

The

COLLEGE

MAGAZINE

ARTS AND SCIENCES AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY | Fall 2010

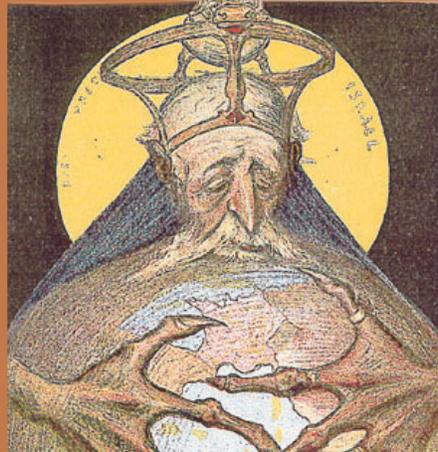


ALVIN ROSENFELD

and

The Institute for the
Study of Contemporary
Antisemitism

Why here? Why now?



The COLLEGE

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INDIANA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
Bloomington

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November 2010

College of Arts and Sciences



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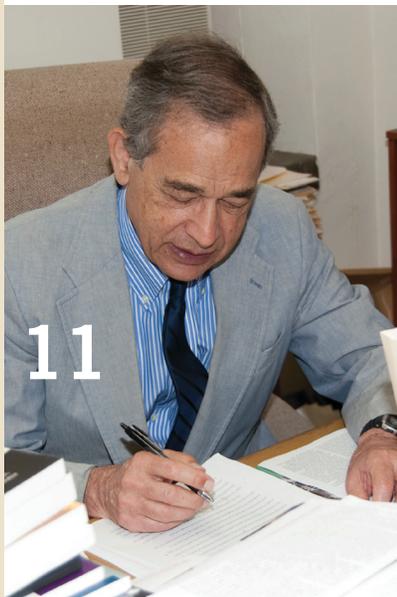
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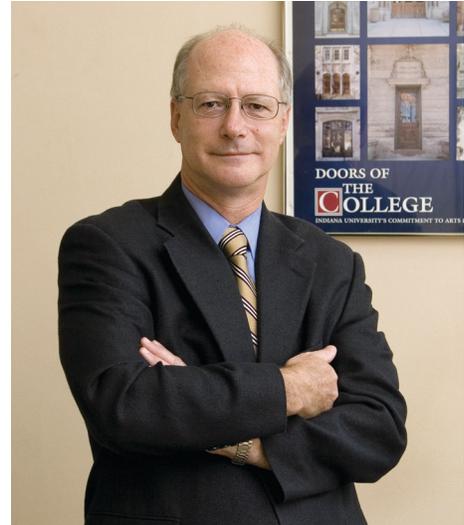
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Cheryl Kinney

Dear alumni and friends of the College of Arts and Sciences:

Greetings from Bloomington, where we are enjoying beautiful fall weather! This past summer, the end of the fiscal year coincided with the close of the Bloomington campus's highly successful "Matching the Promise" capital campaign. With over \$1.144 billion raised for IUB during the MTP campaign, the University's very generous donors have provided our students with added opportunities for a more accessible and affordable IU education, and our faculty with much-needed resources that assist with their outstanding teaching and research activities.



For the College, the "Matching the Promise" campaign raised over \$157 million, including \$30 million for student support, \$20 million for faculty support and \$108 million for facilities and other programs. Your gifts allowed the College to significantly increase undergraduate scholarships and graduate fellowship endowments, the number of endowed faculty chairs and professorships, and funding for new programmatic initiatives. In addition, your gifts helped us put in place new science facilities in Simon Hall and Multidisciplinary Science Building II.

The support of alumni and friends of the College during the 2009-2010 fiscal year is impressive, especially in the context of the nation's continued economic slowdown. Gifts to the College during the past fiscal year were up 101% from 2008-2009, with over \$11 million directed by donors towards the needs of the College.

Your continuing support provides students with added opportunities to receive the finest of educations, and has empowered the College to integrate education and research, advance the frontiers of knowledge, pioneer new discoveries, inspire thought and inquiry, and — most important — transform lives. For this, we are deeply grateful.

Sincerely yours,

David Zaret

David Zaret
Interim Dean



“What I learned as an economics major at IU was how to think.”

Your best day is always ahead of you

A profile of Tom Buck

Tom Buck doesn't much look like a tortoise. The three-time letterman IU linebacker, who graduated with a bachelor's degree in economics in 1976, is tall and trim and, on this bright October morning, he is grinning and optimistic.

And why not? Buck, who also earned an MBA from IU, is senior vice president of investments at Merrill Lynch in Indianapolis. With \$875 million under management, he was named 2010's top money manager in Indiana by *Barron's* magazine, the latest accolade in a career full of accolades.

He attributes his ability to thrive - even in the current economic crisis — to a "slow-and-steady-wins-the-race" philosophy: "I've always preached to my clients that how you do in bad markets is more important than how you do in good markets. Managing your risk is more important than finding avenues to make money. I've always believed in owning investments that are right in front of you — no derivatives, no hedge funds, no sub-primes. We were very lucky. Nothing we owned imploded. We got bruised, but we've recovered."

On top of that, everywhere he looks, Tom Buck is surrounded by beauty. His sunny office is filled — plastered, really — with photographs of his four daughters, who range in age from 17 to 25. In most of the photos, his daughters are dancing; he unerringly points out the only snapshot that shows all four on stage together. Buck's interests have been influenced by his daughters' activities. He has served on the boards of two Indianapolis dance companies, and he happily talks about the two roles he's performed in *The Nutcracker*: Clara's father and Mother Ginger. (The Mother Ginger role is often played by a large man — the costume is huge and heavy and must accommodate eight smaller dancers hidden under its skirts.)

Except for a 3-year stint at the Ford Motor Company, during which time he met his wife, Cathy, he has worked at Merrill Lynch for his entire career. He has a one-page resume, something most self-promoting college applicants would be hard-pressed (but well-advised) to emulate. For Tom Buck, his resume boils it all down to the important things in his life: his family, his profession, IU, his

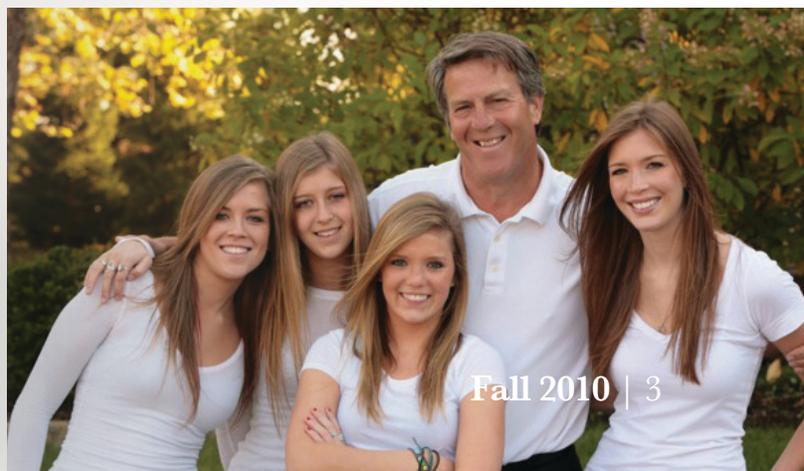
church, golf, and dance. And oh yeah — football, although these days that really falls under his IU interests. He remains an avid supporter of the Hoosier football team and tailgating is part of life. "We have the world's ugliest van," he says, "but we can fit the grill in it." His passion for IU is also reflected in his serving as a member of the College's Dean's Advisory Board, and his generous donations to, among other areas, the Buck Family Scholarship, Fine Arts, Theatre and Drama, and Athletics.

He credits his successes as a money manager to his IU experiences: "What I learned as an economics major at IU was how to think. You do that every day in this business. That has been invaluable," he says. "I'll never forget one professor who told us: to get an A in this class, you have to put your thoughts and your insights into the material. Economics in the real world changes every day. If I had simply memorized formulas, I'd never have been able to do this well." Football taught him discipline and time management. Team members spent four and a half hours on the practice field every day during the season; practice left him so exhausted that he was barely able to keep his head above his plate at meal times. "I learned how to budget my time, to get done what was absolutely necessary," Buck says.

Buck says he found some of his favorite classes thanks to the College's distribution requirements, including a Chaucer class on *The Canterbury Tales* and a Russian geography class. "The professors were amazing. With their stories and illustrations, they really made what could have been very dry material come alive." He also remembers a favorite professor, Robert Hugh Ferrell, who taught the history of American foreign policy. "He was a senior professor who spoke with no notes. He'd be telling the material as stories and I would just love to sit and listen to him talk."

Somewhat unexpectedly, Buck has also been widely praised as a teacher himself, and has often been asked to train new brokers at Merrill Lynch. "Talking with clients about their portfolios — sometimes it's hard for people to get focused and really interested in the details. But I am very passionate about the subject and I just love it," he says. "I try to tell stories too. People connect with that." ■

Photo of Buck (facing page) by Zach Hettrick; photo of Buck and his daughters by B. A. Atkins



There's a reason students love
Joe Pomerening

Great teachers often have strong role models, professors who most powerfully influenced their own pedagogic style. **Joe Pomerening**, a wildly popular biology professor with a mile-long waiting list, has something more like an anti-model.

Pomerening joined the IU Bloomington Biology Department in 2007 as an assistant professor. He studies how specific enzyme systems that control cell growth and division are regulated. He was named a 2009 Pew Scholar in the Biomedical Sciences, an early career award that provides extraordinary scientists with a four-year, \$240,000 grant. But his start in the sciences was not so auspicious.

Sophomore year at the University of Wisconsin, Madison had been particularly rough for Pomerening. His father was terminally ill back home on the dairy farm, and Joe had just failed a big exam in intermediate organic chemistry. When he sought

advice on passing the next exam, the professor told him he would be better off dropping the class altogether. Undaunted, Joe rephrased the question and again was advised to give up.

Pomerening refused. "I told him, I'll be in the front row for every single lecture." Joe buckled down, memorized 300 reactions, aced the final, and got an A in the class.

But Pomerening hardly felt successful. "I felt *disgusted*," he recalls, still incensed years later. "I didn't learn

anything in that class. I memorized 300 reactions but didn't have a damn clue about how they really worked."

Fifteen years later, it is 2007 in the College of Arts and Sciences at Indiana University and now Pomerening is the professor. But one thing has not changed: Grades are still the coin of the academic realm. "It's heartbreaking that students continue to be programmed this way," says Pomerening, who graduated from UW with honors, went on to earn his PhD from the University of Illinois, and has since earned ten awards for teaching excellence. "I really wanted my students to let go of that drive to binge and purge," he says, describing the process of memorizing vast amounts of data and spitting them back on exam day. "I wanted them to leave my classroom enabled as learners. That doesn't mean knowing every single little detail but understanding the big picture."

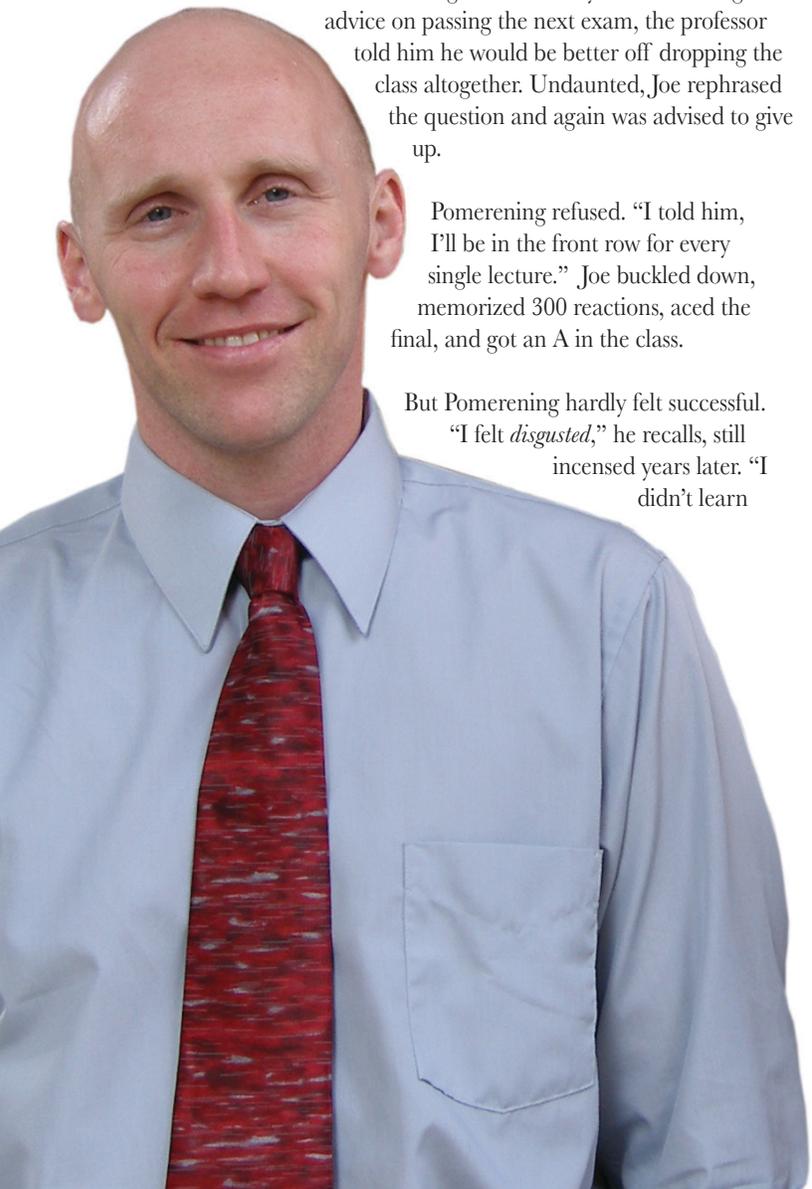
To that end, Pomerening decided to put the big picture on the small screen — through podcasts. If students could remember details and dialog from their favorite movies, he reasoned, maybe they would also recall complicated biology concepts. He bought a couple of Handicams and started rolling. By the end of the fall semester Pomerening had produced 12 podcasts and the following year, funded by a grant from the IU Podcasting Initiative, he produced another 13. His topics range from DNA and sun damage to the usefulness of studying fruit flies, bacteria, and viruses.

Pomerening's videos are fun, creative, and a little bit crazy. Sitting in a wingback chair beside a crackling fireplace à la Alistair Cooke, for instance, he hams it up in "How to Think About Reading Frames," a podcast about the way ribosomes "read" RNA in triplets of nucleotides.

And he bakes cookies in his kitchen in "Allostery in Prokaryotic Transcription and DNA Footprinting," introducing a method molecular biologists use to identify protein binding sites on DNA molecules. Differences in sizes between the cookies illustrate how gaps or "footprints" appear when the DNA is separated by size. Posted to Youtube, the videos attract viewers far beyond Indiana University; the DNA footprinting podcast has had 6,700 views to date and plenty of comments. "I have an exam at 8 am," writes one student. "I was sad, now I'm happy. Please do more."

For all his acclaim, Pomerening, who recently received a new grant to develop the iPad as a teaching tool, never wants to forget how it felt to be an undergraduate failing organic chemistry. "Success is not about reciting the answer but working through a problem and yielding the product," he says. "Success isn't about output, it's about growth. It's not about the answers, it's about the questions." ■

Written by Debra Kent



The deadly cross-over

Michael Muehlenbein studies diseases that jump from animals to humans

The HIV virus. Rabies. H1N1 flu virus. Bubonic plague. The list of diseases that originated in animals but made the jump to humans — called zoonotic diseases — is long and it is deadly.

From Honduras to Uganda and now to Borneo, **Michael Muehlenbein**, an assistant professor of anthropology, is among a group of scientists researching infectious diseases related to human-wildlife contact. The researchers face a delicate balance between the need to protect rare and endangered species and the interest in eco-tourism, which can play a significant economic role in developing countries.

On his research trips Muehlenbein informs eco-tourists — who've paid thousands of dollars to get close to orangutans, macaques and other primates — that all but one of the top dozen serious emerging diseases on the planet originated from nonhuman animals. And people can make primates sick as well.

“People are highly susceptible to a number of different infections, and because of the close genetic relatedness with humans, primates are particularly susceptible to human infections,” Muehlenbein says.

“Human contact with wild orangutans and other species is increasing through population growth of indigenous peoples, increases in tourism, and most dramatically, by encroachment from oil-palm plantations and their workers,” he said. “The goal is to accurately weigh the costs and benefits of increased human-animal contact.”

Muehlenbein came to IU in 2007 from the University of Wisconsin, where he was an assistant professor in the Department of Anthropology. He holds Ph.D. and master's degrees in biological anthropology from Yale and an MsPH in tropical medicine and

biostatistics from Tulane University. He remains a research affiliate with the Center for Human and Primate Reproductive Ecology at Yale.

Muehlenbein is also a core faculty member in IU's Program in International Studies, the Center for the Integrative Study of Animal Behavior, and the Anthropological Center for Training and Research on Global Environmental Change.

In recent trips to the island of Borneo, Muehlenbein gathered about 650 respiratory samples from tourists. He also conducted extensive first-person surveys of tourists about their vaccination and personal wellness histories. Back at his new Evolutionary Physiology and Ecology Laboratory, which Muehlenbein directs atop Jordan Hall, a flow cytometry analyzer system is being used to conduct diagnostic assays in search of viruses and bacteria. His research has been supported by the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the IU Office of the Vice Provost for Research's Faculty Research Support Program and the American Society of Primatologists.



Michael Muehlenbein in the field

“There is rarely a good reason to hold a monkey.”

“Reports confirm transmission of human respiratory viruses, including a pneumonia virus to chimpanzees in Cote d'Ivoire, intestinal pathogens Giardia and E. coli to mountain gorillas and chimpanzees in Uganda, along with suspected transmissions of polio and pneumonia in chimps, measles in gorillas, scabies in gorillas and chimps, and yaws and schistosomiasis in baboons,” Muehlenbein says.

Muehlenbein and other members of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature recently announced the latest best practice guidelines for wild great ape tourism. “Eco-tourists are largely unaware of the impact they may have on animal health,” he says. “There is rarely a good reason to hold a monkey.” ■



A Career of Firsts:



Left: Hanson speaking to incoming freshmen at Freshman Induction Ceremonies during New Student Orientation; Right: Hutton Honors dedication ceremony.

In 1976, Karen Hanson was the first woman ever hired into a tenure-track position in the College's Department of Philosophy. She then became the first woman to serve as chairperson of the department. In 2002, she became the first woman named as dean of the IU Hutton Honors College. When the IU Board of Trustees created the position of Bloomington Provost in 2006 to oversee the academic mission of the campus, Karen Hanson became IU's first permanent provost.

You began your career at the height of the Women's Liberation movement. How did this affect your career?

The idea that I was the representative woman in the Philosophy Department was very important. It meant that I was invited onto every possible campus and university committee. While this made huge demands on my time, it also meant that I really was able to learn how the university works. It let me get to know faculty — men and women — across all the departments. It was a time of great collegiality that inspires me to this day.

The tenured, senior women on the faculty — and there were some, although not nearly as many as there are today — were particularly supportive of new, young, untenured women, and I owe them a

great debt of gratitude. The experience of having been in the minority has made me very sensitive to others who may feel as if they are outsiders in the academy.

Former IU President Myles Brand was a Philosophy faculty member. We think of President Michael McRobbie as a computer scientist, but he also has an appointment in Philosophy. What is it about philosophy that trains people to be leaders?

Analytic Philosophy, my field, does teach you to think logically, to look at the bones of an issue, to understand the structure of decision-making. Perhaps most important, it teaches you to look at things from a variety of perspectives. And that training is very valuable in this line of work.

Provost Karen Hanson



Above left: The groundbreaking for the new IU Cinema; Right: Greeting new students and parents during Welcome Week.

What has been the thorniest problem you've had to deal with as provost?

In a large sense, we are all dealing with this question: Is education a private good, for the benefit of the individual, or is it a public good, i.e. do we all benefit from it? We are asking for broad public support for an institution that is becoming more selective, therefore we have to be very careful to make a strong case that higher education serves the public good.

The very nature of research institutions is undergoing a transition. We are in a time of great flux, and there are dangers for an institution of this sort. There has been an erosion of social commitment to public research universities and the common good and social benefits that they bring to society. We are under great pressure to show the economic benefits of the university — and there are many! — but we need to continue to make the case for the role of basic research unfettered by any immediate expectation of commercial benefit. What is the underlying model for research universities for the future? That's one of the big questions we face in higher education.

On a day to day basis ... one of the most frustrating things is threading through the byzantine bureaucratic structure of IU. My role as an administrator is to support faculty. People are hired into places like IU because of their creativity and their strong minds. It's one of the best things about working here. Of course that means they will expect to play a role in decisions that affect their work.

The new General Education requirements had already been approved in principal by the time that I became provost. But the implementation of the new requirements requires some restructuring, which is always painful. Working through all of that,

with the proper levels of transparency and full discussion with all the affected parties — takes an enormous amount of time.

With issues big and small making demands on your time, how do you create new knowledge, think afresh every day? That's more of a challenge.

What about the arts and humanities?

Even though there is broad public interest in the arts, the role of the humanities and the arts in the academy is not well understood and really needs a persuasive case in the public forum. Humanities research is what keeps the activities in literature, philosophy and history alive. Cultures ossify unless people are studying and creating in these areas. It is vital to have active, engaged discourse with what it means to live a meaningful life — those sorts of questions are never dead.

If you were to write a letter to your successor and leave it in the top drawer of the desk, what would you say?

People have tremendous aspirations — reading faculty promotion and tenure files is just fascinating. It is incredibly heartening to see what people are doing and it is astounding what people want to achieve. One of the special joys of being in this environment is the constant renewal, with new students coming in, with new interests, asking new questions. So my advice to my successor would be: Remember that this is the heart of the academic operation. Remember that your job is to support the students and the faculty, and help enable them to pursue their goals, realize their aspirations, in effect... to blossom. ■

Photos of Karen Hanson Courtesy of Indiana University

Reaching for the STARS

In the mid-1990s, **Marc Muskavitch**, then a Biology professor in the College of Arts and Sciences, proposed a radical idea: create a program that would place incoming freshman students in faculty labs. Thousands of junior and senior level students find their way into faculty labs, but at the time, the concept of a freshman being ready for research was unheard-of.

The university had announced the Strategic Directions Initiative, an internal competition for grant money to support innovative programs; Muskavitch wrote a proposal and received \$136,000 for a three-year trial.

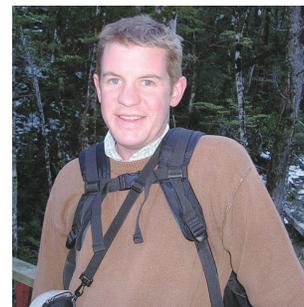
The next step was to involve a group of faculty members representing science and mathematics departments in the College of Arts and Sciences, to serve as mentors for the students. Muskavitch was persuasive, and a core group of faculty signed on. “If you put intelligent, motivated young people in strong environments, they can become strong researchers,” he says.

Thus was born the IU Science, Technology, and Research Scholars program (IU STARS), the first program in the nation to create a clear pathway for first-year college students to get hands-on research experience. “Young scientists deserve the chance to find out early if research interests them,” says **Dennis Peters**, the Herman T. Briscoe Professor of Chemistry.

By any measure, the program is a rousing success.

“I cannot overemphasize the importance of my undergraduate involvement in a research lab through STARS in

developing my career as a scientist. The STARS program was a major factor in my decision to come to IU,” says **Jeremy Brown** (right). Brown earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Biology in 2002. Muskavitch was his first faculty mentor; he later moved into Professor **Edmund Brodie**’s lab and completed an honors thesis.



“The STARS program had a snowball effect on my research career, eventually allowing me to find a faculty position in a very tough job market,” Brown says

Today, between 15 and 20 students are accepted into the STARS program each year. While some of the details of the program have changed over time, the primary goals remain the same. The program provides students with:

- Four years of laboratory research and mentoring by a leading faculty scientist.
- Participation in the annual IU STARS Research Symposium.
- The chance for summer research stipends — a boon to both the students who earn them and the faculty members who get additional time with the students. ■



A perfect constellation:

Professor **Ellen Ketterson**, far left at her field study station with: (from left) graduate student **Liz Carlton** (who works with Prof. **Greg Demas** and who collaborates with the Ketterson lab); alumna **Elizabeth Schultz**, a former STARS participant and Gill Scholar who is enrolled in a Ph.D. program in animal behavior at the University of California - Davis; **Meelyn Pandit**, a current undergraduate STARS student; and **Dustin Reichard**, a current Ph.D. student in the Ketterson lab. The four students are each holding a different subspecies of dark-eyed junco.



Biology Professor Yves Brun

Make a contribution:

Marc Muskavitch recently endowed the Marc and Karen Muskavitch Research Excellence Award, given annually to one STARS student at the spring symposium. Karen, a Ph.D. biochemist who specialized in research ethics, passed away from cancer in 2009; Marc, a current faculty member at Boston College, says “Karen always believed in using your gifts to try to make a difference.”

Your support of IU STARS can help young researchers:

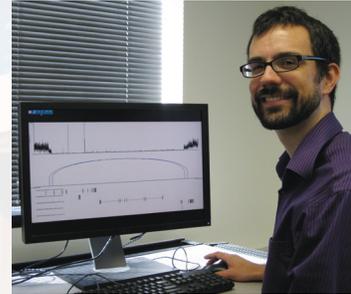
- Cover the costs of attending IU
- Travel for research or to attend conferences
- Purchase lab supplies, textbooks, or professional society memberships

As Good as Goldwater

Biology Professor **Yves Brun** is in constant demand as a STARS mentor, and for very good reason. He is a leading researcher who made headlines a few years ago with his lab’s discovery of “nature’s strongest glue,” a naturally occurring substance excreted by a bacterium called *Caulobacter crescentus*. A native of Canada whose first language is French, Brun is a popular teacher. His lab accommodates a wide range of students, from freshmen through post-doctoral scientists. And no fewer than four undergraduate students who have worked in his lab have won the prestigious Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship.

Established by Congress in 1986, the goal is to provide a continuing source of highly qualified scientists, mathematicians, and engineers. Competition for the Goldwater Scholarship is exceptionally intense.

An alumnus of IU STARS, **David Larson** (right) (BS 2003) is a senior scientist at the Genome Center at Washington University in St. Louis. “A lot of the credit goes to



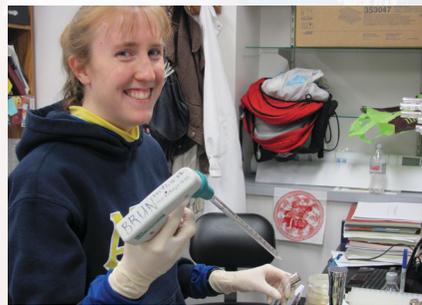
Yves. He was a great mentor. He gave us lots of freedom to explore the science we were pursuing and gain intellectual independence.”



Mark Wortinger (left) joined the Brun lab in the summer of ‘95, just after his freshman year. He stayed on through 1999, when he completed a Master’s degree in Microbiology. He has just completed 10 years at Eli Lilly and Co. as an associate biologist and was recently promoted to the highest associate position — Consultant Biologist.

“I decided to make research biology my career based on my experiences in Yves’ lab,” Wortinger says.

Aaron DeLoughery (right) is a second year Ph.D. student in the Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology at Harvard University. “It was a great experience working with Yves Brun at IU. His mentorship shaped my interests in biology and prepared me for graduate school,” he says.



Brun’s most recent protégé to win the Goldwater, **Ellen Weinzapfel**, is at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, pursuing a Ph.D. in Cell and Molecular Biology.

So what is Brun’s secret? In typically modest fashion, he grins and paraphrases Herman B Wells: “Hire the best people and get out of their way.” ■

Photo of David Larson by Christopher Harris

So Good the Book



Author **Michael Koryta** is still in his 20s, but it's hard to believe that when you look at his list of published novels. His sixth and latest, published by Little, Brown over the summer, set largely in

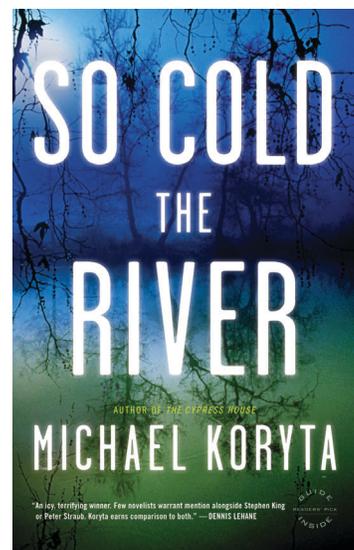
West Baden Springs and French Lick, Indiana, is called "So Cold the River." It's received a wave of positive reviews.



known as Pluto Water bubbled up from the underground springs Koryta sets a beautiful scene, resplendent with dreamy images of phantom railroad trains and ghosts who wear bowler hats and play the violin."

Entertainment Weekly weighed in with: "An edgy, seat-of-your-pants thriller with a supernatural edge that's set in an immaculately restored grand old hotel in the Midwest."

And that's just scratching the surface. His work has won the *Los Angeles Times* Book Prize for Best Mystery, Great Lake Books Award for Mystery, and the St. Martin's Press/Private Eye Writers of America Best First Novel prize, while also earning nominations for the Edgar, Quill, Shamus and Barry awards. His work has been translated into nearly twenty languages. He graduated from the College with a degree in Criminal Justice in 2006.



Koryta was featured in the *Wall Street Journal Online*, in *Parade* magazine, *USA Today*, *Publisher's Weekly*, *KIRKUS*, as well as on the *Huffington Post* and in a National Public Radio interview that aired on *All Things Considered*.

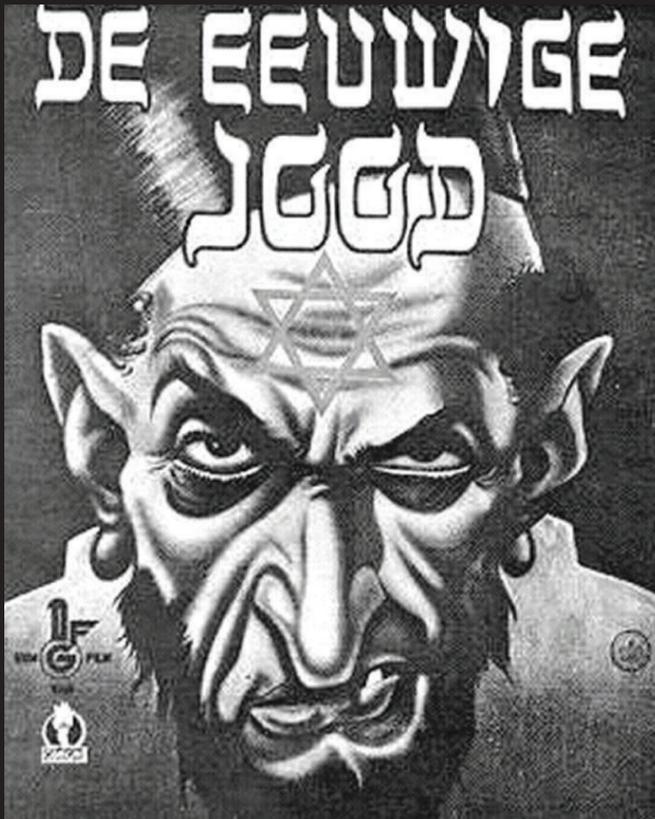
The prolific Koryta, the recipient of the College's Outstanding Young Alumni Award in 2008, has more in the works — Little, Brown has him under contract for an additional five novels. His next book, "The Cypress House," is due out in January. ■

The Institute for the Study of Contemporary Antisemitism

“The antisemitism of old has morphed into something new

Neo-antisemitism is a twenty-first century global ideology, with its own thinkers, organizers, spokespersons, state sponsors and millions of adherents. We are at the beginning of a long intellectual and ideological struggle. It is not [only] about Jews or Israel. It is about everything democrats have long fought for: the truth without fear, no matter one’s religion or political beliefs. The new antisemitism threatens all of humanity.”

— Denis MacShane,
Labor member of the British House of Commons,
Britain’s former Europe minister
writing in the *Washington Post*, 2007.



Because it dates back millennia, antisemitism has been called the longest hatred. The passions that fuel antisemitism — among them, fear, envy, jealousy, resentment, suspicion, anger, xenophobic wariness and distrust — remain constant, but the forms this hatred takes change over time.

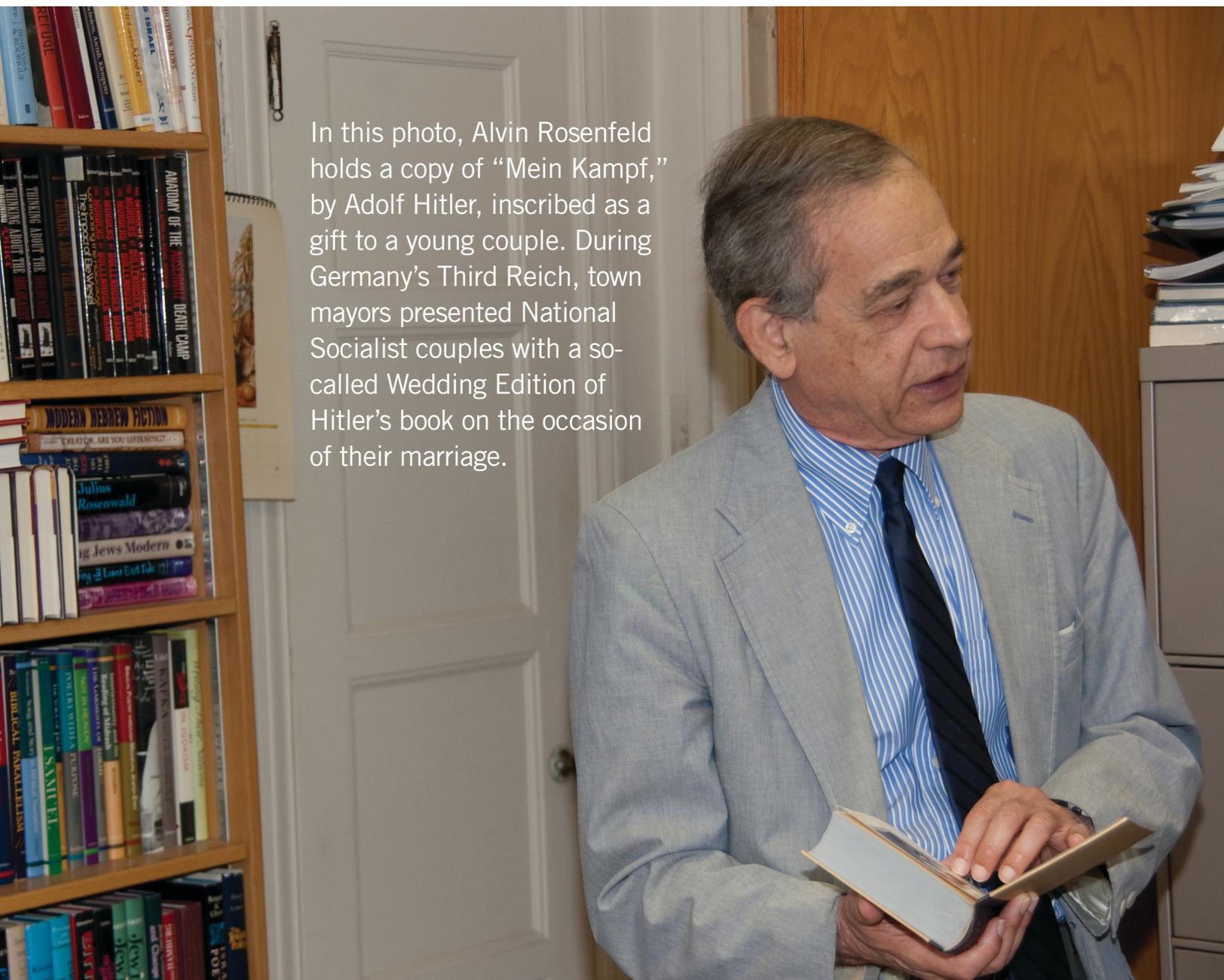
“Nazism was defeated in Europe 65 years ago. Antisemitism was not. It is once again a disturbing presence on the European continent and elsewhere,” says Professor **Alvin Rosenfeld**. “The repertoire of emotionally charged accusations against Judaism and the Jews is made up of a familiar series of destructive myths that have been perpetuated over the ages. By analyzing and exposing them as myths, it may be possible to help people recognize this pathology for what it is and thereby mitigate some of its harmful effects.”

Rosenfeld, a longtime professor of English, was the founding director of the Borna Jewish Studies Program in the College of Arts and Sciences. He holds the Irving M. Glazer Chair in Jewish Studies, and has recently established the Institute for the Study of

Contemporary Antisemitism (ISCA) at Indiana University. “IU is positioned to make a unique contribution to our understanding of this pressing problem,” Rosenfeld says. The new institute, only the second of its kind at an American university, joins four major research institutes abroad. IU, with its long history of strength in Jewish Studies, is ideally positioned to house such an institute. Endowed funding from the Glazer family provided the institute’s start-up budget. Rosenfeld plans to seek additional funds to support ISCA’s expanding activities.

A significant part of the research effort of ISCA will be to clarify what is new and what has been inherited from the antisemitic lexicons of the past. ISCA will focus especially on the intellectual and ideological roots of what has been called the “new” antisemitism, and will also seek to elucidate the social, cultural, religious, and political forces that nurture such hostility. Three graduate students presently serve as research assistants in individual research projects; others may soon join them.

“A phenomenon of this scope and consequence demands sustained scrutiny at the highest scholarly levels,” Rosenfeld says.



In this photo, Alvin Rosenfeld holds a copy of “Mein Kampf,” by Adolf Hitler, inscribed as a gift to a young couple. During Germany’s Third Reich, town mayors presented National Socialist couples with a so-called Wedding Edition of Hitler’s book on the occasion of their marriage.

Throughout history, antisemitism has taken different forms, ebbing and flowing, at some times stronger than others, but never disappearing entirely. One aspect remains consistent, according to Rosenfeld: “While antisemitism initially targets the Jews, the hostility it unleashes doesn’t stop with the Jews. Because antisemitism and anti-Americanism go hand-in-hand, the 2001 attack on America almost immediately had antisemitic ramifications. People who think in these distorted terms believe either that Jews control America, and therefore hitting America is hitting the Jews, or — vice versa — that America uses Israel to suppress freedoms elsewhere. Both notions are preposterous, but they evidently have appeal and persist, especially on the hard right, the far left, and within populations under the sway of radical Islamist ideology.”

“If this hatred goes unchecked, a large number of other people will end up being hurt, if not directly by antisemitism, then because of the damage to society that antisemitism inevitably brings with it. It’s always a toxic force and has the potential to spread widely and be hugely harmful. We probably cannot eradicate it, but we need to do what we can to lessen its destructive force.”

An institute-sponsored conference is planned for April 2011 in Bloomington: “Resurgent Antisemitism: Global Perspectives,” will involve at least 20 top-flight scholars from 12 different countries. Their papers will be published in a volume of conference proceedings.

Rosenfeld and his colleague, History Professor **Mark Roseman**, both offer well-subscribed undergraduate courses on antisemitism. In addition to on-campus activities, ISCA will look to make a positive difference in classroom instruction on a national level. Just as antisemitism is an under-researched subject at most American colleges and universities, so, too, is it an under-taught subject. One of ISCA’s early aims will be to convene summer workshops for college and university faculty members who would like help in developing curricula for courses on antisemitism.

Rosenfeld hopes that over time, the ISCA will serve as a resource for Indiana social studies teachers who wish to incorporate units on antisemitism into their classroom curricula. He expects that such assistance will be especially welcome to middle school and high school teachers who deal with questions of social bias, culturally transmitted racism, and prejudice reduction.

Rosenfeld recently took part in a major conference on antisemitism at Yale, and is a regular speaker at forums on the topic in the US and abroad. “We’re living now in an overheated time, a sour, divisive time,” Rosenfeld said. “The economic turndown is far from over, American forces are engaged in two wars, terror threatens, and the hostility to Israel continues to intensify. The year 2009 saw a dramatic spike in antisemitic incidents on a global scale. If, as a result of our academic work, we can help educate people about antisemitism, open their eyes to its character, longevity, gravity, and threats, we will be doing something both needful and positive.” ■

The changing shape of antisemitism

RELIGIOUS: Over the longest run, in the Western world, the origins of antisemitism are located within the church. Such hostility has been deeply rooted in church teachings that have conveyed a whole set of prejudiced messages directed against Jews and Judaism. This inherited complex of anti-Jewish biases, sometimes held in check, at other times activated, persisted within Christendom for a long time. In the aftermath of the Holocaust, some major church reforms have helped to ameliorate the destructive power of Christian biases against Judaism and the Jews.

RACIAL: Scholars of antisemitism recognize that in the latter decades of the 19th century, Christian antisemitism, was eclipsed or augmented by a relatively new kind of antisemitism rooted in notions that Jews were both a racially inferior and racially threatening presence. Newer forms of anti-Jewish prejudice emerged that were race-based. When, as happened in Europe in the 19th century, religious antisemitism was joined by racial antisemitism, what the Jews faced was profoundly lethal. It culminated in Nazi Germany’s determination to institute a “final solution to the Jewish problem:” genocide.

POLITICAL: In post-Holocaust Europe, race-based antisemitism is considered to be not just out of fashion but beyond the pale. Most antisemites in today’s Europe are not going to accuse the Jews of being a racially inferior people — for Europeans know where such views lead: to Auschwitz. Nevertheless, Europe’s long and shameful history of Jew-hatred is hardly over. Rather, it has changed shape. We are seeing today the emergence of powerful strains of ideological and political antisemitism, which target not so much the individual Jew as the Jewish state. That’s a story unto itself, and very troubling.

Four honored at College's Annual Recognition Banquet

The College of Arts and Sciences honored Nobel Prize laureate Elinor Ostrom as its 2010 Distinguished Faculty Award recipient at the annual recognition banquet on October 15. Three alumni were also honored: Distinguished Alumni Award recipients Angelo Pizzo and Paul Caine; and Outstanding Young Alumna Award recipient Erika Wadler.



Elinor Ostrom | Distinguished Faculty Award

Ever since Elinor Ostrom was a graduate student at UCLA more than 45 years ago, she has studied how people come together to solve problems.

Her life's work on the management of common-pool resources was recognized at the highest level last fall, when she was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences. She was the first woman and the first non-economist to win the prize, sharing it with Oliver Williamson of the University of California, Berkeley.

Ostrom is a Distinguished Professor and the Arthur F. Bentley professor of political science and professor of public and environmental affairs at IU Bloomington. She was the first woman to chair IU's political science department and the first female president of the American Political Science Association. With her husband, Vincent, she co-founded IU's Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis.

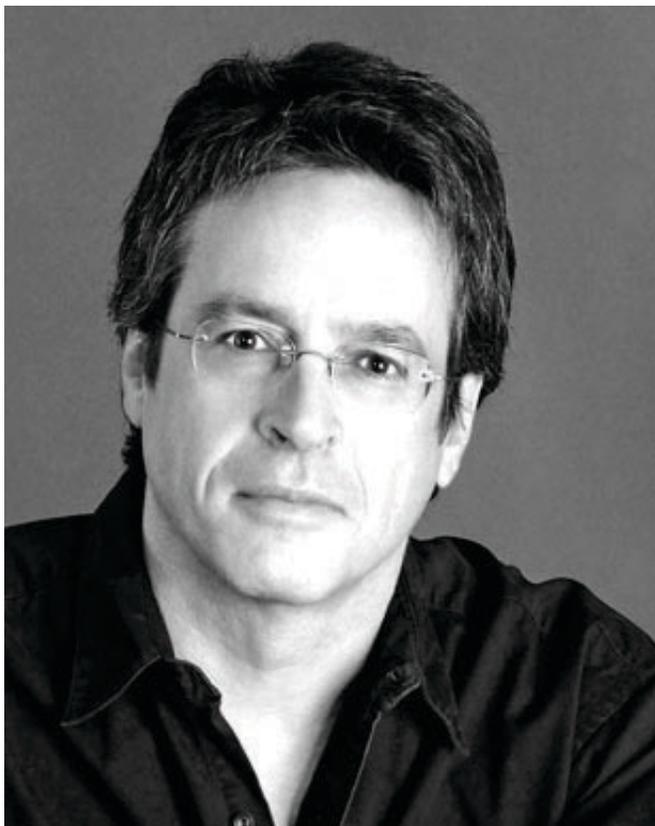
Paul Caine | Distinguished Alumni Award

Paul Caine joined Time Inc. as a junior sales representative for *People* magazine in 1989, three years after graduating from IU with a B.A. in Telecommunications. Twenty years later he is still with the company, in charge of *People* and five other leading magazines and their websites, including *Entertainment Weekly*, *InStyle* and *Essence*.

The group ranks first among U.S. magazines in consumer revenue, and its publications have received some of the industry's most prestigious awards, including *People's* accolade as *Advertising Age's* "Magazine of the Year."

Caine, too, has been honored with many professional awards, including *Crain's New York's* "40 Under 40," the American Advertising Federation's Hall of Achievement and the Time Inc. President's Award. Earlier in 2010, he was inducted into the MIN Sales Executive Hall of Fame.





Angelo Pizzo | Distinguished Alumni Award

Bloomington native Angelo Pizzo earned his B.A. in Political Science in 1971. It has been almost 25 years since the release of *Hoosiers*, the Oscar-nominated movie whose themes of perseverance and redemption spoke to even the most sports-weary filmgoers. The longevity of the movie's appeal and the subsequent success of *Rudy* in 1993 and *The Game of Their Lives* in 2005 are a testament to the talent and vision of Pizzo, whose words brought those stories to life.

Pizzo began his career as a writer and producer at Warner Brothers Television. He went on to work for Time Life Films, where he became vice president of feature film production, before striking out as an independent writer and producer. He recently completed a screenplay for *Brickyard*, a movie about the first Indianapolis 500 that will go into production next spring.

After 30 years in California, Pizzo moved back to Bloomington with his family. He has become involved in the Midwest arts community as a board member of Indiana-based Heartland Truly Moving Pictures and The New Harmony Project, organizations that seek to counter the trend toward sensational and exploitative material in theater, film and television through the support of work that embodies the best of human values and characteristics.

Erika Wadler | Outstanding Young Alumna Award

Since graduating from IU in 1998 with a degree in apparel merchandising and joining the Conde Nast group as a merchandising assistant for *Glamour* magazine, Erika Wadler, a native of Port Washington, N.Y., has risen steadily through the business ranks of the fashion publishing industry.

In 2000, Wadler became one of *Glamour's* youngest sales representatives, and the advertising accounts she managed made up 10 percent of the magazine's new business for the year. That achievement earned her Conde Nast's Phoenix Award, given to the sales representative with the most significant turnaround of an account list.

After two years with the Conde Nast Bridal Group, Wadler left to join *Stuff* magazine, again winning honors for top advertising sales. From there, she moved back to Conde Nast as a corporate accounts director with *Details* magazine before rejoining *Glamour* as American fashion director. Now working for Time Inc. as *In.Style* magazine's executive director for American fashion and retail, she manages an account list of more than \$13 million. ■



Photos courtesy of:
Elinor Ostrom – Ric Cradick;
Paul Caine – Joseph Moran;
Angelo Pizzo and Erika Wadler –
courtesy of Indiana University

~ IN MEMORIAM ~

Marvin Carmack, SEPT. 1, 1913 — JULY 6, 2010

Longtime Chemistry Professor Marvin Carmack is warmly



remembered by colleagues and former students as a scholar, colleague, citizen and lover of classical music and opera. He forged lifelong friendships with many of his former Ph.D. students, watching their success in academia, research and business with great pride. Carmack died in Bloomington on July 6, 2010, at the age of 96. He remained active in his field until very late in life.

Carmack was an exceptionally strong supporter of the Department of Chemistry, having endowed the Carmack Lectureship in organic chemistry at IU, which has brought Nobel Laureates and other eminent scientists to campus.

Carmack received his A.B. degree in Chemistry with honors from the University of Illinois in 1937 and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in organic chemistry with the great synthetic chemist Werner Bachmann at the University of Michigan. In 1953, then-Chair of

Chemistry Harry Day recruited Carmack to IU, where he served until his retirement as professor in 1978.

Carmack's major research focus was organic sulfur chemistry, including the structures of polysulfides and the nature of the S-S bond, mechanistic studies of the willgerodt and kindler reactions, and natural products chemistry.

During retirement, Carmack collaborated and published with Professor Milos Novotny on studies of mammalian pheromones involved in sexual development in mice, and finished off his career with an opinion piece in 2004 (at the age of 91!) on the potential role of chirality of the disulfide bond in prions, infectious proteinaceous agents.

Carmack received the Indiana University President's Medal for Excellence in 1993 upon the dedication of Earnest E. Campaign and Marvin Carmack Laboratories of Organic Chemistry, recently remodeled state-of-the-art laboratory space in the Chemistry building. The department has named a professorship in his honor.

Contributions may be made to the Carmack Chair Fund in care of the Indiana University Foundation.

Charles Bixler Heiser Jr., OCT. 5, 1920 — JUNE 11, 2010

Distinguished Professor Emeritus Charles B. Heiser Jr. died on June 11, 2010. Heiser, a native of Cynthiana, IN, earned his A.B. (1942) and M.A. (1943) from Washington University in St. Louis, and his Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1947.

Heiser joined the Indiana University faculty as an assistant professor of botany in the same year that he earned his doctorate, working his way up to distinguished professor in 1979, and retiring in 1986. A renowned ethnobotanist, Heiser was a leading authority on *Helianthus* (sunflowers). His early studies with sunflowers led to his interest in natural hybridization and its evolutionary significance, as well as the origin of domesticated plants and agriculture. Heiser went on to become an authority on several other plants of economic importance including naranjillas, chili peppers, gourds, and totora.

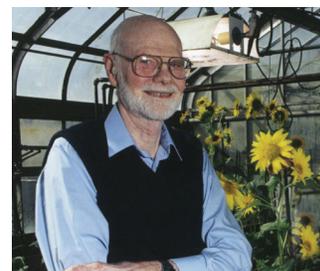
Heiser was very active after retirement, continuing to write and further his research.

"Most days he could be found in the greenhouse attending to

various bizarre looking plants. His work on hybridization in the sunflower genus inspired and informed subsequent work by Loren Rieseberg, who was recently honored for his work on sunflowers," said Roger Innes, chair of the Biology Department. "Charley was also known for his disarming sense of humor and quick smile, and was much loved by his students, including 29 doctoral students, many of whom went on to stellar careers. We will miss him very much."

In his honor, Heiser's colleagues and former students established the Charles B. Heiser Graduate Fellowship in Plant Evolution in 2002. The first fellowships were awarded in 2009.

Contributions may be made to the Heiser Graduate Fellowship in care of the Indiana University Foundation.



Three generations of Field Station leadership: (from left) Jim Brophy, Lee Suttner, Judson Mead.

Dr. Judson Mead,

SEPT. 16, 1917 –

OCT. 10, 2010

The Geological Sciences Department lost a great friend when Professor Judson Mead passed away on October 10, 2010, at the age of 93.

Born in Madison, Wisconsin, he was a competitive sailor and an avid amateur radio operator.

He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1940.

During WWII, he was a member of a research team that developed airborne electronic submarine detection equipment.

He returned to MIT and earned his Ph.D. in Geophysics in 1949. That same year he joined the faculty of the Indiana University Department of Geology (now Geological Sciences), where he taught Geophysics until his retirement in 1983.

He also served as the director of the Indiana University Geologic Field Station in Montana from 1960 to 1980, building the nation's premier geologic field teaching program. In 1999, the university renamed the facility the Judson Mead Geologic Field Station in recognition of his leadership. In 1979, he received the National Association of Geology Teachers' Neil A. Miner award.

After retiring, Professor Mead continued to serve the Department of Geological Sciences as a member of its advisory board. The Judson Mead Professorship in Geophysics was established in his honor by the department in 1999.

Contributions may be made to the Judson Mead Geologic Field Station in care of the Indiana University Foundation.

Getting Beyond Petroleum

By Bruce Lilly

The pressure is on to reduce our reliance on petroleum and develop our ability to acquire energy from sustainable sources. An economist warns against oversimplifying the challenge, an anthropologist looks at petroleum and food, and an atmospheric scientist reports on the progress we're already making with wind energy.

Put the idea of getting beyond petroleum to **James Walker**, professor of economics, and he wastes no time in forcing you to confront a range of difficult questions. “What’s the cost? What are we willing to give up? What unintended consequences might arise from policies designed to move us beyond petroleum?”

To get at more specific points, Walker focuses on gasoline, one of the most obvious uses of petroleum. How do we get people to use less gasoline? “There’s evidence of changing preferences and habits through information, policy appeals, and pressures from society,” Walker says, “but, in the end, prices have to change.” Slap a \$5-per-gallon tax on a gallon of gas and you’ll get people to buy less of it, but this would also prove to be a tremendous financial burden on many people. “Policies that may sound good at one level can have very negative side effects unless the policies are designed to explicitly anticipate such effects,” says Walker.

Walker suggests taking any policy you might favor and examining it through the “veil of ignorance,” a concept devised by the late John Rawls, a leading moral and political philosopher of the twentieth century. This method involves imagining that you don’t know your place in society. By shedding your identity, you put yourself in a position to think more clearly from all different perspectives.

In the end, Walker supports the broad, long-term policy of investing more money in the development of renewable energy sources and he believes strongly in the role of education. “We have to think through these issues carefully,” he says, “and education is the key.”

Take just a moment to think through the idea of a hefty across-the-board tax on gas and one consequence becomes clear: food

prices would soar. “We’ve built our entire food system on the notion of cheap transportation,” says **Richard Wilk**, professor of anthropology. “It’s not sustainable in a world where we recognize that fossil fuels are not unlimited.”

Wilk, who teaches a course called Global Consumer Culture, points out that we don’t always think about all of the transportation costs that go into food. When we eat bananas here in Indiana, we know a lot of fuel was needed to transport that fruit from its tropical origin,



but what about all of the processed foods that fill our grocery stores? Many of the ingredients have logged in countless miles before the final product is shipped anywhere. Corn syrup is a splendid example, says Wilk. “You harvest the corn in one place, you process it initially in another place, then it’s turned into syrup somewhere else, and that’s only part of the story. The number of miles our food has traveled is staggering.”



The clear solution is to buy whole, local foods in season, right? Well, yes and no. Wilk agrees that there are indisputable benefits to buying local, but he warns against a blanket prescription and offers this example: In New Jersey after the growing season has ended you can buy local tomatoes that are grown in heated greenhouses or tomatoes grown in the sun in California and shipped to your grocery store. Before you choose, consider that research shows it requires much more energy per tomato to heat those greenhouses than it does to ship tomatoes across the country.



If this suddenly makes you feel that food decisions are overwhelmingly complicated, Wilk sympathizes. “We need knowledgeable workers who can figure these things out and help us make the best choices,” he says. “We shouldn’t have to do it all ourselves. It’s too complex.”

The complexities of getting beyond petroleum may be daunting, but advances are occurring. In fact, Indiana can claim a leadership role in developing wind energy. In 2009 Indiana installed over 900 megawatts of new wind turbine capacity to provide, in total, over one gigawatt (one billion watts) of potential wind electricity generation. Texas was the only state to top that figure.

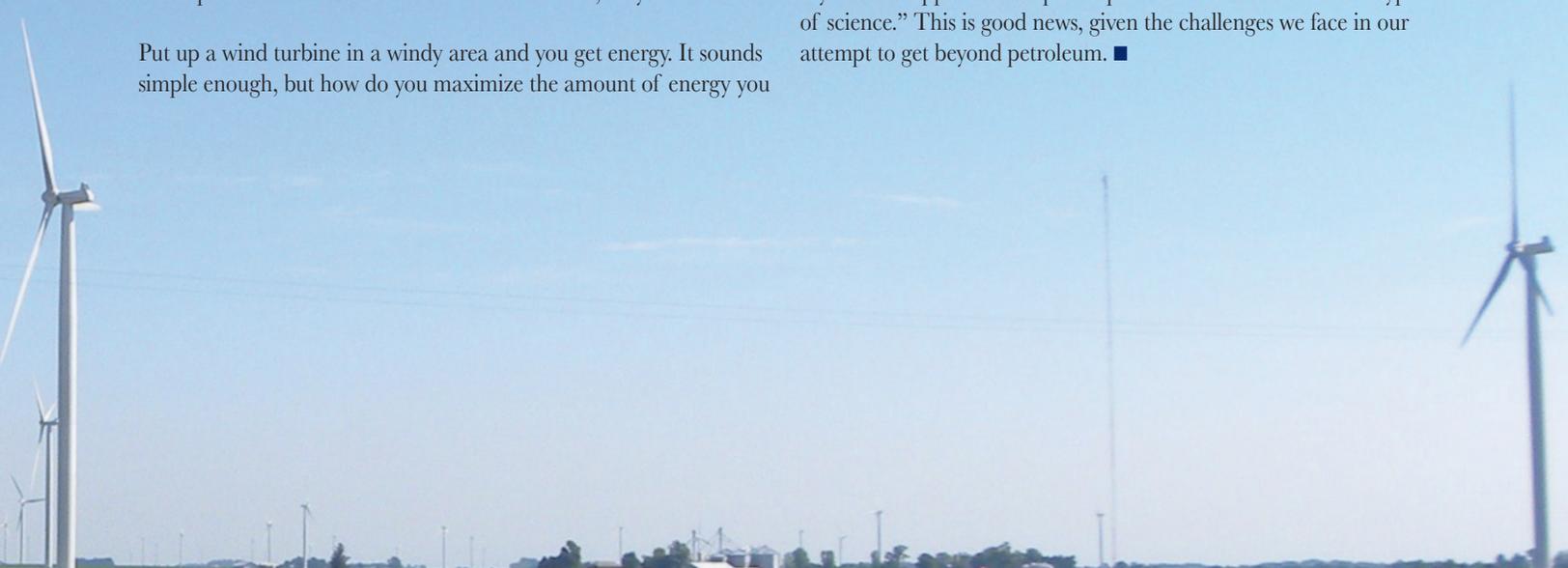
It turns out that the northern half of Indiana is particularly suited for harnessing energy from wind, says **Rebecca Barthelmie**, professor of atmospheric science and sustainability. Two factors come together. First, there is a good supply of wind coming across flat plains, and second, the wind farms are in close proximity to an existing electrical grid infrastructure. “Northern Indiana is being developed because it has these two essential assets,” says Barthelmie.

Put up a wind turbine in a windy area and you get energy. It sounds simple enough, but how do you maximize the amount of energy you

get? How should you space those turbines across the field so that you capture as much of the wind’s energy as possible? That’s the problem that Barthelmie is tackling. “Once the air passes through the first turbines in a field, it has less speed, but higher turbulence,” she explains. “I’m trying to understand exactly how that works in different atmospheric conditions, so that we can optimize the layout of wind farms, and squeeze out just a little bit more energy.”

Part of the beauty of using northern Indiana to farm wind is that wind farms can be overlaid on existing crop farms. “You can put in a wind farm where each turbine takes up about one percent of the land over which all of the turbines are placed,” says Barthelmie. “The land owner can go on farming around the turbines, while also getting a steady and substantial income from leasing the parcels of land being used for the turbines.” You might say that this takes the notion of sustainable farming to new heights.

Barthelmie credits IU with being willing to invest in this area. “People here are interested in being part of something bigger,” she says. “IU’s support has helped to put us at the forefront of this type of science.” This is good news, given the challenges we face in our attempt to get beyond petroleum. ■



Persuasion

Written by Lindsay D. Walker





Dr. **Cheryl Cox Kinney** is not a professor of English Literature nor is she an author of classic literary compositions. She is, rather, an accomplished Texas-based obstetrician and gynecologist who happens to revere *Pride and Prejudice* and its author, Jane Austen. So deep is this admiration that Kinney travels around the country lecturing on the portrayal of health and sickness in Austen’s writing, sits on the national board of the Jane Austen Society of North America, and this fall, will be featured as a guest speaker at the Jane Austen Conference in England — a rare honor to be given to an American.

The alumna’s appreciation for literature was instilled in her — to her surprise — while she was an undergraduate at IU majoring in biology. Kinney, who graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in Zoology in 1977, admits that she reluctantly enrolled in a humanities course, to fulfill a requirement for pre-med students. But after reading *Pride and Prejudice*, she was hooked. When she was unable to fit any additional courses into her already packed schedule, Kinney looked to her professor, the late Georges Edelen, for help.

“Professor Edelen invited me to sit in on some of his upper level undergraduate and graduate classes. He literally went over the entire book of *Emma* line by line with me — we laughed and discussed; he taught and I learned.”

These days, Kinney returns to campus as often as her busy schedule will allow and not just because of her fondness for English literature. She serves on the College Dean’s Advisory Board, and she loves to visit her daughter, current IU sophomore Shirley Kinney. Shirley is majoring in History, with a special interest in Medieval and British history.

“Like all of my girls, my daughter Shirley is a *huge* Jane Austen fan. She has read the novels several times; Austen’s *Persuasion* being her favorite.”

Shirley and her sister Wallis, a third-year student at The Taft School in Connecticut, wrote an essay comparing the themes of *Pride and Prejudice* to the first *Twilight* book in the now immensely popular series. Their article, aptly titled “The Jane Austen Twilight Zone” earned them a spot in the Jane Austen Society of North America’s Newsletter — an exciting achievement.

Then HarperCollins Teen asked to include the piece as an “extra” in a newly-released, teen-friendly, edition of *Pride and Prejudice*, and the sisters became published authors at the ages of 17 and 14.

Admiration for Jane Austen is not the only trait that members of the Kinney family share — they are also philanthropists who support education — and IU. Cheryl’s mother-in-law, Jane Bosart Kinney, has made regular donations to IU since she earned her degree in 1939. Now 93, Jane Kinney still supports the Jane Bosart Foundation which provides need-based college scholarships to high school students.

When Cheryl read of Prof. Edelen’s death in THE COLLEGE magazine, she immediately made a gift to the University in his honor. Now she and her husband, Craig Kinney, have decided to endow a summer graduate fellowship in English. The fellowship will honor the memory of Cheryl’s mother, Shirley Jean Cox.

“Although I have given many years to the IU School of Medicine and to the College’s Department of Biology, it is the donation to the College’s Department of English every year that holds the most meaning,” she says.

“IU is everything
a place of higher
learning should be.”

Cheryl Cox Kinney (left) with daughter Shirley Kenney



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Coming attraction:

The majestic building that once housed the University Theatre will reopen in January 2011 as the new Indiana University Cinema, a world-class space for the scholarly study of film and the highest standards of exhibition of film in its traditional and modern forms. *Lawrence of Arabia* will be shown at the opening on January 13, 2011.

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