, 2011.
The tax lifestyles of the rich and famous are not all that mysterious,” Kaplan said. 

Kaplan says that capital gains do not – may become the bigger issue in today’s world.

For those with income greater than $1 million per year would have little effect on the taxes of the real-life Warren Buffett unless it takes capital gains into account, says a UI expert on taxation.

Law professor Richard L. Kaplan says that capital gains are the main reason for low overall tax rates on wealthier Americans, including Republican presidential candidate Mitt Romney.

“The tax lifestyles of the rich and famous are not all that mysterious,” Kaplan said. “Most Americans have very little – if any – income from capital gains, unlike the Romans and Buffetts of the world. They live on capital gains while having, relatively speaking, very little income from wages. And while capital gains are taxed at a flat rate of 15 percent, regardless of the amount involved.”

Accoring to Kaplan, the Peer and Sarah Pedersen Pro- fessor of Law at Illinois, what President Obama proposed in his State of the Union address is simply a new variation on the Alternate Minimum Tax that has been around since 1969.

“The one real change is that the presi- dent’s proposal would apparently include capital gains in the computation, unlike the current minimum tax,” he said. But even if a “Buffett Rule” that taxed capital gains was enacted, there are still legal end-runs around such taxes, Kaplan says.

“If Warren Buffett doesn’t sell stock, then he does not owe any capital gains tax,” Kaplan said. “If he needed money for some reason, Buffett could simply borrow against the stock, and then use the loan proceeds, on which he would not owe any tax. Is there a day of reckoning? Yes, but he could put it off until he dies, and then the stock receives a so-called step-up in basis, meaning that no one would pay tax on that gain. Alternative- ly, he could give some stock to a charitable organization such as the Gates Foundation, and avoid paying any capital gains tax because it’s a charitable gift.”

If the “Buffett Rule” did include capital gains, that would, in effect, double the tax rate on capital gains for people at the high end of the income spectrum, Kaplan says. “If that happened, then the problem of perceived tax unfairness between wealthy investors and their staff would largely disappear,” he said. “That would be a real change from how the existing minimum tax works, especially with regard to the top 1 percent of American taxpayers.”

But those are the same people who give lots of money to political campaigns, Kap- lan says.

“As a practical matter, such a proposal will never come out of committee given the anti-tax position of the Republicans who control the House of Representatives,” he said.

Kaplan observes that carried interest – something that Romney has, but Buffett does not – may become the bigger issue in the tax fairness debate.

According to Kaplan, carried interest is a form of compensation that straddles the line between wages and capital gains. See BUFFETT RULE, Page 15
Tax-increment financing debate needs new approach

By Phil Ciciora
Business and Law Editor

The debate over the impact of tax-increment financing on funding for Chicago Public Schools has devolved into gridlock, and the key to moving forward is for both sides to recognize how contested the ground is that they are fighting over, says a UI labor expert.

Robert Bruno, a professor of labor and employment relations, says a tax-increment finance program that can equally serve to bolster both the city of Chicago’s economic development and the needs of children in public schools is not likely to arise from the current approach to the issue.

“The debate is polarized between two contrasting narrative frames, with the computing parties largely talking past each other,” Bruno said. “Although each side cites substantive data that appear to validate its perspective, the effect is not an enlightened debate but instead a war of positioning where the conflicting parties battle to establish their framework as the correct one.”

Bruno and Alison Dickson Quesada, a program coordinator of the Labor Education Program, are co-authors of a white paper that outlines ways to reset the debate over the impact of TIF. “This reproach of TIF resonates with much of the public given the current budget crises confronting the school district and the city,” Bruno said. “Schools in Illinois are highly dependent on the collection of property taxes for revenue generation, and Chicago schools face a $700 million budget shortfall for the 2012-13 school year.”

“Ultimately, there’s a flaw in how this is being talked about in the public square,” Bruno said. “In our paper, we say that if you laid both arguments out, the needle moves back and forth a little bit between one side and the other, but we don’t know how much. That’s why we need a baseline for how the program should be debated by both sides.”

For the past three decades, tax-increment financing has been the primary public financing tool used by the city of Chicago to spur economic development. According to the research, the modern-day debate is shaped by two competing arguments — whether TIF districts, which cover nearly one-third of the city, siphon money from Chicago Public Schools.

Opponents claim that TIF districts diverted about $250 million away from Chicago schools in 2009. “This reproach of TIF resonates with much of the public given the current budget crises confronting the school district and the city,” Bruno said. “Schools in Illinois are highly dependent on the collection of property taxes for revenue generation, and Chicago schools face a $700 million budget shortfall for the 2012-13 school year.”

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Bruno and Quesada raise in their paper. “The commission Emanuel established didn’t deal with them at all, nor are there any hints that he’s going to attempt any of the best practices that have already occurred in other places, like carving out a percentage of the increment for the schools,” Bruno said. “The city seems absolutely resistant to the idea of looking at other creative ways TIFs have been used around the country, including in Illinois. We think our recommendations are sensible and feasible because there are some fundamental flaws in how people have promoted tax-increment financing.”

Instead, Bruno says the conversation would be best served by recognizing how the relevant variables likely shift the impact on school funding.

“Depending on the factor and the weight of its influence, the loss of local property tax dollars to city schools because of TIF will shift between more or less,” he said. “For a school system with a $700 million budget deficit, the shifting is not without consequence.”

In the paper, the researchers make recommendations for improving TIF accountability and transparency in order to help both parties find common ground.

After three decades, tax-increment financing is no longer an exotic measure but a mature economic policy tool with multiple data points, Bruno said. “Let’s at least agree on the variables, and maybe then that will at least get us into an open debate and we’ll come up with some kind of assessment on how these things interact.”

Bruno and Quesada outline a “best practices” program that has already occurred in other places.

“Although, Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel has moved forward with plans for auditing TIF finances,” Bruno said. “But the city claims that they can’t determine what it is. They just know the property values go up, they don’t know if it’s due to inflation, a rehab on a unit or the product of the TIF itself.”

Bruno said he hopes Emanuel recognizes the al-
Funds available to pay for AP professional development

By Mike Helenthal
Assistant Editor

After a two-year hiatus the Academic Professional Development Fund is back – fully funded and ready to assist academic professionals seeking advanced training.

“We know our faculty members spend time developing their expertise,” said Elyne Cole, associate provost for human resources. “This fund helps academic professionals develop skills directly related to their jobs. It’s so they can be experts, too, as they provide support.”

The fund, seeded with money from the Chancellor’s Office, was available for several years before it was stopped two years ago because of general campus funding challenges and a call for travel expense cuts.

Cole said it was reinstated with new funds last year, but so far participation has been less than expected. She said there is a concern that many APs are not aware the program has been brought back.

Since June only $22,000 of the available $75,000 has been used, with 45 APs receiving approval for training grants. The maximum amount for an individual grant is $500. Requests must include a departmental commitment to supply matching money.

Cole said the money can be used for food, travel and lodging expenses, off-site training, seminars or industry-related conventions. The grant also can be used to cover expenses for an AP asked to deliver a paper or speech at a conference.

A committee comprising the Provost’s Office and the Council of Academic Professionals considers grant applications.

“Many academic professionals wanted the opportunity,” she said, “but for many, their departments just couldn’t afford it.”

Cole said the training can be used for computer sciences to veterinary medicine.

Konstantinos Yfantis, an academic professional and acting manager of teaching and learning for Campus Information Technologies and Educational Services, said the training he received from a 2011 grant is paying on-the-job dividends.

He used the fund’s grant money, along with unit matching money and a conference scholarship, to attend a Society for College and University Planning regional conference.

“I’ve gotten a lot of benefits from it,” he said. “I’ve met information technology professionals from peer institutions and it’s allowed me to better connect with my IT colleagues throughout the region. It was a great opportunity to form connections and I’ve benefited greatly.”

Yfantis said the extra training focused on integrated planning and used ideas that had already been tested and implemented in a university environment.

“It’s something I have tried to bring back to my organization,” he said. “Planning is something I preach around here; my colleagues have been very receptive.”

Cole said Yfantis’ experience is fairly typical.

She said some of the approved training is fine-tuned to target a specific job classification while some of it also can be used to advance institutional goals. She said one of this year’s applicants is attending a conference featuring a workshop on how to successfully apply for difficult-to-obtain scholarships.

“Take-home knowledge Konstantinos Yfantis, an academic professional and the acting manager of teaching and learning at Campus Information Technologies and Teaching and Educational Services, said an AP Development Fund grant allowed him to attend a regional planning conference – and bring back new techniques to use in his job.

“‘I’ve gotten a lot of benefits from it,” he said. “I’ve met information technology professionals from peer institutions and it’s allowed me to better connect with my IT colleagues throughout the region. It was a great opportunity to form connections and I’ve benefited greatly.”

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“These are experiences they might not normally get to have,” Cole said. “It’s not just for technical skills. This gives them exposure to new ideas and techniques to help them more efficiently and effectively do their work.”

More information on the Academic Professional Development Fund can be found online.

http://provost.illinois.edu/resources/Staff/
Child Development Laboratory

Now accepting applications

The Child Development Laboratory is accepting applications for the 2012-13 school year. For full consideration, applications for half-day programs should be received by April 1, full-day programs by May 1.

Half-day preschool programs for 3- and 4-year-old children meet Tuesday through Friday for three hours a day during the regular academic year. Full-day child care programs for children aged 6 weeks to 4 years old are in session Monday through Friday from 7:30 a.m. until 5:30 p.m. year-round.

Parents are welcome to attend hour-long orientation tours of both facilities, which are offered each week. The tours depart from the lobby of the Early Child Development Lab facility at 3:30 p.m. Wednesdays and 9:30 a.m. Thursdays. Guest tours will not be available during the enrollment months of February, March and April.

To complete an online enrollment application, visit http://cfd.illinois.edu. For additional information, or to schedule a tour, call 217-244-8622.

STEM Education Research Collaborative

Lunch-time seminar series continues

The STEM Education Research Collaborative is hosting a series of lunch seminars to promote the sharing of expertise among faculty and graduate students. The future schedule is as follows:

- April 19, 2012: “Beyond IED and NSF – Other Funders”
- April 20, 2012: “Marketing and Branding in the STEM Era”

All seminars will be noon to 1:30 p.m. except for those on March 10 and March 26, which will be noon to 1:15 p.m. To register for any of the seminars, visit http://champ.anthro.illinois.edu or contact Helaine Silverman, helaine@illinois.edu.

AMW: SADLER, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

“Letting the Bush tax cuts expire would be the path of least resistance, because no one has to vote on them,” Kaplan said.

If Congress does nothing, tax rates on the capital gains of high-income earners would actually rise higher than pre-Bush tax-cut levels because of new taxes associated with the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

There’s also the issue of the Bush tax cuts, which are set to expire at the end of the year:

“Letting the Bush tax cuts expire would be the path of least resistance, because no one has to vote on them,” Kaplan said.

If Congress does nothing, tax rates on the capital gains of high-income earners would actually rise higher than pre-Bush tax-cut levels because of new taxes associated with the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

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Film festival showcases new wave of Greek movies

By Dusty Rhodes
Arts and Humanities Editor

The best-known Greek-themed movie in recent memory had the words “big” and “fat” in the title, a $55-million filming budget and was shot in North America. These days, despite an economic crisis that has made the country a regular staple of the news, the film industry in Greece is experiencing such a surprising revitalization that Greek movies made on Spartan budgets are winning prizes and critical acclaim at international festivals.

The Modern Greek Studies program at the UI will showcase a selection of these new movies in a Greek Film Festival on March 2 and 3 at the Art Theater in downtown Champaign. Marina Terkourafi, the program director and a linguistics professor, calls this event the “first” Greek film fest, because she hopes it will become an annual event.

“Terkourafi said. “They work with the director because they are friends. And these are their own houses, the actors are not paid,”

Greek filmmakers organized a boycott of the competitive portion of the nation’s annual film festival. Calling themselves FilmHellenes (alluding to near-extinct gorillas), the 200 or so members of this group resorted to “guerilla” filmmaking — creating movies out of bare-bones budgets.

“All the films in the festival are in Greek but what it’s like to be young, leaving home, life in the big city, exploring sexual identity. With the help of a Chicago-based group called The FilmHellenes, Terkourafi chose films that will appeal to general audiences to be shown at the Art Theater.

The festival will open at 7 p.m. March 2 with “The Guardian’s Son,” made in 2006, about a young television reporter who visits his family’s ancestral village and is drawn into a “return of the dead” prank in an effort to save a local landmark from demolition. “It’s not sentimental and it’s quite upbeat,” Terkourafi said.

Directed by Dimitris Koutsibasakos, the film won a special jury award from the Los Angeles Film Festival. Calling themselves FilmHellenes, Terkourafi chose films that will appeal to general audiences to be shown at the Art Theater.

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