UConn Football achieves first national ranking

by Richard Velleux

The UConn Huskies are ranked 16th in the nation in the Associated Press poll released Oct. 28, and a lot of people are expressing surprise: has basketball season started already?

The short answer is yes. Basketball season began with a preseason men’s game against Assumption College Nov. 1. The long answer is that this is about football.

At the time of going to press, before the Nov. 3 home game against Rutgers, UConn Football was 7-1 overall, 3-0 in the Big East. While the football team’s first national ranking is significant and unexpected – given that the Huskies were picked to finish sixth in the Big East (they currently lead the league) – what may be most striking is the company they’re now keeping.

Their ranking in the Associated Press poll places them ahead of annual football powerhouses from the universities of Alabama and Florida, two spots behind the University of Texas, and only one slot behind Big 10 power Michigan. Husky fans are ecstatic.

“The national ranking by our football team is a great indication of the hard work that all our players have put into this season,” says Randy Edsall, head football coach. “Since the end of last season, they have shown dedication during spring practice, preseason drills, and now during the season. The ranking is also a tribute to our assistant coaches, support staff, and so many people who worked to get UConn football to Division I-A status.”

The football team isn’t the only fall athletic program gunning for a Big East title. Entering the Nov. 3-4 weekend, the men’s soccer team (14-2-1/7-2-1), ranked first in the nation; the women’s soccer team (12-4-1/8-2-1), ranked 18th; and the field hockey team ranked 6th (18-2-5-1). Each harbored hopes of Big East and national championship ships.

Those teams, however, are perennial contenders, while the football team is a relatively new member of NCAA football’s premier division. The Huskies reached the top 20 in just over five years, faster than all six other Big East teams.

Geologist joins international study of earthquakes

by Cindy Weiss

A UConn geologist has joined a scientific expedition off the southwest coast of Japan to learn more about what causes earthquakes, knowledge that someday could be used in disaster management.

Tim Byrne, a geologist and associate professor with the Center for Integrative Geosciences in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, has joined what he described as a “floating University” on a Japanese drilling ship poised over the Nankai Trough Seismogenic Zone.

The expedition is part of a worldwide, scientific Integrated Ocean Drilling Program supported by the U.S. National Science Foundation, Japan, the European Union, and other participating countries.

The goal is to explore the geology below the ocean floor and study the processes that ultimately cause violent, unpredictable earthquakes.

“Ultimately our dream is to identify precursors,” says Byrne. Learning more about the warning signs of an earthquake could lead to earlier warnings and damage prevention.

Byrne will spend six weeks on the drilling ship off Japan at this stage of the expedition. In early 2009, he will be a co-chief scientist on another three-month stage of the work. After all the shipboard work is done, scientists will be able to monitor the Nankai Trough from land, collecting data by cable from instruments planted on the sea floor during the research cruises.

The Japanese government has invested heavily in earthquake research and instrumentation, Byrne says.

Byrne will be looking for areas along the plate boundary where there are seismic gaps – where elastic strain is accumulating, and for fault surfaces, where two areas of rock slip past each other. An earthquake results from a build-up of elastic strain, and there

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Huskies ranked continued from page 1

but one team in history, Marshall, which joined Division I-A in 1997 and was ranked in a little over two years.

“We are thrilled with the success that all our Husky teams are having this fall,” says Jeffrey Hathaway, director of athletics. “The national rankings they’ve earned are a credit to the hard work and dedication of our student-athletes, coaches, and support staff. The Division of Athletics is committed to excellence in the classroom, on the fields of play, and in the community through our outreach programs.”

Even Gov. M. Jodi Rell weighed in.

“The big dogs have hit the big time,” Rell said, after the football rankings were released. “[UConn Coach Randy] Edsall and his team have made all of Connecticut proud. I know the season is not over yet, but the team, the University, and state residents should celebrate this tremendous win and first-ever national ranking,” she said, referring to UConn’s 22-15 victory over then 11th-ranked University of Southern Florida.

UConn’s successes come during a banner year for New England sports fans. The Boston Red Sox are world champions, the New England Patriots are 8-0 and seem increasingly unstoppable, and the Boston Celtics are ready to embark upon a season of hope, with two new stars added to an already talented team, including former UConn star Ray Allen.

So buckle your seat belts, UConn. The day a lot of people have been waiting for has arrived.

Puppetry institute calls for volunteers, meeting Nov. 17

All current and potential “Friends of the Ballard Institute” are invited to a meeting at the Depot Campus on Saturday, Nov. 17 at 2 p.m., to talk about new activities at the Ballard Institute and how volunteers can help the Institute operate its museum, maintain its collection, and take part in special events promoting the knowledge of puppetry.

Bell says the Nov. 17 meeting will let interested community members know what new collections and programs are being planned for the Ballard Institute, and will explain how area volunteers can help.

“The Ballard Institute and Museum of Puppetry has been created, developed, and maintained by dedicated volunteers from all over Connecticut,” Bell says. “We want to invite current and prospective volunteers to help us spread the word about puppets to local, national, and international audiences.”

The Ballard Institute and Museum of Puppetry is the home of thousands of puppets from around the world. Its collection includes works by great American puppeteers, including Frank Ballard, Rufus and Margo Rose, Bill Baird, Tony Sarg, Marjorie Batchelder, Jero Magon, Charles Ludlam, and Bart Rocco-bertin. The Institute’s current exhibit, Shadow and Substance, includes shadow puppets from Indonesia, China, Thailand, India, and France, as well as historical and contemporary shadow figures from this country.

“People all across the United States, in Europe, Latin America, and Asia know about the Ballard Institute and UConn’s Puppet Arts Program,” says John Bell, director of the Ballard Institute and Museum of Puppetry. “Ironically, many people in the central Connecticut area don’t know much about us at all, and we would like to change that by raising our profile.”

Volunteers may take part in the following activities:

• Museum guides: greet and guide visitors to the Ballard Museum.
• Ballard Institute archives: identify and help catalogue puppets, documents, and other historical objects in the Institute collection.
• Museum store: help organize and maintain the popular museum store.
• Exhibitions: help organize, research, design, and build puppet exhibitions.
• Hands-on development: get your hands dirty and help build, schleip, paint, and otherwise keep up with the many physical tasks the Institute requires.
• Special events – help design and create performances, lectures, meetings, receptions, and other special events at the Ballard Institute.
• Fund raising: help organize fund-raising events and strategies to support the Institute’s work.

Flu vaccination clinic slated for Nov. 8-9

The Student Health Service will be holding a flu vaccination clinic for members of the University community on Thursday, Nov. 8 and Friday, Nov. 9, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the South Reading Room, Wilbur Cross Building. The cost is $20, payable by cash or check. Students may charge this to their University fee bill. Please bring your University ID Card.

Institute’s current exhibit, Shadow and Substance, includes shadow puppets from Indonesia, China, Thailand, India, and France, as well as historical and contemporary shadow figures from this country.
Education professor wins grant to promote math instruction in Spanish

**By Karen Singer**

Eliana Rojas believes students learn mathematics better when taught in their native language, and she has federal backing to put her theory into practice.

The U.S. Department of Education recently awarded Rojas a $1.5 million grant “to prepare teachers of English language learners to accelerate their students’ academic achievement.” The grant focuses on the preparation and profession al development of bilingual and Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL) math teachers, in order to provide appropriate and effective instruction to adolescents who are learning the English language.

“We will be focusing on math literacy in the Hartford and Wil- limantic schools, in grades six to 10, the school years when, besides coping with physiological changes, Latino adolescents are coping with issues of immigration, assimilat- ing to a new culture, and learning a new language,” says Rojas, a former Hartford math teacher now an assistant professor-in-residence in the School of Nursing, and Instruction at the Neag School of Education.

These schools, where Spanish-speaking children are concentrat- ed, have up to 90% of students offering bilingual language courses. Yet they have been plagued by a gener- ally inadequate mathematics placement system and a dysfunctional curricular approach.

The best students are merged into mainstream classrooms, she says, and all other English lan- guage learners are transferred out of bilingual programs after 30 months. Yet it takes more than eight years to acquire more or less comfortable proficiency in a new language, she says.

“We know a large percentage of Latino adolescents are fail- ing mathematics, and a large percentage are dropping out of high school in 10th grade,” Rojas says. “So we need to find ways for the students to continue to learn mathematics in Spanish.

“In order to do that,” she adds, “we have to invest in training Spanish bilingual mathematics teachers and teachers committed to working with such students, and instill in them effective research-based methods of teaching and learning.”

School counselors, administra- tors, and parents also will be part of the project. Rojas says that when teachers are assured of support and interest, they can integrate change into instruction.

A research group working on these topics will be led by Xae Alicia Reyes, an associate profes- sor of curriculum and instruction, through the Institute of Puerto Rican and Latino Studies. Faculty involved will develop workbooks and seminars to integrate cross-cultural communication in schools, to help build culturally responsive learn- ing environments.

Rojas, who grew up in Chile, says her ideas about teaching math in diverse environments stem from her own frustrations as a newly-ar- rived graduate student at an Amer- ican university in the late 1970s, and from seven years’ teaching in Hartford middle school and high school bilingual programs, where Spanish-speaking students grappled with similar issues.

“Boys and girls were coming to my classroom and doing wonderfully in mathematics,” she recalls, “but the best students were removed by the third month to do English only. Then I would see them dropping out, or not taking math. I felt we were unfair to them and their families.”

Many of the problems lie in cultural differences. English language learners often “have acquired math in schools where they’re coming from, but don’t understand math here,” Rojas says.

“Native Spanish speakers see mathematics as a continuum,” she says. “Here we compartmental- ize it into algebra, geometry, and pre-calculus.” Latinos also take a more cooperative approach to learning math, she adds, whereas in America the process is indi- vidualized.

To address these deficiencies, Rojas created an intermediate algebra and pre-calculus course in Spanish, which she piloted at UConn in fall 2005. Part of the Rojas created an intermediate algebra model to strengthen and implement that course.

Teachers participating in the project will develop courses concentrating on problem-solving issues involving environmental change, social responsibility, and health. Rojas says English language learners learn better when lessons are embedded in thematic units.

“They will be building bridges of communication through a mathematical curriculum with these three elements,” says Rojas, who also sees continued learning in a native language as a human rights issue.

“I feel very strongly about this,” she says. “If you lose your language, you lose the spirit of your culture. And mathematics is a good avenue for students to develop both their first and their new language, because the abil- ity to think logically and reason deductively are embedded in every domain of learning.”

Rojas hopes the grant will also further her efforts to attract UConn students from a variety of different majors to take a math- ematics course in Spanish. The grant will also fund seminars and conferences open to all students, faculty, and staff at the University.

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Master’s Entry into Nursing program to expand to Waterbury, Stamford

**By Sherry Fisher**

UConn’s full-time acceler- ated Master’s Entry into Nursing program has been approved for expansion to the Waterbury and Stamford campuses.

The expansion was recently approved by the state Board of Governors for Higher Education.

The program, which started at the Storrs campus in 2003, is aimed at helping ease the state’s nursing shortage.

Candidates are now being interviewed for faculty positions at the Waterbury campus, says Carol Polifroni, associate dean of the School of Nursing. If faculty are hired by January, the program will begin then, she says, although the program will not start as quickly in Stamford.

The 45-credit nursing program takes 11 months to complete and is geared for those who hold bachel- or’s degrees or higher in fields other than nursing. It culminates in a certificate that allows students to take the licensing exam in Con- necticut and enroll in the master’s program in nursing at UConn.

Students are in class nine hours a week and are in a clinical setting — working in hospitals and clinics — for 21 hours a week. Polifroni says the program is important because the state De- partment of Labor projects there will be 11,000 too few registered nurses by 2010. “Anything we can do to increase the number of grad- uates will help,” she says. “Also, our main program began in Storrs in 2003, and we’ve never been able to meet the demand for seats within that curriculum.”

Since the program started, all but one person has graduated, and by December of this year, some 150 students will have graduated.

“There’s no other program in the country that can say that,” says Polifroni. “The Department of Higher Education recognized that this was a very good model.”

Polifroni says the applicant pool shows there is significant interest in the Master’s Entry into Nursing from the western and southern portions of the state. That’s why Waterbury and Stamford were chosen as sites to expand the program.

Those admitted to the program must have graduated from an un- dergraduate program with a 3.0 or better GPA. They also need to have earned a B or better in prerequisite science courses.

“Of all the evidence we have indicates that prior academic suc- cess is the best predictor of future academic success,” says Polifroni. Those who have participated in the Storrs program range in age from their early 20’s to their 50s, and have earned undergraduate degrees in a variety of fields.

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Former diplomat to discuss Afghanistan after Taliban

Robert Finn, the first U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan after the fall of the Taliban, will be the political science department’s 15th annual Louis L. Gerson Foreign Policy Lecturer on Nov. 13.

Finn is currently a senior re- search associate at the Woodrow Wilson School of International Af- fairs and a lecturer in the Depart- ment of Near Eastern Studies at Princeton University. His diplo- matic career has included postings in Turkey, Pakistan, and Croatia. He also opened the U.S. Embassy in Azerbaijan in 1992.

Finn is the author of The Early Turkish Novel, which has been published in both English and Turkish. His poems and transla- tions have appeared in the United States, Turkey, France and Paki- stan. He holds an M.A. and Ph.D. in Near Eastern studies from Princeton University. He was a Peace Corps volunteer in Turkey and a Fulbright scholar at Istanbul University.

The Gerson lecture will be held as part of a panel, “Afghanistan after the Taliban: Past, Current, and Future Developments,” which is part of UConn’s International Week. The other panelist will be Omar Ghafoorzai, Political Secretary of the Afghan Embassy in Washington. He is responsible for serving as liaison and fostering relationships between the Embassy and the Executive Branch of the U.S. His general duties include analyzing Afghan and U.S. political and security issues, and coordi- nating with U.S. Administration counterparts and foreign missions in Washington on various issues relevant to Afghanistan’s rebuild- ing effort.

The panel will be held in the South Reading Room of Wilbur Cross Building, and will begin at 6:30 p.m. A reception will follow.
Sea Grant links academic expertise with local communities

BY PEG VAN PATTEN

When lobsters in Long Island Sound died off in massive numbers in 1999, lobstermen looked to Connecticut Sea Grant and its New York counterpart for help. Over the next few years, the Long Island Sound Lobster Research Initiative – 21 separate research projects coordinated by Sea Grant and the lobster industry – found some answers. It identified the impacts of natural and human environmental stressors on the lobster stock and provided lobster biologists and resource managers extensive new information.

Many former lobster fishermen are now successfully growing hard clams for market. And new species, such as razor clams, have been grown experimentally and tested for market feasibility.

Connecticut Sea Grant has also worked with shellfish growers and state agencies to speed up the permitting process for growing shellfish. Extension educator Tessa Getchis, Connecticut Sea Grant’s aquaculture expert, served as a liaison between representatives of the shellfish industry and several state and federal agencies. The new process, outlined in a guide soon to be released, greatly reduces the time it takes to obtain a permit.

Connecticut Sea Grant is part of a national network of 32 Sea Grant College Programs, administered through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, based at top research universities in a federal-state partnership. UConn was designated as the state’s Sea Grant College in 1988. Each program conducts scientific research, education, and outreach projects to foster science-based decisions about the conservation and use of marine and aquatic resources.

Connecticut Sea Grant supports a range of applied research, education, and extension activities at various institutions, generally universities and colleges, but some times also a museum or aquarium, for example, that has a research component. Either the institution must be Connecticut-based or the research must apply to Connecticut, its islands, or coastal resources.

Applied projects with clear relevance to Connecticut’s marine and coastal resources are given priority and are selected via a competitive review process. For example, Nancy Balcom, Connecticut Sea Grant’s extension leader, is leading the development of a management plan for aquatic invasive species in Long Island Sound. The plan incorporates the results of various Sea Grant-sponsored research projects carried out by UConn faculty. These include research progress by marine science researchers: professor Robert Whitlatch, Charles Yarish, professor of ecology and evolutionary biology; and Senjie Lin, associate professor of marine sciences, on the ecological impacts of a recently introduced invasive alga Grateloupia. Another project, led by Whitlatch, is examining the contribution of private boats to the problem through a phenomenon known as hull fouling. And Karl Hennen, a Ph.D. candidate in marine sciences, has performed risk analyses on a number of aquatic animal species with the potential to invade the Sound.

“Core NOAA federal and matching funds for Connecticut Sea Grant are expected to total over $1.5 million for the coming fiscal year,” says Rob Johnston, associate director of Connecticut Sea Grant. “These core funds provide approximately one-third of the combined support for Connecticut Sea Grant programs and activities. The remaining two-thirds originates from sources such as federal, state, and private foundation grants awarded to Connecticut Sea Grant personnel or researchers.”

Connecticut Sea Grant emphasizes linking academic expertise with the local community, and has recently strengthened its efforts to connect with stakeholders, including coastal communities, industries, citizen groups, and educators.

The program also has an education component that helps K-12 teachers align their course material with state science content standards, and offers educators professional development opportunities and resources. Its communications office produces Wrack Lines, a magazine that brings coastal science and issues to the public. After meeting with citizen and industry groups that benefit from coastal resources, the program developed a new Strategic Plan for 2007-2011, with a vision of fostering sustainable use and conservation of coastal and marine resources. Sylvain De Guise, who became the program’s permanent director last January, says, “One of the most important procedures in creating the new plan was to gather ‘bottom-up’ support and input for the plan. We incorporated broad and diverse input not only from our entire staff, but also from outside the program.”

De Guise, a veterinary pathologist, was one of the key researchers funded by Sea Grant in the lobster health investigation. When he became director, he was already familiar with the program. Still, he says, as he learned more about Sea Grant, he was impressed by the extent of the program’s impact on society, the economy, and the environment.

“Because we are not a regulatory agency, we are seen as an honest broker to whom industry and communities can go for assistance,” he says.

De Guise notes that Sea Grant is service-oriented. “We serve as the link to bring a broad range of services from big agencies in Washington, D.C., to local communities, ranging from concerns about sea level, fisheries, pollutants, to marine ecosystems.”

Earlier this year, Connecticut Sea Grant earned Category 1 rating from the National Sea Grant Office, following a five-year evaluation. In the report, the program was commended for outstanding work and for leadership at the state, national, and international levels.

Gregory Anderson, vice provost for research and graduate education, says the University is proud of the Sea Grant program’s top ranking. “This external recognition of the program’s strengths is a validation of its excellence in a range of activities.”

As a result of the ranking, Connecticut Sea Grant will receive an increase in federal funding of $45,000 for 2008 and again in 2009.

For more information about Connecticut Sea Grant, visit the programs web site: http://www.seagrant.uconn.edu. A 52-page report documenting the program’s five-year accomplishments and impacts, “Connecticut Sea Grant Making a Difference,” can be obtained from the Sea Grant Office or on the Web.

Earthquake research continued from page 1

might be “micro-earthquakes” preceding it, he says. The ship has a drilling rig that will lower plastic pipes to the sea floor, where they will collect samples that can then be analyzed on board. It can take 24 hours to lower a pipe to the sea floor. Scientists work in 12-hour shifts to analyze what comes up.

“It’s pretty intense,” says Byrne. Successive stages of the expedition will drill deeper, until samples are collected 5,000 to 6,000 meters or more beneath the sea floor. Oil companies, in contrast, dig down to about 3,000 or 4,000 meters.

Byrne was chosen for the expedition because of his expertise in the geology of Japan, where he had a fellowship in 1990, and in making field observations in areas where geology is actively evolving.

Last year he spent a sabbatical leave on a Fulbright grant in Taiwan, where he climbed into areas accessible only by foot to map faults in the southern mountains, an area highly earthquake-prone. To hear a podcast about Byrne joining the expedition off Japan, go to:

http://www.clas.uconn.edu/podcasts/uploads/Tim_Byrne2.mp3

Photo by Peg Van Patten

Sylvain De Guise, director of Connecticut Sea Grant, at the Avery Point Campus on Long Island Sound.

Timothy Byrne, associate professor of marine sciences, will spend six weeks on a Japanese research vessel to learn more about what causes earthquakes.

Photo by Frank Dahl Meyer

Getchis, Connecticut Sea Grant’s extension leader, is one of the key links bringing academic expertise to local communities.

Photo by Peg Van Patten
Accelerated language class helps students learn German quickly

BY SHERRI FISHER

A handful of students sit in a semicircle in a classroom in the Arjona building, discussing a short story. Occasionally they ask their instructor a question, but mostly they’re talking to each other. And everyone is speaking German. English isn’t allowed in this course, Intensive Intermediate German, which combines two semesters of the language for a total of eight credits. It benefits students who need to finish a language requirement, are working on a dual degree or double major, or plan to participate in a study abroad experience.

The class meets for eight hours each week: Monday and Wednesday for three hours and two hours on Friday. A similar course at the elementary level was offered last semester. Both courses are taught by graduate student Alfred Schler, a native of Austria.

The class was such a success last semester that Schler was asked to teach the intermediate course, according to Friedemann Wiedauer, chair of the German program. “The students are very motivated,” said Schler. “They are all hard-working. Some of them told me that they couldn’t even imagine taking a regular class next semester. They said it would be weird for them to only have German for four hours a week.”

Alfred Baldwin, a junior majoring in English, says she ‘didn’t imagine doing this any slower. If you’re going to learn a language, this is the way to do it.” She says Schler is “an amazing teacher. In the elementary class, we went from knowing no words of German at all to being able to have conversations with the entire class without ever breaking into English.”

“I took five years of Spanish in high school and retained almost none of it,” says Baldwin. “In high school, you would learn 10 vocabulary words at once — and then never use them again. Now, we learn vocabulary by using it. I’m a huge fan.”

Schler says one of his main goals is to keep the students talking. “They get input from me, but I don’t want to be the only one speaking German,” he says. “I don’t want to be the center of the classroom. If they go to Germany or Austria at some point, I want them to be able to speak.”

There are seven students in the class. The small size is conducive to a lot of interaction, Schler says. “It’s like being a family.”

Greg Hyman, a senior majoring in English, says talking the intensive German courses has been “great. I love it. I feel it takes you an hour in class to where you’re actually thinking in German. Sometimes after I leave German class on Mondays and Wednesdays, I find myself thinking in German.”

“You can get a lot of a language in a very short amount of time,” he adds. “It makes it much easier to learn a language when you’re immersed in it. The more time you spend speaking it, the more fluent you become.”

Hyman also enjoys the small class size. “It’s phenomenal. You get a lot of time to speak and interact with your classmates.”

Baldwin says she likes writing one-page compositions on a subject.

“We’re on our fourth one,” she says, noting that it has been helpful for improving her grasp of grammar and sentence structure.

Amanda Pickett, a third semester German major, says language immersion is the best way to learn and retain it.

“I took this course because I liked the course at the elementary level,” she says. “I really enjoy learning German, and feel that learning a language is something that must be studied intensively, otherwise concepts and vocabulary aren’t retained.”

She says she enjoys the exchanges with her classmates. “We once carried on a group discussion pertaining to our favorite trips,” she says. “It went on for the entire first half of class. When Alfred declared the mid-class break, we responded with something like, ‘What’s it been that much time already?’ The students were so wrapped up in conversation.

During another class, Pickett says, “we set up what became a heated and hilarious debate about ‘lary, ungrateful young people, and strict, uncompromising adults.”

Manuela Wagner, assistant professor of foreign language education, says the intensive courses are “very challenging and rewarding.” She says the intensity of the courses almost ‘simulates the exposure of being in the country’.

Katharina von Hammerstein, professor of modern and classical languages, says providing intensive German courses in the during the academic year is the next best thing to sending students to study abroad in German-speaking countries or offering summer immersion programs.
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Tuesday, November 5, to Tuesday, November 13

CALENDAR

**Events**

- **November 5** - Off Yer Rockers. Faculty rock band fund raiser. 4 p.m., UConn Co-op.
- **November 6** - UConn Co-op Book Reading. Saturday, 11 a.m., to Monday, 11 a.m., various times.
- **November 7** - Yiddish Tish Discussion Luncheon. An opportunity for conversation in Yiddish. All are welcome. Complimentary coffee, tea, and cookies provided. Noon, Room 102, Dodd Center.
- **November 7** - Women’s Basketball vs. Southern Connecticut State University. 6 p.m., Branford House, Avery Point Campus.
- **November 7** - Men’s Basketball vs. University of Rhode Island. 7 p.m., Hartford Civic Center.
- **November 8** - Jazz Lab Band. 7:30 p.m., Center for the Performing Arts.
- **November 8** - Jazz Lab Band. 6:30 p.m., Castleman Building.
- **November 8** - VOCs in the Environment. 6:30 p.m., Castleman Building.
- **November 9** - Women’s Basketball vs. Sacred Heart University. 2 p.m., Gampel Pavilion.
- **November 10** - Women’s Basketball vs. Rhode Island. 2 p.m., Gampel Pavilion.
- **November 11** - Men’s Basketball vs. Providence College. 7 p.m., Gampel Pavilion.
- **November 12** - UConn Co-op Book Discussion. Charles Mahoney talks about his new novel, Rocky Road: Poetry: An Anthology. 4 p.m., UConn Co-op.
- **November 12** - International Nat. Multicultural food and activities. 5 p.m., residence halls. $3 donation suggested. Saturday, 11 a.m.-11 p.m., Ballard Institute for Puppetry Art.
- **November 12** - Connecticut Children’s Book Fair. 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Rome Ballroom. $3 admission.
- **November 12** - Opening Drone. Opportunity for UConn and E.O. Smith students and Benton members to sketch Rodin sculptures. 2:45-4:30 p.m.
- **November 12** - UConn Co-op Book Reading. Peter Turchin reads from his book, Red Queen: A Natural History of Political Violence. 7 p.m., Fine Arts Center. $2 admission. To purchase any of these books, visit any UConn Co-op store or uconnbookstore.com.

**Library Events**

- **November 12** - Stamford Library.министers who win last-minute victory after earlier court defeat. By Michael Dwyer, The Associated Press.
- **November 12** - Jazz Lab Band. 6:30 a.m., Center for the Performing Arts.
- **November 12** - International Nat. Multicultural food and activities. 5 p.m., residence halls. $3 donation suggested. Saturday, 11 a.m.-11 p.m., Ballard Institute for Puppetry Art.
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Professor introduces popular music into discussions of music history

BY KENNETH BEST
Alain Frogley’s interest in music began with the rock pioneers David Bowie and Peter Gabriel. He took up the flute after hearing it played by the Genesis-era Gabriel. Now a professor of music in the School of Fine Arts, he reaches out to students in his classes by incorporating contemporary popular music into discussions of music history.

“I thought about becoming a professional flautist,” he says, “but I had become so interested in music history that I decided to study music in a more academic way.” He completed his undergraduate work at Oxford University, earned a master’s degree at the University of California at Berkeley, and returned to Oxford for his doctoral degree. He now teaches music history and music appreciation classes at UConn.

Frogley also is an authority on the 20th-century British composer Ralph Vaughan Williams, a figure who in England casts a shadow of influence much like that of Aaron Copland in the United States, he has worked extensively with manuscripts by both Vaughan Williams and Beethoven.

“Williams was a very complex individual, shaped by the historical forces around him and then in turn shaping them himself,” Frogley says. “Whenever one works on individual biography, one sees the danger of historical generalization. It’s important to be reminded in the end that history is shaped by individuals, as well as by these large forces.

“That’s why working with sketches at the musical level is so fascinating,” he adds, “because you see composers in dialogue with themselves and with history – the influences they inherited, how to mold them, reject them, or assimilate them. It’s a very complex process, that complicates and enriches our understanding of the completed work.”

Frogley says there are many surprises along the way. “One of the things I was amazed to discover is that Frank Sinatra was a big Vaughan Williams fan. He encouraged his string arranger, Nelson Riddle, to pay good heed to Williams’ string writing.”

More recently Frogley has explored interconnections between British and American music, particularly the issue of racial influences in American 20th-century music and the Anglo-Saxonist movements in folk and art music.

“There were quite a few critics in the 1920s and 30s of the direction American music was taking,” he says. “They were concerned about the influx of Jewish immigrants and the influence of black music, that were giving America a musical identity that went against what they thought was the historic context of Anglo-Saxon music. But history, on the whole, sort of passed them by. Today’s fears about hip-hop are in many respects the same as those surrounding early jazz.”

Frogley’s most recent research, supported last year by a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies, involves the relationship between music, empire, and post-colonialism, especially in the emerging modern metropolis circa 1910. He has been invited to teach on the subject as a visiting professor at Yale next year.

Frogley says the challenge in teaching music is that unlike many other classroom subjects, students enter a class with some musical experience and an opinion about what they may like. He introduces contemporary popular music into his discussions of music history or music appreciation classes.

“I always have taken very seriously the idea that academicians should try to bridge the gap between the university and the wider world with music,” he says. “Universities at times have been cut off from that.”

He says he takes music appreciation classes very seriously. “This is increasingly the only exposure to classical music that many students will ever have,” he says. “That’s something I take as a real opportunity for them to think critically about the context of all music.”

Frogley has a Provost’s General Education Course Development Grant with Eric Rice, assistant professor of music, to retound music appreciation classes to include more contemporary readings around music that address issues such as race and gender. They are also developing software with the Institute for Teaching and Learning to provide students with the opportunity to compose music.

Health Center hosts debate on homeopathic medicine

BY CHRIS DEFRAENSCCO
Major U.S. medical schools don’t usually offer a stage for the long-running debate over homeopathy and its place in medicine. But at the UConn Health Center on Oct. 25, six internationally renowned experts took part in a forum on homeopathic medicine. Dozens listened in person in the Low Learning Center, and several hundred people around the world listened via webcast.

Homeopathy is an alternative form of health care based on the concept “like cures like.” Treatments involve stimulating the body’s defense mechanisms by giving small doses of substances that theoretically would produce the same or similar symptoms of illness in healthy people if given in larger doses. The homeopathic practitioner customizes treatments, not necessarily giving the same remedy to treat the same illness in different patients.

History has called into question the science behind homeopathy, said Dr. Nadav Davidovitch of Columbia University and Ben-Gurion University of the Negev in southern Israel. Joining the forum from Tel Aviv, Davidovitch suggested that a person’s belief in homeopathy is derived from his or her willingness or refusal to be bound by the generally accepted rules of science based on molecular research.

Dr. Donald Marcus of Bay Area University said, “There is no rigorous evidence to support the efficacy of homeopathy, and there are some potential adverse effects. I think there have been enough clinical trials that I don’t think federal funds should be used to support further clinical trials of homeopathy.”

Dr. Iris Bell of the University of Arizona agreed that it will take more research to satisfy classic scientific standards, but said other research can’t be ignored. “There are multiple observational studies,” Bell said. “And what you see is an average rate of around 70 to 80 percent favorable outcomes for the people who in the real world have found their way to homeopathic treatment across a long range of chronic and acute illnesses.”

Andre Saine of the Canadian Academy for Homeopathy presented results from homeopathy literature going back two centuries. The statistics showed that mortality rates during certain epidemics were significantly lower among those treated by homeopathic practitioners compared to those treated by physicians practicing conventional medicine.

“The epidemiological evidence for homeopathy, despite being very compelling, is one of the most ignored chapters in the history of medicine,” Saine said. Still, the science is lacking, said Dr. Steven Novella of Yale University. “We have to look at homeopathy in the context of the chain of claims that are being made for it,” Novella said. “It is based upon a law of similar, which does not exist in biology and 200 years of research has failed to identify, a concept of disease which has more to do with prescientific philosophy or superstition-based medicine, not science-based medicine.”

Marcus, whose presentation was based on the evidence of clinical trials, said that while it’s clear some people who receive homeopathic treatment feel better and are relieved of their symptoms, the reason is open to interpretation. He said his interpretation is that a lot of the benefit derives from the extensive consultation and supportive interactions between homeopathic practitioners and their patients.

“Also and there’s the placebo effect of taking any kind of remedy, homeopathic or otherwise,” he said.

The Health Center is one of 39 institutions that make up the Consortium of Academic Health Centers for Integrative Medicine. The group defines integrative medicine as the practice of medicine that emphasizes the patient–practitioner relationship, focuses on the whole person, uses all appropriate therapeutic approaches, and is informed by evidence.

The debate was organized by UConn faculty members Drs. Mary Guerrera and T.V. Rajan.

About 700 computers around the world linked to the program through the Internet. The forum also is available for playback at http://mediasite.uconn.edu/Mediasite/site41/Viewer/?pid=40791bea-6301-4ede-b04c-cm50e047367.