Immigration issues addressed at Latino Association event

By Sherry Fisher

Until the federal government develops a plan to deal with immigration-related issues, cities will have to come up with their own solutions, says New Haven Mayor John DeStefano Jr.

DeStefano made his remarks Oct. 4 in the Alumni Center during the annual luncheon of the Association of Latino/a Faculty and Staff.

New Haven made national headlines this summer when city officials there approved a municipal identification card that would be available to all New Haven residents, including illegal immigrants.

DeStefano said the purpose of the cards is to make the city safer for the $10,000 to $15,000 undocumented workers that make up about 10 percent of its population.

He said immigrants who don’t have bank accounts and thus carry large amounts of cash are like “human ATMs. You can make a cash withdrawal from them on the street because they’re afraid to go to the police. So if you look Mexican, you become the victim of a street robbery.”

He added, “Or you’re a woman, and your boyfriend beats you up and says ‘if you go to the police, I’ll go to Homeland Security, report your status and you’ll be taken away.’”

The Elm City ID started as a card for illegal immigrants, DeStefano said, but the card is available to all residents. The ID gives access to libraries, local banks, parks and other public services, and may be used as a debit card at about 50 local businesses.

DeStefano says the card helps New Haven’s undocumented population deal with their everyday lives: “Going to work each day, sending kids to school, working hard so your kids have a chance to do better. These are people who are trying to negotiate their day-to-day experiences.”

Successful communities are about rights and responsibilities, he added.

“When police would stop people, they had no way of identifying who they are,” he said. DeStefano said several days after the
COMING TO CAMPUS

Heilig Concert to feature pianist Menahem Pressler

Pianist Menahem Pressler, founding member of the Beaux Arts Trio, will give the 11th annual Alice Murray Heilig Memorial Concert at UConn on Sunday, Oct. 21. The concert, presented by the School of Fine Arts, will take place at the Jorgensen Center for the Performing Arts, beginning at 3 p.m. Admission is free.

The program will include Beethoven’s Sonata No. 31 in A-flat major, Op 110, Etatements by Debussy; and Schubert’s Sonata in B-flat major, D 960.

A brilliant soloist and chamber musician, the 83-year-old Pressler has received international acclaim for his performances with the many of the greatest orchestras around the world. He has played with the Beaux Arts Trio for 50 years.

“It is a significant opportunity for the University of Connecticut and the School of Fine Arts to host Menahem Pressler for this event,” said Mary Wholeness, director of the performing arts.

Heilig Concert is sponsored by the Alice Murray Heilig family in memory of West Buckley.

Buckley graduated from UConn from the School of Medicine.

Nursing dean elected to national position

By Beth Krasne

School of Nursing Dean Anne Bavier has been elected Secretary of the Board of Governors for the National League for Nursing.

The election results became official Sept. 28 at the league’s annual business meeting in Phoenix, Ariz. Bavier will hold the position through 2010.

Headquartered in New York City, the National League for Nursing promotes excellence in nursing education. The league has 20,000 individual and 1,100 institutional members.

Bavier, who became dean in August, says she strongly believes in the National League for Nursing’s mission, having first become exposed to the workings of the organization in college.

Pharmacy alumnus to discuss health care in Thailand

A School of Pharmacy alumnus will speak about his experiences working at a health clinic in Thailand at noon on Oct. 24 at the Dodd Center.

Thomas Buckley, who currently works as a senior clinical education consultant for Pfizer Global Pharmaceuticals, will discuss his experiences as a humanitarian and a health care provider in a presentation titled, “Chronic Emergency Delivered Health Care Amidst a 50-year Civil War.”

Buckley spent six months as a Pfizer Inc. Global Health Fellow in the Mae Tao Clinic in Mae Sot, a medical clinic that serves migrants from the former Burma, working to improve clinical pharmacy service, develop a universal prescription program, and train community health workers.

Pfizer’s Global Health Fellows program makes up to 40 Pfizer employees available each year to support the work of leading non-governmental organizations. Buckley’s fellowship was possible through a partnership between Pfizer and the International Rescue Committee, which provides more than half of the Mae Tao Clinic’s funding.

Buckley graduated from UConn in 1982 with a bachelor’s degree from the School of Pharmacy and a master’s degree in public health from the School of Medicine.

Bavier’s mother, Betty Roome, was the lay member of the Connecticut League for Nursing Board, a constitution of the national organization, and actively supported its programs.

“My mother’s enthusiasm for excellence in nursing education lives on in me today,” Bavier says, “and I am delighted to add my own skills to that of this organization.”

Bavier came to UConn from St. Xavier University in Chicago, where she served as nursing dean. During the recent National League for Nursing meeting, St. Xavier University was recognized as a National Center for Excellence in Nursing Education and Bavier was thanked publicly for her leadership in developing that faculty.

Humanities authors sought

On Thursday, Dec. 6, Ross Mackinnon, dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and the UConn Humanities Institute will host a celebration of humanities authors who have published books since Nov. 1, 2005. Books included in this celebration must be in print by Nov. 30, 2007.

Humanities authors with a book published within this time frame should contact Oliver Hibb at the Humanities Institute to share the book title, publisher’s name, and electronic image of the book cover, if available.

Hibb can be contacted via e-mail at uchi-admin@humanities.uconn.edu or by phone at 860-486-9057.

Bangladeshi poet to be topic of lecture

Winston Langley will give the first annual lecture on Kazi Nazrul Islam, national poet of Bangla- desh, on Saturday, Oct. 27 at 2 p.m. in the Student Union Theatre.

Langley, an associate chancellor and professor of political science and international relations at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, will discuss Nazrul’s contributions to world literature.

Langley’s latest publication is Kazi Nazrul Islam: The Voice of Poetry and the Struggle for Human Wholeness. (Nazrul Institute, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 2007).

Nazrul was born in 1899 in what was then British India. An advocate for social harmony, global peace, and international brotherhood, he struggled throughout his life, while fighting for the people of Bangladesh’s fight for independence from British colonialism. He championed equal rights for women, and stood firm against social injustice and religious intolerance and fanaticism.

Nazrul was a prolific artist. His poetry, songs, and music are intertwined with the spectrum of human emotions.

He died in 1976. The Asian-American Studies Institute and the Asian-American Cultural Center have teamed up with key members of New England’s Bangladeshi and Bengali community to sponsor the yearly lectures to examine Nazrul’s works.
**New system brings technology to classrooms at lower cost**

**By Richard Velleux**

Creative thinking by staff in the Institute for Teaching and Learning’s audio visual technology services department is increasing the number of classrooms with technology capabilities at UConn’s regional campuses and will eventually benefit the Storrs campus as well.

AV Technology Services staff, led by Lance Nye, last fall created a compact wall-mounted instructional technology system, enhancing a basic system that was envisioned three years ago to bring audio and visual services to classrooms. The enhancement enables the system to also run computer programs, DVDs, and CD-Roms. The new system is relatively inexpensive, costing about $10,000 per “tech ready” room compared to more than $35,000 for a full-blown high-tech classroom. As a result, nearly two dozen classrooms have been equipped as tech-ready, primarily at the regional campuses, with a promise of more to come.

“I think they’ve done a really remarkable job, bringing that much technology together in a small package at a really reasonable cost,” says University Registrar Jeff von Klnowitz-Smith, whose staff are charged, among other things, with assigning classrooms each semester. They say finding enough high-tech classrooms to satisfy all the requests is next to impossible.

“It’s very difficult,” says Laurie Best, assistant registrar for scheduling. “And as more younger faculty members join the University, the demand for technology is increasing. Freshman English, for example, never wanted it before but they do now, even with a class of only 20.” The new system will be particularly helpful in small classrooms, she adds.

Nye and his group built a wall-mounted console, about three feet square, that is “a self-contained, high-tech classroom,” says Dan Mercier, assistant director of the Institute for Teaching and Learning. To begin with, the box provided power for a projector, and had an amplifier and speakers and connections allowing a DVD or VCR to be plugged in for video.

Now, the Technology Services staff have added a computer connection, two USB ports, and a wireless receiver. The system can’t run sophisticated computer programs, but professors can bring their laptops to the classroom already loaded with software, plug them in, and go.

“It makes using technology more intuitive,” says Susan Lyons, an English professor and director of academic services at the Avery Point campus, which will soon have eight tech-ready classrooms where once there were none. “All you have to do is plug in your flash drive and keyboard. It works well, and there’s not as much time spent setting up and breaking down.”

Besides Avery Point, Mercier says there will be six tech-ready classrooms at the Waterbury Campus, five in the undergraduate buildings at the Greater Hartford Campus and several at the adjacent School of Social Work, and two at the Torrington Campus. The Stamford Campus, which has some high-tech rooms already, will have the system installed in some classrooms later, as will Storrs, where so far the system has been installed in one classroom, a statistics classroom in the CLAS Building.

“This is really clever and a very good value,” says Harry Frank, a chemistry professor and an associ-ate dean in CLAS. “It was born out of a faculty discussing what we needed to do our jobs, and Lance and Keith Barker (director of the Institute for Teaching and Learning) found a way to do it.”

Ofer Harel, an assistant professor of statistics, teaches a class in a “tech ready” classroom in the CLAS Building. The panel on the front wall brings a variety of technologies into the room.

---

**Oral history project on anti-apartheid struggle completed**

**By Michael Kirk**

A substantial, wide-ranging oral history of the African National Congress (ANC) and the lives of its leading figures during South Africa’s apartheid years has been donated to the University by the ANC.

The ANC was established in 1912 to provide a political avenue for the struggle for racial equality in South Africa. After apartheid became official policy in 1948, it became the leading anti-apartheid organization.

Interviews with 133 ANC leaders from across South Africa between 2000 and 2006 have been transcribed and donated to UConn as part of the University’s partnership with the ANC and the University of Fort Hare in South Africa. Fort Hare also holds a copy of the transcripts. The transcripts, ranging in length from seven to 135 pages, will be permanently housed at the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center and will be available to scholars, students, and the public.

“The ANC oral histories add a significant dimension to the Dodd Center’s growing collection of human rights materials,” says Thomas Willet, director of the Dodd Center. “The oral histories offer valuable insight into the impact of apartheid on the lives of South Africans and will be a significant resource to faculty and students researching and teaching history and human rights. We also hope to make copies of the oral history transcripts available online for wider access to their content.”

The collection features South Africans being interviewed by other South Africans, a number of whom were trained in the collection of oral histories by Bruce Stave, director of the oral history office at UConn, and his staff.

“Training the South African interviewers proved to be an exciting and stimulating oral history experience for me and my associates,” says Stave, professor emeritus of history.

After an intensive two-week workshop in Cape Town, teams of interviewers fanned out throughout the country to conduct the initial interviews of the project. They returned to evaluate this work before conducting more taped conversations. Two of the interviewers came to Storrs to earn their M.A. degrees in history.

The topics of the interviews range from the educational system in South Africa, to prison conditions and life under house arrest, life in exile, and the 1994 democratic elections.

“The uniqueness of the ANC transcripts... is their ability to shed light on the experiences and daily lives of those who actively dismantled the apartheid system.”

Valerie Love
Center for human rights collections, Dodd Center

The oral histories not only give voice to the experiences of black South Africans whose history and experiences went for the most part unrecorded under the apartheid system, they also include interviews with members of the ANC who had been classified as Indians, “coloreds,” and whites so as to illuminate the spectrum of experiences that South African activists endured as a result of their race.”

Amira Ombona-Onumbe, executive director of the UConn-ANC Partner- ship who holds the UNESCO Chair in Comparative Human Rights, says, “The ANC represents something terribly special in the history of human rights. It was the first national party in world history to have a vision of a non-racist society where all people are respected equally.”

The oral histories are particularly important because many ANC leaders limited their written communications for security reasons during the anti-apartheid struggle. Between 1960 and 1990, many members of the ANC, forced into exile because of their activism, continued their political work against apartheid from outside the country. After apartheid was ended, the ANC won the country’s first democratic elections in 1994. In an effort to preserve its history, the party established archives at the University of Fort Hare, a historically black institution, with the goal of collecting historical materials from 33 different countries. In March 1999, UConn signed a Memorandum of Understand- ing with the ANC establishing a partnership to foster training, assistance, and cooperation in developing oral histories and archival records of the ANC, and to develop comparative studies in human rights.

As part of the project, Thomas J. Dodd Research Center staff provided archival planning and training for ANC staff. During the period 2000 to 2006, ANC archiv- is rated organized more than 3,000 cubic feet of archival collections created during the apartheid years, with support from the Andrew Mellon Foundation. Those records are now housed at the University of Fort Hare.
Study shows seizure medication helps alcoholics reduce drinking

BY KRISTINA GOODRough

A drug that is primarily used to treat seizure disorders and prevent migraines significantly helped reduce heavy drinking among alcoholics compared to a placebo, according to a new study published Oct. 10 in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The study was conducted between January 2004 and August 2006 at 17 sites across the country, including the UConn Health Center. The participants included 371 men and women ages 18 to 65 years diagnosed with alcohol dependence. They received up to 300 mg per day of either the medication topiramate or a placebo, along with a weekly counseling session to promote adherence to the study medication and the treatment regimen.

The drug is manufactured by Ortho-McNeil Janssen Pharmaceuticals, which sponsored the study. Taken in tablet form, it helped alcoholics reduce the number of heavy drinking days over the 14-week study period by up to 16 days, compared to the reduction seen in the group taking the placebo.

"The drug had a very robust effect on drinking," according to Dr. Henry Kranzler, one of the investigators on the study. "It was not a total cure; participants were still drinking heavily on occasion, but a reduction in drinking can reduce the harmful consequences of alcohol in the form of fewer accidents and fewer medical consequences." That, he adds, is an important public health consideration. Alcohol abuse is estimated to cost the nation more than $184 billion annually in health care services, premature deaths, losses in workers' productivity, and alcohol-related crime and motor vehicle crashes.

Study participants included men who were drinking at least 35 standard drinks a week, and women who were drinking at least 28. A standard drink is 0.5 oz. of absolute alcohol, equivalent to 10 oz. of beer, 4 oz. of wine, or 1 oz. of 100-proof liquor. To be eligible, participants had to express a desire to stop or reduce their consumption of alcohol.

During the 14-week study, the participants were assessed on drinking, alcohol withdrawal symptoms, and compliance with the medication. Participants’ reports on their drinking were corroborated with laboratory tests that measured the concentration of a liver enzyme in their blood.

The therapeutic effect of the drug was evident no later than week four of the study. Participants reported some side effects of taking the drug, including tingling of the skin, changes in taste, fatigue, insomnia, nervousness, and dizziness. Because participants taking the drug were more likely to drop out of the study, future studies might look at the efficacy of a smaller dose of the medication and its impact on side effects, Kranzler suggests.

"Our goal in this line of research is to identify a group of medications that will work better than alcohol dependence is scientifically and clinically important," researchers said in the study. "Discovering pharmacological agents such as topiramate that improve drinking outcomes can make a major contribution to global health."

Researcher’s new book examines drugs and social inequality

BY SHERRY FIEDER

Drug cartels have much in common with the makers of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs, according to anthropologist Merrill Singer in a new book.

"While the above-ground sector of the drug industry tends to be wrapped in a cloak of social legitimacy, the underground sector generally suffers the 'stain of illegal activity,"' says Singer, author of Drugging the Poor: Legal and Illegal Drugs and Social Inequality.

But, he says, both factions have "many shared features and common strategies for achieving their goals."

Singer, a senior research scientist at UConn’s Center for Health, Intervention and Prevention, says the book stems from some 17 years of research and interviews with thousands of drug users. "The book is in third in a series on drugs.

He says the cartels and so-called "bad guys" are seen as promoting illegal drugs and are linked with terrorism, while the alcohol industry promotes baseball leagues and high school sports, and builds stadiums.

But illegal drug corporations actually engage in many of the same positive behaviors as legal ones, such as philanthropy, Singer says.

"In the book, I'm trying to make the point that our conceptions and the way we think about drugs – trying to make a separation between the legal and illegal – is to a degree, a fantasy," he says. "There is incredible similarity between the above ground and below ground parts of the industry. Some have even said, 'These illegal corporations seem to be reading from MBA textbooks.'

"We don't see too much of it in the U.S., but in the countries of origin, the large illegal cocaine companies are building soccer stadiums and planting trees in local communities," Singer says. "They're courting favor for the same reasons as legal companies: building public relations. It gives them a positive image."

Outsourcing and branding, the same kinds of marketing strategies that are used by legal corporations, are also used by illegal ones, he says: "It's all driven by profit."

"The drug industry produces drugs that people use to alter their emotional states," he says. "In the case of pharmaceuticals, while they ostensibly market legally, a huge number of [drugs] are diverted for illegal use. There are serious questions as to what degree the legal manufacturers recognize they have an illicit market."

Legal or illegal, Singer says, drugs impact users in the same way and are intertwined. "People will use alcohol and heroin together. They shoot up and drink. Quite commonly, because we did field observation and saw how people used heroin, they'd shoot up and light up a cigarette right afterwards. They felt that tobacco smoke dilutes, or increases absorption of the heroin more rapidly."

Singer says, "We think about illegal drugs in terms of fighting a war on drugs, but the legal corporations fight a war for drugs. The companies that make tobacco and manufacture cigarettes want us to smoke. It's an economic war. It's an advertising war. It's a war of promoting drug use."

He says impoverished communities are singled out for a "far greater level of advertisement for often the most potent forms of legal drugs, like alcohol."

Sometimes called 'liquid cocaine' on the street, it's almost exclusively promoted in the poorer African-American communities.

Enormous quantities of mind-altering substances make their way into communities that suffer from social disparities, Singer says. Once people are addicted, they usually focus on a mixture of legal and illegal drugs, he adds: "They're alcohol and heroin addicts, and they're cocaine addicts and hooked on cigarettes. It really dumbs down social unrest, allowing social inequality to go unchallenged."

"We go decades after decades with only occasional flare-ups of social unrest in a country that claims we have a level playing field," he says, "yet we know that only a relatively small number of people from the black community succeed, and even fewer members of the Latino community succeed. Why? Drugs play a role in that. There's a cycle of arrests and getting involved in gangs and prison. Gangs are involved in drug sales as a way of making an income."

Singer says poverty, inequality, disease, and drugs are all intertwined. "The drug problem is a complex one. This book tries to examine the big picture."

The Health Center’s Dr. Henry Kranzler, one of the investigators on a study of a medication to reduce drinking.

Photo by Peter Maniscalco

Merrill Singer, a research associate at UConn’s Center for Health, Intervention and Prevention, in his office.

Photo by Peter Maniscalco

"In the book, I'm trying to make the point that our conceptions and the way we think about drugs – trying to make a separation between the legal and illegal – is to a degree, a fantasy," he says. "There is incredible similarity between the above ground and below ground parts of the industry. Some have even said, 'These illegal corporations seem to be reading from MBA textbooks.'

"We don't see too much of it in the U.S., but in the countries of origin, the large illegal cocaine companies are building soccer stadiums and planting trees in local communities," Singer says. "They're courting favor for the same reasons as legal companies: building public relations. It gives them a positive image."

Outsourcing and branding, the same kinds of marketing strategies that are used by legal corporations, are also used by illegal ones, he says: "It's all driven by profit."

"The drug industry produces drugs that people use to alter their emotional states," he says. "In the case of pharmaceuticals, while they ostensibly market legally, a huge number of [drugs] are diverted for illegal use. There are serious questions as to what degree the legal manufacturers recognize they have an illicit market."

Legal or illegal, Singer says, drugs impact users in the same way and are intertwined. "People will use alcohol and heroin together. They shoot up and drink. Quite commonly, because we did field observation and saw how people used heroin, they'd shoot up and light up a cigarette right afterwards. They felt that tobacco smoke dilutes, or increases absorption of the heroin more rapidly."

Singer says, "We think about illegal drugs in terms of fighting a war on drugs, but the legal corporations fight a war for drugs. The companies that make tobacco and manufacture cigarettes want us to smoke. It's an economic war. It's an advertising war. It's a war of promoting drug use."

He says impoverished communities are singled out for a "far greater level of advertisement for often the most potent forms of legal drugs, like alcohol."

Sometimes called 'liquid cocaine' on the street, it's almost exclusively promoted in the poorer African-American communities.

Enormous quantities of mind-altering substances make their way into communities that suffer from social disparities, Singer says. Once people are addicted, they usually focus on a mixture of legal and illegal drugs, he adds: "They're alcohol and heroin addicts, and they're cocaine addicts and hooked on cigarettes. It really dumbs down social unrest, allowing social inequality to go unchallenged."

"We go decade after decade with only occasional flare-ups of social unrest in a country that claims we have a level playing field," he says, "yet we know that only a relatively small number of people from the black community succeed, and even fewer members of the Latino community succeed. Why? Drugs play a role in that. There's a cycle of arrests and getting involved in gangs and prison. Gangs are involved in drug sales as a way of making an income."

Singer says poverty, inequality, disease, and drugs are all intertwined. "The drug problem is a complex one. This book tries to examine the big picture."
Advising roundtable focuses on how to help students in crisis

BY SHERRY FISHER

"Working with students in crisis for me can be both the most challenging and rewarding experience I have as an advisor," says Assistant Vice Chancellor Steve Jarvi, director of UConn's Institute for Student Success.

Jarvi spoke Oct. 5 at an advising roundtable about working with students in distress. The event, held in the Student Union, included presentations about campus resources. Facilitators also led small groups in discussions and role-playing activities to help advisors be more effective in working with students in crisis.

"Sometimes, students want to take me beyond my comfort zone," Jarvi said. "They want to talk about how they feel, their family, their relationships, and any number of topics that have nothing to do with general education requirements."

He said that while he is honored that students seek his counsel on personal matters, he is also "panicked. I'm afraid that I won't respond appropriately."

Advisors, counselors, faculty, and others at the University have expressed the same concerns about dealing with students' personal issues.

Especially in the wake of the killings earlier this year at Virginia Tech, UConn officials wanted to bring together a group to talk about the best ways to work with troubled students, hence the roundtable discussion. This year's event drew an audience more than 120 people.

Lee Williams, dean of students, said since the Virginia Tech tragedy, offices at UConn have been questioned about how information is shared regarding students who cause concern.

Williams said information about such students comes from "across campus and beyond. These are often staff, parents, and other students who are calling someone to say, 'I'm a little worried about this student because he or she seems very depressed; their academic performance has dropped off; their behavior in my classroom is bizarre,' or 'this is my roommate and I'm really not sure what to do.'"

Williams said information about students of concern is shared with a group of people representing several departments, including alcohol and other drug services; residential life; Student Health Services; Counseling and Mental Health Services; the Center for Students with Disabilities, the Office of the Dean of Students, and the UConn Police. A group meets every week to talk about students whose behavior has raised concern. The police are not usually part of the weekly discussion, but are called in certain instances.

"Sometimes parents are called. Williams said. Occasionally someone will talk with the person who raised the concern. "If it's a roommate relationship problem, we might suggest talking to the Community Assistant," she said. Barry Schreier, director of Counseling and Mental Health Services, said, "The stronger we can build a network around our students, the better off our campus will be."

He said people involved with a student in crisis need not handle the situation alone. "Consult. You are not an island," he said. "Even if the student is sitting there, get assistance. Do too much rather than too little. I'd rather apologize for having done too much than have to apologize because I just didn't do enough, and something went wrong."

Schreier's advice was to "engage with the student and accept what they are telling you." He said if a student says they're fine, check it out further. "If you're nervous, it's a perfectly responsive response. I get nervous all the time. Practice makes comfort."

The more you practice, the more comfortable you'll be. "Remember, you're on the front line," he said. "The job is to refer – to engage folks in the network."

Schreier encouraged the audience to call Counseling and Mental Health Services, or have a student call. "The more you de-mystify us, the more they'll come over to us," he said.

If there is imminent danger, a student can meet with a counselor on the same day, Schreier said. Maj. Ronald Blicher of the University Police encouraged people to call them. "Don't think that every time something happens, somebody is going to get in trouble. It's not true," he said. "We will ask questions, we might make an agency referral, we might call for medical transportation."

Know the services that are available on campus, he advised. And above all, "Trust your instincts."
### GRANTS

The following grants were received through the Office for Sponsored Programs (OSP) in July 2007. The list represents only new proposals awarded, and excludes continuations. The list is supplied to the Advance each month by OSP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prin. Investigator</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Award Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gibson, G.</td>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>Nat’l. Science Foundation</td>
<td>$340,633</td>
<td>8/07-7/08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frisman, L.</td>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>Nat’l. Institutes of Health/Nat’l. Institute on Deafness &amp; Other Communication Disorders</td>
<td>$89,989</td>
<td>7/07-6/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray, S.</td>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>Main Street Community Foundation</td>
<td>$3,150</td>
<td>7/07-6/08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldberg, A.</td>
<td>Pediatrics</td>
<td>Conn. Health Center</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>7/07-6/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldberg, D.</td>
<td>Pediatrics</td>
<td>Conn. Health Center</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>7/07-6/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodhue, S.</td>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Medical Sciences</td>
<td>$225,000</td>
<td>7/07-6/08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokhale, S.</td>
<td>Computer Science &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Conn. Dept. of Information Technology</td>
<td>$364,468</td>
<td>7/07-12/07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Families had the opportunity to examine objects under a microscope at Cornucopia Fest 2007, part of Family Weekend Oct. 6-7.**
Monday, October 15, to Monday, October 22

Tobacco-related research

continued from page 1

 veterinary cancer. Also involved in this research are a number of other project co-investigators and a fellow in electrical and computer engineering, Dr. Melinda Sanders, from the Health Center’s pathology department. Dr. Mazzarelli, a mineral expert Ed Force, advance the story of a new device for the development of colon cancer. “We are asking a fundamental question about how cell division is controlled in cancer,” Tiranua says. “This funding from the Department of Public Health provides crucial support for our research,” said John Peluso, a professor of biol-

logy and oncology and gynecology

at the Health Center, was awarded nearly $280,000 for his research on ovarian cancer treatment for advanced ovarian cancer patients that would make tumors more sen-
sitive to chemotherapy.”

“This is based on the discovery of a novel membrane receptor for the steroid hormone progesterin— which regulates the survival of normal and cancerous cells,” Peluso said.

Master of Public Health program, was awarded nearly $110,000 for his research on how to screen and diagnose, and colocal cancer studies to de-
terminate participants’ tobacco use. “This research is helping shine new light on how tobacco use contributes to chronic diseases,” said Gov. M. Jodi Rell, “and moves us forward in the effort to save lives of those stricken with heart disease, cancer, or smoking-related diseases.

Lazanski. Daily, 8 a.m.-9 p.m., Health Center.

Through Sunday, 12/16 – William Benton Museum of Art. Rodin: A Modernist Master. Artworks from the life's work of Rodin. $5 admission charge for this exhibit, museum members. UConn students, and children under 16 free. Tuesday, 10/16, gallery talk by Benton director Steven Kern, 12:15 p.m. Also, through 12/16, Rodin's Contemplation of Existence. Wednesday, 10/17 – Annual Art Faculty Exhibition. Hours: Thursday, 10/18– Sunday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Saturday & Sunday, 12-4 p.m. General admission to the museum is free. Ongoing, State Museum of Natural History, Science Center, Honor's Nature: Looking Closer at the Relationships Between People and Trees. Hours: Tuesday-Saturday, 10-4 p.m.; Sunday, closed. Free donations, accepted.

Sports

Tuesday, 10/16 – Women’s Soccer vs. University of Vermont.

Wednesday, 10/17 – Basketball vs. Columbia University.

Friday, 10/19 – Women’s Basketball vs. University of Connecticut. Admission $5-$10. 8 p.m., Gampel Pavilion. Free admission to UConn students.

Saturday, 10/20 – Men’s Basketball vs. University of Rhode Island. Admission $7-$20. 2 p.m., Carvel-Hobart Arena. UConn students, free admission.

Sunday, 10/21 – Men’s Soccer vs. University of Rhode Island.


Performing Arts

Tuesday, 10/16 – Ballet Folklórico de Mexico. Admission $25-$30. 8 p.m., Jorgensen Center for the Performing Arts.

Wednesday, 10/17 – Symphonic Band. General admission $7; students & children free. 8 p.m., von der Mehden Recital Hall.

Thursday, 10/18 – University Symphony. Jeffrey Scott tablet, conductor. Tchaikovsky’s 4th symphony and Chopin’s “Gloomy Castle” by Elizabeth Armstrong, Connecticut College oboist. Admission $5. 7:30 p.m., Jorgensen Center for the Performing Arts.

Friday, 10/19 – Anuna – Celtic Origins. Admission $25-$30. 8 p.m., Jorgensen Center for the Performing Arts.

Saturday, 10/20 – Bruce Langmann Dance and the Jorgensen Center for the Performing Arts.

Potpourri

Monday, 10/15 – Long River Reading Series. The second annual reading series is on new fiction. Free. 6:30 p.m., injection to save the original book. Autumn Spring. 6:30 p.m., UConn Co-op.

Saturday, 10/20 – Mineral Collecting Workshop. Explore an old quarry in central Connecticut with gem and mineral expert Ed Force. Advance registration required. $25 admission charge for this exhibit, museum members. A.m.-noon, Creative Map to be mailed to participants.

Advance • Monday, October 15, 2007 7

CALENDAR

items for the weekly Advance Calendar are now available online. Please enter your calendar items at: http://www.advance.uconn.edu and they can be entered by a p.m. for Monday inclusion. Complete issues published the following Monday.

Note: The next Calendar will include events from the week of October, 22 through October, 29. These items must be in the database by 4

University’s online Events Calendar.

Research Center hours: Monday-

weekends.

Monday-Thursday, 8:30 a.m.-7 p.m.; Sunday, 1-9 p.m.

Avery Point Campus Library.

Monday-Thursday, 8:30 a.m.-7 p.m.; Sunday, 1-9 p.m.

Health Center Library.

Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-9:30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

UConn’s online Events Calendar.

Monday, Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.;

Research Center hours: Monday-

weekends.

Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-9:30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

UConn’s online Events Calendar.

Monday, Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.;

Research Center hours: Monday-

weekends.

Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-9:30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

UConn’s online Events Calendar.

Monday, Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.;

Research Center hours: Monday-

weekends.

Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-9:30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

UConn’s online Events Calendar.

Monday, Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.;

Research Center hours: Monday-

weekends.

Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-9:30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

UConn’s online Events Calendar.

Monday, Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.;

Research Center hours: Monday-

weekends.

Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-9:30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

UConn’s online Events Calendar.

Monday, Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.;

Research Center hours: Monday-

weekends.

Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-9:30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

UConn’s online Events Calendar.

Monday, Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.;

Research Center hours: Monday-

weekends.

Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-9:30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

UConn’s online Events Calendar.

Monday, Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.;

Research Center hours: Monday-

weekends.

Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-9:30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

UConn’s online Events Calendar.

Monday, Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.;

Research Center hours: Monday-

weekends.

Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-9:30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

UConn’s online Events Calendar.

Monday, Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.;

Research Center hours: Monday-

weekends.

Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-9:30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

UConn’s online Events Calendar.
By Cindy Weiss
A biology professor at UConn's Waterbury campus and a high school biology teacher at the Kent School, have documented parasitic behavior in some beetles that could endanger rare reptiles.

The "interesting and bizarre" behavior of the burying beetle known as Nicrophorus pustulatus is a rare example of an insect preying on a vertebrate's eggs, says Stephen Trumbo, associate professor of ecology and evolutionary biology in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Trumbo has published widely in scientific journals on the burying beetle, which is known for burying the corpses of dead mice and feeding on them to its larvae.

A few years ago, an adult burying beetle was found in a snake nest, tending its larvae, which were feeding on snake eggs. No insect had been observed previously in this type of parasitic behavior toward a vertebrate, says Trumbo.

Trumbo and Garrison Smith, a biology teacher at the Kent School who pursued a master's degree in Trumbo's laboratory, tested the field observation in the lab.

The results of their work will soon be published in a paper in the Journal of Evolutionary Biology. Smith, who earned his master's degree from the University of Arizona but did his thesis experiments in Trumbo's lab, is the lead author.

They found that this particular species of burying beetle, which is found in Connecticut and else-where in the Eastern United States, does feed and thrive on snake eggs. Other species of burying beetle walked right over the snake eggs, ignoring them.

The pustulatus beetle also behaved differently toward other prey. Although in the lab it used dead mice to feed its young, perhaps a holdover from ancestral behavior, Trumbo says -- in the field it does not respond to dead songbirds or mice, as other burying beetles do.

The unusual behavior of this species of burying beetle may indicate an evolutionary transition from one prey to another, he says. Burying beetles are also rarities in the insect world for biparental investment, says Smith -- both parents help feed the young.

The Nicrophorus pustulatus beetle has been found in fox snake and rat snake nests. Rat snakes are a threatened species in Massachusetts and have protected status in Connecticut because of declining populations.

Smith is now involving his Kent School biology students in further experiments on the species. Burying beetles are efficient at doing three things, Smith says -- they strip a mouse carcass of fur, round it into a ball, and bury it. His students are rating how well three species of the beetle do this.

"If they're losing some of these behaviors," he adds, "it could indicate a host shift from carcass to eggs."

Gandhi solutions continued from page 1

 Violence is a spiral, she said. It is usually third parties that go to the front line who are taught to hate, to kill, and to take orders as "patriotic citizens."

"Nonviolence provides lasting solutions."

If they come back alive, they come back with psychological trauma and bitterness," she said. "Hate and violence continue to grow, and people have to constantly watch their backs."

"Nonviolence provides lasting solutions," Ela Gandhi said. "If you tackle the same issues on a nonviolent basis, you stop the violence."

She advocated education as a way to combat violence. At a young age, children should be required to take a course in nonviolence, she said.

"The issue of war is ever present," she added. "We have to find peace in our own communities by ways of nonviolence."

Ela Gandhi, a prominent peace activist who served in the South African Parliament from 1994 to 2004, is now chancellor of Durban University of Technology. She developed the Gandhi Development Trust, which gives awards to those who work toward peace, and also created a 24-hour domestic violence hotline.

She was invited to speak at UConn for the fifth annual Ahimsa ("non-violent") Seminar, after Bandana Purkayastha, an associate professor of sociology, met her in South Africa.

"Ela Gandhi had the privilege of having exclusive time with Mahatma," Purkayastha said. The talk was co-sponsored by the Asian American Studies Institute, the Women's Studies Program, the Women's Center, the UNESCO Chair and Institute of Comparative Human Rights, the India Studies program, the history department, the Office of Multicultural and International Affairs, the Asian American Cultural Center, and the Jain Center of Greater Hartford.

Fay Delos-Santos, program specialist at the Asian American Studies Institute, said the Asian-American community rallied to create a larger forum for Ela Gandhi.

"There is no question the message and teachings of [Mahatma] Gandhi traverse all lines," Delos-Santos said. "Gandhi's granddaughter ... is the living embodiment of his teachings. She can remind us in our busy world of the things we already know from Gandhi."

Elm City IDs continued from page 1

The program was approved, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents conducted raids that led to more than 30 arrests. While the raids appeared to be retaliatory, DeStefano said Homeland Security officials denied that it had anything to do with the approval of the program.

He said that those who were arrested "happened to be there when people started showing up at the door, entering without permission and being abusive. Dads and moms were pulled away in front of their kids. An absolute disaster!" He said the U.S. Congress and the President "don't have the courage to come together around a consensus about what to do about border security and immigration policy."

"Throughout our history, we've been all over the place on immigration policy," he said. "In the 1850s, the 'Know Nothing' party was all about keeping Catholics and other groups out."

He said the issues that Italian and Irish immigrants faced in this country should not be forgotten.

"I'm not saying what any community should or shouldn't do," DeStefano said. "[In New Haven,] we take a view about how we can be a healthy community in a place that is incredibly diverse. The idea of including everybody is an important value to us as a community."

"Do you want to define yourself as a nation by ignorance, prejudice, or fear?" he added, "or by hard work, entrepreneurship, the sense of community, and rights and obligations?"