Gift provides for integrated diagnostic and treatment suite

BY JOHN SPONAUER

A new major gift will enable the Health Center to offer an integrated imaging and treatment suite.

The suite will help patients move seamlessly from diagnostics to treatment, using the latest technology. It will be the first of its kind in the region.

Torrington natives Carole and Ray Neag made the $3.8 million pledge to upgrade the Health Center’s computed tomography (CT) scanner with a new, more advanced model, and to incorporate new planning and treatment tools into the suite. The latest pledge complements their 2006 gift to acquire a TomoTherapy cancer treatment system for the Carole and Ray Neag Comprehensive Cancer Center. The new integrated suite will allow for even more thorough and precise application of TomoTherapy.

The suite will enhance nearly every area of the Health Center’s operations, from conducting research to educating students and treating patients through the Center’s signature programs, such as cancer and cardiology.

“The suite’s functionality for cardiology alone will be leaps and bounds beyond our existing capabilities,” says Dr. Bruce Liang, director of the Pat and Jim Calhoun Cardiology Center. “This will truly be an upgrade to state-of-the-art technology!”

Selective images

Advantages of the new scanner include clearer images, a reduction in scanning times by about 90 percent, and selective presentation of a scanned image, allowing a physician to, for example, isolate the image of a heart without including arteries and vessels that may be blocking the view.

The suite also offers a CT simulator for treatment planning, and a new high dose rate (HDR) brachytherapy, used to treat breast, cervical, uterine, and other cancers at the Neag Comprehensive Cancer Center. Brachytherapy is a treatment that uses localized, controlled radioactive implants placed internally near cancer cells. Traditionally, brachytherapy required the patient to be on bed rest for several days, with limited exposure to others because of radiation. HDR is offered on an outpatient basis, with treatment planning, and new high dose rate (HDR) brachytherapy, used to treat breast, cervical, uterine, and other cancers at the Neag Comprehensive Cancer Center. Brachytherapy is a treatment that uses localized, controlled radioactive implants placed internally near cancer cells. Traditionally, brachytherapy required the patient to be on bed rest for several days, with limited exposure to others because of radiation. HDR is offered on an outpatient basis, with

Nutrition professor appointed to national dietary panel

Nutrition professor Rafael Pérez-Escamillo has been appointed to the national 2018 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee, which helps establish federal nutrition policy affecting millions of people across the country.

The federal Dietary Guidelines for Americans – most visible in the USDA’s Food Guide Pyramid – are reviewed and revised every five years. Three years ago, the 2005 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee made 41 key recommendations for better nutrition, including consumption of nine servings of fruit and vegetables a day; a daily sodium limit of 2300 mg (approx. 1 teaspoon of salt), and 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous exercise on most days to prevent weight gain.

While the dietary guidelines are designed for a healthy population, they become increasingly important as we aim to reduce the burden of disease and death related to public health problems such as obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and other chronic illnesses,” said Schaffer, the Agriculture Secretary. “This committee will consider the most current and sound scientific literature as the members develop their report.”

Veterans monument to be dedicated Nov. 10

BY RICHARD VEILLEUX

The monument is lit at night, with special illumination of the eternal flame. The memorial will be dedicated Nov. 10 at 11 a.m., during the University’s annual Veterans Day ceremony. There will also be a flyover by the Connecticut National Guard; music played by the UConn Marching Band; the laying of a memorial wreath; and several brief speeches. The ceremony will close with Taps and the retiing of the colors.

Marte will be one of the speakers. “There’s a huge number of people – non-alumni and alumni – who have contributed services, materials, labor, and money to make this happen,” says Martel, president and CEO of Martel & Associates, a leadership development and communication company. “And many alumni have contributed to the Veterans Memorial Fund.”

The fund, which will be used to maintain the memorial, will also help researcher Betsy Pittman, an archivist at the Thomas R. Dodd Research Center, dig through volumes of old yearbooks, ledgers, journals, and other material to find the names of UConn alumni who have perished during the nation’s wars. Pittman said she has already verified the
Neag School receives multicultural award

BY JANICE PALMER

The Neag School of Education's efforts to infuse multicultural values into its programs and school culture were recognized with an award during the New England Conference on Multicultural Education on Oct. 8.

The conference is the oldest and largest event of its kind in the region. Educators and staff from educational organizations and state agencies attended the day-long forum to work on ways to close the achievement gap and eliminate discrimination in schools.

During the awards ceremony, Richard Schwab, dean of the Neag School, was presented with the 2008 Multicultural Program of the Year Award. The School was nominated for the honor by Jack Hasegawa, head of the Staff Office at the Connecticut State Department of Education, and was supported by Mitchell Sakofs, dean of the School of Education at Central Connecticut State University.

In his nomination letter, Hasegawa wrote, "The Neag School of Education is an outstanding example of an educational program's infusion of multicultural values in every facet of its life and work." He praised the School for its commitment to closing the achievement gap through its new Institute for Urban School Improvement, for the variety of professional development opportunities and conferences the School sponsors, and for its research and service projects that contribute to improving urban education.

Schwab commended the School's faculty, staff, leadership team, and students "for all their efforts to ensure that all students, regardless of their backgrounds, have the opportunity to experience a meaningful education and have access to achieving the American dream."

In concurrence with the University's diversity initiative in 2007, Schwab established an Advisory Council on Diversity with faculty, staff, and student representatives. The group worked with the entire School population to set strategic goals for increasing the School's faculty and student diversity, while also increasing multicultural understanding and awareness through courses, curricula, and events, and increasing efforts to recruit and retain students and faculty of color.

Former fine arts dean dies

BY SHERRY FISHER

James Johnson, former dean of the School of Fine Arts, died Oct. 8. He was 92.

Johnson, who lived in Farmington, Maine, came to UConn in 1972 as dean of fine arts and professor of art history. He served as dean until 1978, and continued to teach until his retirement in 1986. David Woods, dean of the School of Fine Arts, praises Johnson's scholarship and devotion to his students. "He really appreciated the students," Woods says. "Still active in his 80's, he led the annual awards ceremony [the James R. Johnson Art History Award for outstanding undergraduate art history majors at UConn was established in 1986], and meet with the students. He was very passionate about that."

Woods also notes that Johnson built the foundation for the School through the curriculum.

Roger Crousegrove, emeritus professor of art, says Johnson was a "very disciplined and fair administrator. I enjoyed working with him." Johnson is remembered as a gentleman, a scholar, and a great storyteller. He loved music and was a gifted pianist.

Originally from Pennsylvania, he graduated from Harvard College in 1941, and received his Ph.D from Columbia University in 1960. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II and later continued his studies at the Sorbonne, in France, where he photographed art and architecture.

In 1950, he accomplished a major project: He photographed the 12th-century stained glass windows of Chartres Cathedral in France by means of a 70-foot scaffold erected inside the cathedral. There, he was able to capture eye-level details of the famous windows. The photographs became the focus of his doctoral dissertation at Columbia University, and of his book, The Radiance of Chartres.

After graduating, he was appointed assistant professor of art history at Western Reserve University in Ohio. In 1958, he joined the Cleveland Museum of Art as associate curator of education, where he later became curator of art history and education.

Johnson was a member of the College Art Association, the Society of Architectural Historians, the Medieval Academy of America, and the Royal Society of Art in London.

He is survived by his wife, Ida, three sons, and three grandchildren.

Contributions may be made to the University of Connecticut Foundation Inc., 2390 Alumni Drive, Unit 3206, Storrs, CT 06269-3206. In the memo line of the check, please write James R. Johnson Art History Award.
Speaker discusses history of children's literature in U.S.

**By Suzanne Zack**

J.R.R. Tolkien may have captured the minds of countless aficionados of fantasy fiction, but as a college professor at Oxford University in the early 1950s, he left something to be desired, at least according to one of his students.

"His mind was on finishing *The Lord of the Rings*, and he was really musing to himself about the nature of narrative," British fantasy writer Diana Wynne Jones told author and critic Leonard Marcus, during an interview for Marcus's book on fantasy writers.

Marcus, a respected writer, historian, and critic of children's literature, read passages from his interviews with Wynne Jones and other fantasy writers from his book, *The Wand in the World*, during a lecture at the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center on Oct. 22.

He traced the 300-year history of children's literature, as drawn in his latest book, *Minders of Make-Believe: Idealists, Entrepreneurs, and the Shaping of American Children's Literature*. His lecture was supported by the Northeast Children's Literature Collection.

"Moral tales" Marcus covered the history of children's books, from *The New-England Primer* (1690), which was designed to teach Puritan children how to read the Bible, to today's *Harry Potter* phenomenon.

Most of the books American children read in the early days of the new nation came from England. At that time, books often combined pleasure and instruction. Americans began to publish their own children's books in the 1820s, such as Mason Locke Weems's biography of George Washington.

Marcus said the approach to children's books shifted after the Civil War.

"The Civil War had such a horrific impact on American consciousness that it made the moral arbiters of the time less confident about what was right and what to tell children, giving rise to such stories as Mark Twain's *Tom Sawyer*, where you have a boy who is mischievous and yet you like him, not because everything he does is good but because he's true to the real young children behaved," he said.

In the second part of the 19th century, there was a shift away from moral tales, Marcus said, and children were exposed to translations of Hans Christian Andersen's stories.

"The Civil War is an extraordinary moment," he said, "one that none of the experts in children's literature past or present ... could have imagined, let alone predicted. The gatekeepers of culture and commerce had been taken by storm. Children, it seemed, had once again made their choice."

Recent UConn graduate writes book on Red Sox manager

**By Cindy Weiss**

The baseball season ended in disappointment for the Boston Red Sox, with a seventh-game loss in the American League playoffs. But one recent UConn graduate is already looking forward to seeing the team play in the social and cultural lives of children.

John Frascella, CLAS '08, has written a book about Red Sox general manager Theo Epstein that has already reached the top 10 of baseball books sold on Amazon.com. And that's just pre-order sales.

Theo-logy: How a Boy Wonder Led the Red Sox to the Promised Land is scheduled for publication on April 1, 2009, in time for the new season.

Epstein was the youngest general manager in Major League Baseball history when he was hired in 2004 at age 28. He resigned mysteriously at the end of the 2006 season, then returned a few months later. He has led the Sox to two World Series championships. Frascella, who was a journalist and English major at UConn and lead sports columnist for the *Daily Campus*, is a self-described baseball fanatic. He played in high school, umpires Little League teams, and coaches at a baseball camp.

They loved the proposal, and meanwhile, he would like to talk to a publisher they knew about an internship.

With bills to pay and no job in sight, Frascella was reluctant. But he put on a suit, grabbed a resume, and rode the Long Island Railroad into Penn Station to meet the editor at Sterling and Ross, 115 W 29th Street.

They looked over his proposal, but after 20 minutes of talking, they veered into questions like, did he know much about wavers? Free agency?

When he walked out of the office, he had a contract to write a book they had in mind about Epstein and the Red Sox. The catch was he had only two months to do it.

And, the Boston Red Sox "were not enthralled about the book," Frascella says. In fact, the team's public relations manager and Epstein himself begged Sterling and Ross not to do it, citing Epstein's desire for privacy.

Research and persistence

The Red Sox PR team's vigilance just fueled Frascella's journalistic desire to find out the real story about Epstein and his management techniques, however.

First, he did his research, reading nine or 10 books in one week and every article he could find about Epstein. Then he called people in the San Diego Padres organization who knew Epstein "when." Eventually, he got through to Kevin Towers, the Padres' general manager, who once had been Epstein's boss.

"It was a great shot in the arm to be able to talk to him," Frascella says.

He kept plugging away. Next he got an interview with Bill Lajoie, the 74-year-old assistant general manager of the Los Angeles Dodgers, who was Epstein's first assistant general manager with the Red Sox.

"Talk about an encyclopedia of baseball," he says.

Then a crack developed in the Red Sox wall of silence. Craig Shipley, vice president for international scouting, talked to Frascella.

"Those three guys were really helpful in describing Epstein's demeanor and work ethic," he said. Once the dam starts to give, it's hard to stop the leaks. Dan Shaughnessy, Boston Globe sports columnist, lent his insights. And Leslie Epstein, Theo Epstein's father, who directs the creative writing program at Boston University, lent a sympathetic ear. He tried to get his son to talk, but, as Frascella reports, "Theo said no to his father."

By that time, though, Frascella had enough information, which, as a good journalist, he will not divulge until publication.

Frascella's persistence in getting the story has earned him the nickname "Kenny," associate professor of journalism, who was his adviser here. "He was sort of made for journalism," he says. "Kenny" was known in the publishing industry as a "market" for emerging American writers.

Marcus said that in the 1800s, many public libraries did not admit children, but during the late 19th century and early 20th century - a period of great social reform - librarians set up children's rooms, believing they had a role to play in the social and cultural lives of children.

"These rooms were almost like the places you'd encounter in fantasy literature," he said, "they were removed from the adult world. They were meant to be happy, peaceful oases."

To contact Frascella about his book, send e-mail to [frascella@hotmail.com](mailto:frascella@hotmail.com)
Educational psychologist lauded for work on male gender roles

By Colín F. Pétrías

As school districts across the country struggle to find ways to improve academic performance, educational psychologist professor James O’Neil says the emotional turmoil of boys in the classroom cannot be overlooked.

O’Neil has spent the past 25 years looking into the psychology of men. His research was recognized with a distinguished professional service award from Division 51 of the American Psychological Association during its annual convention in August.

One of the prominent elements of O’Neil’s research involves male gender role conflict.

O’Neil believes this conflict — which arises when boys and men feel their conceptions of masculinity are at odds with the demands placed on them in daily life — can cause emotional and behavioral problems that hinder academic performance and sabotage personal relationships. If left unaddressed, it also can lead to depression, anxiety, low self-esteem, substance abuse, violence toward others, and even suicide.

Traditionally, getting boys to open up and discuss their emotional well-being has not been easy, O’Neil says. Some argue that gender role education is too complex and threatening for younger boys to understand. Sexist stereotypes that “boys will be boys” and dubious assumptions that gender role education promotes homosexuality also have been barriers to addressing male gender role issues, he adds.

Some critics believe the perceived “boys crisis” that O’Neil and others are concerned about in America is overblown. A lack of knowledge and familiarity with male gender role issues on the part of educators and parents also has made it difficult to find appropriate responses to the problem, O’Neil says.

Support services for boys

In an upcoming article in the journal, Psychology in the Schools, O’Neil issues a call for action. He urges school districts to establish male student-support programs to help assist boys in their development, similar to what was done for girls 20 years ago, with the creation of gender-based programs and women’s centers on college campuses.

“Many more male teachers, offering same-sex classes, developing mentoring programs, and creating safe and constructive programs for boys to talk about themselves and their feelings would help address some of the root causes of disciplinary and academic problems in public schools,” he says.

“If a boy is angry and repressing his emotions, he can’t learn, he can’t relate, and he can’t develop,” O’Neil says.

There is no shortage of statistics to support O’Neil’s point. Of the 35 school shootings in the United States during the past 15 years, all were committed by young boys.

Five times as many 15 to 24-year-old boys commit suicide compared to girls, statistics from the Center for Disease Control show. And twice as many 18 to 29-year-old males abuse alcohol as do females of the same age, and three times as many boys are expelled from school compared to girls, according to the National Center for Education Statistics.

An extensive summary of O’Neil’s research was recently featured in The Counseling Psychologist, a journal in the division of Counseling Psychology of the American Psychological Association. The summary reviews more than 230 empirical studies that demonstrate that male gender role conflicts relate to significant psychological and interpersonal problems and therefore are important issues for psychologists, educators, and other helping professionals.

Mark Kiselica, former president of the Society for the Psychological Study of Men and Masculinity, Division 51 of the American Psychological Association, describes O’Neil as one of the most prolific scholars in the nation regarding the psychology of men and masculinity.

“For over 25 years, he has conducted a systematic line of research and theory development on gender role conflict,” says Kiselica, a teaching fellow in the department of counselor education at The College of New Jersey. “His gender role conflict concept is perhaps the best known and most widely researched construct in the field.”

O’Neil is a founding member of the Society for the Psychological Study of Men and Masculinity. He was named the society’s Researcher of the Year in 1997.

He was awarded Teaching Fellow status at UConn in 1995 for excellence and dedication to the teaching profession, and a Fulbright teaching scholarship to Russia in 1992. O’Neil has taught at UConn since 1982.

Graduate student research patients and doctors in early America

By Sherry Fišer

Sometimes Catherine Thompson feels like a detective.

“That’s because she often finds herself sitting through diaries, journals, family correspondence, and physicians’ case books,” she says.

A graduate fellow this year at the Humanities Institute in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Thompson is examining the relationships between patients and physicians in early America, from 1750 to 1850. Her focus is on how economic and religious changes affected the medical choices people make, and their expectations about those choices.

“I’m researching what kind of care people received for common ailments like headaches, fevers, coughs, and gastrointestinal problems — things that a primary care physician would handle today,” says Thompson, a doctoral candidate in American history.

“It’s like detective work,” says Thompson, noting that the research is time consuming. “People didn’t just write about their illnesses in their diaries. Health matters are buried in between everything else.”

She says her research focuses on an area that hasn’t been studied.

“Historians of medicine have analyzed the transformation of American medicine into a profession, but no one has yet examined how the early stages of professionalization affected physicians’ interactions with patients,” Thompson says. Her research focuses on the patient-physician relationship in the urban area of Boston, the town of Worcester, and Deerfield, Mass.

“Many patients indicated that during the 18th century, people sought relief rather than cures, Thompson says. “They basically wanted to get back to work, and the pain interfered with that. Only quacks, who went from town to town giving out potions, promised cures.”

From about 1790 to 1820, orthodoxy physicians — those trained at a university or through an apprenticeship — practiced “heroics,” which was characterized by purges and emetics, she says. By the 1820s, heroics fell out of favor with the public, and by 1830, it was rarely practiced. “There were more choices within the medical community at that time,” she says.

And by the early 19th century, people wanted cures — particularly urban middle class patients.

Thompson says the relationships between patients and their doctors was both intimate and commercial at the same time.

“Medical ledgers from the 18th century show a complicated exchange between doctors and patients,” she says. “People didn’t pay in cash. For example, one physician gave medical services to a man, and also gave him a gun. The patient gave him a better gun in return. Patients paid their doctors in corn, honey, shoes, or saddles. One man built a coffin for a doctor’s relative. “

“Payment” of this type, Thompson adds, could last a lifetime.

“The rise of capitalism in the 19th century bolstered their medical and physicians’ relationship, she says. In the urban areas, doctors were now paid in cash or promissory notes.

“I found that true in Boston and Worcester, but there was little change in rural Deerfield,” she says. “In urban areas there was now a middle class with a disposable income, and an increased demand for medical services.

People were no longer tied up in a social and financial web with their physicians, and had the freedom to go to a variety of physicians and specialists.”

Changing economic practices were not the only influence on patient-physician relationships, says Thompson. In the 19th century, the emergence of liberal Protestants such as the Unitarians in Boston meant that some middle-class patients no longer believed that God tested the state of their faith with disease. Others, like orthodox Calvinists, were still more likely just to seek relief from pain, because they believed cure was in God’s hands.

Thompson has also examined the changing roles of physicians’ wives. Doctors’ wives in the 18th century did what sociologists call auxiliary work, such as book keeping, putting out medicines, and growing herbs for medical purposes, she says.

“In the 19th century, when the financial bonds were broken between physicians and patients, doctors’ wives served to strengthen the intimacy bonds between their husbands and their patients,” she says. Wives’ roles became more social, particularly in the urban areas, where they engaged in social networking and bolstered their husbands’ reputations in the community.

Thompson says her favorite part of the research was sitting through the diaries. “Many of the people seem very familiar,” she says. “Sometimes I’ll start reading a journal to find something I need, but I get so caught up in the persons’ life I can’t put it down.”

Thompson has a master’s degree in European history and literature from Louisiana State University, and a bachelor’s degree in biology from the University of Colorado.

James O’Neil, professor of educational psychology.

Ph.D. student Catherine Thompson is a graduate fellow this year at the Humanities Institute.
New dean of nursing has ambitious goals for school

BY COLIN PETTRACE

The new dean of nursing, Anne R. Bavier, loves a challenge. So when Bavier toured UConn as a dean candidate in spring 2007, she saw potential where others might have seen hardship. To Bavier, the nursing school’s aging infrastructure, large portable classroom, and relatively small endowment were an attraction.

“Whatever I do is build programs and I build people,” says Bavier, who joined the University in August 2007, replacing Dean Laura Cox Dzurec, who resigned in 2006.

“I think the most powerful thing I can do is grow more scholarly faculty here and bring them the resources and tools they need. Part of the tools the school needs is space to do our education well and to do our research well.”

New construction

One of Bavier’s first duties will be helping oversee the construction of a 10,000-square-foot addition to the school. Augustus Storrs Hall, where the School of Nursing is located, is one of the oldest buildings on campus and the University’s first brick dormitory. An architect for the proposed addition – to be called the Widmer Wing, after the school’s first dean Carolynn Ladd Widmer – has just been selected. TaI Soo Kim Partners LLC. The new wing will include large classroom space, teaching laboratories, and a lounge for visitors and students to congregate.

While the new construction progresses, Bavier is focused on tackling other aspects of the strategic plan for the school, including attracting more faculty, raising standards for appointment on the tenure track (a post-doctorate fellowship will be required by 2013), pressing for more scholarly publications, and making sure faculty are properly recognized and rewarded for their work.

“What I am known for probably throughout my whole career is ratcheting everybody up,” Bavier says. “I’m not a status quo person.”

As dean of the School of Nursing at St. Xavier University in Chicago prior to coming to UConn, Bavier had a track record of getting things done. In the three years she was at St. Xavier, Bavier brought the nursing school from a point of relative obscurity to being one of 10 in the country recognized as a center for excellence in nursing education by the National League for Nursing.

While at St. Xavier, she quadrupled faculty publications and scholarly presentations, increased the school’s grant funding by 50 percent, and dramatically expanded funding for disadvantaged undergraduates.

Raising funds

Bavier knows that growth and success come at a price. The UConn School of Nursing’s current endowment is about $1 million and its scholarship base is about $135,000 a year for all students. Those numbers are low compared to other nursing schools of similar size.

One of her primary goals is to raise more than $10 million for the school in the next four years. She’s confident she can do it. At Emory University, where Bavier was assistant dean for planning and external relations prior to moving to St. Xavier, she was instrumental in securing the nursing school’s largest single gift ever – $5 million – and funding for the first endowed professorship in nursing.

Bavier is also known for helping disadvantaged undergraduates. Nursing students at UConn can carry as much as $10,000 more debt than average university undergraduates, Bavier says, because the demands of their clinical hours often preclude them from holding outside jobs. Under her leadership, the school recently negotiated for and received federal funding to assist economically disadvantaged students, a first for UConn’s nursing school.

Scholars & clinicians

Bavier has brought in new full-time clinical and research faculty and reduced the number of adjunct faculty so that students will have greater access to professors. The new hires include research and practice experts in gerontology, neonatal studies, and health services research, an expert in nursing history, and a statistician.

In recognition of the goals to increase both scholarly publications and grant submissions, she recruited an associate professor, in-residence with degrees in English and expertise in professional writing and medical humanities.

“We have a tradition of excellence in scholarship and we have been able to bring on board a wonderful new cadre of scholars and clinicians this year that are diverse in both their ethnic and racial background as well as their scholarly background,” Bavier says. “We are shaping the future of human health through preparation of future practitioners and scholars.”

Wally Lamb discusses new novel based on Columbine High School tragedy

The Hour I First Believed (HarperCollins) is the third novel by best-selling author Wally Lamb, 72 of CLAS, ’77 M.A.

The book tells the story of Caecil Quirk and his wife who, touched by the chaos of the 1999 Columbine High School shootings, move from Colorado to Connecticut. There they struggle toward emotional recovery, even as Caecil unovers long-held secrets embedded in his family history.

Here, Lamb discusses the book with Stefanie Dunn Jones, ’00 CLAS.

Q: You’ve said that when you’re writing a book, you “live” with your characters every day. What was it like living with these particular characters?

A: It was worrisome. I need to feel lovingly about characters and, more importantly, I need to worry about them. I could tell that Caecil was troubled. I could tell he was angry and, most of all, that he was alienated and had trouble connecting to people. I did have the Columbine connection almost from the start, so I knew there was going to be sadness and chaos in Caecil’s life.

Q: Did you consider Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold – the two boys responsible for the Columbine shootings – as characters in the book, and did you live with them as well?

A: Sometimes it’s hard. One of the ways I survive is through comic relief. You know, people will say about all of the books that I’ve written, “It’s so sad, and yet it’s partly funny.” I do believe that life is both sad and funny. Sometimes the two are intertwined.

Q: Having written this story, has it helped you make sense of violence, or where it comes from?

A: I don’t know. Sometimes I do. Sometimes I don’t. I often feel as though there is no light at the end of the tunnel. But I keep going. I think other writers feel the same way.

Q: You’ve been working on this book for nine years. What is your process for getting feedback?

A: Lots of closers. I show my wife Chris the writing. And I belong to two writers’ groups. They help, they feed me. A lot of writers try to keep their stuff under wraps until it’s ready. But I like to read my work in progress. I find it’s helpful to read a work in progress to an audience, say, at a library or a bookstore.

Q: What do you expect readers to take away from this new book?

A: The writing of the story is my way of teaching myself what it means. But when I’m done and I show it out into the world, then I feel people will find their own meaning. They’re entitled to do that. At that point, it’s not mine anymore.

Lamb begins a national book tour with a reading and fundraiser at the UConn Co-op in Storrs on Nov. 11. With the pre-purchase of at least one book, you will receive two tickets for the reading. Bookstore profits will go to two New Orleans schools that serve a majority of low-income families, and where Lamb’s sons work. Please call 860-486-3027 to sign up.

The Hour I First Believed
Dana Sarubbi, a first semester exploratory student, takes a look at a new exhibit in Babidge Library, The American President, featuring photos from the Archives of the Associated Press. The exhibit will be on display through Nov. 7.
**CALENDAR**
Monday, November 3, to Monday, November 10

**Items for the weekly Advance Calendar. All items submitted to the University's online Events Calendar. Please enter your Calendar item at http://www.uconn.edu/calendar and this is an excerpt of the items must be in the database by a 4 p.m. Monday before the issue in which the item is to appear.**

**Note:** The next Calendar will include events through November 17.

**CG076, Low Learning Center, Health Center.**

**By Jean Kostak.**
Monday, 11/3 – Armenia Day. **11 a.m., Great Hall, Gant Science Complex.**
Karen Wooley, Washington University on Devices for Nanomedicine,” by Patrick Coll, Richard Kaplan, and Margaret Rathier, from the Biomedical Engineering & Statistics Center.

**By Daniel Adler.**
Monday, 11/3 – Jazz Lab Band. **7 p.m., Room 213, CUE Building.** For more information call 203-687-5464.

**By Jinkyoung Chung.**
Sunday, 11/9 – Student Recital. **8 p.m., von Delft.**
Friday, 11/7 – Chamber Concert. **7 p.m., Room 350A.**
Monday, 11/10 – Student Recital, **by Laura Merwin, saxophone. 8 p.m., von Delft.**

**By Jorgensen Center for the Performing Arts.**
**By UConn Libraries.**
Monday, 11/3 – Jazz Lab Band. **7 p.m., Room 213, CUE Building.** For more information call 203-687-5464.

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Racial diversity on college campuses benefits students, says sociologist

BY CINDY WEISS

A new study by sociologist Mary Fischer supports the view that colleges with diverse student bodies are places where students find new friends from other racial and ethnic groups.

The campus friendship networks are particularly strong for white students on the most diverse campuses, who often come to college from backgrounds where they had little exposure to non-whites. Her findings, published in the September 2008 issue of the Social Science Quarterly, document what some have predicted about the benefits of greater diversity on campus.

The results of the study will likely add to the debate surrounding affirmative action, says Fischer, assistant professor of sociology and an affiliate of the Center for Population Research in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. “It shows that interracial contact is associated with a beneficial outcome from a college experience,” she says.

While it may seem natural that greater diversity would lead to more interracial friendships, there have been concerns that more diversity would lead to self-segregation, with each racial or ethnic group keeping to itself.

In fact, Fischer’s study did show that black students had a high number of friends within their own group, considering that they were a minority on the campuses surveyed and were surrounded by non-blacks. However, in the schools with greater diversity, students from all racial and ethnic groups came to have more diverse friendship networks. This effect was particularly strong for white students.

Her study is the first to examine the effects of diversity at such a large number of college campuses and to include Asians and Hispanic as well as blacks and whites.

The study used data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen, which covered 28 college and university campuses and surveyed 4,000 white, black, Hispanic, and Asian students.

Among the campuses surveyed were large public universities and small liberal arts colleges, including Tulane, the University of California at Berkeley, Kenyon College, Washington University, Yale, Wesleyan, Northwestern, the University of Michigan, Oberlin, Emory, the University of North Carolina, and Penn State.

The survey was commissioned in 1999 by investigators at the University of Pennsylvania, where Fischer received her Ph.D. in sociology and demography in 2003. Fischer was the project manager for the survey, which was conducted by Temple University’s survey research center. The data are now housed at Princeton University.

The survey questioned freshmen in the fall and spring, and included waves of data collection over four years on topics that included college choice, majors, career plans, living arrangements, grades earned, and social relationships.

Data from the survey have been used for various sociological studies, some reported earlier. Fischer was co-author of a book published in 2002, Source of the River. The Social Origins of Freshmen at America’s Selective Colleges and Universities, which used survey data to analyze why African American and Latino students did not perform as well as whites and Asians at elite colleges.

Fischer’s diversity study excluded data from one of the surveyed schools, Howard University, a historically black institution that by definition had a less diverse student body.

Expanding social networks Fischer focused on the friendships students had before they came to college, and the type of friends they had at the end of their freshman year. Students were asked in the fall interview about their previous experiences with interracial friendships in high school, and in the spring were asked about how many close friendships they had formed during the year with students from other racial groups.

Most incoming white freshmen came from neighborhoods and schools where they had little experience with people from other racial backgrounds, she found. On campuses that are highly diverse, students of all racial and ethnic backgrounds ended the year with more diverse friendships, but with a particular impact on the social networks of white students.

Many minority students came from segregated backgrounds, too, and they developed more diverse friendships as freshmen in part because the colleges and universities surveyed were still mainly white schools.

At the end of the freshman year, students were asked to list how many of their 10 closest friends were white, Asian, Hispanic, or black. From this information, Fischer constructed an index of friendship diversity for each student. Given that these campuses were predominantly white, it is not surprising that whites on average had the least diverse friendship groups, while Hispanics had the most friendship diversity. The averages for Asians and blacks fell in between.

She then modeled the relationship between individual students’ friendship networks and campus racial composition. Her results showed that while minorities have higher predicted friendship diversity than whites, this difference nearly disappears in the most diverse schools.

“There is a relationship between how diverse the campus is and students’ individual friendship networks,” she says. “This feeds into the debate surrounding affirmative action.”

Although admissions quotas to support affirmative action were deemed unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, colleges can consider race as a factor in admission, she notes.

The benefits of campus diversity on friendship diversity continue after college, Fischer says. “In future research, other studies have shown that students who developed interracial friendships in college are more likely to live in integrated neighborhoods and to work and form friendships with people from other racial backgrounds.”

Poultry science expert honored for contributions to field

Daniel Fletcher, professor and head of the Department of Animal Science, has been inducted into the International Poultry Hall of Fame.

The induction took place during the World Poultry Congress in Brisbane, Australia this summer. Induction into the Internation Poultry Hall of Fame, which recognizes “dedicated contributions to poultry science and the world-wide poultry industry,” is a prestigious honor. It is limited to five people worldwide every four years, with a maximum of two per country.

Fletcher, who has a Ph.D. from the University of Florida, joined the UConn faculty in 2006. He was previously on the poultry science faculty at the University of Georgia, where he developed strong undergraduate and graduate teaching programs and a research program with significant international collaborations.

Policy impact Fletcher’s research focus has been in the area of poultry meat and egg quality, with particular emphasis on appearance, color, texture, and shelf life. He has also conducted research on problems in the industry, such as oily bird syndrome, egg component yields, and hard-cooking eggs, and the microbiological quality of poultry meat and egg products.

His major accomplishments have been in analyzing egg yolk and broiler skin pigment, evaluating feed pigment sources, and identifying management factors that affect product color.

Fletcher’s work on the effects of early processing on the quality, color, and shelf life of fresh poultry has been of fundamental importance in responding to changing standards for animal welfare and its application to commercial slaughtering practices and product quality. This area of his research has affected both U.S. and European slaughter practices and regulatory policies.

He is the author or co-author of more than 200 refereed journal articles, book chapters, review papers, and technical articles, and has made more than 250 scientific presentations around the world.

His research on the conversion of broiler dark meat to light meat received national and international attention, in newspaper articles, Internet sites, and radio and television interviews.

Fletcher served two terms as president of the U.S. branch of the World’s Poultry Science Association, and is an active member of the Poultry Science Association. His national recognitions include the American Egg Board Research Award, Broker Research Award, Continental Grain Poultry Products Research Award, and Merck Award for Achievement in Poultry Science. He has also received teaching awards. He is a recipient of a University of Helsinki Medal for collaborative research, and in 2005, was named a Fellow of the Poultry Science Association.

Veterans memorial continued from page 7

names of 30 alumni who died fighting in World War I and World War II. She and Martel estimate that up to 200 alumni have died while serving the country. The list will be maintained at the Alumni Center.

Lisa Lewis, executive director of the Alumni Association, says Myles and the committee “put their hearts and souls” into establishing the memorial. “This is really an appreciation for their fellow classmates and alumni, people they were sitting in class with,” she says. “They recognized their role in the University and on the world stage, and how extremely valuable it was.”

Donations may be made to The Veterans Memorial Fund at the UConn Foundation, 2390 Alumni Drive, Storrs, CT 06269-3206. Anyone with names of UConn alumni who died during wartime should contact Pittman at Betsy.Pittman@uconn.edu.

Masonry and labor for the memorial were donated by Bruce W. Dexter II Inc., a construction firm based in Danielson, and the lighting — also donated — was installed by the Paquette Electric Co. of Pomfret.