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Building for the future: The life sciences initiative

“The most incomprehensible thing about the world is that it is comprehensible!”

— Albert Einstein

It was only a century ago that the revolution in modern physics began. In rapid succession Einstein’s theory of relativity, Bohr’s theory of the atom, and quantum mechanics helped make our physical world more comprehensive than ever before. By the second half of the century, these insights (along with some serendipitous discoveries) led to myriad technological advances — from the semiconductor transistor to the optical laser. It was only 50 years ago that IU alumnus James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick determined the structure of the DNA molecule and thereby revolutionized our understanding of the genetic code. From the complete sequencing of the human genome to the cloning of mammals, we stand on the threshold of many more biomedical advances. Equally important, we are beginning to unlock the mysteries of life processes with unprecedented clarity.

As a research university, Indiana University has an obligation to be a significant player in this life sciences juggernaut and to educate future generations. Given its strength in the biological and physical sciences on its Bloomington campus, and as the seat of the state’s only medical school on its Indianapolis campus, IU is well positioned to be a leader in the field. In fact, in certain specialties like proteomics (the analysis of proteins generated in the cells according to the genetic code) IU already has a head start. Several factors have come together to make this a particularly opportune time for IU to build momentum: the award of a $105 million grant to IU by the Lilly Endowment to establish the Indiana Genomics Initiative; the launching of the Central Indiana Life Sciences Initiative as a partnership between the corporate sector and the research universities to spur economic development in the state; and the selective investment by the Bloomington campus to increase faculty strength in life sciences. The limiting factor in moving forward rapidly is space.

The late Chancellor Herman B Wells wrote in his memoir, Being Lucky, that a “great university steadily develops its research and specialized activities and provides physical facilities for them without regard to student enrollment.” Wells was not only a man of great vision, but also one of action. IU’s physical facilities underwent their most significant growth during his presidency. Alas, the College saw little growth in academic facilities in the decades that followed Wells’s tenure, even as earlier buildings like Jordan Hall fell victim to the ravages of time. Our challenge is to recapture Chancellor Wells’s vision and build not only for the immediate, but also for the future.

I am pleased to report good news on the building front. Thanks to the strong support of IU trustees and former President Myles Brand, the state has allocated $30 million toward construction of the first phase of expanded research space in the laboratory sciences. The primary focus of this first building will be the life sciences. Rather than being assigned to any specific department, this building will be project driven: genomics, proteomics, biochemistry, and so on. This Multidisciplinary Science Building has gone through a very careful design phase, both as to optimal location, size, and utility. To derive maximum impact from the building at this critical juncture, we will need to supplement the state’s funding with private funds. However, with IU’s legion of loyal alumni and friends, I have no doubt we will succeed!

Dean Kumble R. Subbaswamy

New staff member

Sue Sgambelluri joined the Office of Development and Alumni Programming in April as director of development, corporate, and foundation relations. As part of a strategic plan for development efforts within the College, this new position has been designed to allow the office to more effectively identify and pursue partnerships with corporations and foundations throughout the country. Sgambelluri joins a well-established team of professionals on the major gifts staff, including David Ellies, Cheri O’Neill, and Jeff Stuckey — each of whom focuses on individuals and families with relationships to the College.

While new to her current role, Sgambelluri first joined the university in 1992 as an assistant director in career planning and placement. During her tenure with the Career Development Center, she was ultimately promoted to associate director — a role in which she collaborated with staff in the chancellor’s office in establishing the campus-wide Career Planning and Placement Task Force. With this group, Sgambelluri led teams of career planning professionals in designing and administering programs and research projects, including a first-ever survey examining corporate perceptions of Indiana University and the recruiting experience here. As a senior level administrator in the Division of Student Affairs, she also served as special assistant to the dean for development.

Sgambelluri earned a BA in organizational communication from Purdue University and an MS in college student personnel administration and counseling/counselor education from IUB’s School of Education.

In her new role for the College, Sgambelluri will begin building an infrastructure for corporate and foundation relations activity and will collaborate with colleagues to identify and pursue partnerships and gift opportunities with those corporations and foundations that share an interest in key priorities in the College.
The College of Arts and Sciences’ Dean’s Advisory Board boasts the membership of 19 distinguished individuals who donate their time and energy to assist Dean Kumble R. Subbaswamy in tackling the tough issues facing IU’s largest college. Board members represent a diverse spectrum of occupations and backgrounds that provide the dean with expert advice on almost any topic.

John Cornwell, BA’73 (biological sciences), epitomizes the variety of qualifications and perspectives offered by the members of the board. Cornwell is an alumnus, a scientist, a businessman, a Bloomington native, the proud parent of two IU students, and, of course, a basketball fan.

“The strength of the faculty at IU is absolutely remarkable. Sometimes I can’t see how they can find time to pay as much attention to the students as they do. They do a great job.”

“I enjoy it immensely and am appreciative of the invitation to participate in the College,” he says. “We’re a sounding board for Dean Subbaswamy and other people. Just look at the new sciences, disciplines, and issues that come up. The dean’s office has the responsibility to make sure that the College can meet those changes on the world stage.”

Professionally, Cornwell contributes to the board with three decades of successful business experience. The corporation he founded, Cornwell Corp., has evolved from being the largest supplier in the histology field to providing information management to retail giants like Nike and Macy’s. Personally, Cornwell’s family is steeped in cream and crimson. Though currently living in New Jersey, he was raised in Bloomington and met his wife, Carol, at IU. More recently, the couple’s two children both chose to attend IU. Cornwell finds that as a parent the quality of an IU education has become more apparent to him than ever. “The strength of the faculty at IU is absolutely remarkable,” he says. “Sometimes I can’t see how they can find time to pay as much attention to the students as they do. They do a great job.”

Perhaps Cornwell’s most important contribution to the board, though, is his enduring love for IU. “It’s a tremendous gift to the world,” he affirms. “There’s a level of excellence that exists there that is truly great. It’s the responsibility of all involved, from the state legislature to the faculty to the alumni, to see that is maintained.”

**MEMBERSHIP CHALLENGE**

The IU Alumni Association membership challenge for alumni clubs, schools, and campus groups is under way! Special recognition and prizes will be given to the groups who achieve the largest percentage increase in members by Aug. 31, 2003! Renew your membership and encourage your former classmates to join and you’ll help the College of Arts and Sciences Alumni Association — and you’ll receive great member benefits, too!

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In the winter 2003 issue of The College, I promised to tell you about some of the initiatives taken by your College Alumni Board to support the students, faculty, and alumni of the College of Arts and Sciences. Here are a few:

In late February and early March, members of the board wrote letters to high school students who had been selected for direct admission into the College. The College’s Office of Student Recruiting offers direct admission to outstanding high school students who have high SAT or ACT scores, are in the top 10 percent of their class, or demonstrate initiative and achievement in a particular academic area. The board members wrote to students to relate their own experiences of student life at IU and to offer their availability to be contacted to answer any questions the students might have. This personal interaction both impresses potential students and their parents and offers them the opportunity to ask questions in an open and friendly environment. The board’s involvement with recruiting is an invaluable resource for the College.

As the spring semester came to a conclusion, the board supported several events to make the transition from student to graduate and alumni more enriching.

On May 1, despite a violent thunderstorm, the College hosted a table at the annual Senior Salute. This event is sponsored by the IU Student Alumni Association with the assistance of each of the schools. Food, music, and celebration sent the seniors off with information on how to join the Alumni Association and how to stay connected. The board gave the first 100 College students a College mug along with pens, pencils, posters, decals, and T-shirts … all to remind them to be proud of IU and to keep in touch!

On May 10, the board sponsored the annual commencement breakfast for graduating seniors and their families before commencement ceremonies. College faculty greeted students and their families and served a buffet breakfast. Live jazz played all morning featuring Code Blue — whose keyboardist just happens to be Professor of Political Science Jeff Isaac. Dean Subbaswamy made welcoming remarks and posed for pictures with many proud parents and graduates.

The June meeting saw the board welcoming its newest member, Janet S. Smith. Janet received her BA in English and lives in Chapel Hill, N.C. Though retired as a railroad technology executive, she is currently a transportation technology consultant working primarily on commercial freight issues. She is a life member of the IU Alumni Association, and her record of service to IU dates back to her years as a student. She is currently on the Class of 1967 Campaign Committee, which is working to endow a chair in the College in the name of Robert H. Shaffer, dean of students from 1955 to 1969. She loves IU, is committed to the College, and will be a wonderful addition to the College Alumni Board.

Mark your calendar! The College of Arts and Sciences Annual Recognition Banquet is scheduled for Friday, Oct. 17, 2003. The Distinguished Alumni and Distinguished Faculty awards will be presented. Call (812) 855-7934 or e-mail us at asalumni@indiana.edu if you’d like more information.

Have a wonderful summer! — MARTHA HEINDEL TARDY

Martha Heindel Tardy
President, College of Arts & Sciences Alumni Board

If you have any questions for the board, contact us at asalumni@indiana.edu.

Have luggage tag, will travel

Our colleagues in the Kelley School of Business offer their graduates a free luggage tag made from a business card. We love the idea in the College because we’re always looking for ways to update our alumni database, and we also want to promote the fact that many of our graduates are in business. When you travel with our luggage tag, you will show that you are proud of your connection to the College and to IU. We hope our tags grace luggage carousels and overhead bins around the world.

So send us your business card (one per graduate please), and we will laminate it, enclose it in a frame with strap, and send it back for your traveling pleasure. And the next time you see someone from the Kelley School of Business, thank them for sharing their good idea with us.

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Shoot for the Stars

Computers, not telescopes, help Annie Mejia monitor emergence of new planets.

by Emily Williams

Shoot for the stars, the saying goes, and if you miss you'll hit the moon. Good advice for most, but for Annie Mejia missing has never been an option. The stars are what this PhD candidate in the Indiana University Department of Astronomy has always wanted, and today they’re within her grasp.

After 10 years and three degrees (as of August) from Indiana University in Bloomington, Mejia marches squarely in the vanguard of a new breed of astronomers poised to crack some of the universe’s oldest puzzles. With the help of her adviser, astronomy Professor Richard Durisen, Mejia has spent her graduate career exploring circumstellar disk hydrodynamics and the evolution of star and planetary systems. Or, as she will graciously rephrase it, “how planets form from the stuff around stars.”

 Though most of us might have only fuzzy notions about such celestial machinations, Mejia assures that in her world, “astronomers are going crazy” for hydrodynamics. This is because the recent explosion of discoveries of extra-solar planets (107 as of mid-May 2003) has created a huge demand for information about these enigmatic worlds. With the help of her adviser, astronomy Professor Richard Durisen, Mejía has spent her graduate career exploring circumstellar disk hydrodynamics and the evolution of star and planetary systems. Or, as she will graciously rephrase it, “how planets form from the stuff around stars.”

Yet despite the timely subject, the value of Mejía’s research lies as much in her innovative, and just as timely, method. Instead of peering through a telescope to observe and gather data like the majority of her predecessors, Mejía uses sophisticated computer modeling to unmask the processes that created solar systems. “At first I wanted to use telescopes, too,” she admits. “Then I started to learn programming and it just overwhelmed me. I thought it was the coolest thing ever.”

And it just might be. With cutting-edge computer programming and super-powerful processors, Mejía and her colleagues are able to model the behavior of emerging star/planet systems under varying conditions. Their efforts elucidate these mechanisms and earn researchers a novel glimpse at processes occurring over a time span of millions of years and at a distance of hundreds of light years. “In traditional astronomy, you’re limited to what you can see,” explains Mejía. “And even then it’s not like today you see a circumstellar disk, and the next day it’s a planet.” With computer models, on the other hand, astronomers are unshackled from the small fraction of space and one moment in time observable through a telescope. The result is that scientists can now observe processes that in the past have been doubly hidden by distance and time.

Just as quickly as this method is revolutionizing the horizons of astronomy, it is also making stars from dedicated young researchers like Mejía. Among the long list of honors she has earned for her work are the J&F Morgan Swain Fellowship for 2002, the McCormick Research Grant for 2002, and first place in the graduate division poster presentation at the Women in Science Program Research Day in March 2002. She explains her successes simply and modestly: “You don’t have to stop living to achieve your dreams, but you do have to focus. There’s no other way around it.”

Her success is also fostered by an honest love for the field. “There was no doubt in my mind,” says Mejia, “ever, that I wanted to be an astronomer.” Despite broad interests such as art, classics, and paleontology, she has never wavered from that career path since first announcing it to her mother at age 4. After high school she won the Galileo Scholarship offered by her native government of Venezuela. This highly competitive scholarship fully funded one year of language training and four years of study at essentially any university around the world. Mejia identified the United States as a hotspot for astronomy research and from there chose to attend one of the field’s top undergraduate programs — Indiana University Bloomington. After earning her BS in astronomy and astrophysics from IU, she chose to pursue a PhD at one of the nation’s top graduate programs — again Indiana University Bloomington. “I like the people,” she says of her decision to stay. “And my adviser is the coolest person in the world. I was in love with Bloomington.”

After she defends her dissertation in August, Mejia will finally leave IU to accept a postdoctoral position at the University of Washington. Though she will leave behind her alma mater and home of 10 years, she looks forward to exploring Seattle, the Pacific Northwest and, of course, the universe.

Emily Williams is a Bloomington native and free-lance writer living in Portland, Ore.
Each fall, the College Alumni Board presents its Distinguished Alumni Award and Distinguished Faculty Award at the College of Arts and Sciences Annual Recognition Banquet. Alumnus Ernest Davidson and Professor John Bodnar received the 2002 awards at last October’s banquet.

Quantum Leaps

by William Rozycki

IU professor and alumnus Ernest Davidson, winner of the College’s 2002 Distinguished Alumni Award, tapped computer power to advance research in quantum chemistry.

Long nights feeding computer punch cards into a monolithic mainframe computer didn’t stop a young Ernest Davidson from pursuing his love of numbers. A pioneer in the use of computers to predict the movement of subatomic particles, Davidson went on to produce research that has profoundly affected developments in physics, engineering, and medicine. A winner of the National Medal of Science for his contributions to the field of quantum chemistry, Davidson is a doctoral graduate of Indiana University and was, until his retirement in 2002, a long-time faculty member and chair of the chemistry department.

“Davidson changed our understanding of the structure of matter,” says Harvard University chemist William Klemperer, referring to Davidson’s groundbreaking work on computer modeling of chemical reactions. Beginning in the 1960s with his dissertation research, Davidson used computers to handle the complex mathematical formulas that predict particle movement during chemical reactions. His computer modeling pioneered the field of quantum chemistry, diverging from conventional approaches of the time. Today, the equations and computer models Davidson and others developed have become standard tools for chemists and physicists.

“We did it in the beginning because it was fun,” Davidson recalls. “But it turned out to be important.” Davidson graduated in 1958 with a bachelor’s degree in chemical engineering from Rose Polytechnic Institute (now Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology) in his hometown of Terre Haute, Ind. His choice of major was dictated by practical concerns. He could not afford to pay for college, but received a full scholarship from the Union Carbide Corp., and in return majored in chemical engineering.

Davidson then entered graduate school at IU, where he did his doctoral dissertation under the direction of Professor Harrison Shull in the Department of Chemistry. Davidson ran the calculations for his thesis, titled “The First Excited Singlet SIGMA g+ State of the Hydrogen Molecule” on an IBM 650 mainframe. “My thesis research required about 5,000 hours of computer time,” Davidson recalls. “This was obtained by running the computer myself — mostly between midnight and 8 in the morning.” In those days, punch cards were fed into the computer and the results came out punched as holes on individual cards. These punched cards then had to be fed into another machine to obtain a printed copy. It was a laborious process, but the calculations were successful, and Davidson received his doctorate in 1961.

After a brief research fellowship at the University of Wisconsin, Davidson took a teaching position at the University of Washington. There he continued his work on mathematical models to predict particle movement. It is not surprising that he looked to mathematics for solutions; as Davidson recalls, “My primary interest was mathematics. I taught myself calculus when I was in the seventh grade, and I didn’t really become interested in chemistry — as most people think of it — until about 15 years after I got my PhD.”

Leaving the University of Washington for a period as a visiting professor at the Institute of Molecular Science in Japan, Davidson came to IU in 1984. He returned as a professor to the department where he once studied, attracted by the university’s computing resources. At IU, Davidson continued his research, produc-
“Davidson changed our understanding of the structure of matter.”

— William Klemperer
Harvard University chemist

President Bush awarded Davidson the National Medal of Science for his achievements in combining theory and computers to better understand the way atoms and subatomic particles move.

Davidson, having authored or co-authored more than 400 articles and book chapters, often dealing with theoretical studies of small molecules. The university named him a Distinguished Professor in 1986, and he chaired the Department of Chemistry from 1999 until his retirement in 2002.

Over the years, Davidson has contributed to the field of chemistry in a remarkable number of ways. He served as advisory editor for the International Journal of Quantum Chemistry for 25 years and for the Journal of Computational Physics for 22, in addition to holding editorial positions for several other journals. Even in his retirement, he continues to serve as advisory editor of Chemical Reviews and as associate editor for Advances in Quantum Chemistry and Journal of Chemical Physics.

Davidson also has helped to direct many organizations associated with the field of chemistry, serving as treasurer of the International Academy of Quantum Molecular Science from 1988 to 1997. He remains treasurer of the American Council on Theoretical Chemistry, a post he has held since 1974.

For his extraordinary achievements in research and service, Davidson has been honored many times over the course of his career, most notably as a member of the U.S. National Academy of Science in 1987 and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1996.

Last year, President Bush awarded Davidson the National Medal of Science for his achievements in combining theory and computers to better understand the way atoms and subatomic particles move. Of the medal, Davidson says, “This is way off the scale. It’s the highest honor given by the government... the highest honor I’ve ever received.” The bestowal on May 9, 2002, of the Medal of Science by the U.S. government coincided with Davidson’s retirement from IU, after 18 years of remarkable achievement.

Most people, in retirement, set aside their work and relax. Not Davidson. Immediately upon retiring from IU, he took a position at the University of Washington, continuing his chemistry research and maintaining an editorial office for the Journal of Chemical Physics. This year he is a visiting professor at the University of North Carolina, where he continues his research in theoretical and computational quantum chemistry.

William Rozycki is a Bloomington-based free-lance writer.
Pulitzer nominee and stellar teacher John Bodnar, a specialist in the history of immigration and the working class and the College’s 2002 Distinguished Faculty Award winner, brings history to life.

**Historian in the Making**

*by William Rozycki*

“History is the witness that testifies to the passing of time, it illuminates reality, vitalizes memory, provides guidance in daily life and brings us tidings of antiquity.”

— Cicero

If, indeed, history illuminates reality, then John Bodnar has cast light all about us. A historian with an international reputation, Bodnar has made major contributions to our understanding of the American experience. At the same time, he has excelled in teaching, service, and administration at Indiana University.

Chancellor’s Professor of History, chair of the Department of History, and director of the Oral History Research Center at IU, Bodnar has an extraordinarily wide scholarly range. “Professor Bodnar has done something which is rare for historians,” reports Steven J. Ross, co-director of the Los Angeles Institute for the Humanities. “He has made major contributions in four distinct fields — immigration history, working-class history, the history of memory, and, most recently, film history.”

A graduate of John Carroll University, Bodnar earned his PhD at the University of Connecticut in 1975. His early research focused on immigration and the working class in the steel industry. A series of articles and books culminated in his signal work, *The Transplanted: A History of Immigrants in Urban America* (Indiana University Press: 1985), a book that explores the connections among work, community, ethnicity, class, and race.

The book, now in its sixth printing, is widely excerpted in history reading collections and has been translated into Spanish. *The Transplanted* overturned the idea that immigrants’ history started with their arrival on American soil. In his book, Bodnar demonstrates that the immigrant experience can be better understood by tracing immigrants back to their homelands and by examining their economic and social conditions there before leaving for a new life across the sea. His work brought better understanding of the actions and attitudes of immigrants once they reached American shores and willingly worked in dangerous and dirty conditions. In looking at immigrants in their homes before immigration, Bodnar contradicted the accepted notion that most immigrants were poor and desperate. In fact, as he demonstrates, many had enough knowledge and means to make a rational economic decision to immigrate, with the idea of returning, some years later and far richer, to their native lands.

After making his imprint on the study of working-class immigration, Bodnar turned his attention, in the early 1990s, to the field of community and memory. His best-known work in this area is *Remaking America: Public Memory, Commemoration, and Patriotism in the Twentieth Century*. The book was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize and translated into Japanese. He also edited and contributed to *Bonds of Affection: Americans Define Their Patriotism*, a work that examines the role of patriotism as a societal bond and the manipulation of patriotism in shaping and strengthening shared values.
Having helped, in the last decade, to define the field of memory, Bodnar has turned most recently to the film industry. He examines the ways Hollywood has not only reflected society’s values, but also subtly altered them. Bodnar’s newly published book, Blue-Collar Hollywood: Liberalism, Democracy, and Working People in American Film, traces the changing depiction of labor in American films, from a 1930s view of collective action as heroic endeavor, to a glorification of individualism in the 1950s. Steven J. Ross calls this work, “a major contribution to the growing field of film history.”

winner of the Teaching Excellence Award in the history department in 1997, Bodnar has shown that his abilities in teaching match his research achievements. James H. Madison, the Thomas and Kathryn Miller Professor of History at IUB, says, “I can always tell a Bodnar graduate student by the combination of interests and learning that they have after one of John’s courses.” Madison adds, “John is without doubt the scholar who attracts the largest number of history PhD students to IU.”

Bodnar touches the lives of undergraduates, too, in the survey courses he teaches. Madison describes a visit to Bodnar’s H106 class, an undergraduate survey course that Madison calls “the hardest course we teach in the history department.” Students, says Madison, are largely freshmen and sophomores, entering the class unprepared to do more than memorize facts; yet Bodnar has found ways to overcome the challenges and reach them. “John’s classroom style is serious,” Madison reports, “but he walks through the classroom of 400 students, into the aisles, sometimes in lecture mode, sometimes conversational. In many ways he mixes his form and substance. He creates opportunities for questions and comments.”

Madison recalls how, on the day he visited the class, Bodnar used short clips from two films to illustrate the transitions in the 1940s from war to peace, throughout the lecture reminding students of the larger issues involved. Most impressively, says Madison, “[Bodnar] highlighted nuances and subtleties to challenge the students to avoid the tendency ... to see simple dichotomies in complex material.”

For his skill in engaging students in the learning process, Bodnar was rated “A” as teacher by the Indiana University Student Association in 1994; this rating is from students themselves, despite the fact that Bodnar is, as Madison phrases it, “a very demanding teacher in the level of thought and analysis he expects from students.” In 2000 Bodnar was named a Chancellor’s Professor by the university. The title of Chancellor’s Professor is reserved for IUB professors who have achieved local, national, and international distinction in teaching, in research or creative activity, and in the interaction between teaching and research. The designation is an effort to emphasize the link between teaching and research and to reward teaching in the same vein as research.

The Chancellor’s Professor honor included a cash award of $2,500 for three years and a grant of $5,000 to be used during the three years on a project that demonstrates how teaching and research are mutually reinforcing. Bodnar decided to cooperate with graduate students who were acquiring skills in oral history; under his leadership they put together interviews of ordinary people in Indiana, eventually producing the book Our Towns: Remembering Community in Indiana. The book tells what it was like to live in many Indiana communities during the 20th century — from the perspective of those who actually lived there.

Research, teaching, and publishing are not Bodnar’s only contributions to the field of history. He has served on numerous committees and editorial boards at the national and state level, as well as at IU. The late IU history Professor William Cohen, who died last fall, said of Bodnar, “He has been indefatigable, providing generously of his time and energies.”

Since 1981 Bodnar has been director of IU’s Oral History Project; since 1997 he has led the history department as chair. Concerning Bodnar’s leadership of the department, Cohen said, “His hard work, fairness, and vision for the department are much appreciated by his colleagues.”

Asked how he became interested in the history of immigrants and the working class, Bodnar relates, “My father’s father was an immigrant coal miner in Pennsylvania who came to the United States in 1912. I grew up in a small town in the state after the coal mines closed. In my college classes in American history, I noticed the experience of people like my grandfather and the people with whom I was raised received little attention. I decided to address that issue in my scholarship.”

Reflecting on his role as a professor of history, Bodnar concludes, “I have always felt part of a very interesting and special project called higher education. The older I get, the more I realize how special this endeavor is and how fortunate I have been to be allowed to continually follow my interests.”
The David Clemmers of the world know what makes great science happen: a formula of great minds, adequate funding, cutting-edge equipment, and a good amount of space. Finally, Indiana University’s science programs will have all four.

Construction is scheduled to begin in February 2004 on a $55 million multidisciplinary science building behind Myers Hall on the Bloomington campus. It will bring 80,000 square feet of laboratory space, a third of it underground, to accommodate scientists — professors and students — studying everything from nanotechnology to proteomics. The structure should be finished in two years. It is the first new science building in the Old Crescent since Jordan Hall opened in 1955.

The need for the building resounded through campus since 1990. A decade later, talk turned serious. Then last year, the state legislature appropriated $30 million in funding. Scientists on the IU campus finally had been heard. In 2000, biology Professor Jeffrey Palmer, on sabbatical this past academic year as department chair, told the IU board of trustees the time for expansion in the sciences was right then. He made it clear that without the investment, students and faculty would be lured away from IU. The same year, former IU President Myles Brand said the project was critical for the advancement of science education and research in Indiana. Everyone agreed: Science needs a place to happen.

“We will get this science building and we will be space-limited again within a year,” Clemmer said. “But we will be so better able to enhance excellence in the sciences.” For instance, the new science building will house a molecular characterization and nanofabrication center. “We have not had a center like that until now, and it is in part because of the space we will have available that it’s going forward,” Clemmer said. “We have already attracted several new faculty to work in this area. Because we knew the building was coming, we already have the momentum going for this venture.”

He said internationally known scientists, men and women at the top of their fields, are drawn to IU’s rich scientific heritage. They stay, often because of the great minds that exist here, despite having not much space. “We have bona fide superstars who are recruited nationally and internationally, and people who want to come here and work with them bring funding,” Clemmer said. “As a result, we are constantly shuffling people around and dealing with space issues. It’s become normal.”

Clemmer would never mention it, but he’s one of those superstar scientists. Last year, Popular Science magazine named him one of its “Brilliant 10,” a compilation of scientists whose work may make a difference in people’s lives. His work in proteomics — the study of proteins in cells — could lead to cures for diseases.

“To measure proteins directly is a whole new thing, and Indiana University is one of the best places in the world for this kind of chemistry,” Clemmer said. “A group here has been focused on that for several years. The opportunity for discovery here is phenomenal.”

Since coming to IU in 1989, Theodore
Widlanski, associate dean for science and research, has heard talk about a new science building. But he soon learned that other building projects — renovation of the IU Auditorium and construction of the Theatre and Drama/Neal-Marshall Black Culture Center — would be center stage in the 1990s. He and others were disappointed the science building was put on hold, but were pacified somewhat when funding was made available to renovate Myers Hall, then home to the medical sciences program. Existing research space was modernized, and the Indiana Molecular Biology Institute moved from Jordan Hall, trading places with medical sciences. But no new space was created for the university’s burgeoning science interests.

Like Clemmer, Widlanski is amazed at the caliber of scientists and professors drawn to research and teaching at IU, which even with the new building will rank last in the Big Ten in amount of lab space. “What is amazing and wonderful is that the campus has scientific programs that rank among the top 20, sometimes the top three, across all universities,” he said. “And we do that against a backdrop of being last in the Big Ten in percentage of research space. Dead last by a mile.” And yet, great minds come this way. “We have operated with a handicap of research space, and, in spite of that, we have done really, really well,” Widlanski said. “People on this campus know we have done a terrific job with a space shortage. It is the quality of our faculty that has kept us in good stead. Just think what we can do with more research space.”

He said IU has lofty aspirations for its science programs. “The goal is to elevate our programs to the top 10 in the nation and to have a scientific investment on this campus that makes industry want to come here, makes people want to send their kids here as students to get the best training in the country. And there will be jobs available for them because the emerging science technology infrastructure here will support that.”

And this is just the beginning. There are plans for more science space north of the Geology Building. The university intends to seek additional money from the state for those projects, funding the rest with private funds and grants.

Widlanski said the multidisciplinary science initiative anchors IU’s future as a scientific research center. “The lesson we have learned is that you have to plan now for the scientists who will be here in 20 years,” he said. Despite the delay, he knows the building and those to come are a priority now. And he’s glad for it. “I’m not sure exactly how it happened. It might have been the faculty getting fired up and turning President Brand’s head this way,” Widlanski said. “Or maybe it was people banging the administration on the head and saying we are the last in research space in the Big Ten.

“The goal is to elevate our programs to the top 10 in the nation and to have a scientific investment on this campus that makes industry want to come here, makes people want to send their kids here as students to get the best training in the country.”

All I know is that if we have the physical resources to capitalize on this amazing faculty, this will propel us forward in terms of national visibility and standing.”

Science advances and evolves quickly, another reason the university needs space to adapt. Molecular biology was big 20 years ago when Widlanski was a graduate student, but today, he said, “It’s old hat.” Here at the beginning of the 21st century, IU stands at the forefront in emerging fields, such as nanotechnology — the study and creation of objects measured in nanometers, or millionths of a millimeter —
and genomics. The Lilly Endowment recently provided $105 million to establish the Indiana Genomics Initiative, or INGEN. The initiative will conduct biomedical research based on data derived from the recently completed Human Genome Project, which mapped the human genetic sequence. The research will take place primarily at the IU School of Medicine in Indianapolis, in collaboration with IU’s Office of Information Technology, but it also will offer opportunities to further life sciences exploration in Bloomington.

It’s the kind of research that has the potential to change the medical world. “We have people here at IU, on the Bloomington campus, who can do things no one else in the country can do,” Widlan said. “They actually invent and make instruments that do things that can’t be done elsewhere.” It’s an exciting time, looking ahead to the possibilities. “I have a vision of a department filled with Nobel-caliber, quality scientists,” he said, “something we had not a prayer to do without that space.”

It’s possible that no one is more eager about the new science building than Carl Bauer, director of the interdisciplinary biochemistry program, which will be housed in the structure along with other new life-science research initiatives. Together. As it stands, the program’s 38 biochemists are scattered among different departments in various campus buildings. “Some are in Myers, some are in Jordan, and some are in Swain,” Bauer said. “We have a hard time getting everyone together. The new building will centralize most of them under one roof.” And collaboration will become viable in a new way, he said. “The big reason for doing this is for interaction among these groups,” Bauer explained. “Right now, science is requiring more collaborative efforts among researchers, and it is very difficult to do if you are buildings away from one another.”

He said state-of-the-art labs will replace outdated ones. “They are putting in things we just do not currently have,” Bauer said. “There are types of science that we can do in this new building that we could never do before.” He can barely contain his anticipation. “In the 1990s, we fell way behind other campuses in building for science,” he observed. “And now, I’m seeing more going on in science here than I ever thought possible.”

Laura Lane is a reporter at The Hoosier Times in Bloomington.

**New building to have historic look**

Soon there will be a new building in the southwest corner of the Old Crescent on the Indiana University Bloomington campus. The new structure, called the Multidisciplinary Science Building, MSB for short, will have the same limestone facade and windows that define art deco Myers Hall, an adjacent science building constructed in 1937. Myers Hall was built as the state’s first medical school and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It now houses the Indiana Institute for Molecular Biology and the temporary headquarters of the Linda and Jack Gill Center for Biomolecular Science.

The new building will be an integrated part of what’s called IU’s Science Quad, consisting of Myers, the Chemistry Building, Lindley Hall, Rawles Hall, and Jordan Hall. One floor will be constructed underground, which means the height of the building will be four stories, like Myers Hall.

The basement will house mechanical operations for the building, and there will be tunnel access to Myers Hall. The ground floor will have lab space, offices for staff and research assistants, and a connection to the Chemistry Building. More lab space and offices will fill the upper levels.

The structure will be reinforced concrete with a limestone exterior and should be ready for people and equipment to move in during the spring of 2006. It will bring 80,000 square feet of space to alleviate crowded conditions for science professors and researchers who crave more lab space. Planners intend for most of the trees in the wooded area to remain. The ones that are lost to construction over the next two years will be replaced by new plantings.

— Laura Lane

**Science buildings at IU Bloomington**

- **1824** First IU building, the Seminary Building, constructed for all subjects, including science.
- **1840** First laboratory building constructed.
- **1874** Science Hall at Seminary Square completed (destroyed by fire in 1883).
- **1883** Dunn’s Woods purchased from Moses F. Dunn.
- **1900** Kirkwood Observatory built.
- **1902** Science Hall built on new campus (renamed Ernest Hiram Lindley Hall in 1957). Now houses Department of Computer Science.
- **1910** Biology Hall completed (renamed Swain Hall East in 1957). Now houses mathematics programs.
- **1931** Chemistry Building completed.
- **1937** School of Medicine Building completed (renamed Burton D. Myers Hall in 1958). Now houses Indiana Molecular Biology Institute.
- **1940** Swain Hall completed (renamed Swain Hall West). Now houses astronomy and physics.
- **1941** Cyclotron becomes operational.
- **1955** Jordan Hall completed.
- **1962** Geology Building completed.
The sciences were considered an essential element of a well-rounded education from Indiana University’s earliest days. An announcement of classes for IU students in 1829–30 declared that the institution’s three faculty members, including first IU president Andrew Wylie, would offer instruction in English composition, geography, political economy, grammar, philosophy, astronomy, and chemistry.

The days when each professor would teach multiple subjects are long gone, and the sciences at IU have evolved over the years into individual departments boasting stellar faculty members, highly specialized students, and groundbreaking research.

The story on the preceding pages tells of the most recent developments in the life sciences on the Bloomington campus. On this page, we offer a glimpse into the work of scientists in times past.
The women’s movement of the late 1960s and early ’70s dramatically and permanently altered American culture. The feminist quest for social justice changed our laws, our economy, and — in a controversy that still rages today — our notions of women’s reproductive rights. With demonstrations on college campuses across the United States reflecting the controversies being played out in courtrooms and boardrooms, institutions of higher learning realized they must expand their curricula to best serve the interests and futures of all of their students.

In 1973, Indiana University responded by creating the women’s studies program. In December 2002, nearly three decades after that initial commitment, gender studies, as the program has since been renamed, became the newest of the College of Arts and Sciences’ 40 departments.

The story of this “new” department is thus steeped in history. For two decades, women’s studies thrived through multidisciplinary partnerships with other fields. In 1980, the PhD minor and undergraduate area certificate were established, and new faculty were added. By 1993, the program had expanded to include four joint faculty appointments as well as a new external director, Judith A. Allen, who arrived at IU fresh from her experience as Australia’s first chair of women’s studies at Griffith University in Brisbane.

Under Allen’s leadership women’s studies flourished at IU. In 1994, the program offered its first freshman course, and 16 new undergraduate courses were approved. Simultaneously, the program’s name was changed from women’s studies to gender studies, in recognition of its comprehensive attention to the varied cultural, social, and scientific aspects of gender.

M. Jeanne Peterson, who served on the committee that drafted the original proposal for the women’s studies program in 1972, recalls that the name change was not without some controversy: “Some worried that the change implied an abandonment of women. However, most saw the change as simply shifting the lens and being more inclusive, with a focus on understanding both femininity and masculinity,” she says. Allen adds, “In debates among practitioners, there was some concern that replacing ‘women’ with ‘gender’ would lead to male dominance of this new interdisciplinary — though this was not much of a focus of deliberations here at IUB. Some universities have adopted long and incoherent department names as a result of trying to please everyone.”

The name change was only one element of the program’s continued growth. In 1997, an undergraduate major was added. By the 2002–03 academic year, the program boasted 66 undergraduate majors, 48 undergraduate minors, and 36 graduate minors, and an enrollment of 2,000 students in gender studies courses. If current trends are any indication, those numbers are only going to increase with the achievement of department status.

Gillian Morris, an East Asian languages and cultures/gender studies double major who graduated in May, says that, in spite of the program’s phenomenal growth, it isn’t as well known among undergraduates as it should be. Morris thinks that this will change now that gender studies has been granted department status. “I find that people take me much more seriously now that gender studies is an official depart-
ment," she says. "I can't tell you how many times I've been asked, 'Why are you a gender studies major if you're already majoring in Japanese?' I think many people still have a very narrow idea about what gender studies is as a discipline, and about the types of people who study gender. It's an amazingly diverse field, and I've had instructors who were authors, biologists, anthropologists, historians, sociologists, you name it. Unfortunately, many people still seem to be under the antiquated impression that gender studies is nothing more than the study of feminism, and that it isn't really applicable in real-life situations, but nothing could be farther from the truth."

The program's momentum toward department status was accelerated not only by an increasing number of enthusiastic majors like Gillian Morris, but also by the gift of the Peg Zeglin Brand Chair in Gender Studies in 1998 — the first endowed chair in gender studies in the United States. Professor Helen Gremillion, a cultural anthropologist with expertise in medicine, culture, and the body, is the first scholar to hold the chair. "The creation of this chair speaks volumes about IU's commitment to gender studies," she says. "It signals institutional autonomy for the field here at IUB, as the appointment is configured as 100 percent time, and many appointments in women's/gender studies units are joint appointments. It also signals ongoing support for research projects centered in interdisciplinary gender studies."

With the addition of the Brand Chair, the gender studies program formally petitioned for department status, in order to permit faculty hiring, tenure, and promotion and an appropriate auspice for offering an interdisciplinary doctoral degree. In compliance with the College of Arts and Sciences' new procedures for establishing departments, the program faculty designed the required mission statement, constitution, tenure, promotion, and adjunct policy documents for review. The long, painstaking process resulted in the announcement of the new Department of Gender Studies on Dec. 6, 2002.

College Dean Kumble R. Subbaswamy provides a historical perspective to this action, noting, "Indiana University has long been a pioneer in supporting new, interdisciplinary undertakings — folklore, comparative literature, and history and philosophy of science emerged here decades before they took hold elsewhere. In fact, we are still fairly unique among U.S. universities in having given department status to these units. Women's studies as well had its earliest beginnings here, and the formation of the gender studies department represents a culmination of the growth of gendered inquiry in the humanities and social sciences."

Explaining IU's commitment to expand gender studies at a time when many humanities programs at U.S. universities are against the ropes, M. Jeanne Peterson, who co-chairs the search committee for the department's first chair, says, "The reasons for gender studies' advancement are several. First of all, undergraduate interest is massive. Second, interdisciplinary work is a promising area to develop, because often you can make fresh use of existing resources. Then, there is the fact that the field has exploded nationally and internation ally, and other universities are moving ahead. Finally, we have outstanding resources here at IUB — such as the Lilly Library and the Kinsey Institute — so that investment does not have to happen on all fronts."

Gender studies has enjoyed collaboration with the Kinsey Institute for many years, most recently on this year's successful series of events honoring the 50th anniversary of Alfred C. Kinsey's landmark publication, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*. In November 2003, an interdisciplinary conference, "Women's Sexualities: Historical, Interdisciplinary, and International Perspectives," will be jointly sponsored by gender studies, the Kinsey Institute, and the history department.

Cynthia A. Graham, clinical assistant professor in gender studies and director of graduate education at the Kinsey Institute, maintains, "The partnership between gender studies and the Kinsey Institute has great potential to strengthen both organizations. The relationship is based on the inseparable nature of our areas of study. It is natural that we share faculty and resources, in that our areas of research inform each other. The teaching components for the two programs enhance the offerings to students of sexuality, and the resources of the Kinsey Institute library and collection benefit from extensive use by researchers in gender studies."

The fledgling department eagerly awaits official approval of its PhD major, which it believes will position IU to have one of the top three gender studies programs in the nation by 2015, the first year the field will be eligible for National Research Council ratings. Graduate students who have earned a PhD minor in gender studies concur. Julie Thomas, a full-time visiting lecturer in gender studies who expects to defend her dissertation in Russian history with a minor in gender studies in 2004, says, "What attracted me to the field of gender studies initially was the focus on the social construction of gender and how it has changed and affected women's lives historically. What I enjoy most about gender studies is the ability to cross many disciplines. We have such an excellent faculty here at IU — representing a broad range of specialties and experiences. The PhD major will bring national recognition to our department. More important, however, will be our ability to accommodate student interest in such a program."

The nationwide student demand for more women's/gender studies degree programs — especially the doctorate — is indisputable, and state research universities currently lead in meeting the need, according to Allen. "I believe it is no accident that the best departments in women's/gender studies — among which IU's Department of Gender Studies will be ranked — are at state research universities. They are in an excellent position to respond to student demand, because they are larger, more inclusive, and it fits with their mission. It is exciting to see the field now embracing not only the humanities, but also the social sciences, behavioral sciences, natural sciences, medicine, and the professions. This wider span enables faculty and student researchers to ask profound and comparative questions about knowledge-making as a cultural activity affected by gender dynamics, a much more far-reaching project than adding women's excluded experiences or perspectives, discipline by discipline." ☈

Lee Ann Sandweiss is a writer-editor in the IU Office of Publications.
Three years ago, the Wall Street Journal ran an article on a business seminar held in Lausanne, Switzerland. Rather than concentrate on the meat of the proceedings, its reporter noted at length the opinions of the European participants on their American counterparts. “Many expressed envy of American technology, entrepreneurial spirit, productivity but they also spoke disparagingly of American businessmen.” Among the characteristics they found most troubling were a certain provincialism and an ignorance of the world beyond their national borders. Just over a year later, the devastating attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon provoked not only shock and outrage but, in parts of the press and among university communities, a call to reassess how well the United States understands the rest of the world.

At IU Bloomington, that issue was already being addressed; a new international studies minor, introduced in 1999 at the Center for the Study of Global Change, had been very successful in introducing a global focus and new perspectives to the studies of many students. In early 2001, discussions began around the idea of an international studies major. “There was a feeling amongst a fairly large number of faculty that it’d be a good thing to have,” says Dan Knudsen, professor of geography and the first director of the international studies major. “We have a rich international community at IU and a set of professors interested in international issues, thanks to Herman Wells. We had all this scattered expertise, and the major was seen as a way to bring it all together.”

One can’t help but ask, in the light of IU’s obvious strengths in international topics, why this hasn’t happened before, particularly given the fact that other universities with fewer resources have had IS majors for years. Jeff Wasserstrom, director of IUB’s East Asian Studies Center, offers one explanation: The people who would have been lobbying for an IS major, he thinks, would probably have done so out of a need for a community of like-minded faculty; at IU, he suggests, “they have mostly not suffered from a lack of fellow specialists,” because the international programs are so well developed.

An exploratory committee, chaired by Wasserstrom, began to map out the territory of the proposed new major. “We took into account other institutions across the board and tried to construct a program different from all of them,” he says. Knudsen says of these other institutions, “More often than not, they offer international relations, which is a different subject. These places usually have a very strong political science or diplomacy department.”

But the College was in a position, it realized, to offer something different; wider in scope, with politics and diplomacy only two elements in a much bigger picture. “We wanted a strong arts and humanities component, and something that would
take in the beliefs and traditions of other cultures,” says Wasserstrom. “Globalization has meant a flow of ideas, images, and artistic creations as well as commerce and conflict.” In that sense, he argues, “it’s more what a liberal arts college would do. It’s playing to the strengths of the College.” One of those strengths is an attention to interdisciplinary study, which suits the international arena down to the ground, since it can equip students with knowledge that cuts across geographic regions and national perspectives. Wasserstrom explains that the committee “decided against geographical tracks per se — we wanted to keep it interdisciplinary.”

This first committee defined some specific objectives for the new major: to develop in students an appreciation of the complex connections between the local, the national, and the global; to train a new, skilled generation of foreign-language speakers; to encourage each student to become familiar with one geographic area or culture; to foster critical thinking about, and creative solutions to, real-world problems; and to equip students with a full set of skills for communication and collaboration in any environment.

A second committee, chaired by Knudsen, firmed things up and planned a curriculum as part of a proposal document to present to the Indiana Higher Education Commission. By this time, more than 50 faculty members had signed up to teach the core and elective courses. Around this time, College Dean Kumble R. Subbaswamy gave his full support to the project, at what Knudsen calls “a very critical moment.” (This came as no surprise; Dean Subbaswamy oversaw the establishment of international studies majors at two institutions earlier in his career, the universities of Kentucky and Miami at Coral Gables.)

The proposal document made a persuasive case. IU’s resources for international studies include federally funded national resource centers in African studies, Central Eurasian studies, Latin American and Caribbean studies, and Russian and East European studies. That’s not to mention programs for the study of Near Eastern languages and cultures, India studies, East Asian studies, West European studies, and American studies. Then there’s one of the jewels in IU’s international crown — the Mathers Museum, dedicated to world cultures. The Mathers collections contain 20,000 objects and 10,000 photographs representing cultures from every continent. Complementing the museum’s holdings are the Main Library collections, which include one of the strongest African collections in the United States, more than half a million volumes on the Middle East, 190,000 for Asia, and 9,000 for Tibet, in addition to 168,000 volumes on Western Europe. A full list of IU’s international credentials would take up the rest of this article, and then some. Suffice it to say that, in late 2002, the Higher Education Commission approved IU’s new international studies major.

Things had still been in the early stages when the events of Sept. 11 changed the world picture for countless people, both here and abroad. The need for Americans to develop a greater global awareness suddenly became that much more urgent. “After 9/11, I feel even more passionate than I did before about this,” says Wasserstrom. “You need more information than you can get from a soundbite-driven media. For our faculty, the common theme is that information in the modern age is truncated and simplistic. There’s a lack of historical dimension. Students need to learn that there’s a history of violence spilling across borders, that there are connections between past and present.”

So what does the new major look like? “There are seven thematic concentrations, each with their own core course,” Knudsen explains. “After this broad-based introduction, students choose one theme and one region to focus on.” The seven themes are: culture and the arts; global environment; global markets and governance; human rights and social movements; international communication; nations, states, and boundaries; and rituals and beliefs. Students also need to fulfill a language requirement that develops their proficiency in a previously studied language or introduces them to a new one. A crucial component — and a big attraction for students — is the study-abroad requirement, “to see how things work on the ground,” says Knudsen. Finally, they must take a capstone course in their final year.

“Our goal is to train people to be citizens of the world, not just of the United States,” says Knudsen. Career prospects for graduates are also good; international corporations like their employees to be globally aware, and the same is increasingly true of the many U.S. government offices. Charities and non-governmental organizations, communications and computer companies, film and recording industries — the fact is, we live in such a networked world that there are few major employers who wouldn’t value an international studies major on their staff.

This fall, some 20-30 majors are expected in the first intake, some of which will be double majors. As to which themes and regions will be most popular, Knudsen is realistic. “Clearly students will have preferences driven by language and by where the overseas studies opportunities are. Europe will probably be the most common choice in the first three to five years.” He hopes that, over time, Africa and Asia will become popular choices too. “But right now we don’t have a whole lot of students saying ‘Boy, I would really like to take Azari (the national language of Azarbaijan).’”

But who knows what these young Americans will find to get excited about? The core courses will introduce them to so many new ideas and cultures that scholarly passions could be ignited all across campus. Outreach to high schools won’t begin until next year; when that happens, says Knudsen, “We can show high schools the vast range of things they can take at IU — like the 70 different languages we teach here — and say ‘Look at all of this — take your pick.’”

The world, in other words, will be their oyster.
The case of the missing diploma

Last winter, the College of Arts and Sciences issued a brand sparkling new diploma dated Nov. 24, 1939. It was on its way to Robert Eugene Zollars, thanks to the help and hard work of a small army of dedicated IU employees.

Zollars, now 86 years old and living in South Bend, Ind., began his studies at IU in 1935. A native of Montezuma, Ind., he majored in journalism and played drums for several jazz bands while at IU. He was voted freshman band member of the year for the Marching Hundred and was a member of Kappa Kappa Psi honorary band fraternity, as well as Delta Tau. A proud Hoosier, Zollars kept his diploma hanging in his mother’s home, where family members recall seeing it for years. After his mother’s death, however, this cherished item was somehow lost.

Last fall Zollars’ grandson, Brad Cook, photo curator for the IU Archives, decided to have the university print a new diploma for his grandfather. Checking with university officials, however, Cook was shocked to find that registrar records showed that Zollars had not completed his degree. “I know he graduated,” says Cook, “because we’d had his diploma. It had to be a mistake.”

A monthlong investigation followed, with help from staff across the university, including Kirstine Lindeman, senior assistant dean and director of undergraduate academic affairs, Jim Brown, college recorder, and several people at the university registrar’s office. Cook himself pored through the archives and found his grandfather’s name on a list of students who hadn’t paid their diploma fee — good evidence that a diploma had indeed been conferred.

The final solution to this mystery came when staff located both Zollars’ transcript and the degree requirements for 1939. Comparing the two, they concluded that Zollars had completed all necessary coursework and was a graduate of IU, with a degree in journalism. A new diploma was printed, and Cook presented it to his grateful grandfather in November. “We’re still hoping that the old one might show up some day,” says Cook, “but, for now, this is great.”

Off to Oxford

Kathleen Tran took her first IU class at the age of 11. In 2001 she was named a Wells Scholar. This spring she graduated with degrees in music, biochemistry, and biology. Next fall she will attend the University of Oxford as IU’s 14th Rhodes Scholar.

“It is really sort of an overwhelming process,” she told reporters after learning of the honor in December. “My professors at IU really encouraged me to pursue this, and I’m very appreciative.” At Oxford, Tran plans to pursue master’s degrees in biodiversity and in integrative bioscience.

The Rhodes Scholarship provides two or three years of study at the University of Oxford in England. One of the oldest and most prestigious international study awards available to American students, it was created in 1902 at the bequest of Cecil Rhodes to reward academic excellence, leadership, integrity, and respect for others.

White House calls

Two IU professors recently had the honor of visiting the White House. On Dec. 19, 2002, Professor Caty Pilachowski, the Daniel Kirkwood Chair with the IU astronomy department and the president of the American Astronomical Society, witnessed President Bush sign legislation that doubles authorized funding levels for the National Science Foundation. “This bill means a great deal for astronomy, and it means equally as much for every other scientific discipline,” Pilachowski told The Herald-Times.

In addition, last December Professor Alvin Rosenfeld attended President and Laura Bush’s Hanukkah reception at the White House. “I am honored and thrilled to be among the president’s guests at this reception,” Rosenfeld told reporters at the time. “This invitation attests to the high profile our program has nationwide.” Rosenfeld founded the Robert A. and Sandra S. Borns Jewish Studies Program at IU 30 years ago and now sits as its director. Earlier in 2002, the president appointed him to a five-year term on the council that governs the work of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C.
Music to their ears

IU’s Archives of Traditional Music is world-renowned as one of the finest collections of its kind. Daniel B. Reed, director of the archives, wrote recently to share with us an experience that proved to him that the value of its works is as much human as academic:

“I want to tell you about something truly wonderful that occurred here earlier this month,” Reed wrote. “We received, for one week, visitors from the Assiniboin nation in Saskatchewan and Montana. They were here to research the collections we have of their people dating back to the 1920s, and their purpose was to locate materials they could use for pedagogical purposes on the reservation. There are fewer than 50 Assiniboin speakers left, making our linguistic collections extremely valuable to them. While here, two older women, sisters, were listening to songs recorded decades ago by their now-deceased father. Suddenly, one took off the headphones and exclaimed to her sister, ‘That’s the one we thought we had lost!’ She was referring to a special ritual song they had found on the recording. We of course gave them a copy.

‘Rediscovery of lost music, language, etc., happens on a regular basis within our collections. But to actually witness it occurring was inspiring, to say the least, and made me sense in a particularly poignant way the value of our mission.’

On the Road at the Lilly Library

Unfurled in a 48-foot-long display case at the Lilly Library, the scroll on which Jack Kerouac wrote his celebrated novel *On the Road* is as straight and flat as a Kansas highway.

“I love the feel of it,” said Lilly Library director Breon Mitchell, sighting along the case. “When it’s rolled out, it really feels like ‘on the road’ when you look at it.”

The iconic manuscript of the beat generation was on display at the rare book library for three months during the spring. The library exhibited the 119-foot, 8-inch scroll in three sections.

Jim Canary, head of special collections restoration at the library, repaired the frayed and yellowed scroll and prepared it for display. Indianapolis Colts owner Jim Irsay bought the scroll at auction in 2001, paying $2.43 million, and lent it to the Lilly Library. There, it was accompanied by an exhibit on the beats, the 1950s literary rebels who included Kerouac. In it were manuscripts, first-edition books, letters, and postcards by Kerouac, Allen Ginsberg, and others.

Kerouac produced *On the Road* in a 21-day writing binge in 1951. Considerably revised, it was published in 1957. Kerouac typed the manuscript, single-spaced and without paragraph breaks, on rolls of teletype paper that he then taped together. It survived except for the last 20 feet, which were eaten by beat character Lucien Carr’s dog.

“The original work uses the real names of the Kerouac friends who inspired the book. They were changed in the published novel.

*Adapted with permission from a story by Steve Hinnefeld in the Bloomington Herald-Times.*

In memoriam: Albert Wertheim

The College recently bade a sad farewell to one of its long-time professors and administrators, Albert Wertheim. Wertheim, 62, died April 16 in Bloomington. He had been a professor in the departments of English, Theatre and Drama, and Comparative Literature since 1969 and served as associate dean of the College from 1988 to 1994. He also served as associate dean for research and graduate development, from 1983 to 1988, and most recently as associate dean in Research and the University Graduate School, from 1994 to 2003.

Wertheim was born in New York City in 1940, the child of German immigrants. He spent four years as an assistant professor at Princeton University before moving to IU. He studied and taught courses about Shakespeare, 17th-century drama, and modern British and American drama. He also taught courses in Australian and New Zealand, South African, African, and Caribbean literatures.

Wertheim was an outstanding teacher and won numerous distinguished teaching awards. The Indiana State Continuing Education Association named him 2002 Teacher of the Year.

“Al Wertheim served the College in a great many ways,” said College Dean Kumble R. Subbaswamy. “He is remembered not only for his vision and energy, but also for his delightful sense of humor and his down-to-earth informality. People in Kirkwood recall this associate dean jumping up on a desk and rendering a tap dance in a particularly light-hearted moment. He was a tireless advocate for the humanities, and his loss will be acutely felt.”
Sold on Science

From a $2,000 building in 1840 to a $55 million structure today, the College always has been committed to the sciences.

The College recently received outstanding news from the “Commitment to Excellence” initiative spearheaded by IU Bloomington Chancellor Sharon Stephens Brehm. The initiative was designed to welcome competing proposals from across the campus to equitably disburse funds gathered from the $1,000 student fee increase that takes effect this fall. This was the first round of the competition, with a subsequent round to be held next year.

The College’s proposals were very well received. Among those to be funded is a Comprehensive Program in Human Biology that will ultimately make available new bachelor’s degrees in human biology and biotechnology as well as graduate degrees combining biotechnology with law and business. A 21st-century Interdisciplinary Science proposal was also funded to create new bachelor’s and master’s degrees in interdisciplinary science and outreach to K–12 schools. These programs coincide very nicely with the Multidisciplinary Science Building and its goal to add 80,000 additional square feet of research space for the College’s biology, chemistry, and physics departments.

This progress in the sciences is quite significant and certainly does represent a commitment to excellence on the part of the College. In this time of rapid transition, however, it is also appropriate to pause and reflect that the College has been committed to excellence in the sciences since its inception.

According to Development of Chemistry at Indiana University in Bloomington, by Professor Harry Day, the first laboratory was built on the Bloomington campus in 1840 at a cost of $2,000. It was 48 feet long and 32 feet wide and was situated near Second and Walnut streets. Imagine the size of that investment a mere 24 years after the state of Indiana was admitted to the Union, and a mere 15 years after Indiana Seminary (the precursor to IU) opened its doors for instruction on Monday, April 3, 1825. In light of the outstanding record of scientific breakthroughs connected to the sciences at IU Bloomington, imagine how much was gained from the foresight to make that initial investment.

Perhaps more apt is to consider how much would have been lost without it. There have been many outstanding achievements by science faculty at the College over the years — too many for me to attempt to list and do justice to here. Understanding the basic structure of DNA, discovering the basis of cloning, the discovery of Taxol for treating cancer, discovering the benefits of using fluoride in toothpaste, to name just a few — all have roots in the science departments of the College. Without the College’s initial investment and steadfast support, these achievements may not have occurred. Imagine the state of Indiana and its citizenry without them.

The same dynamic is true of the new multidisciplinary science building. It represents an investment of approximately $55 million dollars, of which $30 million will come from the state of Indiana. The remaining $25 million will be raised from private funds. These numbers seem daunting, especially in our current economic climate. What is inescapable, however, is how much will be missed if this investment is not made. No one can predict what scientific breakthroughs will occur in the laboratories of the new building. Early detection of cancer, eradicating diseases carried by ticks and other “carriers,” and greater understanding of genetic diseases such as Parkinson’s and Alzheimer’s are all distinct possibilities. If history is any guide, however, there will be far-reaching effects beyond those that cannot be foreseen. These effects will have an impact on the economy of Indiana and the health of its citizens, and the world beyond.

Finally, in keeping with IU tradition, the Multidisciplinary Science Building will be constructed with two of Herman Wells’s precepts in mind. Wells often stated that institutions should make no small plans, but should be ambitious. The new building is ambitious, and it is part of a larger, even more ambitious life sciences initiative for the entire state. Second, Wells believed that when you build, you should build for the long term. Quoting from his book Being Lucky, “Build for a thousand years — do not build structures that will be cast away by tomorrow’s fashion. Tradition has a role to play in our institutions, and traditions grow in part around physical symbols.” The design of the new science building has this belief as its centerpiece. Its limestone facade and overall design will fit handsomely into the Old Crescent.

The College remains “committed to excellence,” as it always has been. The recent additional funding from the chancellor and the ambitious plans for the Multidisciplinary Science Building are things we can all take pride in. Your continued support helps ensure that these plans will be achieved. As always, thank you for your ongoing commitment to the liberal arts at IU Bloomington.

— Tom Herbert
and replacing it with a doctorate in 2012. The new three-year training program will provide instruction in hearing science, audiology, diagnostics, and pediatrics, among other subjects, and will include 2,000 hours of practicum experience.

The demand for speech-language pathologists is booming and will continue to do so in the foreseeable future. As the population ages, more and more people will require therapy related to medical conditions caused by strokes and other problems. At the other end of the spectrum, more children are being diagnosed with speech and language disorders at younger ages, and more premature infants, often with developmental delays that include speech and language disorders, are surviving. In addition, disability laws require schools to provide speech therapy services to children who need them, including those who are bilingual.

CLAUS INC

The department offers clinical services to Bloomington area residents through its hearing clinic and speech and language clinic. In the hearing clinic, patients can have their hearing assessed and can receive hearing aids and other listening devices as well as aural rehabilitation. The speech and language clinic provides services for patients with speech and language disorders such as stuttering and aphasia.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Beginning in the fall, in response to rapid developments in the science of audiology, the department will offer a new doctoral degree. The American Speech-Language and Hearing Association is phasing out the master’s degree in audiology as the entry-level qualification for the profession and replacing it with a doctorate in 2012. The new three-year training program will provide instruction in hearing science, audiology, diagnostics, and pediatrics, among other subjects, and will include 2,000 hours of practicum experience.

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CLINICS

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RANKING

The department generally ranks in the top 10 in the country in the annual U.S. News and World Report college rankings.