Holonyak’s development of the LED illuminates the world

By Laura Schmitt

O

n the afternoon of Nov. 6, 2003, Nick Holonyak Jr., the son of an uneducated immigrant coal miner, stood in the East Room of the White House waiting to receive the National Medal of Technology from President George W. Bush.

Thirteen years earlier, Holonyak received the National Medal of Science from Bush’s father in a White House ceremony. Only five other scientists or engineers have received both medals, which are the highest honors a president can bestow for attainment in science and technology.

Holonyak’s second trip to the White House was special for another reason. He received the technology medal with M. George Craford and Russell Dupuis, both former students who had earned their doctorates under his supervision at UI.

The three were honored for their leadership in commercializing LED technology, which Holonyak invented.

Holonyak Jr., the son of a miner, was kind enough to autograph the event program for me. And friends and colleagues at UI also congratulated him on his national award. That was to be expected, as Holonyak Jr. is the founder of Holonyak, Inc., a company in Urbana which now supplies products with the patent name “Holonyak.”

Holonyak was honored at the UI in the afternoon of Oct. 9 in the Illini Union. Fifty LED candles adorned a birthday cake as well-wishers congratulated Holonyak and asked questions at the informal gathering.

At the UI, Holonyak holds the John Bardeen Chair in Electrical and Computer Engineering and Physics. The chair was endowed by the Sony Corp. of Tokyo in recognition of two-time Nobel Prize winner John Bardeen, also a UI professor.

Holonyak is credited with the development of the first practical light-emitting diode, or LED, a semiconductor crystal device that emits light when electrified.

The LED can be used to replace the incandescent bulb in the world’s most common light source, which converts only 10 percent of its electricity into light, losing the other 90 percent as heat. An LED “There’s nothing more efficient.” And, Holonyak knew that from the start, predicting in a 1963 Reader’s Digest article that LEDs would someday replace Edison’s incandescent bulb, which converts only 10 percent of its electricity into light, losing the other 90 percent as heat. An LED “There’s nothing more efficient.” And, Holonyak knew that from the start, predicting in a 1963 Reader’s Digest article that LEDs would someday replace Edison’s incandescent bulb, which converts only 10 percent of its electricity into light, losing the other 90 percent as heat.

He invented the world’s first yellow LED and led subsequent research and development efforts that resulted in the highest-brightness LEDs; Dupuis developed a new crystal growth method – metal organic chemical vapor deposition – for making lasers and LEDs; and general illumination. Edison’s incandescent bulb, which converts only 10 percent of its electricity into light, losing the other 90 percent as heat.

Each of the three led research and development efforts that have produced products for consumer use.

Holonyak invented the world’s first visible and practical light-emitting diode while at General Electric. Many friends, colleagues, students and admirers stopped by the event to talk with Holonyak and get his autograph.

Outside the event, students and colleagues asked Holonyak about his most memorable moment in science. He let out a chuckle and said, “I’ve had so many.”

But his most memorable moment was winning the National Medal of Technology – he is one of six Illinoisians to have received this honor, along with Wright, DiCarlo, Strickland, Bardeen and Pauling.

The award comes with a $5,000 prize, a silver medal and a citation that says, “For developing the first visible and practical light-emitting diode which has illuminated the world.” Holonyak received the award at the White House ceremony.

The Semiconductors in the World of the Future.

In theory, Ross said, the sale of educational opportunities should not be limited to an “industrial education.”

Smith Morrill, granted each state 30,000 acres of public land in the form of “landscript” certificates, for each of its congressional representatives, said Ryan Ross, a visiting archival specialist in the UI Library who specializes in the Morrill Act and its influence on the UI.

“I see no reason why this law is not being applied to the arts and sciences, and why land grants should not be made to institutions of higher learning,” President Abraham Lincoln wrote in a letter to the late 19th century Congress.

In theory, Ross said, the sale of educational opportunities should not be limited to an “industrial education.”

In the late 19th century, the Morrill Act, which provides funding to establish many public universities, including the UI, will be marked at a campus symposium Oct. 26.

The Morrill Act at 150: The Future of Public Higher Education will be held at the Illini Union. The symposium will discuss the impact the Morrill Act has had on public education, particularly in its influence in making college more financially accessible to many Americans.

The symposium will also address the changing role of universities in the modern day, and how contemporary universities adapt and cater to the varying academic needs of their students.

The Morrill Land-Grant College Act, originally proposed in 1857 by Vermont Rep. Justin Smith Morrill, gained momentum and passed in 1862, which led to the founding of 69 universities. It was not implemented immediately in every state. States that were members of the Confederacy were excluded from receiving land in 1862 but a second Morrill Act was passed in 1890 to include them in the land grant.

The Civil War, as well as congressional bickering and political maneuvering, delayed a land-grant college in Illinois, Ross said. From 1863 to early 1867, state legislators bitterly argued over the location of the new university.

Several cities – Bloomington, Jacksonville, Lincoln and Urbana – campaigned to win favor with Morrill Act.

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Chancellor unveils next phase of Visioning Future Excellence

By Mike Helenthal

Assistant Editor

Phyllis M. Wise announces Dec. 1. The university’s core missions of learning, development and advancement efforts.”

By Mike Helenthal

Assistant Editor

Dan Peterson, who has served in several senior leadership positions at three universities, has been selected as senior vice president for institutional advancement at the Urbana campus.

Peterson, who will also serve as senior vice president of the UI Foundation, will begin work Dec. 1.

The chief responsibility of the job is to bring the Urbana campus and the UI Foundation and the Alumni Association onto a team whose primary purpose includes building endowment relationships with all constituencies and generating diverse resources to support the university’s core missions of learning, discovery and engagement.

By Mike Helenthal

Assistant Editor

Sen. Nicholas Burbules, a professor of education, said the Visioning initiative would help the campus’s “clarity of mission” go forward.

“Once the committee is selected, Wise said she expects work on two of the six top issues to begin in the end of this academic year,” said Peterson.

Phyllis M. Wise, the chancellor of the Urbana campus.

Wise said the information gathered at a series of workshops last summer had been compiled and that a committee of 30 campus representatives was being formed to address student concerns.

“We want to make sure this doesn’t remain a bunch of words,” she said. “We need to ask, ‘What are we already doing and what (is it) we need to do?’”

Wise said committee members, serving at the recommendation of college deans and others, would be chosen from across the university to “better regulate electronic surveys and questionnaires sent through the university network.”

The measure, already revised twice and approved by a 41-37 vote.

Sen. Nicholas Burbules, a professor of agriculture, applied health sciences, life sciences, said it creates a “more transparent system of what surveys are acceptable to conduct on the university network and which guidelines of what surveys are acceptable to send on the university network.”

Sen. Sally Jackson, a professor of social work, said the Visioning initiative would help the campus’s “clarity of mission” going forward.

“Trends and Services, Health and Education Library.

Jack Dempsey, the director of Facilities and Services, spoke about difficulties the department faces in expediting requests for staff office renovation work.

Phil Ciciora business, labor, law

S
enators at the Oct. 8 Urbana Aca
demic Senate meeting narrowly approved a new policy designed to...

D
on Peterson, who has served in several senior leadership positions...

Peterson’s vast institutional experience is critical to the university in light of an era when the nature of higher-education funding is rapidly changing, said Phyllis M. Wise, the chancellor of the Urbana campus.

“This is already too many words,” Wise said of the main result of the luncheon meetings, which are “word cloud” graphics that show the topics respondents found most important. She said the group will help us pare it down.”

Sen. Abbas Ammannour, a professor of business and government, said the pieces already are in place at the UI to address future global challenges — and that he is hopeful the Visioning exercise will provide ways to maximize and refocus resources “to better serve the university.”

“We need to add to this,” said Sen. Nancy O’Brien, a professor and the head of the Social Services, Health and Education Library.

She echoed the comments of other senators who questioned the proposal, saying it “adds to the regulatory burden we’re feeling already” and could have “a chilling effect on research.”

“The arguments against this are pretty significant,” said Sen. Sally Jackson, a communication professor, agreeing the new system represented “too many hoops” that could affect legitimate research surveys.

Burbules said he was “perplexed” by the negative reaction of some senators because the policy would actually protect the issuance of valid surveys by creating a procedural new committee that includes faculty and student representatives.

“I believe that some people have not read the proposal — or not read it very carefully,” he said.

The current approval process, Burbules said, is “not a procedural problem, but it’s a procedural problem of multiple layers of approval that make the regulation problem difficult, but he said some of the problems are at the state level so the solutions are out of his control.”

“I want to make sure this doesn’t remain a bunch of words,” she told SEC officials.

“Trends and Services, Health and Education Library.

Diana Yates arts, information science, humanities, library administration, applied health sciences, life sciences

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Rose Jones is the executive director of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, is all business.

"My job can take me in several different directions in one day, but the main goal is to make everybody happy and help them be more effective at their jobs," she said.

That quote is supposed to apply to her job at the UI, but it may as well be used for her family life, too.

"It's worked because the kids get along very, very well," she said.

The at-home kids include a son, who is a senior, and two sophomore daughters – all of whom play several sports and are involved in a host of school activities.

"Right now it's fairly all-encompassing and it keeps me busy," she said. "It's a very, very busy house – when you have one teen, you usually have a half-dozen. When we're not at home, you can usually find us at a game somewhere."

Two of her adult-age children have careers out of the country, another lives at home, you can usually find us at a game somewhere.

Two of her adult-age children have careers out of the country, another lives at home, you can usually find us at a game somewhere.

"That's what happens in this office – things come up really fast and they have to be put together just as quickly. I have to be well-organized and be able to change directions in a second," she said.

And when she’s not at work, at a game, at the airport, or making pizza for an entourage of her children’s friends, you may find Jones at the family farm or Hardy’s Reindeer Ranch in Rantoul, which is owned by her brother.

In fact, the entire family has spent time working at the ranch.

"In the early days of the ranch, we were all enlisted to help from time to time – but it’s something we really enjoyed," she said. "I grew up on a dairy farm right down the road so it’s not that far out of my element."

The summit included education and high-profile events. That’s something that happens a lot at the CIC, considering a majority of its members must travel every time there’s a major conference.

The CIC is a consortium of the Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago.

"Our office is not like a lot of other university offices," she said. "A lot of our work is done outside of the campus."

She said the two skills most valuable in her work were communication and an ability to adapt to most any circumstance.

The recent Global University Summit, hosted by the Urbana campus in Chicago, is a good example of how her job takes her in different directions.

The summit included education and political leaders from 35 nations – and an almost never-ending flow of detailed work setting up meetings, and completing travel and lodging plans.

"It was a very busy time," she said. "That’s what happens in this office – things come up really fast and they have to be put together just as quickly. I have to be well-organized and be able to change directions in a second."

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

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On the Job

By Mike Helenthal
Assistant Editor

The Urbana campus will become smoke free late next year, Urbana Chancellor Phil Wise said.

"The university will be increasing the effects everyone – so we’d like to not promote smoking is a dangerous addiction – and that secondhand smoke affects everyone – so we’d like to not promote smoking on our campus," Wise said.

Smokers being asked to leave the campus before lighting up will not be left on an island, however.

"We want to ensure a healthy environment for our entire campus community," Wise said. "It’s more about changing the campus culture and adhering to the principles we hold here. There is incontrovertible evidence that smoking is a dangerous addiction – and that secondhand smoke affects everyone – so we’d like to not promote it on our campus."

Wise said subcommittees will be formed soon to address all of the issues related to the smoking ban. She said the subcommittees would include the voices of all campus constituents and that the subcommittees would make recommendations to the general committee.

Wise said smokers being asked to leave the campus before lighting up will not be left on an island, however.

"The university will be increasing the number of smoking-cessation programs and offering them to smokers who would like to quit," she said.
Illini Union’s new Tech Zone offers more than computers

By Mike Helenthal

Assistant Editor

There’s never been a store like it on campus.

That’s what officials are saying about the Illini Union Tech Zone — a new, state-of-the-art technology store opening this month on the southwest side of the Illini Union’s ground floor.

At 2,500 square feet, the Illini Union Tech Zone’s size dwarfs that of the nearby Flash Drive store, which will be decimated and replaced with an as-yet undetermined business.

But the change involves more than just offering more display space than the comparatively tiny Flash Drive store.

“That new store is going to allow us to house more technology and serve students, faculty, staff and visitors like never before,” said Christine Dietrich, the assistant director for retail technology for the Illini Union.

Dietrich said one of the advantages of purchasing high-tech products from the Illini Union Tech Zone is that the store offers educational pricing, which equates to lower prices for students and faculty/staff members.

“Plus, everything you buy here goes back to supporting student activities and events,” she said. “This store is truly for the U. of I. students, faculty, staff and alumni.”

Walls will be filled with the latest gadgets and accessories, and several large flat-screen display kiosks scattered around the showroom floor will allow potential purchasers to get hands-on experience with their prospective computer hardware.

In addition, the new space includes a demonstration room to further test products, as well as a separate, expanded service desk.

The old space only allowed one technician to work in the store at a time; the new one increases that number to three.

Dietrich said store managers also would advocate on behalf of patrons regarding vendor repair and parts-replacement issues, and that a new in-store system would allow patrons to schedule service appointments in advance at their convenience.

The store will carry all computer brands, plus an expanded selection of Apple products, and be staffed seven days a week.

“You’ll be able to test what you want to buy or you can bring in equipment to see if it is compatible,” she said. “We want to be a partner in the entire life cycle of the product you buy here.”

And the testing isn’t limited to personal-use products. Dietrich said store staff will be well-versed in educational applications and capable of offering advice to students and faculty members.

“We’ll have students working who are in the sciences and who already utilize the technology they’re talking about.”

She said there are plans to soon offer training classes for the use of some equipment and software.

The grand opening for the Tech Zone is Oct. 26 at 10 a.m., with refreshments and giveaways.

NAS president is next in Chancellor’s speaker series

By Mike Helenthal

When Ralph Cicerone, a renowned climate scientist and the president of the National Academy of Sciences, first set foot on the UI campus in the mid-1960s, focus wasn’t his strong point.

It was obvious the Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduate, who had been accepted into the electrical engineering doctoral program and was the first in his family to go to college, wasn’t lacking in academic ability.

He just hadn’t yet discovered how to draw from all that knowledge to create something new and special with it.

“As an undergraduate, all I really cared about was sports,” said Cicerone, who in his time at MIT was captain of the baseball team.

“And somehow I managed to fit in my education around it. I didn’t have any relatives who had gone to college and I had little idea what I was doing.”

On the Urbana campus, Cicerone found that needed balance and direction.

“Illinois was so big and there were so many different students and disciplines — I met so many other students it was just amazing,” he said.

He continued taking advantage of the social scene, but in ways that were ancillary to his studies, not fighting for their attention. His love of baseball, for example, became restricted to “raucous” intramural games.

“I eventually figured out I had to decide — you can’t be the best at everything, you have to choose,” he said. “I learned how to manage my time and sort out what I wanted to do.”

Cicerone had come to Illinois expecting to earn his master’s degree, which at the time he saw as insurance for future employment in the private sector.

Instead, he chose a path of research and stayed for his doctorate, specializing in plasma physics and the earth’s ionosphere.

“The deeper I went into things, the more I was understanding them and enjoying the discovery,” he said.

Cicerone’s tenure as a student at Illinois came during a time of change in the focus of the electrical engineering field, which naturally was converging with the development of the nascent computer field.

“It was a very exciting time to be there,” he said. “It was competitive and the whole environment was outstanding. This university is a national asset and I’m looking forward to seeing the campus again.”

Cicerone has conducted groundbreaking climate research, collected a long list of prestigious prizes, and in 2001 was given an assignment from President George H.W. Bush to lead the National Academy of Sciences in its preparation of a report on the effects of climate change.

A few things have changed in the decade since that eye-opening report. There is now a new report on the effects of climate change; the warnings of the threats posed by climate change are more dire; and the latest report was at the behest of the business community.

“I think it (climate change) is already happening,” he said, noting it’s becoming obvious to even the previously unconvincing that human influence is most certainly a factor in climate change. “What we’re measuring is showing the changes more clearly than ever.”

Cicerone said he still conducts his own research as an emeritus professor at the University of California at Irvine, though most of his time is devoted to NAS and the National Research Council, which he also chairs.

As for his Oct. 29 talk, Cicerone said he welcomes the opportunity to discuss the role of research universities in the future.

“Over the years we’ve led the world in the capacity of our research universities,” he said. “We have to be asking, What should we be doing to build it up even stronger?”

The good news, he said, is that strong foundations are already in place. The world already looks to America for scientific leadership, and the peer-review system in the states is second to none, he said, which creates unmatched “branding” for U.S. research.

But with federal and state funding in decline, the real question is how future research will be supported at the same levels.

One way is to show the economic advantages of such research by applying it to actionable real-world problems, such as agriculture, he said. And while corporate support is more important than ever, he said the discussion must include ways to ensure true value and discovery isn’t being sacrificed.

“We’ve got some work to do, but we must remember that the rest of the world is trying to imitate our system all of the time,” he said.

Cicerone said another important factor is finding ways to give deserving students more affordable access.

The college cost problem, he said, is more a reflection of dwindling tax support than any actual increase in the costs of attending. “The costs have been shifted because the states used to pay a big fraction of that total cost,” he said.
Emeritus music professor Bruno Nettl honored

By Dusty Rhodes
Arts and Humanities Editor

Bruno Nettl, a professor emeritus of music and of anthropology at the UI, has been awarded the Charles Homer Haskins Prize, presented annually to a distinguished humanist by the American Council of Learned Societies. This honor includes a cash award and asks the recipient to deliver the Haskins Prize Lecture reflecting on “a lifetime of work as a scholar and an institution builder” at the Council of Learned Societies’ annual meeting in May 2014.

Nettl pioneered the field of ethnomusicology, the study of social and cultural aspects of music in local and global contexts. He is the author, co-author or editor of 26 books, including “Nettl’s Elephant,” a collection of essays on the evolution and current state of ethnomusicology, and “The Study of Ethnomusicology: Thirty-one Issues and Concepts,” the updated and expanded edition of his 1983 book “Twenty-nine Issues and Concepts,” which is considered a classic in the field.

Nettl’s fieldwork focused on India, Iran and Israel, and the Blackfoot people of Montana. In recent years, he has focused on the study of improvisatory music, the understanding of musical change throughout the world and the intellectual history of ethnomusicology. He is the former president and publication editor of the Society for Ethnomusicology, which nominated him for this current honor, and the first scholar in that organization to receive this prize.

Nettl was born in Prague and earned degrees in music, musicology, library science and anthropology. He received a Ph.D. in musicology, with minors in anthropology and folklore, from Indiana University in 1953, and taught at Wayne State University before joining the UI in 1964. He retired in 1992 and continues researching, teaching and advising part time, and has several essays and scholarly articles set for publication. In 2000, Nettl and his wife, Wanda, an artist, endowed an annual lecture series in ethnomusicology, intended to attract a general academic audience. This year’s lecture was presented Oct. 5 by Michael Beckerman, the Carroll and Martin Petrie Professor of Music at New York University. Titled “The Darkening of Night and Other Strange Tales From Gideon Klein’s Concentration Camp Lullaby,” the talk traced the migration of a Hebrew lullaby from the Ukraine to Palestine and England to Nazi Germany. ♦
NEW faces 2012

Aric Rindfleisch

the head of business administration and the John M. Jones Professor of Marketing in the College of Business

Education: Ph.D. (marketing and sociology), University of Wisconsin at Madison; M.B.A. (marketing), Cornell University; B.S. (management), Central Connecticut State University

Research interests: Understanding interorganizational relationships, consumption values and new product development.

“Aric comes to our college from the University of Wisconsin School of Business as the McManus-Bascom Professor in Marketing, where he served as department chair of marketing,” said Larry DeBrock, the Josef and Margot Lakonishok Endowed Dean of the College of Business. “He has also served as a faculty member at the University of Arizona, Tilburg University and Korea University and worked for J. Walter Thompson Japan, Millward Brown and the U.S. Army. He is a prolific author, a respected editor and reviewer for many top journals, an outstanding mentor and celebrated teacher.”

Why Illinois?

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Why Illinois? “Being the head of the department of business administration was a unique opportunity to lead a diverse yet collegial group of faculty at one of the leading business schools in the country,” Rindfleisch said. “Illinois has a rich tradition in business research and practice and is well poised for the future. I look forward to working with our faculty to develop the next generation of business scholars and help guide our department to the next phase of its evolution.”

Sam E. Wortman

an assistant professor of crop sciences in the College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences

Education: Ph.D. (agronomy), M.S. (agronomy), University of Nebraska; B.A. (biology and environmental studies), University of St. Thomas

Research interests: He will conduct research in urban and peri-urban agricultural production, plant ecophysiology and ecological pest management with a focus on enhancing sustainable food production systems in Chicago. “Although fresh out of his Ph.D. program, Sam already has nine peer-reviewed publications with two more in review,” said Germán A. Bolíero, a professor and head of crop sciences. “During his Ph.D. program Sam helped secure over $300,000 in competitive grant funding to investigate weed suppression in organic farming systems. Sam received the 2012 Outstanding Graduate Student Award by the Weed Science Society of America and the highly competitive 2012 Gerald O. Mott Award from the Crop Science Society of America.”

Courses teaching: HORT 100, Introduction to Horticulture

Why Illinois? “I chose the UI because of the exciting nature of the position (urban food production) and the opportunity to pursue my research in one of the largest and most diverse cities in the U.S. (Chicago). I was impressed by the enthusiasm among faculty and staff for this position and the general direction of the department. Finally, my wife and I were impressed by the Champaign-Urbana community (neighborhoods, parks, restaurants, events and people) and easily envisioned living here.”

Ads removed for online version
Albania must enact reforms to combat sex trafficking

By Sharita Forrest

Despite a number of measures undertaken by the government in Albania to curb sex trafficking, rigorous comprehensive legal and social reforms are needed to address the practices that perpetuate it, a new study led by a UI researcher indicates.

Patrimonial societal customs that disenfranchise women, along with high rates of poverty, domestic violence and governmental corruption have made Albania a pivotal location for the trafficking industry. The country serves as both a source of trafficking victims and a transit hub for moving victims through Russia and Eastern and Western Europe.

Over the past decade, the Albanian government undertook a number of local and international initiatives to address human trafficking and improve the welfare of women, adopting policies addressing issues of gender equality, discrimination, domestic violence and governmental corruption. In a joint initiative with Western countries, Albania also opened the first anti-sex trafficking center in Europe in 2001.

Although initially criticized by international aid organizations and European officials for being slow to recognize and respond to the problem, Albania implemented anti-trafficking law in 2000. The law has been revised numerous times since being adopted, most recently in 2010, to bring it up to Western standards and international conventions. The new law is credited with facilitating investigations into 51 sex trafficking offenders that were referred for prosecution.

However, the policy failed to address the societal practices that undermine women’s well-being and render them vulnerable to exploitation, including the nation’s lack of professional and economic opportunities, its high rates of domestic violence and widespread corruption in the legal and law enforcement systems, the study indicated.

Gender discrimination remains a commonly accepted practice in the workplace. Albanian women, particularly in rural areas, have difficulty finding employment, jobs that pay enough to lift them out of poverty and are often pressured to marry young to avoid being economic burdens to their families. Women who burlly marry often find themselves trapped in relationships in which they have no control over their financial resources and are the targets of domestic violence, which is so prevalent that some organizations estimate that it affects as many as 50 percent of Albanian women.

Divorced women, especially those who have children, become societal outcasts, increasing their vulnerability to traffickers, whose promises of comfortable marriages and lucrative employment are especially alluring to women seeking to escape poverty or violent relationships.

“Domestic violence really contributes to sex trafficking because women are used to being afraid of men, of being obedient and subservient, and that encourages victims to remain with their pimps once they’re being trafficked,” said the study’s lead author Venera Bekteshi, a UI professor of social work.

Bekteshi was born in Kosovo and previously worked as the deputy director of the Albanian American Women’s Organization, a cultural pride and support center in New York City.

Despite the passage of tough laws on trafficking, prosecution is rare, in part because victims are afraid to testify against their captors and have little faith in law enforcement and justice systems that are rife with corruption. A report from the U.S. Department of State indicated that police were involved in 10 percent of cases of foreign victims trafficked through Albania.

Policies and enforcement efforts – which currently punish prostitutes but not the men who patronize them – should be reformed to “address the demand as well as the cause of the problem,” Bekteshi said. “The men that are the buyers, they are also part of the problem.”

An extensive awareness campaign mounted by the Albanian government seems to have been successful in reducing the number of Albanian women trafficked to other countries from 2002-2009, but the study suggests that sex trafficking within Albania continues.

The awareness campaign needs to be updated frequently to keep women informed about the latest tricks used by traffickers to dupe victims and about legal job prospects in other countries as well as domestic abuse, Bekteshi said.

The study called for Albania’s leaders to collaborate with leaders in Western nations, including Italy, to provide training and equipment so that Albanian police are better prepared. Posting trained social workers at border stations would aid in identifying trafficking victims, and providing free legal representation for victims and promoting utilization of the nation’s new witness protection plan would encourage them to pursue prosecution.

Bekteshi completed the study while a postdoctoral fellow at Washington University Medical Center.

Eglantina Ghbermeni, a faculty member at the University of Tirana in Albania who has been engaged in research, training and lobbying for women’s issues, and Marv Van Hook, a faculty member of the School of Social Work at the University of Central Florida, were co-authors of the study.

Their research was based upon interviews with service providers who assist trafficking victims in Tirana and Vlora, Albania; reviews of documents from the Albanian government; and training conducted by Albanian and international nongovernmental organizations.

The study appeared recently in the International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy.
Cricket players’ wicket game bowls over politics, culture

By Dusty Rhodes
Arts and Humanities Editor

Varun Turlapati, CCI captain, focuses on the red leather ball.

In 1988, Safdar Khan was a lonely UI student, studying for his Ph.D. in veterinary medicine and missing his family and friends back in Pakistan. Then one day, his American roommate—having heard Khan pining for his favorite sport—mentioned that he had seen students out in a field near Orchard Downs, all dressed in white and playing cricket.

“I said, ‘You’re kidding me! Nobody plays cricket in the U.S.’ But I went there and sure enough, there were a few students playing,” Khan said. “I was ecstatic. It was unbelievable. I was so, so happy.”

Khan is now an adjunct instructor at the College of Veterinary Medicine and a board certified veterinary toxicologist. More than 20 years have passed since the day he discovered the Cricket Club of Illinois, but Khan—joined by his four sons—is still playing with CCI.

“He’s still one of the sharpest fielders, and he’s still one of the best hitters,” says Tanweer Alam, a business intelligence analyst with the UI Foundation and opening batsman for CCI.

Alam’s path to CCI was more direct. During his undergraduate years at the University of Oklahoma, Alam traveled every weekend to play cricket with the Tulsa Cricket Association (one of three clubs in Tulsa), through which he met a St. Louis cricket club, and eventually CCI. In 2000, when he decided to pursue his master’s degree in management information systems at the University of Illinois at Chicago, he joined CCI in 1988, when it had more players from India. Like Turlapati, he found Americans to join as well,” Turlapati said.

Made up almost entirely of UI students and faculty and staff members, CCI competes in the Midwest Cricket Conference Division II against teams based in Chicago, St. Louis, Madison, Wis.; Milwaukee; Peoria; Springfield; and West Lafayette, Ind. Because the season begins in April and officially ends in late August, most league matches occur during the summer, but CCI has been advancing in an invitational tournament this month. And workshops the cricketers are currently conducting at several Urbana schools have proven so popular that Varun Turlapati, the CCI captain, says he’s getting requests for more sessions.

“Almost everybody on the team is from somewhere else, but we want Americans to join as well,” Turlapati said.

Having grown up in India, Turlapati “cautiously joined” a Chicago-area cricket team while earning his master’s degree in electrical and computer engineering at UIC, noticing that the team was dominated by Pakistani players. With the history of violence between their adjacent countries in mind, Turlapati resolved to keep his outgoing personality in check until he had a chance to gauge the friendliness of his teammates. Within days, however, the Pakistani city of Lahore was targeted by suicide bombers.

“We are the same,” he wrote, in a blog post about a concept he calls “second-level diplomacy.” “Maybe our premiers should invite each other every time there is a cricket match at either side of the border.”

Khan had felt the same trepidation when he joined CCI in 1988, when it had more players from India. Like Turlapati, he found that their passion for the sport overshadows the strife between their home countries. “It’s a bonding force,” Khan said. “People from different faiths, different colors, different religions, different cultures—cricket doesn’t care where you come from. You play as a team. It’s not Indian or Pakistani or Sri Lankan; it’s really politics aside. There may be tension between the two countries, but not on the cricket ground. Not in the Cricket Club of Illinois. No way.”

ON THE WEB
http://netfiles.uiuc.edu/ro/www/ CricketClubofIllinois or find them on Facebook

Spin me A cricket ball is about the same size and weight as a baseball, but the stitching is pronounced and concentrated around the center of the ball, making it easier to grip in ways that produce many different spins.

Hang this Safdar Khan (above photo, far right) and Tanweer Alam (below) bowl for the Cricket Club of Illinois during a match at Lohman Park in Urbana.

Eye on the ball Varun Turlapati, CCI captain, focuses on the red leather ball.

Ads removed for online version
the legislators by offering bonds, land, trees and buildings for the new campus.

On Feb. 20, 1867, after much politicking by Urbana mayor Clark Robinson Griggs, the Illinois House selected Urbana as the site of the new university. Five days later, the senate confirmed, and finally on Feb. 28, Illinois Gov. Richard J. Oglesby signed the Griggs Act to make the vote official.

On March 2, the Illinois Industrial University opened the doors of its one university building. Nearby cows and other farm animals outnumbered the students and faculty members, Ross said.

From the start, debate raged across the state over the school’s mission and purpose, he said. However, some people, such as the university’s first regent, John Milton Gregory, believed that public education should not be limited to an “industrial” education, but should offer a wide range of studies, including those in the liberal arts, Ross said.

“In 1885, the reformist efforts of Gregory and his successor, Regent Selim H. Peabody, led the board of trustees to rename the Illinois Industrial University,” Ross said. “The new name, ‘University of Illinois,’ more accurately reflected the institution’s diverse agricultural, mechanical and liberal arts curricula, and ultimately affirmed Gregory’s bold vision for public education among the country’s land-grant colleges.”

Ross believes that the Morrill Act had a significant influence on education in the United States.

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Academic Leadership Program: Five named CIC fellows

Five UI faculty members have been named 2012-13 fellows of the Committee on Institutional Coopera-
tion and Education (CIC). 

The Academic Leadership Program provides leadership development for accomplished faculty members who may be interested in academic administration. Since 1989, many of the program’s nearly 1,000 fellows have gone on to serve in leadership roles such as college presi-
dents, provosts and deans.

“(The program) introduces faculty to issues and chal-
genues in higher education,” said Barbara Wilson, the vice provost for academic affairs and the campus CIC liaison.

“IT also gives (the fellows) an opportunity to visit peer in-
stitutions and meet with leaders at those institutions, and it fosters connections to faculty in similar positions at other Big Ten universities.”

Fellows are selected by CIC member institutions, which include the Big Ten universities and the University of Chi-
cago. Deans are asked to nominate faculty members who have shown promise or expertise in leadership activities in their colleges, schools or departments. The Office of the Provost then selects five fellows from those nominations.

“(The UI fellows) are a talented group of faculty and I am excited to work with them during the year,” Wilson said.

“We travel together to three Big Ten campuses so we get to know each other quite well.”

According to Wilson, the UI fellows benefit greatly from the program.

“From what (the fellows) tell me, the experience of traveling to other campuses, talking with academic leaders about issues in higher education and getting to know each other—all of it is invaluable,” Wilson said.

The 2012-13 CIC Fellows are:

Jennifer T. Bernhard

Jennifer T. Bernhard is a professor of electrical and com-
puter engineering. Bernhard has been a faculty member in the Electromagnetics Laboratory since 1999. In August, she was appointed director of a six-year research re-
search in the College of Engi-
neering.

Her research group focuses on the development and analysis of multifunctional reconfigurable antennas and their system-level benefits as well as the development of antenna synthesis techniques. Her group has been recognized by the National Science Foundation’s Faculty Early Career Development Award and is also a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. She was recognized with the IEEE Antennas and Propagation Society’s H.A. Wheeler Prize Paper Award, and in 2008, she served as the president of the IEEE Antennas and Propaga-
tion Society.

German A. Bolleyo is the department head and a profes-
sor of biometry in the College of Agricultur,

Environmental Sciences. After earning M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in 1993 and 1994 at the UI, he continued his association with the department of agronomy as a postdoctoral research associate and a senior research specialist in agriculture. He joined the college in 1998 as an assistant professor of biometry and cropping systems.

A native of Rosario, Argentina, Bolleyo is internation-
ally recognized for his scholarship in biometry. In addi-
tion, he is an award-winning teacher. He has been included on the Outstanding List of Teachers Rated as Excellent by Their Students 17 times. Among other recognitions, he has received several college awards, was selected as a liaison for the ACES Academic Training of Excellence and was in the first class of the ACES Global Connect program.

Feng Sheng Hu is the de-
dpartment head and a professor of plant biology and of geology in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Hu earned his Ph.D. at the University of Washington in 1994, and was a postdoctoral fellow with the National Science Foundation Research Training Group on Paleorecords of Global Change at the University of Min-
nesota. In 2000, he was recognized as one of the most creative young faculty members in the nation when he was awarded a David and Lucille Packard Fellowship in Sci-
cence and Engineering. He was named a University Scholar at the UI in 2005. In 2006-2007, he was named a Fulbright Scholar at the French National Institute for Agricultural Research. He was elected a fellow of the American As-
wial-American Association of Advancement of Science in 2008. His research integrates biological, geological and atmospheric sciences.

Hu and his students have tackled a number of long-standing questions regarding climatic change and ecolog-ical response to multiple spatial and temporal scales. He has written more than 90 peer-reviewed articles published in top-tier journals, including Science, Nature and the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. 

Helen Neville is a professor of educational psychology and of Africana studies at the University of Pittsburgh. She served as a Provost Fellow from 2010-2012. She is the lead editor of the “Handbook of Afri-
can American Psychology” and is a past associate editor of The Counseling Psychologist and of the Journal of Black Psychology. Neville has been recognized widely for her research, teaching and mentoring efforts. She received the Ameri-
can Psychological Association’s Kenneth and Mamie Clark Award for Outstanding Contribution to the Professional De-
velopment of Ethnic Minority Graduate Students in 1997 and the Charles and Shirley Thomas Award for mentoring and contributions to African American and the community in 2009. She also was recently honored with the Association of Black Psychologists’ Distinguished Psycholog-
ist Award.

Richard T. Rodriguez is a professor of English and the in-
terim chair of Latino/a and Chicano/a Studies at the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Rodriguez earned his B.A. in English at the Univer-
sity of California at Berkeley and his Ph.D. in the history of con-
sciousness at the University of California at Santa Clara. Rodriguez’s research focuses on Latinx cultural studies, lit-

tion for Chicana and Chicano Studies Book Award. A re-
cipient of the LAS Academic Advising Award, Rodriguez recently was named a Conrad Humanities Scholar, a des-
ignation supporting the work of exceptionally prominent asso-
ciate professors in the humanities at the UI. He is cur-
rently completing a book on Latino visual representation and the politics of social space.

ADs removed for online version
What is a supercomputer?

A supercomputer is the most powerful computer available at any given time. Today, Japan has the most powerful supercomputer in operation – the Kei computer, which is located in Kobe. Blue Waters is comparable to the Kei computer and is the most powerful computer on a university campus. These two computing giants will enable breakthroughs in many areas of science and engineering.

Of course, as computing technology advances, the supercomputers of today become the desktop computers of tomorrow. This is literally true: The desktop computers of today are as powerful as the most powerful supercomputers in the early 1990s. As computing technology advances, computers even more powerful than Blue Waters will be deployed. However, over its five-year lifetime, Blue Waters will enable a wealth of scientific breakthroughs.

What does it mean when we say that Blue Waters is a petascale facility?

A petascale computer can perform a quadrillion (10^15, one thousand million million) operations in a second. This is a fantastic amount of work. It would take nearly a million desktop computers to do the same amount of work. To put it another way, if you could multiply two 14-digit numbers together on your calculator every second, it would take you 32 million years to do the same amount of work that Blue Waters can do each and every second.

What kinds of things does a supercomputer do that other computers can’t?

The mathematical equations that describe the world that we live in are exceedingly difficult to solve. To be able to solve these equations on even the most powerful supercomputers, we must make approximations. As computers become more and more powerful, we are able to make fewer and fewer approximations. This means that our computational models more accurately describe what is observed in the real world.

Models that accurately describe the world are important in advancing our knowledge of the world around us, helping industry design and produce better products, and aiding policymakers who make decisions.

Another advantage of very powerful computers is that we can model more complex systems on the computer. An example of a complex system is a tornado or a hurricane. The formation, strength and path of a tornado depend on many factors – temperature, pressure, humidity, wind speed and direction, and so on – all of which must be included in the computational model to properly describe the phenomena.

What kind of research goes on at NCSA?

NCSA’s mission is to provide scientists and engineers with the computing resources and technical support that they need to advance their research. The breadth of research being conducted on NCSA’s computers is staggering. It ranges from studies of the elementary particles that make up atoms and molecules that form our everyday world to weather and climate to the birth and evolution of our universe.

The results of these simulations are critical to understanding observations from the Large Hadron Collider, the design of new materials and the processes of life, preparing for natural disasters, and interpreting what will be seen in the proposed Large Synoptic Survey Telescope. Computational modeling and simulation have become so pervasive that nearly all areas of science and engineering are being transformed by it.

At the UI, faculty will be using Blue Waters to model the behavior of the polio virus, model the birth of tornadoes, better understand the factors that control climate change, and gain a better understanding of how the Earth works.

In addition to these Illinois-led projects, other Illinois faculty members are key investigators in other projects that will be using Blue Waters.

What happens to all the data from Blue Waters?

Blue Waters has one of the largest data storage systems in the world. It can store more than 25 petabytes of data on high-speed disks and more than 300 petabytes of data on slower-speed tapes. A typical desktop computer can store 1 terabyte on its hard disk. This means that Blue Waters can store 25,000 times more data on disk and 300,000 times more data on tape. This presents some unique challenges, because scientists often are not able to generate this much data in a single simulation.

Fortunately, Blue Waters has special processors in it, called graphics processing units, which allow scientists to visualize the results of their simulations on the same computer that generated the data – often in real time.

Blue Waters is connected to the outside world by very large data pipes. At the beginning, Blue Waters will connect to Chicago and the national networks at more than 100 gigabits per second (Gbps), or 7,000 times faster than a high-speed connection to a home. The connection speed can be upgraded to 400 Gbps as needed by the scientists using Blue Waters. However, even at this speed, much of the data must stay on disks and tapes in the National Petascale Computing Facility – the data sets are much too large to transfer over the national networks even if we transported them to Chicago.

A Minute With ..™ is provided by the UI News Bureau. To view the full interview and archived interviews, go to http://go.illinois.edu/amw.
Krammert Art Museum recently began displaying African art in a new light—literally and figuratively. The installation of about 70 artworks from the museum’s holdings, including four new contemporary acquisitions, in the museum’s freshly renovated gallery will include loans from the Smithsonian Institution, the art museums of the University of Iowa and the University of Wyoming, and the Spurlock Museum at the UI.

The 1,300-square-foot African Gallery is the first of a series of several galleries at the UI museum to be updated. Kathleen Harlman, the museum director, has worked with the New York-based architectural firm of Rice and Lipka to update the flooring, display cases and lighting in the gallery. Heavy colonial-style wood display cabinets have been replaced by clean white walls and Plexiglas cases, and amber-hued incandescent lighting has been replaced by cooler halogen and LED bulbs. Allyson Purpura, the curator of the African art, said these changes highlight the art itself.

“We have made the gallery as light and simple as possible to reduce any extra visual noise,” Purpura said.

Another new feature of this installation is a series of five iPads mounted in different sections of the gallery. Each iPad will have a menu of videos, most under four minutes long, featuring an interview with an artist, or a narrative vignette or footage of African masked dancers, showing visitors the same art they see before them in its home context—a “taunting, advising, counseling and entertaining” spectactor in Africa. These videos, created with images and film footage shared by Purpura’s colleagues in the field, are meant to entice visitors to explore more deeply the connections among the pieces, she said.

“We tried to use technology in ways that enhance the art, rather than compete with it,” she said.

Gallery mechanics aren’t the only update in this installation; Purpura also has arranged the artwork in a way that provides broader social context to each piece. “Until recently, most non-Western art in galleries was organized by culture, nation, time period or by style,” she said. “A lot of art museums today are showing their collections in thematic installations that are more engaging for the viewers and provide different ways of thinking about the art.”

One section of the gallery, for example, called Reading the Body, will feature a ceramic vessel by Magdalene Odundo—a contemporary artist from Kenya now living in England. Although her sculpture is abstract, visitors will see how it echoes the human forms, depicted in the more traditional figural works that surround it. The iPad in this section of the gallery will contain an interview with Odundo and show her at work in her studio.

Exploring art Allyson Purpura, the curator of the Africans Gallery at Krannert Art Museum, said changes to the updated gallery highlight the art itself. A new feature includes the addition of five iPads which offer videos that allow visitors to explore more deeply the connections among the pieces, she said.

“One section of the gallery, for example, called Reading the Body, will feature a ceramic vessel by Magdalene Odundo—a contemporary artist from Kenya now living in England. Although her sculpture is abstract, visitors will see how it echoes the human forms, depicted in the more traditional figural works that surround it. The iPad in this section of the gallery will contain an interview with Odundo and show her at work in her studio.

Other new acquisitions in this installation are “Migrations II,” a painting by Ehtiopian artist Wosene Worke Kosrof; “Seven Lines From Djawartu,” a suite of paintings by Senegalese calligrapher Yelimane Fall; and a photograph, “Dan Mask,” by the late Nigerian-British artist Rotimi Fani-Kayode, whose theatrical photos of Africans were described by The New York Times as work that “unraveled the very notion that such a thing as ‘African’ even existed.”

An exhibition of contemporary Chinese photography, “Rising Dragon,” also opened recently at Krannert Art Museum. Organized by the Katonah Museum of Art in Katonah, N.Y., and curated by Miles Barth, the exhibition showcases 36 artists who use photographic techniques to reveal Western influence in individual gestures, contradicting China’s carefully crafted public image.

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Fall 2012 Publication Schedule

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http://news.illinois.edu/insideillinois Oct. 18, 2012

Note: The final two issues for fall have been moved and do not fall on the usual “first and third Thursday.” Please note there are actually three issues in November and one in December.
Bryan Endres
EU expert on Europe
getting a Peace Prize

Not everyone celebrated the recent announcement that the 27-nation European Union had been awarded this year’s Nobel Peace Prize, which most often goes to individuals. Given its ongoing debt crisis, political intrigues and debt-related upheaval in member countries such as Greece and Spain, many skeptics reacted to the news with ridicule and humor. So why the award, and why now? Bryan Endres, the director of the European Union Center and a professor of agricultural law at Illinois, discussed the award and the reaction in an interview with News Bureau social sciences editor Craig Chamberlain.

What do you understand about the Nobel committee’s reasoning in naming the EU for this year’s peace prize?

The Nobel Peace Prize ideally recognizes people or institutions who have created peace through the coordinated control of two key inputs for militarization: coal and steel. Similarly, Germany backed the creation of the euro in part to demonstrate that a post-Cold War unified Germany was not a threat to a peaceful Europe. The EU ranks maintaining peace as its number one goal. At this point, there would be tremendous negative financial consequences if the euro were abolished and the EU dissolved. Despite the financial crisis, the EU continues to be the world’s largest economy and the largest trading partner of the U.S. Economic cooperation will hopefully reinvigorate the underlying rationale of the EU since its inception in the post-World War II 1950s – ensuring a peaceful Europe. The awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize will hopefully reinvigorate those who have started to forget the EU member states improbable. Although some critics of the EU’s peace prize have said that NATO deserves the award instead, the political and economic integration made possible through the EU deserves a tremendous amount of credit.

How would you make the case for the EU getting this honor?

The EU has facilitated the ability of 27 member countries to unite France and Germany and prevent future wars through the coordinated control of two key inputs for militarization: coal and steel. Similarly, Germany backed the creation of the euro in part to demonstrate that a post-Cold War unified Germany was not a threat to a peaceful Europe. The EU ranks maintaining peace as its number one goal. At this point, there would be tremendous negative financial consequences if the euro were abolished and the EU dissolved. Despite the financial crisis, the EU continues to be the world’s largest economy and the largest trading partner of the U.S. Economic cooperation will hopefully reinvigorate the underlying rationale of the EU since its inception in the post-World War II 1950s – ensuring a peaceful Europe. The awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize will hopefully reinvigorate those who have started to forget the EU member states improbable. Although some critics of the EU’s peace prize have said that NATO deserves the award instead, the political and economic integration made possible through the EU deserves a tremendous amount of credit.

Political motives have shaped the formation of the EU more than economic reasons, despite the EU being first and foremost an economic institution. The origin of the EU – the European Coal and Steel Community – was a political mechanism to unite France and Germany and prevent future wars through the coordinated control of two key inputs for militarization: coal and steel. Similarly, Germany backed the creation of the euro in part to demonstrate that a post-Cold War unified Germany was not a threat to a peaceful Europe. The EU ranks maintaining peace as its number one goal. At this point, there would be tremendous negative financial consequences if the euro were abolished and the EU dissolved. Despite the financial crisis, the EU continues to be the world’s largest economy and the largest trading partner of the U.S. Economic cooperation will hopefully reinvigorate the underlying rationale of the EU since its inception in the post-World War II 1950s – ensuring a peaceful Europe. The awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize will hopefully reinvigorate those who have started to forget the EU member states improbable. Although some critics of the EU’s peace prize have said that NATO deserves the award instead, the political and economic integration made possible through the EU deserves a tremendous amount of credit.

This is not the first Nobel Peace Prize controversy, of course. When the committee selected President Obama for the award in 2009, many thought that he had not yet accomplished enough for such a prestigious award. Regardless, the Nobel committee decided that the decades of peace on a continent that had been plagued by centuries of conflict provided a sufficient reason to award the EU the prize.

How would you make the case for the EU getting this honor?

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**brief notes**

**Chinese poetry Conference Oct. 19 to 20**


Sessions will take place from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Oct. 19 and from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Oct. 20. There will be eight panelists, featuring speakers from universities in Asia, Canada, Europe and the U.S.

All but two of the conference papers cover China’s medieval periods. The end product of the conference will be published by Columbia University Press as a course text for advanced undergraduates and graduate students, according to Zong-Qi Cai, a UI professor of East Asian languages and cultures.

Although the conference is free and open to the public, registered conference guests must register online at http://go.illinois.edu/ChinesePoeticCultureForum12. There is a $25 charge for the conference banquet at 6:30 p.m. Oct. 19 at the Holiday Inn at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Anyone wishing to attend the conference dinner must indicate their intention on the registration form. Payment for the dinner may be made by check in person when participants arrive at the conference prior to the first session.

For more information, contact Jing Chen, cchen125@illinois.edu, or Huang-Lan Su, su148@illinois.edu.

The conference is funded by the Chiang-ching Kuo Foundation and is co-hosted by the department of East Asian languages and cultures, the Center for East Asian and Pacific Studies and the Program in Medieval Studies.

**State Universities Annuitants Association**

Robert Rich to speak Oct. 21

Robert Rich, a former director of the UI Institute of Government and Public Affairs, will be the speaker at the fall meeting of the Urbana campus chapter of the State Universities Annuitants Association at 2 p.m. Oct. 21 at the I Hotel and Conference Center. Refreshments will be served at 1:30 p.m. Admission is free and open to the public.

Rich will discuss such topics as the pension reform proposal from the Illinois House of Representatives and the state’s financial difficulties. He will also provide an update on the state’s national elections and answer questions.

The association is a statewide organization whose members are current employees and retirees of Illinois public universities, colleges and affiliated agencies, Urbana (in the State Universities Retirement System). The association’s main purpose is to advocate a strong and secure retirement pension and health benefit system for all members of the Sursys system whether active employees or retirees.

**MOOC movement**

**Online Education Summit on Nov. 1**

The UI’s recent partnership with Coursera, faculty members’ interest in designing online courses, the campus mission to continue to enhance access and the general question of what constitutes high quality teaching and learning prompted the theme of this year’s Summit on Online Education.

The summit – “MOOCs, Coursera and the Online Ecosystem – Where Does Illinois Fit?” – begins at 8:45 a.m. Nov. 1 in Illini Union Rooms A, B and C. Faculty and staff members and graduate students are invited to attend. Registration is open at https://illinois.edu/itb/sec1595876. Pre-event registration ends 5 p.m. Oct. 26.

Coursera co-founder Daphne Koller, along with other campus leaders, will attend to aid discussions and share their views. This event is sponsored by Online and Continuing Education and the Office of the Provost. It has been co-organized by the Ubiquitous Learning Institute at the College of Education, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School of Library and Information Science.

For more information and the complete schedule, visit http://ace.illinois.edu/Programs/SummitonOnlineEducation2012. (Prospective attendees may call or email questions, 217-333-1462, onlinesummit@mx.illinois.edu.)

**Sustainability Week begins Oct. 22**

In collaboration with many partners, the Office of Sustainability will host the third annual Sustainability Week Oct. 22-26, with the theme “Orange and Blue Go Green.” This year’s schedule offers many events for the campus community to engage in and learn about sustainability.

The week will be a celebration of the UI’s sustainable successes, and it will provide educational motivation to build on these successes. On the schedule are events offering local food, a sustainability-themed scavenger hunt, a shoe collection drive and presentations about environmental ideas. Presentations include the iCAP Forum Open House, which will provide a review and progress report on the university’s Climate Action Plan.

For the week’s full schedule, visit http://sustainability.illinois.edu/SW2012.html.

**LGBT Studies and Music Education Symposium will be Oct. 18-19**

The Second Symposium on LGBT Studies and Music Education will begin at 7:30 p.m. Oct. 18 with Dorothy Espelage, a UI professor of child development and the chair of the division in the College of Education. Espelage’s talk, “Bullying, Homophobic Name-calling and Sexual Harassment Among Early Adolescents,” is the first of three keynotes addresses.

Espelage has presented countless workshops and seminars for teachers, administrators, counselors and social workers, and has appeared on the “ Oprah Winfrey Show,” the “Today Show,” CNN, “CBS Evening News” and “Anderson 360.”

The symposium continues Oct. 19 with keynote address by Robert Lamb, a professor of music education at Queen’s University, Ontario, and Cris Mayo, a UI professor of educational policy and of gender and women’s studies.

Lamb’s talk is titled, “Turning on the Light: Troubles With Epistemologies, Closeted, Corsets, Chronologies and Theories.” Mayo’s talk is titled “Queer Education and New Possibilities.”

The symposium concludes Oct. 19 after a 4:30 p.m. panel featuring students from a local middle school, responding to the “It Gets Better” campaign, with a discussion titled “When Does It Get Better?”

All sessions will be held in Smith Hall. For a complete schedule and registration information, visit music.illinois.edu/conferences.

**15th annual film festival**

“Ebertfest” passes go on sale Nov. 1

Those wanting to take in all of the next Roger Ebert’s Film Festival, or “Ebertfest,” can purchase festival passes starting Nov. 1.

The passes cover all 12 or more screenings during the five-day event, to be held April 17-21 at the Virginia Theatre in Champaign. Related talks and panel discussions will be held on the UI campus.

The passes are $145, plus processing. A thousand passes will be available. Passes can be purchased through the festival website.
and Franklin Roosevelt Award for Excellence in Recreation and Park Research by the National Recreation and Park Association. The annual award is presented to a person whose contributions to recreation and park research have significantly advanced the cause of the recreation movement and whose dedication to the field parallels the same dedication and zeal toward parks, recreation and conservation that was exhibited by the president after whom the award is named.

Ehud Yaari, a professor emeritus of speech and hearing science, received the Kawana Award for Lifelong Achievement in Publications from the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association.

The award honors a single outstanding investigator for his/her influential body of exemplary sustained research and publication record in the field of speech and hearing sciences and disorders. The nomination says that “Yaari’s research on stuttering has completely changed our understanding of stuttering and will continue to have enormous impact for many years to come.”

The Division of Disability Resources and Educational Services and Timothy J. Nugent Hall received the 2012 Barrier-Free America Award from Paralyzed Veterans of America. Brad Hedrick, the director of the division, accepted the award at the association’s gala in Washington, D.C., on Oct. 2.

Established in 2001, the award recognizes people or organizations who have made a significant difference in breaking down the physical barriers that people with disabilities face every day.

BRIEFS, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14
(www.ebertfest.com), the Virginia Theater website (www.thevirginia.org), or the Bresnan Meeting Center, 706 Kenwood Road, Champaign (217-398-2550).

The lineup of films, guests and other events will be announced several weeks before the festival, which is sponsored by the UI College of Media. Updates will be posted on the festival website. Tickets for individual movies will be available April 1. Admission is $14 ($12 for students and seniors).

Ebert, a UI journalism graduate, an adjunct professor and Pulitzer Prize-winner, will again host the event, along with his wife, Chaz Hammelsmith Ebert.

Those interested in being a festival sponsor or volunteer, should contact Mary Susan Britt, associate director of the festival, at 217-244-0552 or mar sue@illinois.edu.

YMCA Art at the Y hosts fall events
Art at the Y will host several events beginning Oct. 18.

The opening reception for the University YMCA’s newest exhibition, “Art for Empowerment: Healing Through Art,” will be from 6:30-8:30 p.m. Oct. 18. The exhibition will be on view in Murphy Gallery on the first floor of the Y.

The exhibition is a showcase of transformative art by women and girls, all survivors of abuse and violence. This exhibition shows the value of art-making for healing, self-knowledge and empowerment. Presented by the Women’s Center of Carbondale, Ill., and curated by Elka Kazmierczak, “Art for Empowerment” will be on view daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. through Dec. 14.

In celebration of Immigration Month, the University YMCA will host Las Condenados Huastecos, a traditional Mexican folk trio, at 7 p.m. Oct. 19.

Bridging grassroots connections between the arts and local Latino/a communities, the trio has performed at cultural and educational events throughout the Midwest. Interspersed with commentary about their musical heritage, the trio plays music that offers insights into the trans-border pathways of their art. Visit the band’s Facebook page for more information, http://www.facebook.com/LasCondenadosHuastecos.

AHS
Wojtek Chodzko-Zajko, a professor of kinesiology and community health, was named the president of the American Kinesiology Association. The association is the academic organization that represents more than 800 kinesiology programs in the U.S.

Tanya Gallagher, the dean of Applied Health Sciences, was elected dean of Applied Health Sciences, was elected president of the International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics. The association’s members comprise scientists, physicians, speech-language pathologists and practitioners who work in more than 57 countries and come from every continent around the world.

William Stewart, the associate dean of Applied Health Sciences and a professor of recreation, sport and tourism, received the Theodore and a professor of recreation, sport and tourism, received the Theodore AHS

DRES

Leon Robert Barger, 77, died Oct. 3 at his Urbana home. Barger was a pipefitter for Facilities and Services for 16 years, retiring in 1993. Memorials: Carle Hospital, www.carle.org; VFW Post 630, 1303 E. Main St., Urbana, IL 61802; or American Legion Post 71, www.urbanapost71.com/


Alice Elizabeth “Betsy” Dunkle Gilles, 84, died Oct. 6. Dunkle worked in the UI’s department of mathematics. Memorials: Urbana Park District, www.urbanaparks.org; for planting in the Meadowbrook Park prairie grove; or to A Woman’s Place.

Memorial Service
A day of memorials will be held for Thomas Schleis on Oct. 21. Schleis, 62, died July 19 in Urbana. He was an opera manager and vocal coach for 34 years, teaching music history and performance in the School of Music. A dedicated Mass is planned at 10:30 a.m. at St. John’s Catholic Church, 604 E. Armory Ave., Champaign, followed by a memorial service at 12:30 p.m. A Celebration of the Life of Thomas Schleis with performances will begin at 7:30 p.m. in Foellinger Great Hall at Krannert Center for the Performing Arts.

Memorials: Urbana Park District, www.urbanaparks.org, for planting in the Meadowbook Park prairie grove; or to A Woman’s Place.

Deaths
**MILESTONE. CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1**

The creation of the LED was cited as "one of the 45 most notable human achievements of the 20th century" by the Optical Society of America.

Holonyak, Bardeen’s first graduate student, earned his doctorate at Illinois in 1954 and worked closely with Bardeen until his death in 1991. Holonyak was one of the earliest researchers in semiconductor materials and devices.

Holonyak is a pioneer in the field of optoelectronics, devices that convert electricity into light or vice versa. He gained eminence through his numerous inventions and contributions to advances in semiconductor materials and devices.

The campus symposium will be held Oct. 24-25. Speakers include Holonyak; Zhores Alferov, Russian Academy of Science, who won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2000; M. George Craford, an SSL Fellow at Philips Lumileds Lighting Co.; Osamu Kumagai, the president of Advanced Materials Laboratories at Sony Corp.; and Tony Leggett, the MacArthur Professor of Physics at the UI who won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2000.

**Now and then** Nick Holonyak Jr. (above) in his campus office in the department of electrical and computer engineering last year. At right, a 1967 photo of Holonyak in the classroom on the UI campus. He joined the ECE faculty in 1963. Holonyak is the John Barton Chair in Electrical and Computer Engineering and Physics.

**HOLONYAK. CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1**

LED can convert nearly all the electricity applied to it into light.

Because lighting accounts for about 20 percent of all electricity generated globally, the efficiency of LEDs eventually will result in a marked decline in energy consumption. According to a recent government study, the adoption of LED lighting over 20 years in the United States alone (2010-2030) is expected to save 2.7 trillion terawatt-hours of electricity – roughly $250 billion at today’s energy prices. That’s good news for consumers who today pay almost 30 percent more for electricity than they did 10 years ago.

The savings will occur primarily as LEDs become the dominant form of lighting, replacing the incandescent bulb – and its successor, the compact fluorescent lamp, and to have had a core of talented students following me and leading the field in advancing LED technology.

It’s hard to really appreciate how momentous and impactful some of these breakthroughs were," said Krames, who earned his doctorate at Illinois under Holonyak’s supervision in 1995. "They were huge. Back in his day, all of this stuff was completely unknown. It wasn’t clear until he and others showed the way.”

Holonyak is the first to acknowledge that many researchers have played a role in advancing LED technology.

“...”

**Editor’s note:** This article is excerpted from Laura Schmitt’s forthcoming book “The Bright Stuff: The LED and Nick Holonyak’s Fantastic Trail of Innovation.” It was featured in the summer edition of Fluorescence, the magazine for alumni and friends of the department of electrical and computer engineering.