Pharmacy students encouraged to be professional at all times

By Elizabeth Osar-Otunnu

Nearly 100 future pharmacists last week donned for the first time the white coats symbolic of the health care professions, and solemnly swore to pursue the highest professional standards in their career.

The students, in their third year of pharmacy school, are embarking on their final semester of class work before beginning a series of clinical placements. They assembled in Rome Ballroom Jan. 29 for a ceremony attended by faculty, staff, family members, and other pharmacy students.

“This event symbolizes the formal entry of our third year students into the profession of pharmacy,” said Robert McCarthy, dean of the School of Pharmacy, during the ceremony. “The white coat ceremony is a reminder of what we expect of them as UConn students, and what their patients will expect of them as their pharmacists.”

The white coat ceremony is a well-established tradition at medical and pharmacy schools around the country. But at UConn’s School of Pharmacy, it is not an isolated event. Instead, it is part of an ongoing emphasis on professionalism that permeates the School.

Students spend four years in the School, entering in their junior year after two years of pre-pharmacy course work. After two more years of college in this professional program, they receive a baccalaureate degree in pharmacy studies. They then continue for an additional two years to earn the Pharm.D. degree, the only degree eligible for licensure and to practice as a pharmacist.

Andrea Hubbard, associate dean of pharmacy, says, “We have a program in each year with a symbol to represent and remind students what a health care professional is and how they can live like professionals every day.”

In the first year, when they are still new to the School, the P1 students – with the help of third-year, P3 students – collectively com-

Education students can now earn dual degrees

By Richard Veilleux

The Neag School of Education has introduced a new dual degree program, in collaboration with the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, that gives students an opportunity to earn a teaching degree and, simultaneously, a degree in a specific discipline.

The dual degree program, offered through the school's Integrated Bachelor's/Master's (IB/M) teacher education program, was created through the Teachers for a New Era Project. Teachers for a New Era is a program designed to improve the quality of teaching in the United States. UConn is one of only 11 universities in the nation selected by the Carnegie Corp. of New York for inclusion in the project.

Teachers for a New Era committee members developed the proposal to enable the dual degree, which was approved by the University Senate in December.

Nationally, educators and legislators have increasingly called for teachers to have degrees in the subjects they teach in middle and high school, rather than being thrown into classrooms to teach subjects in which they may have little or no expertise. UConn’s Early College Experience program, which certifies high school instructors interested in teaching UConn courses in their schools, requires the teachers to have a degree in the subject area they wish to teach. And more recently, the federal No Child Left Behind Act, which mandates that local districts employ “highly qualified” teachers, lists having a course-specific degree as one measure of meeting that standard.

“This is another way for us to help the children of Connecticut,” says Scott Brown, a professor of educational psychology and director of the Teachers for a New Era program. “It’s a big win for our teachers.”

Mark Boyer, a professor of political science and curriculum director for Teachers for a New Era, says, “With this dual degree opportunity we are increasing the content knowledge of these future teachers, which will directly impact what goes on in Connecticut’s classrooms. The excellence No Child Left Behind officials want when they refer to ‘highly qualified’ will be achieved through this program.”

Boyer and Brown have been working to develop the program for several years. A stumbling block was that, although IB/M
Pharmacy ceremony continued from page 1

pose an oath agreeing to appropriate academic and professional conduct, as part of a course titled "Pharmacy Care." Elements of such conduct, Hubbard says, include not talking or answering phones during class, and arriving to class on time. Students are also encouraged to dress appropriately, especially when representing the school off campus, and to show appropriate demeanor when talking with a patient or another health care professional.

"We try to instill professionalism in our students from the very beginning," says Hubbard, "so when they graduate, they will be ready to go out into the workplace."

The School places a broad interpretation on professionalism. It includes, for example, being involved in student pharmacy groups, both local and national, and working to promote pharmacy through community and School outreach activities.

In addition, those students who are awarded School of Pharmacy scholarships are required to attend a scholarship convocation, at which they receive their scholarship from the donor and express their appreciation.

"Professionalism to a pharmacy student encompasses many things," says Jennifer Colby, a P4 student. "As a student in the classroom, professionalism involves honesty, and respect for fellow students as well as for professors. For me, it involved attending class each day, completing any advance work, and essentially being ready to listen and absorb lecture material."

At the end of the P2 year, just before they receive their bachelor's degree, the students are invited to a special breakfast where they are given a School of Pharmacy pin attached to a card with an inspirational saying to encourage them to think and act as a professional.

"We also request that they wear the pin on their graduation robe," says Hubbard. Colby says, "The different ceremo- nies are important milestones in pharmacy education. Each one brings students closer to becoming a pharmacist, and I believe they help to remind us to always remain professional."

The white coat ceremony comes in the middle of the P3 year, at the start of a transitional semester during which students take two pharmacy laboratories dealing directly with developing skills to interact with patients.

Kristen Biehl, a P3 pharmacy student who just received her white coat, says "Professionalism is important because of the career we're entering. We have a lot of responsibility on our shoulders, people's lives are in our hands. We have to be prepared to act professionally."

Adds Anna K ireczyk, also a P3 student, "Professionalism is about being responsible for our actions, and setting a good example to others. For example, we don't wear jeans to class. It's part of the grade."

During the white coat cer- emony, which was sponsored by the drug store chain Rite Aid Pharmacies, each student received his or her white coat from a faculty adviser, together with a bag containing some of the clinical tools they will need during their rotations – a stethoscope, a blood pressure cuff, and a diabetes testing kit.

During their final year, P4 students are placed in a series of nine different clinical settings, or "rotations," ranging from institutional and community pharmacies to long-term care facilities and the pharmaceutical industry.

"Now, on rotations, professionalism is something that I think about every day, interacting with patients and other healthcare professionals," says Colby, the P4 student, who will graduate in May.

Wrapping up the white coat event, the dean led the students in the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy's "Oath of a Pharmacist," in which they vowed to "devote [their] professional life to the service of all humankind through the profession of pharmacy" and to "maintain the highest principles of moral, ethical, and legal conduct."

Speakers, exhibit reflect on Japanese American experience of internment

BY SHERRY FISHER

On Feb. 19, the University's 2008 Day of Remembrance will feature two speakers: Somdatta Mandal and Dolphine Hiratsuka.

Visiting professor Mandal, associate professor of English at Viva Bharati, the university founded by Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore, will discuss internment through literature at 2 p.m. at the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center.

Hiratsuka, author of the book The Art of Gaman: Arts and Crafts from the Japanese-American Internment Camps, 1941-1946, and guest curator of the current exhibition (with the same title) at the William Benton Museum of Art, will speak at 4 p.m. at the Benton.

It was on Feb. 19, 1942, that President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, leading to the mass removal and detention of 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry in prison camps between 1941 and 1946. In 1988, the U.S. government enacted legislation calling for an apology and partial compensation to survivors of the camps.

During World War II, young detainees were given the option of staying in the camps or attending college. But nationwide, there was strong anti-Japanese sentiment, and many universities refused to enroll them. UConn was the only university in Connecticut that accepted students from the camps.

"The Art of Gaman" showcases arts and crafts made by those who were interned in camps in California, Wyoming, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, and Arkansas. The exhibit, featuring some 200 objects made primarily from scrap and found materials, shows the wide range of artistic activities at the camps. It includes carved animals, teapots, brood- es, walking sticks, painted boxes, and other decorative objects.

"The exhibit demonstrates the triumph of the human spirit through creativity," says Steven Kern, director of the Benton. In Japanese, the word gaman means "enduring the seemingly unbearable with patience and dignity."

The Art of Gaman was first held at the San Francisco Museum of Craft and Folk Art. The touring exhibition has been organized by the Benton Museum and the Oregon Historical Society, in collaboration with the National Japanese American Historical Society.

The Benton exhibit, which runs through March 30, is made possible with the support of the Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism and the Nathan Hale Inn and Conference Center, and in partnership with UConn's Asian American Cultural Center, the Asian American Studies Institute, and the Foundations of Humanitarianism program.
State grant to boost Health Center’s newborn intensive care program

By Chris DeFrancesco
The UConn Health Center will use $1.5 million from the state’s Hospital Hardship Fund to make capital investments in the Newborn Intensive Care Nurseries at John Dempsey Hospital. 

Social Services Commissioner Michael Starkowski last month announced grants for John Dempsey and seven other Connecticut hospitals, totaling more than $20 million.

The General Assembly established a $30 million Hospital Hardship Fund last year.

“Gov. Rell and the legislature are making sure our hospitals remain financially healthy and resilient through a number of support mechanisms,” Starkowski says.

“These awards are a further indication of how important our network of nonprofit hospitals is in caring for the residents of Connecticut.”

The Health Center had submitted an application for $3.1 million for the Newborn Intensive Care Nurseries (formerly known as the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit or NICU), and $2.7 million for the dental clinic, mostly seeking support for deficits in both areas from treating Medicaid patients.

The $1.5 million awarded is to match $1.2 million in John Dempsey Hospital funds, collectively earmarked for two new neonatal ambulances, incubators, monitors, bassinets, cribs, and other medical equipment for the Newborn Intensive Care Nurseries, as well as general facility upgrades.

“We’ve pleased the state recognizing the importance of our Newborn Intensive Care Nurseries, which really are a statewide resource for our youngest and most vulnerable,” says James Thornton, director of John Dempsey Hospital.

“This is a significant grant.”

In addition to the state grant and the matching funds, the Health Center Auxiliary has undertaken a campaign to raise another $200,000 for a new neonatal ambulance.

“The goal of the newborn transport program is to continue to make a difference in the outcomes for these babies by ensuring that they experience prompt and safe transportation to John Dempsey Hospital or other hospitals that can provide advanced newborn care,” says Dr. Wilde Polakamins, medical director of John Dempsey Hospital’s neonatal transport program.

“With this additional support, we can continue this very important task in highly specialized, dedicated ambulances.”

John Dempsey Hospital started its statewide neonatal transport program in 1975. A Newborn Intensive Care Nurseries transport team responds when a newborn requires more care than is available at the hospital where he or she was born, and brings the baby by neonatal ambulance to a facility that is better-equipped for care of acutely ill infants.

During fiscal year 2007, this service was provided 350 times, including 199 trips to John Dempsey Hospital and 70 to the Connecticut Children’s Medical Center.

Cassandra Mitchell, associate vice president of reimbursement; Monica Smith, administrative program coordinator; Maureen Gazzu, Newborn Intensive Care Nurseries nursing manager; Peter Agnesi, the Health Center’s public safety director; and Joann Lombardo, director of government relations at the Health Center, all played a role in securing the grant.

A neonatal intensive care transport team unloads an incubator from one of John Dempsey Hospital’s neonatal ambulances. With the help of a state grant and the Health Center Auxiliary, the hospital plans to replace both its neonatal ambulances.

Martin Luther King panel explores issues of social injustice

By Sherry Fisher

Until the relationship between the powerless and the powerful is changed, the struggle for civil rights for all will remain unfinished, according to Manisha Desai.

Desai, director of the Women’s Studies Program, spoke during a Martin Luther King Jr. panel about Martin Luther King Jr. and Mahatma Gandhi.

Desai said that both Gandhi and King “radicalized” the way people think about justice, racism, and human rights.

“Gandhi was no longer perceived as someone who had sold out. ”

Now, there is a resurgence of interest in Gandhi, she said. “Part of that has come from seeing him as a visionary, rather than a political leader. I think as a political leader he failed at some of the strategies. In retrospect, they weren’t appropriate for India.”

Desai said that both Gandhi and King “radicalized” the way people protested. They believed in non-violent protest and consistency between ends and means, and focused on the relationship between the powerless and the powerful.

“For both Gandhi and King, that relationship had to be redefined, she said: “Martin Luther King talked about it in terms of love for thy enemy, and Gandhi talked about a change of heart. “King believed in the redemptive power of love,” Desai added.

“It was through loving that one could transform the relationship and continue the work of social justice and continue the revolution. He said to look at the good in the enemy: instead of trying to defeat the individual, try to defeat the system.”

Glasberg discussed economic, social, political, and human rights. “While the more blatant and violent expressions of racism and denial of economic rights have perhaps gone underground, the more subtle current expressions are no less powerful in reproducing racially based and institutionalized denial of economic justice,” she said.

“One recent and glaring example of this can be found in the growing problem of predatory lending.”

Glasberg said owning a home “is the key element of wealth accumulation and acquisition for most people. Denial of an opportunity to accumulate wealth means an inability to finance the education of one’s children, or to invest in business, or purchase a home that in later years becomes a multiplier of further wealth and advantage.”

Desai added, “Historical discrimination has snowballed into contemporary economic injustice. Research has shown that not all returning soldiers after World War II had equal opportunities under the Federal Housing Act. People of color were repeatedly denied those loans.”

That trend continues, she maintained. “Even today, the General Accounting Office in Washington has noted that African American families are far more likely to be turned down for a mortgage than white families, regardless of their income,” Glasberg said.

Black Americans and the poor are often victims of predatory lending she added. “It carries terms that are far more punitive than those that are applied to prime lending. It attacks and erodes the equity position of the borrower, rather than help them build equity.”

Ogbar said that many people have a “very narrow, myopic understanding of Martin Luther King and the civil rights movement.”

“Most Americans unfortunately, get a very sanitized version of what civil rights was about,” he said. “It’s not just about using different water fountains or sitting in different parts of the bus. These were the most innocuous forms of all the challenges the people faced at the time. These were the least of their concerns. They were concerned about terrorism, people being blown up, not being able to get jobs, and hospitals turning them away because they weren’t white.”

He said King’s message “becomes much more salient when you consider the violent forces they were up against.”

Photo by Jessica Tomasselli
Manisha Desai, left, director of women’s studies, answers a question during a Martin Luther King Jr. panel discussion at the Student Union Theatre Jan. 30. At right is Davita Glasberg, head of the sociology department.
Environmental economist's research area becoming a hot topic

BY CINDY WEISS
Economics professor Kathleen Segerson has worked as an environmental economist for 25 years. Now, public interest in her area of research is heating up, thanks to global warming.

Cap and trade policies, fuel efficiency standards for automobiles, and how to value ecosystems are just some of the hot topics that environmental economists analyze.

Unlike 25 years ago, when a spike in the cost of gas could still shock the public, the current interest in environmental economics is stimulated more by concern for the future, she has found.

"Most of the impetus of energy policy today, I think, stems from climate change," she says. "People are concerned about what we are doing to the planet."

Her own introduction to environmental policy began as a math major at Dartmouth. She took a course from Dennis Meadows, an engineering professor who co-authored a controversial 1972 study, Limits to Growth, about the consequences of a growing population and finite resources.

Meadows helped her get a job in Washington, D.C., with Rep. John Dingell, D-Michigan, who then chaired a subcommittee on energy and power (Dingell now chairs the Committee on Energy and Commerce). Segerson participated in drafting the National Energy Act, and that inspired her to go to graduate school at Cornell University in environmental economics.

"I wanted to do something socially relevant," she recalls. At Cornell she took her first economics course ever.

It was an interest that would last. This January, Segerson was elected one of six national fellows of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists. She was cited for the Segerson mechanism, a policy she developed for rewarding or penalizing farmers as a group for their agricultural pollution runoff.

She also is vice chair of an Environmental Protection Agency Science Advisory Board committee that is about to deliver a report on how to value the protection of ecological services and systems.

Over the years, she has seen the public's interest in environmental economics go bulllish, bearish, and bullish again.

In 1973, the Arab oil embargo was a big shock for Americans, as gasoline supplies lengthened, lines at gas stations lengthened, and prices soared.

Then people got used to higher prices and the embargo ended without making fundamental changes, she notes. "We stayed reliant on fossil fuels, just at a higher price."

As interest in energy savings grows again, a question remains as to whether people will change their behavior fundamentally, she says. "I don't think so, but I don't know."

One of her special interests is incentives for voluntary control of pollution.

"They will work if there is a sufficiently strong incentive to participate," she says. "Any incentive that seeks to promote a high-performance health care system. The center will base its evaluation on submission of claims and performance measures of quality for procedures such as mammograms, diabetes testing, and cervical cancer screening; outcomes for diabetes and hypertension patients; efficiency measures, and patient experience measures.

TRIPP Center staff will document the experiences and challenges faced by the medical practices as they are transformed into medical homes, and the impact of that transformation on the quality of care. The center will compile and publish the results at the end of the two-year study period.

"Our task is to provide unbiased findings to inform the health care community about the true value of medical home transformations," says Judith Fifield, director of the TRIPP Center.
Philosopher links happiness and morality in upcoming book

BY SCOTT BRONDHOFT

One day recently, Paul Bloomfield wondered aloud whether Robinson Crusoe, fiction's most famous castaway, might have to make moral decisions.

For some philosophers, Bloomfield said, morality has only to do with relations among people, so they would argue that since Crusoe is alone, anything goes.

But Bloomfield, an associate professor of philosophy, subscribes to a different school of thought: “I believe morality speaks to what sort of person you’re going to be, what sort of life you’re going to live. I think a Robinson Crusoe does have moral decisions to make—does he behave wisely, or recklessly and foolishly? Does he decide to commit suicide? Viewed from afar, would his actions seem cowardly or courageous?”

This year, Bloomfield is a fellow at the UConn Humanities Institute, writing a book, A Theory of the Good Life, in which he argues, “It’s good to be good and bad to be bad.” While this tenet might sound self-evident, everyday life teems with evidence that not everyone has gotten the message.

Although Bloomfield has written extensively on morality and ethics, the new book will be his first aimed at a lay, rather than an academic, audience. “I don’t think a theory of morality and the good life should be so sophisticated, so technical, and so complicated that regular folks can’t understand it,” he says. “Moral issues touch all of us. A Theory of the Good Life will take the position that happiness and the good life flow from living as morally as possible.

Bloomfield adds, “The harm of being immoral is that it keeps one from seeing the value of human life, and if one is human, then one is kept from seeing the value of one’s own life.”

The self-harm occurs, he says, whether or not one’s immorality is exposed to others.

He also argues that virtue is a sign of maturity, while immoral behavior is most often the product of immaturity. For example, a spouse who betrays a mate shows that he or she doesn’t understand love, Bloomfield says.

“From childhood, we learn lessons through rewards and punishments,” he says, “but as we mature, we learn other reasons for doing things, ‘I want to do this because it is right.’ By the time we make important decisions, ‘I want to do this because it is right’ tends to be the reason we are motivated to be good.”

Bloomfield’s central position is that he or she doesn’t understand love, Bloomfield says.

“From childhood, we learn lessons through rewards and punishments,” he says, “but as we mature, we learn other reasons for doing things, ‘I want to do this because it is right.’ By the time we make important decisions, ‘I want to do this because it is right’ tends to be the reason we are motivated to be good.”

Bloomfield’s research into morality never drifts into religious waters, even though religion may well be a pillar supporting moral behavior for many people.

“Something I say requires God or requires us to do without God,” he says. “It’s completely neutral with regard to religion. Living morally should appeal to atheists as well as theists. Maybe there is a heaven and maybe there isn’t. But the motivation to be good should not hang on an answer to this question. I think there are sufficient reasons to live morally right here on earth.”

Living moral at its best is apt to include devotion beyond oneself, Bloomfield suggests. “By being devoted to anything worthy, such as family, science, or music, one learns to be better at loving what is good, while also becoming more worthy of love from those who are good. Ultimately, however, the people who live well and happily will live as good a life as is possible for them.”

Bloomfield, who arrived at UConn in 2000 after teaching at McGill University and the University of Arizona, earned his undergraduate degree at Tufts and his Ph.D. at Syracuse University. His areas of specialization are metaphysics and moral philosophy, and in particular, the intersection of these, a field called metaethics.

BY MAN COOPER

Two faculty members in the Department of Chemical, Materials & Biomolecular Engineering, Yong Wang and Lei Zhu, are working to develop artificial antibodies capable of locating and destroying tumors.

The three-year project, which began in July, is funded with a $450,000 grant from the National Science Foundation.

Antibodies, proteins produced in the white blood cells of humans and other vertebrates, move freely through blood and fluids, where they identify and attack “foreign objects” such as viruses, bacteria, and other so-called antigens. This ability to fight off potentially dangerous invaders lies at the heart of vaccines, which function by increasing the production of antibodies.

Wang says natural antibodies sometimes don’t function as well as we may want them to, for various reasons. For example, many antibodies are simply too large to penetrate the target—such as a tumor—that they are programmed to attack. Other antibodies are ineffective due to poor immunogeneity—the ability to excite a strong response against perceived foreign objects—or the fragility of their cell structures.

Wang and Zhu seek to improve upon the effectiveness of antibodies, first by gaining a better understanding of the characteristics and functions of natural antibodies, then by developing artificial versions that offer greater stability and functional properties.

The researchers are pursuing two parallel pathways, with biomolecules the focus of one path and artificial polymers at the heart of the second. They say natural biomolecules and synthetic polymers may be paired to obtain a more lethal tumor-fighting weapon.

Living things are made up entirely of various types of biomolecules. The type of biomolecule Wang and Zhu are using in their work is RNA—ribonucleic acid—a nucleic acid that plays various roles in living systems, such as transporting information between DNA and the various protein structures within a cell. These RNA biomolecules are capable of recognizing an antigen with great accuracy, and it is this characteristic that Wang will seek to better understand and exploit.

The second part of their work involves the use of synthetic polymers, which may be used to transport tumor-fighting medicine to the site of the undesirable object, according to Wang. Acting in a complementary fashion, he says, “the biomolecules will control the motion of the polymers to the target disease within the organism.”

The two researchers aim to demonstrate that humans can produce superior functioning antibodies. Zhu’s group will focus on polymer synthesis, while Wang’s group will focus on other aspects, such as looking for biomolecules that can target tumor antigens, conjugate them with synthetic polymers, and test their functionalities.

Wang and Zhu hope their work will help scientists design future nanobiomaterials with superior functionality, and expand the use of synthetic antibodies in the biomedical arena for drug delivery, biotargeting, and tissue engineering. These could be used, for example, in the delivery of cancer-fighting drugs, or as nanoprobes capable of moving through tissue and blood to sense underlying health problems even before symptoms emerge.

Philosopher links happiness and morality in upcoming book

BY SCOTT BRONDHOFT

One day recently, Paul Bloomfield wondered aloud whether Robinson Crusoe, fiction’s most famous castaway, might have to make moral decisions.

For some philosophers, Bloomfield said, morality has only to do with relations among people, so they would argue that since Crusoe is alone, anything goes.

But Bloomfield, an associate professor of philosophy, subscribes to a different school of thought: “I believe morality speaks to what sort of person you’re going to be, what sort of life you’re going to live. I think a Robinson Crusoe does have moral decisions to make—does he behave wisely, or recklessly and foolishly? Does he decide to commit suicide? Viewed from afar, would his actions seem cowardly or courageous?”

This year, Bloomfield is a fellow at the UConn Humanities Institute, writing a book, A Theory of the Good Life, in which he argues, “It’s good to be good and bad to be bad.” While this tenet might sound self-evident, everyday life teems with evidence that not everyone has gotten the message.

Although Bloomfield has written extensively on morality and ethics, the new book will be his first aimed at a lay, rather than an academic, audience. “I don’t think a theory of morality and the good life should be so sophisticated, so technical, and so complicated that regular folks can’t understand it,” he says. “Moral issues touch all of us. A Theory of the Good Life will take the position that happiness and the good life flow from living as morally as possible.

Bloomfield adds, “The harm of being immoral is that it keeps one from seeing the value of human life, and if one is human, then one is kept from seeing the value of one’s own life.”

The self-harm occurs, he says, whether or not one’s immorality is exposed to others.

He also argues that virtue is a sign of maturity, while immoral behavior is most often the product of immaturity. For example, a spouse who betrays a mate shows that he or she doesn’t understand love, Bloomfield says.

“From childhood, we learn lessons through rewards and punishments,” he says, “but as we mature, we learn other reasons for doing things, ‘I want to do this because it is right.’ By the time we make important decisions, ‘I want to do this because it is right’ tends to be the reason we are motivated to be good.”

Bloomfield’s research into morality never drifts into religious waters, even though religion may well be a pillar supporting moral behavior for many people.

“Something I say requires God or requires us to do without God,” he says. “It’s completely neutral with regard to religion. Living morally should appeal to atheists as well as theists. Maybe there is a heaven and maybe there isn’t. But the motivation to be good should not hang on an answer to this question. I think there are sufficient reasons to live morally right here on earth.”

Living moral at its best is apt to include devotion beyond oneself, Bloomfield suggests. “By being devoted to anything worthy, such as family, science, or music, one learns to be better at loving what is good, while also becoming more worthy of love from those who are good. Ultimately, however, the people who live well and happily will live as good a life as is possible for them.”

Bloomfield, who arrived at UConn in 2000 after teaching at McGill University and the University of Arizona, earned his undergraduate degree at Tufts and his Ph.D. at Syracuse University. His areas of specialization are metaphysics and moral philosophy, and in particular, the intersection of these, a field called metaethics.
many of them already are earning close to content knowledge in their specialties, and only would an additional year be costly, it would have to return for a sixth year. Not requirement would almost guarantee they program, who spend at least six semesters either of the degrees.

These requirements mandate that in their specialty, they fall short of UConn tion requirements and earn extra credits students already meet the general educa

Lifetime History of Major Depressive Disorder & Endothelial Function
Oral Health & Diagnostic Wagner, J. American Heart $65,000 7/05-6/09
James E.C. Walker M.D./Primary Care Medicine Palmisano, J. UConn Foundation $36,534 1/00-6/10
NSABP Breast and Bowel Cancer Treatment DHHS BC0107-185
Neag Comprehensive Cancer Kurtzman, S. University of Pittsburgh $5,475 2/97-1/08
Private Grants
The Prevention of HIV/STI Among Married Women in Urban India
Psychiatry Canti, L. National Institute of Mental Health $702,630 9/07-8/08
Effect of CRF1 Receptor Genotype and Stress on Anxiety and Alcohol
Psychiatry Canti, L. National Institute of Mental Health $22,750 9/07-8/08
Community Medicine & Health Schenxiul, S. National Institute of Mental Health $702,630 9/07-8/08
Neag Comprehensive Cancer Kurtzman, S. University of Pittsburgh $5,475 2/07-1/08
KSASP Breast and Bowel Cancer Treatment DHHS BC0107-185
Medicine Palmisano, J. UConn Foundation $36,634 1/06-6/10
Oral Health & Diagnostic Sciences Wagner, J. American Heart $65,000 7/05-6/09
Lifestyle History of Major Depressive Disorder & Endothelial Function
Education students continued from page 1

students already meet the general educa-

requirements and earn extra credits in their specialty, they fall short of UConn requirements for earning
two degrees in two schools. These requirements mandate that students must earn at least 30 credits more than the highest minimum requirement of either of the degrees.

For students in the teacher education pro-
gram, who spend at least six semesters as student teachers or working in a school district in clinical practice, meeting that requirement would almost guarantee they would have to return for a sixth year. Not only would an additional year be costly, it really wasn’t necessary, says Brown.

“As it is, our students develop strong content knowledge in their specialties, and many of them already are earning close to the required number of credits,” says Brown. “In math education, for example, they’re within two courses of meeting the require-
ment for a math degree. So we wanted to give them an opportunity to take more courses, but not make them take another 30 credits.”

Dual degrees also are within reach for students in music education, agricultural education, and a range of programs in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Ultimately the Senate agreed to add a paragraph to the existing regulation that waives the 30 additional credits for students who complete the requirements of both a teacher preparation degree in the Neag school and a bachelor’s degree in another school or college.

Alison Laturnau is a fifth year IB/M student who will earn a master’s degree in secondary English education in May. Upon hearing of the amendment’s passage, she immediately enrolled in a winter interses-
sion course, and she’s taking two additional English courses this semester to complete a bachelor’s degree in English. As a master’s degree student, that’s no small feat: besides the additional classes, Laturnau says the dual degree program is valuable because it opens the door for students to return to school to complete a master’s degree in their core subject.

Brown says students who haven’t yet reached their junior year will benefit most from the new rules. Within three years, he expects half of the students enrolled in the IB/M program will take advantage of the opportunity.

Brown is now enrolling three training ses-
sions for faculty and academic advisors to learn what’s needed to earn the dual degree. He also is arranging a colloquium so that ACES advisors will be prepared to talk to pre-
education majors about the program.

GRANTS

The following grants were received through the UConn Health Center’s Office of Grants and Contracts in October 2007. The list represents new awards as well as continuations. The list of grants is supplied to the Advance by the Office of Grants and Contracts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Prin. Investigator</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Award Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Medicine &amp; Health</td>
<td>Lazzarini, Z.</td>
<td>National Institute on Drug Abuse</td>
<td>$140,246</td>
<td>9/03-8/08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Health &amp; Diagnostic Sciences</td>
<td>Litt, M.</td>
<td>National Institute on Alcohol Abuse &amp; Alcoholism</td>
<td>$144,273</td>
<td>3/05-2/08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunology</td>
<td>Cone, R.</td>
<td>National Eye Institute</td>
<td>$296,000</td>
<td>9/07-8/08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedics</td>
<td>Lieberman, J.</td>
<td>National Cancer Institute</td>
<td>$322,296</td>
<td>8/07-7/08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatry</td>
<td>Covault, J.</td>
<td>National Institute of Alcohol Abuse &amp; Alcoholism</td>
<td>$296,486</td>
<td>9/07-8/08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novel Methods to Study Substance Use in College Students</td>
<td>Canti, L.</td>
<td>National Institute of Mental Health</td>
<td>$702,630</td>
<td>9/07-8/08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Medicine &amp; Health</td>
<td>Schenxiul, S.</td>
<td>National Institute of Mental Health</td>
<td>$702,630</td>
<td>9/07-8/08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State Grants

Psychiatry Hawke, J. Dept. of Children & Families $18,888 4/06-6/08
Quality Assurance Plan for the Emily J Settlement Agreement
Center on Aging Robinson, J. Connecticut Commission on Aging $500,000 12/06-6/08
Long Term Care Needs Assessment
Center on Aging Groman, C. Mental Retardation $6,000 6/05-12/07
Mentally Retarded with Dep. of Mental Retardation DHHS P 211/1139
Traumatology/Emergency Bayer, M. Dept. of Public Health Medicine $500,000 9/07-8/08
Agreement Between CT DPH & UCHC Poison Control Center

Peditriats Wakefield, D. UConn Foundation $5,746 10/07-9/08
UConn-Storrs $5,746 10/07-9/08

Neag Comprehensive Cancer Brewet, M. UConn-Storrs $122,978 7/07-6/09
Hybrid Iatroprobes for Ovarian Cancer Detection

Clinical Research Center Donaghey Foundation $110,000 10/05-9/08
Biomolecular Complementary/Alternative Medicine

Center for Vascular Biology Donaghey Foundation $25,000 11/07-12/08
Feng, G.-H. American Heart Association $66,000 7/06-6/09
Role of HIF-Specific Prolyl Hydroxylase in Heart Development

Ethel Donaghey TRIPP Center Fifejed, J. $50 ,000 1/07-6/08
A Virtual Learning Forum for Moving Evidence-Based Research into Practice

Medicine Dieckhaus, K. City of Hartford $50,000 1/07-6/08
Molecular Medicine Approaches to Conedon Cancer and Precursor Rosenberg, D. University of Utah $100,157 9/03-8/08
Pediatric AIDS Clinical Trial Unit Salazar, J. University of Massachusetts $17,344 12/04-11/07
Center for Cell Analysis & Cell Migration Consortium Loew, L. University of Virginia $235,000 8/07-7/08
Medicine Bona, R. University of Pittsburgh $1,700 1/04-9/07
Impact of HIV on Hepatitis C Infection in Hemophilia

Private Grants

Medicine Dieckhaus, K. City of Hartford $110,000 10/05-9/08
Rapid Assessment of Drug Law & Policy in the FSU & CEJ

New England School of Creative Arts & Sciences $66,000 7/06-6/09

Public Health Medicine Brewer, M. UConn-Storrs $122,978 7/07-6/08
A Virtual Learning Forum for Moving Evidence-Based Research into Practice

Ethel Donaghey TRIPP Center Fifejed, J. $50,000 11/07-12/08
A Virtual Learning Forum for Moving Evidence-Based Research into Practice

Medicine Dieckhaus, K. City of Hartford $50,000 11/07-6/08
Molecular Medicine Approaches to Colon Cancer and Precursor Rosenberg, D. University of Utah $100,157 9/03-8/08
Pediatric AIDS Clinical Trial Unit Salazar, J. University of Massachusetts $17,344 12/04-11/07
Center for Cell Analysis & Cell Migration Consortium Loew, L. University of Virginia $235,000 8/07-7/08
Medicine Bona, R. University of Pittsburgh $1,700 1/04-9/07
Impact of HIV on Hepatitis C Infection in Hemophilia

Private Grants

Medicine Dieckhaus, K. City of Hartford $110,000 10/05-9/08
Rapid Assessment of Drug Law & Policy in the FSU & CEJ

New England School of Creative Arts & Sciences $66,000 7/06-6/09

Public Health Medicine Brewer, M. UConn-Storrs $122,978 7/07-6/08
A Virtual Learning Forum for Moving Evidence-Based Research into Practice

Ethel Donaghey TRIPP Center Fifejed, J. $50,000 11/07-12/08
A Virtual Learning Forum for Moving Evidence-Based Research into Practice

Medicine Dieckhaus, K. City of Hartford $50,000 11/07-6/08
Molecular Medicine Approaches to Colon Cancer and Precursor Rosenberg, D. University of Utah $100,157 9/03-8/08
Pediatric AIDS Clinical Trial Unit Salazar, J. University of Massachusetts $17,344 12/04-11/07
Center for Cell Analysis & Cell Migration Consortium Loew, L. University of Virginia $235,000 8/07-7/08
Medicine Bona, R. University of Pittsburgh $1,700 1/04-9/07
Impact of HIV on Hepatitis C Infection in Hemophilia

Private Grants

Medicine Dieckhaus, K. City of Hartford $110,000 10/05-9/08
Rapid Assessment of Drug Law & Policy in the FSU & CEJ

New England School of Creative Arts & Sciences $66,000 7/06-6/09
### CALENDAR

**Monday, February 4, to Monday, February 11**

**Lectures & Seminars**

- **Monday, 2/4** – Last day to add/drop courses without additional signatures. Tuesday, 2/5 – Last day to add/drop begins in the Office of the Registrar. Monday, 2/11 – Last day to convert Incompletes and Absence grades.

**Libraries**

- **Homer Babbidge Library.** Hours: Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-2 a.m.; Friday, 8 a.m.-1 a.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday, 2-4 p.m. Sunday, closed.
- **Stamford Campus Library.** Hours: Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m.-9 p.m.; Friday, 9 a.m.-8 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sunday, closed.
- **Waterbury Campus Library.** Hours: Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-2 a.m.; Friday, 8 a.m.-1 a.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday, 2-4 p.m. Sunday, closed.
- **Greater Hartford Campus Library.** Hours: Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m.-9 p.m.; Friday, 9 a.m.-3 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sunday, closed.
- **Torrington Campus Library.** Hours: Monday-Thursday, 9:15 a.m.-6:30 p.m.; Friday, 9-11 a.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; Sunday, 2 a.m.-4 p.m.; Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m.-3 p.m.; Friday, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Sunday, 11 a.m.-3 p.m.; closed.
- **University ITS**
  - Help Desk Hours: Call 860-486-4488, Monday-Friday, 8 a.m.-5 p.m.
  - **Ph.D. Defenses**
    - Wednesday, 2/6 – Quantum Dot Assisted Long-term Intracellular Trafficking and Development of Safe and Efficient Non-Viral Vector, by Chandrahriti Sinha (adj. Prof.).

**For Libraries and more information, see Libraries section.**

**Performing Arts**

- **Tuesday, 2/5 – Top Secret: The Battle for the Pentagon Papers, LA Theater.** Based on the true story of the conflict between the Nixon White House and the Washington Post's decision to publish the top secret study documenting U.S. involvement in Vietnam. 8 p.m., Jorgensen Center for the Performing Arts. Tickets $10-$33; $5 for UConn students. For tickets and information, call 860-486-4226.
- **Friday, 2/7 – CSA Faculty Recital.** Featuring Kendra Wieck, Hannah Klinetob, Nick Wood, Megan van Gool, and Carlynn Savot. 7:30 p.m., von der Mehden Recital Hall. Free admission.
- **Monday, 2/11 – Cello Concert.** Marc Johnson of the Vermeier String quartet will perform. 8 p.m., von der Mehden Recital Hall. $10 non-students, $5 for students.

**Sports**

- **Friday, 2/8 – Men's Ice Hockey vs. Sacred Heart.** 7:05 p.m., Freitas Ice Forum.
- **Saturday, 2/9 – Women's Ice Hockey vs. Providence.** 1 p.m., Freitas Ice Forum.
- **Saturday, 2/9 – Men's Basketball vs. Georgia Tech.** 4 p.m., Gampel Pavilion.

**Potpourri**

- **Tuesday, 2/5 – Sharon Bryan Poetry Reading.** 7:30 p.m., UC Theatre.
- **Wednesday, 2/6 – An Evening with the Rev. Irene Monroe.** Monroe is a renowned African-American writer and activist, and writer who integratges African-American, queer, and religious studies. 7 p.m., Student Union Theatre, Student Union.
- **Friday, 2/8 – Ph.D. and the Job Search.** Career Services workshop offers tips on writing a CV. Noon-12:50 p.m., Room 133, CLE Building.
- **Saturday, 2/9 – Cello Festival.** $5, includes admission to 2-4 p.m. concert and all festival events. 10 a.m.-4 p.m., Music on a Sunday and Monday, closed. Free admission, donations accepted.
Sociologist’s new book shows Catholics changing times

BY SHERRY FISHER

Young adult Catholics rely more on their own consciences and are less committed to practicing their faith than previous generations, according to a new book by William D’Antonio, a UConn professor emeritus of sociology.

D’Antonio wrote American Catholics Today: New Realities of Their Faith and Their Church with James Davidson, Dean Hoge, and Mary Gaturen. The book is based on four national Gallup Poll surveys conducted over 20 years that explore the views of the Catholic lay.

The book was asked questions about their involvement with and commitment to the Roman Catholic Church, Catholic identity, and acceptance of church teachings.

The same questions were asked on each survey, conducted in 1987, 1993, 1999, and 2005.

Four generations were identified for the study: Pre-Vatican II Catholics, born between 1940 or earlier; Vatican II Catholics, born between 1941 and 1960; post-Vatican II Catholics, born between 1961 and 1978; and Millennials, born between 1979 and 1987. There were 875 people involved in the survey.

D’Antonio says the research revealed clear generational differences: “The older you are, the more traditional you are and the more you tend to look to the bishops and the Pope on all kinds of issues.”

Not surprisingly, he says, those who grew up in the pre-Vatican II church attend Mass more frequently. That held true over the four surveys.

He says Catholics born between 1941 and 1960 also had a fairly steady rate of Mass attendance, at about 40 percent, but only about 15 percent of Millennials attend church regularly.

D’Antonio, who taught sociology at UConn from 1971 to 1982, says there continues to be a high level of acceptance of the faith’s core elements across generations: the resurrection of Jesus; the Sacraments; Mary as Mother of God; and helping the poor.

“Their commitment no longer includes claims of being the one, true church.”

D’Antonio has also co-authored a new book, Voices of the Faithful, that explores the history and religious beliefs of a social movement in the church that evolved in response to the clergy sex abuse scandal and cover-up in Boston in 2002. “These Catholics are angry at the scandal, but they’re loyal,” D’Antonio says. “They’re the ones who most care about the church. That’s why they raise their voices.”

Jorgensen raising funds for new Steinway concert grand

The 88 Keys to Success campaign for a new Steinway grand piano began with members of the volunteer group the Jorgensen CoStars visiting the Steinway factory in Long Island City. Shown here are, from left, Jorgensen director Rodney Rock, with Jorgensen CoStars Janet Jones, Deborah Bellingham, Trudy Nicholls, and Patricia Hempel.

BY CAROL DUGGLE

Last fall, American pianist André Watts and Norwegian’s Bergen Philharmonic Orchestra gave an outstanding performance of Edward Grieg’s Piano Concerto in A minor at the Jorgensen Center for the Performing Arts. There was also another star on the stage that evening – a Hamburg Steinway Model D Grand Piano that Watts brought with him.

“The Hamburg Steinway Grand Piano is a remarkable instrument, with the capacity to respond to every nuanced touch of a consummate artist like André Watts,” says Rodney Rock, director of Jorgensen. “This performance, which will be remembered as one of the greatest nights of music at Jorgensen, left us with a taste of what is possible if we had our own exceptional Steinway concert grand.”

With that in mind, in December Jorgensen launched a fund-raising campaign for the purchase of a new Steinway Grand, 88 Keys to Success – Campaign for the Grand. Donors have an opportunity to purchase one of the new piano’s keys, in their own or a loved one’s name, with a $1,000 donation. To date, 37 keys have been purchased.

In preparation for the fund raiser, 10 members of the volunteer group the Jorgensen CoStars traveled to the Steinway factory in Long Island City, N.Y. With safety glasses in place, the group trudged up and down five flights of factory stairs to witness the building of a grand piano.

During the year-long process, pieces both massive and delicate come together through craft and technology until the instrument is complete. It’s a process that includes bending 24-foot wood, which consists of 17 layers of eastern rock maple, and fitting the Steinway diaphragmatic soundboard – the heart and soul of the piano, made of the finest acoustic quality spruce – to its own specific grand piano rim.

Trudy Nicholls, CoStars co-chair, says it’s important for UConn to provide students, faculty, staff, and the community access to the greatest musicians in the world.” We will be able to attract even more legendary artists, once we can offer them one of the finest Steinway grand pianos in the northeast. The 88 Keys to Success campaign is an opportunity for individuals, families and groups to create a living legacy that will continue to give back with every piano performance.”

CoStars co-chair Patricia Hempel adds, “This is the perfect chance for alumni of the University and supporters of the arts to thank parents, teachers, and loved ones who were instrumental in making their lives so much richer by encouraging their enjoyment and participation in the arts.”

David Woods, dean of the School of Fine Arts, says Jorgensen’s programming is key to its ability to fulfill its educational and outreach mission to the University and the citizens of the state.

“Jorgensen is the only major venue in Connecticut today that offers a broad-based, multidisciplinary presenting series, including major national and international orchestras, chamber artists and ensembles, and classical instrumental and vocal soloists,” he says. “A new Steinway will provide the best artistic performances possible. This is imperative, as more people across the state look to Jorgensen as their source for cultural entertainment.”

Pianist Menahem Pressler, who has performed around the world for more than five decades, will assist with the selection of the new piano.

Those who wish to contribute to the 88 Keys to Success campaign may contact Rock at 860-486-1983.