GREINER LEGACY INCLUDES MAJOR EXPANSION OF UB’S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

William R. Greiner, who will retire as the 13th President of the University at Buffalo at the end of 2003, can count among his many important achievements the emergence of UB as a globalized university with a large enrollment of international students and extensive programmatic and institutional involvements in every part of the world.

Greiner’s nearly 13 years as president has established UB as a major player in international education, a public research university with global reach and a worldwide reputation for excellence.

The president’s recognition of the importance of the university’s diversity and of international education as a core value at UB is reflected in the university’s ten-year “Mission/Vision Statement” for 1996-2006, the development of which Greiner supervised. It states, “UB will build upon the many cultures and traditions that have shaped us and our nation, in order to better prepare our students and state for the global community and economy of the twenty-first century.”

The university’s vision situates UB in a global context: “UB will be and be recognized as the premier public university in the northeastern United States, and as a national and international leader in higher education.”

Long before the term “globalization” became fashionable, President Greiner saw the need for the University at Buffalo to coordinate its international programs and activities and to give focus to its efforts to internationalize the institution. It was Greiner who authorized the establishment in 1991 of the Office of the Vice Provost for International Education as the central administrative office responsible for international programs and services. In fact, UB was one of the first universities to appoint a chief international education officer at the vice-provostal level, setting a precedent for other institutions to follow. This made it possible for UB to develop and implement a comprehensive plan for internationalizing its campus and expanding its presence and role overseas.

Greiner’s commitment and support of international education was clear during his tenure as UB’s first provost prior to his becoming president. At that time, Greiner had a key role in supporting overseas program initiatives that made UB a global player.

These included UB’s major exchange programs with universities in Beijing, China, which served as the foundation for UB’s extensive involvements in that country. UB was the first American university to establish a point a chief international education officer at the vice-provostal level, setting a precedent for other institutions to follow. This made it possible for UB to develop and implement a comprehensive plan for internationalizing its campus and expanding its presence and role overseas.
formal university exchange with China following normalization of relations between the U.S. and the People's Republic in 1979.

Two years later, the University at Buffalo opened the first American-run English language center in Beijing, and in 1984 the U.S. Department of Commerce invited the UB School of Management to develop and deliver the first fully-accredited American MBA program in China, beginning in 1984. The program ran for five years and graduated more than 200 Chinese managers.

Greiner's support was key in another major overseas sponsored program in the mid-1980's—UB's collaboration with Institut Teknologi-MARA of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on a cooperative education program that provided more than 1,200 Malaysian students with the English language, preacademic and academic coursework necessary for successful transfer to upper-division programs at U.S. institutions of higher education.

That $15 million project was not only the University at Buffalo's largest offshore program to date, but also played a decisive role in the university's globalization. The program led to the development of other offshore programs in Indonesia, Taiwan, and Cambodia, thus expanding UB's presence in Asia.

The Malaysian contract also created a program office at UB that served as the nucleus of the future Office of the Vice Provost for International Education, which was created in 1990 by then-Provost Greiner to bring under one central administrative office at UB all of the services and functions in the international area. Professor Stephen C. Dunnett was appointed as Vice Provost.

Greiner was instrumental in the establishment in 1990 of UB's landmark exchange program with the Jagiellonian University of Kraków, Poland, one of the largest and most successful ever developed between a Polish and American university.

In the days immediately following the collapse of communism in Eastern and Central Europe, the Jagiellonian exchange enabled many Polish scholars to visit the United States for the first time and many young Americans to study in Poland. President and Mrs. Carol Greiner first visited Kraków in 1993 in order to sign an exchange agreement with the Jagiellonian.

In recognition of his contributions to the exchange, Greiner was honored by the Jagiellonian with its highest honor, the Merentibus Medal (Medal of Merit), which Greiner received in person during the Jagiellonian's Convocation ceremonies in October 1995.

Greiner strongly supported UB's other initiatives in Central and Eastern Europe, including School of Management projects to develop management education programs in Hungary and Latvia that assisted those countries in their transition to a free-market economy.

These projects have been very successful. For example, the Riga Business School, founded in 1991 and developed in part through assistance from UB, the University of Ottawa in Canada and the U.S. and Canadian governments, has become a leading business school in the Baltic region, offering an American-style MBA program.

Greiner was on hand in Riga in May 1995 when the first MBA class at RBS received their degrees. During that visit he also signed an exchange agreement with Riga Technical University, RBS's parent institution.

One of the international initiatives that President Greiner is most proud of is the university's pioneering exchange program with the University of Havana, Cuba, the first established by a U.S. university in four decades. Building on the successful study abroad program that UB has run in Havana every summer since 1997, UB and the University of Havana launched a unique multidisciplinary joint Master's Program in Caribbean Cultural Studies in fall 2002 (see page 10).

Among Greiner's priorities in the international area has been the preparation of UB students for the global economy of the future. To this end, the university has developed a variety of programs to promote the international experience of students and faculty, including foreign language and culture programs, internationalized curricula in many fields, international cultural activities, area studies, exchange programs with foreign universi-
UB SIGNS AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAM IN SINGAPORE

Stephen C. Dunnett, vice provost for international education, and John M. Thomas, dean of the School of Management, were in Singapore for the signing on November 5th of an agreement with the Singapore Institute of Management (SIM) to establish a UB Bachelor of Science Program in Business Administration at the SIM campus in Singapore.

Joseph J. Hindrawan, UB assistant vice provost for international education, who has had a major role in developing the program, also attended the signing ceremony.

The university’s School of Management has a longstanding relationship with SIM, having partnered with the institute since 1996 on a highly successful Executive MBA Program in Singapore.

Founded in 1964, SIM is an independent, not-for-profit professional membership organization that enrolls more than 15,500 students and offers 2 doctoral, 10 master’s, 46 bachelor’s and over 30 graduate diploma, diploma and certificate programs.

The new UB/SIM program will be the first bachelor’s degree program that the University at Buffalo has delivered entirely overseas. The program, which will commence in June 2004, is comparable in all respects to the B.S. program offered at UB and will be taught by lead faculty from UB as well as SIM-appointed faculty.

The program’s admission, course requirements, curriculum and instructional format, faculty qualifications and academic standards at SIM will be fully consistent with those of the UB home campus.

Full-time course instruction will be offered year-round, so students can complete their degrees in three rather than four years. The program is expected to attract students from Singapore and the Southeast Asia region who would like to earn an American degree in Singapore.

The signing ceremony took place at the U.S. Embassy in Singapore and was witnessed by the U.S. Ambassador, Franklin Lavin, as well as various Singaporean dignitaries, distinguished UB alumni, and other guests.

“The United States is pleased to support the Singapore government’s push to promote the nation as the region’s education hub,” Lavin said. “The SIM-UB partnership is a concrete expression of our nations’ increasingly strong relationship, particularly in the commercial arena.

“The program serves as an important model for future partnerships between American and Singapore institutions in the growing education sector in Singapore and the region. This collaboration will benefit from the huge demand for higher education services in Asia,” Lavin added.

“It has long been UB’s aspiration to establish an undergraduate campus in Southeast Asia, and Singapore is the ideal location,” Stephen Dunnett said.

“We needed to find a local educational institution of sufficient size and stature with which to partner, and in SIM, UB has found an outstanding match. SIM is a superb institution with an international reputation for excellence in delivering management and undergraduate education programs in collaboration with American, British and Australian institutions,” Dunnett added.

Ronald Tan, chief executive officer and executive director of SIM, said, “SIM has partnered with the UB School of Management since 1996 to offer the first U.S.-accredited Executive Master in Business Administration (EMBA) program in Singapore. This extension of SIM’s collaboration with UB to offer a bachelor’s program will enable more students, both from Singapore and the surrounding region, to benefit from the U.S.-style curriculum.

“A unique feature of the SIM-UB curriculum will be the incorporation of Asian business case studies to analyze problems, solutions and strategies common to the Asian business environment,” Tan added.

A project office will be established within the Office of the Vice Provost for International Education to manage the program for UB, with Vice Provost Dunnett and Dean Thomas serving as co-directors. In addition, the program will have an advisory council that will provide general program oversight, and will include, in addition to Dunnett and Thomas, senior UB faculty and administrators from the participating units on campus.
ties, and study abroad opportunities.

One of the university’s most successful endeavors in this regard is the Asian Studies program and Asian language and culture programs. During the past decade, increasing numbers of students have been enrolling in Chinese, Japanese and Korean language and culture courses, as well as courses in Asian Studies and Asian-American Studies. The institutional importance of Asian Studies was signaled in fall 2003 by the launching of a new interdisciplinary major in Asian Studies (see page 9).

During his tenure as president, Greiner and his wife Carol made a number of high-profile trips to visit exchange partner institutions and to meet with local alumni. For example, in his first visit to Asia as president, Greiner traveled to Taiwan and Hong Kong in April 1997. Later in 1997, President and Carol Greiner visited three partner universities in Japan—Konan University, Kanazawa University, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, and were guests of honor at a reception hosted by the Alumni Association chapter in Tokyo.

Greiner headed up a UB delegation participating in the first UB International Alumni Leadership Conference, held in March 2001 in Singapore. More than 60 alumni chapter leaders—representing seven of UB’s 12 international chapters—attended the event, where Greiner provided a report on the state of the university.

In May 2002, the Greiners traveled to China to renew UB’s historic 20-year agreements with three Beijing universities. It was as provost 17 years earlier that Greiner first visited UB’s partner institutions in Beijing.

In November 2002, the Greiners led the first UB presidential delegation ever to visit Turkey. Greiner met with the rectors of three leading Turkish universities in Istanbul and signed an exchange agreement with Istanbul Technical University, an institution with which UB is currently developing joint B.S. degree programs in civil and environmental engineering.

One of the accomplishments that Greiner takes special pride in is the continuing growth in the diversity of the UB community. This has been achieved in part through the increase in enrollments of international students from more than 100 countries. UB has by far the most culturally diverse campus in SUNY, one enriched by the many cultures represented by the students, faculty and staff.

The president authorized the establishment of the office of International Enrollment Management and later the office of International Admissions to oversee UB’s international recruitment and admission effort. This made possible dramatic increases in the university’s international enrollment—from just over 1,600 in 1996 to some 3,500 in fall 2003—an increase of approximately 120 percent.

For his achievements in the international area, Buffalo/Niagara WorldConnect presented Greiner with the Citation Award—the organization’s highest honor—in November 2001, “in recognition of his outstanding efforts to forge bonds between our regional community and the global educational community.”

The Citation noted that under Greiner’s leadership, “UB has become a truly globalized university, whose missions in education, research and service extend far beyond the borders of the United States. From its English Language Institute to prepare international students for academic studies in the U.S., to its numerous study abroad, academic exchange, and overseas academic programs, the University at Buffalo has positioned itself as a leader in international education.”

Looking to the future, Greiner has expressed his sense of the important place of international education in the university’s endeavors in the following way: “The University at Buffalo takes pride in its leadership role as an international center for education and service. In the century ahead, it will continue reaching out to students, colleagues and neighbors around the world, thereby creating new possibilities for the building of a truly global community.”

Following his retirement as president, Greiner plans to return to teaching in the Law School. He first joined the UB law faculty in 1967. He held several administrative positions in the Law School before going on to become UB’s first university provost in 1984, a position in which he served until his appointment as president in 1991.  

President and Carol Greiner with Dean John Thomas (far left) and Chinese alumni in Beijing, including Zhou Ji, China’s Minister of Education (seated with Greiners)
ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS PLURALISM IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: A VISITING FULBRIGHTER’S PERSPECTIVE

By Jack Meacham

I was fortunate to receive a Fulbright Scholar Award to teach at the University of Sarajevo in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the fall and winter of 2002-03. Working together and socializing with individuals representing this country’s diverse ethnicities and religions challenged some personal beliefs I had held and provided an intense and rewarding opportunity to reflect on and expand my understanding of history and society.

Last year, the Christmas holidays were preceded by the Muslim month of Ramadan, a time of fasting from sunrise to sunset. My University of Sarajevo students, most of whom were Muslim, asked that I dismiss classes early so they could be home by sunset to eat with their families.

Traditional practice at the end of Ramadan, Eid al Fitr, includes visiting cemeteries and placing flowers. During the siege of Sarajevo, from 1992 to 1996, more than 10,000 people, including 1,600 children, were killed by Serb artillery and snipers, and so many neighborhoods have new cemeteries.

On the evening of Eid al Fitr, walking through Bascharshiya, the former Turkish market in Sarajevo, I passed Alipashina Mosque, Ferhadiya Mosque, and Gazi Husrev-Bey Mosque, the latter constructed in 1531 and for centuries the largest in the Balkans.

Nearby, across the Miljachka River, is the Sultan’s Mosque, built by Suleiman the Magnificent. For Eid al Fitr the city’s many minarets were lit and illuminated with six-foot tall bands of electric light.

The end of Ramadan was like the day after Thanksgiving in the United States—an explosion of Christmas decorations. On Ulitsa Marsala Tita (Marshall Tito Street) a slastacharititsa (pastry shop) placed a huge wrapped and lighted snowflake and stars. Roughly half the shops in Sarajevo had Christmas decorations, including trees and lights.

In addition to many minarets, the Sarajevo skyline is dominated by several large steeples. The Old Orthodox Church, located in the Turkish section of Sarajevo, dates from around 1539. A new Orthodox Cathedral was constructed in 1863, and a short distance away is the Catholic Cathedral, constructed in 1884. The square in front of the Catholic Cathedral is a favorite place for friends to meet.

When I arrived in Sarajevo, I engaged a student to tutor me in the local language. By mid-December, the few phrases I had learned enabled me to travel alone by bus to Travnik.

Travnik, the Turkish provincial capital from 1699 to 1851, is the birthplace of Ivo Andric, who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1961 for The Bridge Over the Drina and Bosnian Chronicles (Travnik Chronicles).

Travnik is a beautiful town, dominated by massive, snow-covered mountains, with many mosques, including one with trees and flowers painted on the outside. Returning to Sarajevo by bus at night, I saw many homes with Christmas lights in the windows, on the roof lines, and in the gardens.

In late December I visited the National Museum, directly across the Miljachka River from my eighth-floor, walk-up apartment, to view the Sarajevo Haggadah. The bridge I walked across daily and most often was the Suada Dilberovic Bridge, named for a young woman, a medical student, the first civilian killed in the Sarajevo siege.

Of course, the best-known bridge over the Miljachka, a short walk from my university office, is where the Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by Gavrilo Princip in 1914.

The Sarajevo Haggadah, created in Spain in the 14th century, includes 70 illuminated scenes from the Torah. It was brought to Sarajevo in the 15th century, when many Jews sought refuge in the Islamic empire of the Ottoman
Turks. This Haggadah has great symbolic value for Sarajevo as a city of many religious faiths.

When the Nazis came to seize the Haggadah, the museum director said that he had given it to another German officer a few hours before. Meanwhile, a Muslim and a Catholic Croat were taking the precious manuscript to a nearby village, where it was hidden for several years.

At Behram-Begova Medresa, a residential high school in city of Tuzla, I had my best meal in Bosnia and Herzegovina, at lunch with the director and several teachers. Later, I led a workshop for the teachers, all with degrees from top universities throughout the Muslim world, on innovative methods for teaching about diversity.

Still later I was grilled on international politics and American religious pluralism at an assembly of 300 high school students, girls covered and on my left, boys on the right, all sitting on the carpeted floor of a huge hall. A fifth of the students had lost family members during the war; quite a few were homeless and attending the Medresa on scholarships.

The purpose of the Fulbright Scholar Program is to promote mutual understanding and benefit. My experiences in Bosnia and Herzegovina have strengthened my long-term interest in the history, culture, and religions of Southeast Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean.

My increased understanding of the history of this region, and of issues of identity, ethnicity, and citizenship is enriching my current teaching of World Civilizations, UB’s general education course for freshmen.

At the University of Sarajevo, I provided many guest lectures, in part on current research in developmental psychology. I was also affiliated with the Civitas civic education program. This program, directed by the American Embassy, supports education about democracy, citizenship, and human rights.

While I was in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Civitas program was being expanded at the university level. I provided the keynote address at a Civitas conference for professors and many guest lectures on diversity, democracy, and education at the universities in Tuzla, Mostar, Banja Luka, and Bijeljina.

For many of these lectures on diversity and democracy, I drew on my experience in teaching UB’s General Education course on American Pluralism.

Toward the end of my five months, I gave public lectures on religious pluralism and tolerance at the Catholic Theology Faculty, the Faculty of Islamic Sciences, and the Bosniak Institute, with large audiences and television and newspaper coverage.

For university lectures, I was able to lecture in English with upper-level students. However, for lower-level students, conversations with professors, and public lectures, I depended on several interpreters—all remarkable people. I met one interpreter only as a full-day conference, including my presentation, was about to begin.

It wasn’t until the end of a very long day, as we sat in a hotel bar, that she was able to introduce herself: “I’m a typical Bosnian. My father was Orthodox, my mother was Muslim, I’m married to a Catholic. I hope my two sons will grow up to be good people.”

Jack Meacham is SUNY Distinguished Teaching Professor in the Department of Psychology. He was a Fulbright Senior Fellow in Bosnia and Herzegovina in winter and spring of 2002-2003.

Mosques, minarets, cemeteries, and snow-covered mountains in Travnik, birthplace of Ivo Andric, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1961.
UB NEUROSURGEONS CONTINUE ASSISTANCE PROJECT TO MEDICAL CENTER IN TUZLA, BOSNIA

UB Neurosurgery has been working with the Department of Neurosurgery at the University Clinical Center in Tuzla, Bosnia for six years to help the Bosnians rebuild their department, acquire new training and equipment, and thus provide better care to their patients.

In addition, Dr. Plunkett has traveled to Tuzla on two occasions. The first was in 1998, at which time he took with him a stereotactic frame that had been purchased through the government grant. Radionics Corporation made the frame available at half price. The frame allows neurosurgeons to accurately direct instruments to precise locations in the brain.

Dr. Plunkett trained the Bosnian neurosurgeons in use of the stereotactic frame in association with CT scans. They have subsequently done more than 100 procedures using this apparatus.

In 2001, Dr. Hodzic returned to Buffalo expressing an interest in the treatment of chronic pain and functional neurosurgery, clinical specializations that are not yet available in Tuzla. The chronic pain population unfortunately includes many patients injured during the war.

Many of the treatments used in America for chronic pain are quite expensive and unavailable to the Bosnians, but several simple alternatives were worked out that Dr. Hodzic is now implementing in Tuzla. The next scheduled visit will be for Dr. Ercegovic to return to Buffalo to begin training in Endovascular Neurosurgery. He hopes to spend his first three-month stint in Buffalo in late fall 2003.

Evidence of the progress being made in Tuzla was a Neuroscience Symposium hosted by the Departments of Neurosurgery and Neurology, University Clinical Center, in Tuzla in May 2002; this was attended by neurosurgeons and neurologists from across Europe. Plunkett was able to attend and share with the audience his work with deep brain stimulation for Parkinson’s disease.

The difference from 1998 to 2002 was quite dramatic, but there is certainly more that remains to be done. The ongoing collaborations include training as well as sharing of information and equipment.

UB’S INTERNATIONAL ENROLLMENT AT ALL-TIME HIGH

In fall 2003 UB enrolled the largest number of international students ever. A total of 3,499 enrolled this fall, up 7 percent from the fall 2002 total of 3,272. For the first time, international undergraduate enrollment exceeded 1,000, climbing to 1,080—up more than 22 percent compared to last fall. International graduate enrollment grew to 2,419—a 1 percent gain over last year.

Since 1996, UB’s international enrollment has increased by 120 percent, thanks in large part to the aggressive overseas recruitment efforts undertaken by the Office of International Enrollment Management. UB is now ranked 17th among U.S. institutions with the largest international student enrollments, according to the latest edition of Open Doors, published by the Institute of International Education.

The impressive growth in UB’s international enrollments has been achieved despite new federal mandates imposed since September 11th that are making it more difficult for international students and scholars to come to the United States.

The largest growth this fall occurred in the undergraduate enrollments. In fall 2003 UB enrolled 143 new freshmen, 8 more than the target. There were 185 new undergraduate transfers, compared to 139 in fall 2002.
"WALLS IN ASIA" CONFERENCE

By Patricia Donovan

The UB Asian Studies program hosted this year’s New York State Asian Studies Conference on October 17-18. The conference, titled “Walls in Asia,” examined how, over the centuries, the structurally simple but symbolically complex wall has become a symbol of Asia for Asians and non-Asians alike.

It featured workshops for teachers, a performance of Beijing Opera, presentations by noted Asian scholars, and an exhibition of Chinese maximalist art.

“The complexity of walls and their ubiquitous presence in the life of Asia—both physical and abstract—invite scholarly inquiry in a wide variety of disciplines and subject matter,” says Thomas W. Burkman, director of the Asian Studies program.

“In literal terms, the Great Wall of China, built to repel the Mongol invasion from Kyushu, comes immediately to mind, and in contemporary times, the 38th parallel of Korea, and the newly erected wall of barbed wire along the Indo-Pakistani border,” he says, “but walls have many symbolic purposes beyond defense or security.”

They are ubiquitous in Asian gardens and art, he points out, and are used as a signifier of distrust and disdain, community, security and belonging; walls also arise in the study of Asian cultures and languages, according to Burkman.

“Disciplinary boundaries have both defined the field of Asian studies and created tensions within it,” he explains. “We are looking at how these boundaries are shifting. Divisions and rifts can play a positive role in the emergence of new thought and in our present work, so we look at which demarcations we find to be most creative and productive.”

Burkman says the conference addressed the “walls” theme broadly and inclusively, and with diversity in approach and perspective.

It also introduced New York’s Asianists to a major international thematic exhibition of contemporary Chinese art, also titled “The Wall,” to be presented to international audiences in 2005 through the joint sponsorship of the UB Art Galleries and the Albright-Knox Art Gallery.

The conference began with “Asia in the Classroom,” a workshop on China for teachers on best practices for teaching Asian studies in elementary and secondary classrooms.

The workshop featured a demonstration and live interaction with a troupe from the Beijing Opera, followed by sessions on “Chinese Myths and Legends” led by P. Steven Sangren, professor of anthropology, Cornell University, and “State and Society in China since 1976,” led by Anna Brettell, visiting assistant professor, in Cornell’s Department of Government.

A lecture/performance of “The Monkey Knows No Walls,” based on the Beijing Opera’s interpretation of China’s traditional “Monkey King” stories, took place in the Center for the Arts, followed by a reception for the art exhibition, “Chinese Maximalism,” in the UB Art Gallery.

The conference plenary address, “Holes in the Wall: India’s Partition Revisited,” was presented by Ayesha Jalal, professor of history at Tufts University and leading scholar on the India-Pakistan partition. Jalal delivered a second lecture at UB, “Partisans of Allah: Jihad in Theory and Practice,” as part of a lecture series organized by the Council on International Studies and Programs.

The second day of the conference also featured an address by James L. Watson, president of the Association for Asian Studies, titled “The Other Side of the River: Hong Kong’s Border Saga, 1898-2003” and a roundtable on Asian studies in SUNY with John Ryder, director of the SUNY Office of International Programs, as well as a number of concurrent sessions.

Patricia Donovan is a contributing editor for the Office of News Services.

55TH MODEL UNITED NATIONS HELD AT UB

More than 500 high school students from 29 Western New York schools debated resolutions on stopping terrorism, human rights, natural resources, and other issues of international concern at the day-long 55th Annual Model United Nations, hosted by the University at Buffalo in March 2003.

The students formed delegations representing 54 member nations of the UN from all regions of the world. The Model UN is a program of Buffalo/Niagara WorldConnect, a local nonprofit organization dedicated to international education and exchange.

Students were welcomed at the opening session by Barbara Ricotta, associate vice president for student affairs at UB. They were then treated to a lively presentation by Ian Williams, chief UN correspondent for The Nation. Williams, speaking in the context of international debate as the United States and Great Britain prepared for war with Iraq, focused on the historical importance of UN action and the constraints under which the international body operates.

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ASIAN STUDIES OFFERS NEW BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAM

By Sue Wuetcher

UB students interested in studying Asian civilizations and contemporary societies now can register for the new interdisciplinary bachelor's degree program in Asian studies.

The degree program, which was granted final approval this summer by the State University of New York System Administration, is the culmination of two years of curriculum design by Asian studies faculty, says Thomas Burkman, director of the Asian Studies program in the College of Arts and Sciences.

"In art, cinema, religion, cuisine and economic influence, Asia is no longer over there—indeed, Asia is here," Burkman says. "By studying Asian civilizations and contemporary societies, we come to understand a significant part of humanity and acquire insight into ourselves."

The Asian studies major includes 10 hours of required core courses and four semesters of an Asian language—either Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Hindi, Arabic, Thai or Vietnamese. The language will define the student’s focus for the major, Burkman says, noting that 18 hours of upper-level electives must include 9 hours related to the focus culture or region. The student must choose elective courses from both the humanities and the social sciences, as well as complete a senior seminar.

Courses for the major are drawn from many departments, as well as from the Asian Studies program itself, Burkman says, pointing out that UB is home to some 20 faculty members whose teaching and research are devoted primarily to Asia.

Moreover, study abroad programs offer students the chance to encounter Asian cultures firsthand, as well as advance their language capability, he says. In addition, there are myriad opportunities to learn about Asia while on campus, including a wide variety of special lectures, stage performances and Asia-focused student clubs.

Burkman notes that the Asian Studies program continues to offer a minor in East Asian studies, and undergraduates can pursue language minors in Japanese, Chinese and Korean, as well as focus on Asia while pursuing a major in international studies. Several departments also offer Asia-focused graduate work at the master's and doctoral levels, he adds.

Students with a degree in Asian Studies find employment opportunities in many fields, including international business, government service, non-governmental organizations and the arts, he says. Some go on to professional schools in such fields as management, finance, diplomacy and law, while others pursue graduate degrees and enter Asia-related academic careers.

Students who combine a major in Asian Studies with another field through a double major or a joint major will be particularly well-suited for jobs that require disciplinary/professional training coupled with Asian linguistic ability and cultural understanding, Burkman says.

Students seeking more information about the Asian Studies degree program should contact Burkman at asian-studies@buffalo.edu.

Sue Wuetcher is editor of the Reporter and associate director of the Office of News Services.

Before students broke into their committees, Claude Welch, SUNY Distinguished Service Professor in the Department of Political Science and faculty sponsor of the event, advised students on matters of protocol. After the opening session, students broke into six committees—(1) Economic and Finance; (2) Political and Security; (3) Legal; (4) Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian; (5) Special Political; and (6) Ad-Hoc Political—to debate, amend, and vote on resolutions that the students had submitted prior to the event.

Each of the six committees were led by students from UB, Daemen, and D’Youville Colleges, and judged by WorldConnect volunteers. The delegation representing Israel from Williamsville North High School received first place for its strong debating skills, knowledge of the issues, and diplomacy. The winning resolution, on privatization of water resources, was submitted by the delegation representing the Netherlands from North Tonawanda High School.

Bruce Acker, executive director of WorldConnect, noted, “Professor Welch was extremely helpful and supportive as the faculty representative at UB, and we were pleased to have Barbara Ricotta represent the university to the students.”

“Brian Waldrop, director of scholarship services, worked hard behind the scenes to make sure everything ran smoothly. We are very grateful to the University at Buffalo for all its support and for the opportunity to use its facilities,” Acker said.
UB HOSTS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Nearly a century ago, the noted French writer Anatole France wrote of the “majestic equality of the laws, which forbid rich and poor alike to sleep under the bridges, to beg in the streets, and to steal their bread.” His sardonic observation, drawing upon a rich heritage of criticism from earlier decades, merits reflection now, both academic and popular.

How do human rights relate to fundamental notions of equality? How do so-called civil and political rights relate to economic, social and cultural rights, echoing France’s observation? To what extent do they depend on systems of laws that are rooted in nation-states but are imperfectly developed at the international level?

In particular, how well do relatively rich states, such as the United States and Canada, protect the economic and social rights of their marginalized populations, in light of global standards? The two countries share much in common—yet their differences are profound. Why?

Mutual interest in these matters led by Claude Welch, SUNY Distinguished Service Professor in the Department of Political Science, and Canadian scholar Rhoda Hassmann, FSRC Canada Research Chair in Global Studies and Political Science at Wilfrid Laurie University in Ontario, to cooperate on an international human rights conference October 10-11.

Thanks to grants from the Baldy Center for Law and Social Policy, the Canadian Embassy to the United States, and UB’s Canadian-American Studies Committee, 15 scholars from the United States, Canada and Western Europe participated in the two-day conference at UB.

The conference, which may result in a book manuscript in coming months, used the 1956 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as its organizing framework. Canada has ratified this agreement; President Clinton signed it on behalf of the United States, but his action was reversed by President Bush shortly after taking office.

Nineteen scholars submitted papers on such diverse topics as people with disabilities in Canada, contrasting levels of worker protection in the two countries (Canada has ratified most agreements negotiated through the International Labor Organization, the U.S. few), the American movement to end poverty through grassroots organization, homeless in the two countries.

Also, the reasons for American reluctance to accept economic and social rights as full human rights, the impact of foreign policy on international welfare rights, the right to health in the U.S. and Canada, Indian poverty in both countries, welfare racism, the economic rights of migrant and immigrant workers in Canada and the U.S., an American perspective on the international law of human rights, and “looking at ourselves,” a critical analysis of American and Canadian policy written by Professors Hassmann and Welch.

Four of the conference participants (including one emerita) were UB faculty members; two came from McMaster University (plus three McMaster graduates who co-authored a paper). Others teach at Temple University, the University of Connecticut, the University of Minnesota, the University of Nebraska, and the University of Utrecht (Netherlands). Borrowing the words of Anatole France, the conference organizers used “Sleeping Under Bridges” as their organizing theme, and may employ it as the title for the proposed book.

CUBAN STUDENTS TO ENROLL AT UB

The dean of arts and letters of the University of Havana (UH), Rogelio Rodríguez-Coronel, confirmed early in November that, as part of the existing agreements between UH and UB, Cuban students will be allowed to enroll in the joint UB-UH Master of Arts in Humanities Program in Caribbean Cultural Studies.

According to Professor José Buscaglia, UB director of Cuban and Caribbean Programs, “This is an unprecedented and very significant move that confirms once again that UB is at the forefront of all U.S. universities that have relations with Havana. Never before has the University of Havana shown such confidence in a partnership with a sister institution in the U.S.”

The first Cuban students would come to Buffalo in the Spring of 2005, to be enrolled full-time in the joint University at Buffalo-University of Havana masters program. The program, which is in its second year, is the only such joint program between a U.S. and a Cuban university. Currently there are ten students enrolled, nine of whom are spending the fall semester in Havana (see photo of the participants with José Buscaglia, page 13).

As part of the development and expansion of the joint Caribbean Studies Program, Dean Rodríguez-Coronel and Professor Buscaglia traveled in early October 2003 to the University of the West Indies (UWI) in Kingston, Jamaica. There they were hosted by Joseph Pereira, deputy principal, and by the dean of humanities and education, Aggrey Brown.

The visit to UWI established a basis for cooperation and partnership and, as a result, University at Buffalo and University of Havana students will be able to spend the first semester of their second year studying in Kingston.
UB STUDENTS AWARDED FULBRIGHTS

A UB graduate student and two 2003 graduates have received Fulbright grants, all to Canada, for 2003-04, a new UB record, Mark Ashwill, director of the World Languages Program and UB’s Fulbright Program adviser, has reported. They are:

Debra Kolodczak, a doctoral candidate in the Department of Media Study. Based at Carleton University in Ottawa, Kolodczak’s research is examining the canoe’s association with native peoples leading to an investigation of its role in Canada’s frontier settlement and tourism industry.

Kolodczak also plans to explore the use of the canoe through the lenses of work, play, symbol, and show; look at two unexamined artifacts of the canoe’s manufacture, and raise awareness in the United States and Canada of native peoples’ many contributions to the cultural identity of Canada.

Casey O’Hara, who graduated cum laude in 2003 with a bachelor’s degree in geography and a minor in French. O’Hara’s Fulbright project is entitled “Location Based Services in the United States and Canada: A Comparative Study of Trends in the Commercial GIS Sector.” He is based at the Université Laval in Quebec City.

Gary Winston, who graduated in 2003 with a bachelor’s degree in geography and French. Winston, also based at the Université Laval, is working on a project entitled “Study in Economics and International Trade in Canada: NAFTA and the FTAA.”

Four UB students were named Fulbright alternates. The students and their fields of study and countries are Beverly Andrews (installation art, Canada), Marcus Marenda (philosophy, Germany), Joshua McMurray (law, Japan) and Carter Williams (music, Sweden). 🌐

GRADUATE STUDENTS IN NSF SUMMER PROGRAM IN JAPAN

By Catherine Pollina

For two months during summer 2003, UB graduate students Kate Syfert and Gordon Warn represented the University at Buffalo in the National Science Foundation (NSF)-Japan Society for the Promotion (JSPS) Summer Program in Japan.

For Kate Syfert, who is in the Department of Anthropology and the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis at UB, this summer marked her return to Japan.

She first visited under the 2001 National Science Foundation Summer Program. In 2003 she was hosted by Professor Masaaki Yamanashi in the Faculty of Integrated Human Studies at Kyoto University.

Syfert undertook two projects in Japan. First, she studied the role of women in geographical information system (GIS) research careers. This visit to Japan allowed her to collect valuable cross-cultural information using the contacts she established with geographers in Japan, includ...
ing the head of a major "women in science" association. Women are strongly represented in the GIS community, certainly more so than in traditional technical fields such as engineering. Syfert commented that, in the end, she was interested to find more similarities than differences in comparing the experiences of Japanese and American geographers; they face many of the same challenges in pursuing their careers.

Syfert’s second project was in the field of cognitive geography. In this study, she explored the cultural significance of temple gates in Japanese society.

Unlike temple buildings, which have been frequently destroyed by fires, the temple gates tend to survive and achieve a relative permanence, and take on special significance related to the send-off and return of spirits. Kyoto, with its large number of temples, was a perfect location for this project.

Gordon Warn arrived in Japan two weeks in advance of the formal Summer Program opening to join the Natural Hazard Mitigation in Japan (NHMJ) program. This was a special “add-on” activity to the Summer Program that offered one dozen students in civil engineering a unique look at the structural engineering field in Japan.

The NHMJ program featured site visits to major construction and testing facilities, lectures by Japanese experts, and a student symposium.

During the core Summer Program activity, he conducted research in the Department of Civil Engineering at Tokyo Institute of Technology under Professor Kazuhiko Kawashima.

Warn, whose personal research interests focus on base isolation technologies, studied Japanese models of isolated bridge structures.

This was a valuable hands-on project since bridge construction in Japan, where space is limited, is optimized to reduce the land footprint. Warn noted that despite the very different engineering approaches taken in the two countries, there are remarkable similarities in resulting bridge designs.

Co-sponsored in Japan by JSPS, the Summer Program provides American graduate students in science and engineering an intensive, hands-on research experience in host laboratories at national and private universities, national institutes and independent companies. Student participants are matched with host scholars according to their research interests.

The two-month summer program also provides a one-week in-country orientation for participants that includes “survival” Japanese language training, lectures on the scientific infrastructure of Japan, and field trips to cultural and historical sites.

Tsuyoshi Enomoto, head of the JSPS Foreign Fellowship Division, commented on the value of the Summer Program to the research community: “I believe the Summer Program contributes a lot to young scientists’ collaboration between the U.S. and Japan. The two research fellows from Buffalo worked very hard this year, and I look forward to seeing more fellows next year.”

The Summer Program in Japan is one component of the NSF East Asia Summer Institutes (EASI) for U.S. Graduate Students in Science and Engineering. With the addition of Australia as a host site beginning in 2004, the EASI Program now supports participants in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, China and Australia.

This summer, 62 students from 48 universities participated in the program. More than 900 American graduate students have participated in this program since its inception fourteen years ago. Including this year’s pair, fourteen graduate students have represented the University at Buffalo in this program.

The summer institutes aim to promote the career development of junior scientists and engineers. Specifically, the EASI Program encourages promising new scholars to look beyond the borders of this country and consider international collaboration during their future careers.

Christopher A. Loretz, associate professor of biological sciences at the University at Buffalo and director of the NSF Tokyo Regional Office comments, “Through the EASI Program, the Foundation makes a significant and important investment in the nation’s science and engineering students.

“Rewarding transnational experiences at early career stages, and the professional and personal bonds that are formed, can have long-term beneficial effects that are realized through an increased willingness and, hopefully, an eagerness in the future to pursue international collaborations in East Asia, or elsewhere in the world,” Loretz added.


Additional resource information about EASI, including application instructions, is available on-line at the NSF Tokyo Web site at: http://www.nsftokyo.org/spmenu.html; or, requests can be sent by e-mail to: EAPinfo@nsf.gov. The deadline for application is during the first week in December, annually. ☞

Catherine Pollina is on leave from her position as instructional support specialist in the UB Department of Biological Sciences. She is currently a Visiting Researcher in the Ocean Research Institute at the University of Tokyo.
NEW PROGRAM FOR STUDY ABROAD RETURNEES

By Rhona Cadenhead-Hames

Reentry shock . . . reverse culture shock . . reacclimatizing . . . reverse homesickness. Regardless of the term used to describe the feeling of ‘not belonging’ or ‘disassociation’ with the U.S. culture after a trip abroad, study abroad returnees are often struck by how difficult it is to come home after an overseas program.

While the reactions may vary, it is normal for a student to face a re-adjustment period similar to what they may have experienced when first arriving in their adopted culture.

Although the student who spends one month on a summer program in Spain may have a vastly different reaction to coming home than a student who studies in Japan for the full academic year, one thing seems to remain constant among all returnees—there is a real need to discuss and digest their sojourn with people who have had similar experiences.

In August 2003, UB Study Abroad Programs held the first Study Abroad Returnee Reunion and Photo Contest. The event was designed to provide our returnees with an opportunity to reflect upon their time abroad; to think about their experiences and how they have been changed them.

The students had an opportunity to view photos taken by their peers—a total of 77 were submitted to the contest—while they met, shared their experiences both abroad and back home, and talked with other student travelers about issues relating to readjustment.

One major component of the program was discussing with the returnees suggestions on how to stay involved with international activities on campus. The feedback received from the students confirmed the importance of an event for study abroad returnees. One student commented; “I am glad I participated—it gave the whole trip a proper ending.”

Recognizing the wealth of knowledge, enthusiasm, and energy students return from abroad with, our office has recently initiated an exciting new student organization—Study Abroad Peer Advisors. This group of five past participants has volunteered to work in our office this semester with the goal of spreading the word about studying abroad to the UB student community.

We have advisors who have spent semesters and summers in South Africa, Spain, Australia, China and the United Kingdom. The peer advisors hold weekly office hours, visit classes, and represent our office at various promotional events throughout the semester.

In addition to these requirements, the advisors each develop and work on a personalized project during their tenure. For example, one of our advisors is investigating the possibility of beginning a study abroad alumni association through the UB Student Association.

Promoting interactions between past and future study abroad participants is something our office constantly strives to do. On both our website and in our office we post the email addresses of past participants who want to talk with students interested in studying abroad.

By putting these past and future participants in touch with one another, we accomplish two goals. First, this interaction allows interested students a chance to talk with someone who has “been there and done that.” Secondly, the past participant is given an additional opportunity to discuss their overseas program.

Sharing experiences from abroad is beneficial both for the returnee, and for those of us who haven’t been. To this end, we would like to share some of the award winning images from our first photo contest (see pages 14-16). I hope you’ll find these images as exciting, thought provoking, and motivating as we do.

Rhona Cadenhead-Hames is study abroad advisor in Study Abroad Programs.
First Prize: Overall
Maciej Mattauszek
Cuba, Summer 2003
Plaza de Cristo

Runner Up: Overall
Micaela Thiesen
South Africa, Summer 2003
Desert Footsteps

First Prize: People Category
Linda Huang
Japan, Summer 2003
Kimonos and Sunflowers
STUDY ABROAD PHOTO CONTEST

First Prize: City Category
Robert Batdorf
Spain, Summer 2003
Calle Libreros at Night

First Prize: Landscape Category
Karen Lis
Australia, Spring 2003
Tasmanian Sunset

Honorable Mention
People Category
David Tumbull
South Africa, Summer 2003
On Top of Table Mountain
Special Mention: Strange and Unusual
Benjamin Stearns
Korea, Academic Year 2002-2003
Scorpions on a Stick

Honorable Mention: City Category
Norman Lam
China, Spring 2003
Ducks in the Ghetto

Special Mention: Best Series
Lars Brasz
Sweden, Academic Year 2003-2004
Saltholmen, Brunnsparken, Gothenburg
I spent the most exciting and productive summer of my life on the first volunteer trip for the Uganda Village Project.

My fellow volunteers and I learned about rural poverty and Ugandan culture, while teaching thousands of people about HIV/AIDS and treating hundreds of patients out of a house that we rented during our stay.

The Uganda Village Project started as a small group of Buffalo and Rochester pre-medical and medical students who were frustrated with typical clinical volunteer programs. These programs usually entail assisting at free clinics in a developing country, then leaving abruptly without promoting public health in any long-term, meaningful sense.

We searched for a summer volunteer project that was part of a sustainable campaign to promote public health. This program had to be based on the stated needs of villagers in a developing country, as opposed to being based on the agenda of well-meaning outsiders.

In order to work in a culturally-appropriate way, it was also important that we volunteer alongside a nonprofit organization run by people from the developing country. The “Village Project” forum of the International Federation of Medical Students Associations-USA fit these goals perfectly. With these projects, students “adopt” villages in a developing country and create development projects with local nonprofits. With the advice of students that started Village Projects in Kenya and Ghana, we created the Uganda Village Project.

Our group arranged a two-month program with a Ugandan nonprofit, which asked us to teach and provide medical care in the remote villages in eastern Uganda. After receiving training in Buffalo as community HIV/AIDS educators, we familiarized ourselves with Ugandan culture and social problems through research and UNICEF training. We designed curricula, visual aids, and props for teaching techniques that could be applied cross-culturally.

Alison Schroth, a pre-med graduate of the University of Rochester; Brent Anderson, a pre-med graduate from UB; and I headed off to the airport, with bags crammed full of medical supplies donated from Buffalo and Rochester hospitals.

**VILLAGE LIFE**

We rented a house in the village of Kiroba in the Iganga District of Uganda. Our house was located in the center of the village, so that we could walk out our door every morning and greet the mayor, play with orphans, and ask our neighbors if we could help them with cooking.

By living with the head of a development nonprofit, we learned a lot about the workings of the village.

When we first arrived, some 400 Kirobans welcomed us with dances, speeches, and drama. We explained that we had come as teachers and “student doctors” and that we would like to help in any way that we could. Kiroba was incredibly welcoming, and we quickly formed friendships despite the language barrier. Villagers took us for walks through the sugar-cane fields and cliffs, and two families even let us name their newborn children.

**AIDS AND ITS MYTHS**

Ugandan activists did a superb job organizing villagers for HIV/AIDS teaching sessions. They went door-to-door saying, “the Americans are here to tell us how we get slim” (“slim” is a local term for AIDS).

After buying bicycles, we rode to villages where we were expected to teach. People of all ages gathered in numbers between 30 and 300.

We gave four-hour presentations which were translated into Lusoga, the local language. Modes of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention were presented using pictures, role-play, true-false, and question-and-answer techniques.

Because AIDS educators had never taught in these remote places, we found that many believed HIV to be transmitted by mosquitoes or witchcraft. We also worked to expel a dangerous myth that men can cure AIDS by sleeping with a virgin woman.

Nearly every day we taught in a different village or venue. The typical set-up was under a large tree and sometimes in a church if it was raining outside.

By the end of our stay, we were continued on page 18
astonished to realize that we had taught a total of 2,057 villagers from twelve villages and four high schools.

SANITATION, OR LACK THEREOF

In order to learn more about sanitation issues and other community needs, Brent and I teamed up with some interpreters and went on a hut-to-hut survey campaign. After a week of very interesting conversations, we had feedback from 740 people in Kiroba.

The survey opened our eyes to a number of issues, including the dearth of nutritious food. Only 27% of households surveyed had eaten “protein foods” like beans or meat at least once per year. Even more staggering was the fact that only 7% of those surveyed actually boil their water, while 26% wash their hands with soap. With these facts in mind, it is not surprising that 48% of all respondents complained of having intestinal worms.

Even though we were foreigners, villagers seemed to trust and accept what we had to say about HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention. However, we did not have the same luck during our sanitation/nutrition teaching campaign.

Preventable infections can be found in most families and the life expectancy is only 37 years of age; so we taught villagers about how germs are transmitted and encouraged them to break their entrenched habits of neither washing their hands nor boiling their drinking water.

Despite the relative lack of enthusiasm, I expect we had a positive impact on many people, though promotion of sanitation will continue to be a focal point for the project.

TRAIN THE TRAINER

We organized a few train-the-trainer sessions so that the teaching would not end when we left the country. High school students related well to us as most spoke fluent English and were close to us in age.

During our visit, five high schools created clubs dedicated to teaching about HIV/AIDS. We held special training sessions for these students, presenting different teaching methods they could use to educate others in their communities.

Two of the groups we trained were put on the spot: we arranged a teaching session and had them present in our place. They were able to practice with the visual aids and curricula we donated; and although I barely understood a word of their instruction, I believe they effectively delivered the message in their own language.

A women’s group asked us to train them to become community educators on HIV/AIDS and on sanitation and nutrition.

DO I HAVE AIDS?

When the sun set and we took our last question about AIDS, I would get on my bike either very satisfied or very sad. It is believed that 10-15% of people in this region are HIV positive.

Villagers would sometimes say, “Please do more than just teach us! You see, we think we might already have AIDS.” There is no accessible HIV testing in this area, so we met with political leaders to find out if we could help.

After discussing the issue with a few nonprofits, we hired the AIDS Information Center to set up two temporary free testing centers in the villages. They also tested for syphilis and provided pre- and post-test counseling to patients. Almost 150 villagers were tested, and it only cost the Uganda Village Project 75 cents per person.

JUNGLE MEDICINE

Our most intense project was the organization of a three-day free clinic. Three weeks of meetings with various Ugandan doctors, medical students, health workers, and pharmacies led to the formation of a medical staff of ten Ugandans in addition to Brent and me.

Lacking extra space for a clinic, we turned our house into a four-bed healthcare facility. Our beds became patient beds and our hall closet was turned into a pharmacy. The villagers were very appreciative and we had a wide range of patients—infants to adults, and some from other villages.

We also were able to dispense medications and medical supplies, which were supplied by the Ugandan government.

Continued on page 20
A mid the human catastrophe that is AIDS in Africa, the absence of health-care systems and practices that are taken for granted in other parts of the world routinely hampers efforts to care for patients even when assistance is being provided by international organizations and charities.

But in the city of Chitungwiza in Zimbabwe, a native son who is the nation’s first pharmacologist is helping to remove these obstacles and provide meaningful care to HIV/AIDS patients as the result of a joint program between the University at Buffalo and the University of Zimbabwe (UZ).

As the only initiative in Zimbabwe—and likely in all of sub-Saharan Africa—with an exclusive focus on HIV/AIDS pharmacotherapy, the UB/UZ collaboration is ushering in new hope by adapting and applying the best pharmacy practices in the U.S. to conditions in the developing world.

“By breaking down the pharmacoeconomic barriers, one by one, we have created something that could be a breakthrough in the way African countries deal with AIDS,” said Chiedza Maponga, Pharm.D., chair of the Department of Pharmacy at the University of Zimbabwe and visiting professor in the Department of Pharmacy Practice in the UB School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, where he earned his doctorate in pharmacy.

These barriers not only are social and economic, but also logistical. For example, some AIDS drugs used to expire on the shelves of clinics in Zimbabwe without ever being used because the clinics had no inventory-tracking systems in place. Those systems are not just critical to the survival of Zimbabwe’s AIDS patients; some charities and international aid organizations require evidence of such an infrastructure before they agree to donate resources.

During the past several years, through the UB/UZ collaboration, Maponga has been instrumental in building those systems by:

* Assisting the Chitungwiza City Health Department in obtaining a five-year, $500,000 grant from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control to develop community-based programs using lay volunteers to improve AIDS patients’ adherence to treatment regimens. Maponga is the project’s technical advisor.

* Serving as project consultant on a World Health Organization study of the quality of drugs available in Africa through post-marketing quality surveillance systems to detect substandard and counterfeit drugs.

* Using his position with the UB Pharmacology Support Laboratory, part of the NIH Adult AIDS Clinical Trials Group, to lay the groundwork for an International AIDS Clinical Trials Group, designed to address the problems of the developing world.

* Convincing the Zimbabwean government to declare AIDS a national emergency — a declaration finally made in June 2002 — which was necessary to allow for the distribution of generic drugs to AIDS patients. Maponga now serves as a member of the National Emergency Task Force on Antiretrovirals in Zimbabwe.

* Serving as a local consultant on the U.S. Agency for International Development (US AID) project, “Assessment of the Requirements for a National Antiretroviral Therapy Programme for Zimbabwe.”

As a native of Zimbabwe and member of the international pharmacology community, Maponga travels easily between members of organizations that range from U.S.-based charitable groups like SAFE (Saving African Families Enterprise) and international pharmacology conferences to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control to women’s groups in the community and traditional healers.

“We go where the issues are, and find ourselves becoming catalysts for all these groups, combining our expertise and theirs,” explained Maponga. “We are networking all of them so we can look at their total impact and measure total outcomes so we can see what is working and what is not.”

He noted that he worked with the Chitungwiza City Health Department to prepare the proposal that resulted in the $500,000 grant, as well as with SAFE, which ultimately donated the funds to allow for the distribution of the first generic drugs.

“How do you enable citizens to successfully communicate with charities,” asked Maponga. “How do you help people write grant proposals that are worthy? How do you provide adherence training for lay volunteers in their communities? We have put systems into place that do all of these things through our collaboration with UB.

“We have actually started to raise hopes in the community,” he said. “We don’t want to write our manuscripts and leave. They are expecting us to continue.”

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transformed into a pharmacy. We stocked the rooms with gloves, gauze pads, sutures, syringes, and other donated supplies.

We were flooded with patients because there is only one doctor for every 191,000 people in this region of Uganda. There were three health workers in Kiroba, but many villagers can’t afford treatment costs; they often try to adjust to disease and hope they live through it.

Half of our patients came with symptoms of malaria, the leading cause of death in Uganda. Almost every child came in with signs of intestinal roundworm and/or symptoms of severe dehydration from diarrhea.

The children’s parents usually presented with signs of sexually transmitted disease or chronic bacterial infection. Unlike in the United States and other developed countries, most health problems that we saw in Uganda were due to infectious disease and were for the most part preventable.

During our last days in Kiroba, we said goodbye to all of our new friends and hired motorcyclists to take us on a tour of clinics in the county of Luuka. They had no gloves and were scantily stocked with sutures and syringes. At each clinic we provided supplies and instruments.

As we were leaving, activists and political leaders in the Iganga District made us promise repeatedly that we would come back the following year. One local leader urged, “Please bring at least 100 Americans over here next summer!” They would like us to expand our teaching, HIV testing, and clinic programs while raising funds for the construction of wells, an orphanage, and a year-round clinic. In June-July 2004, we are arranging to bring more volunteers and to work with additional Ugandan nonprofits.

Those interested in volunteering for the Uganda Village Project in 2004 should contact Kirk Scirto at kscirto@buffalo.edu. Applications can be found at the following webpage: www.schrothsystems.com/Alison/UVP/index.htm

Kirk Scirto is a second-year medical student in the UB School of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences.

This summer, Maponga was involved in facilitating Zimbabwe’s first public program to administer triple-therapy antiretroviral drugs to AIDS patients. The antiretrovirals are considered state-of-the-art therapy for AIDS patients in the developing world since they have a known track record in prolonging life. But it’s not just drugs that Maponga and his colleagues are delivering.

“What we are providing now is not just the delivery of drugs, but coordination among all of the services, providing infrastructure, technical support, psychosocial support and pharmacology laboratory expertise to look for drug interactions and test generics for counterfeit ingredients,” Maponga said.

Only a comprehensive pharmacological approach will work, he said, because so much is at stake. For example, he explained, with the first administration of antiretroviral drugs, every effort is being made to ensure that the therapy is successful.

“For the first month that they are on this triple therapy, the women taking the drug are under severe scrutiny,” he said.

The 20 women on therapy have been provided with cell phones so that they can immediately contact a nurse as soon as they notice a reaction.

Swift intervention is key not only to the individual patient’s outcome, but with it comes risk — the risk of losing patient trust throughout the community.

“If something fails, you have a major drawback,” he said. Maponga explained that the 20 women are the mothers of infants who were among the first in Chitungwiza to receive six months of treatment with nevirapine, a drug that prevents transmission of HIV to babies through breast milk.

“The first baby treated with nevirapine died after two days,” recalls Maponga, noting that a tragedy like that could have jeopardized the whole effort. “It was baptism by fire,” he said of the incident’s potential impact.

However, working closely with the continued on page 27
While an undergraduate at the University of Nairobi, Everett M. Standa (Ph.D. ’79, M.A.’74 & B.A.’73) befriended an American student who told him about the University at Buffalo.

Based on the friend’s recommendation, Standa not only decided to transfer to UB, but earned a scholarship to do so. Standa is now vice chancellor of Kenyatta University in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, a position equivalent to that of university president in the United States.

Standa was in the United States in August 2003, for the first time in 24 years, to attend a conference in California. He decided to extend his trip so he could visit UB, and he stopped by the Office of Alumni Relations to share his noteworthy achievements since he graduated.

His involvement in education as a profession began immediately after he earned his master’s degree in 1974, when he was appointed lecturer in educational media at the University of Nairobi.

He held this position until 1976, when he returned to UB for his Ph.D. on yet another scholarship. In 1978, upon completion of his coursework, he returned to the University of Nairobi.

In 1981 he became a senior lecturer at Kenyatta University, and six years later was appointed as both associate professor and dean of the faculty of education at Moi University, also in Kenya.

In 1991 he attained the status of professor of education at the same university, and in 1999 he initiated a program for private-pay students.

These students, who typically work during the day, are not eligible for government sponsorship, so they pay for their college classes, which they attend during the evenings. After three years, enrollment has reached 3,000 students.

In 2001, as acting principal, he was responsible for implementing a constituent college of Moi University, the Western University College of Science and Technology, in Western Kenya. And in March 2003, through a government appointment, he took on his current position as vice chancellor at Kenyatta University.

As vice chancellor, he oversees approximately 13,000 students and 2,200 faculty and staff, including three deputy chancellors. Although primarily a school for education, the university is diversifying under Standa’s leadership, with new programs in information technology, several different sciences, environmental studies as well as complementary medicine and public health.

His goal, Standa says, is “to continue the expansion and steer the university into making significant contributions to the development problems Kenya faces now.”

He wants to bring a research focus to national development programs, specifically regarding food production, improving access to and the quality of education and industrialization of the nation.

Since 1991 Standa has been selected to serve on three national committees concerned with the state of education in Kenya, including one he chaired that examined the causes of riots on college campuses, which is a recurring problem in Kenya.

The committee found that riots, which are often attributed to poor conditions at a university, could be combated through “more communication, institutional responsiveness, improved quality of facilities and increasing students’ participation in activities.” He says simple idleness can lead to problems, and that getting students engaged reduces the chances of rioting.

He is optimistic about the new government in Kenya, which was elected in December 2002 and which has already shown greater support for education. He says the leadership believes that “even without buildings, there are still books,” so learning is possible anywhere.

Standa doesn’t know yet what other opportunities will come his way when his three-year contract as vice chancellor is up, but because he is on loan from Moi University, he can return to his post there and continue his quest to improve education for the students of Kenya.

In his spare time, which is limited with his work responsibilities, Standa enjoys reading academic books and biographies, as well as writing poetry.

Barbara Byers is assistant director of Alumni Relations.
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF FACULTY AND STAFF

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Department of Art

Harvey Breverman, SUNY Distinguished Professor, has been exhibiting his work in several venues: “It Was, Will Be” at L’Espace Melanie, Riec-Sur-Belon in Brittany in August 2003 and the Mona Bismark Foundation in Paris in September 2003; “Mostra Internazionale di Eslibris,” Museo Civico di Brunico, Provincia di Bolzano, Italy in July 2003; “23rd Print International—Cadaqués 2003,” in Spain from July to September and traveling to England and France; “International Print and Drawing Exhibition” on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary Celebration of Silpakorn University, Art and Culture Center, in Bangkok, Thailand, from October to December 2003; and from January to February 2004 at the Slom Gallery, also in Bangkok; and the “5th British International Miniature Print Exhibition,” at the Gracefield Arts Center in Dumfries, Scotland from November to December 2003; Breverman is one of fourteen artists selected to exhibit a further large-format print in this show, which travels to 12 other venues in the United Kingdom in 2004.


Reinhard Reitzenstein, assistant professor, installed a sculpture/fountain in Canada’s capital city of Ottawa on October 29, 2003. It was commissioned by the Governor General of Canada. The project is entitled “River Island, Sentinels” and will be sited at Rideau Hill, the Governor General’s estate. In June 2003, Reitzenstein installed another public commission in Bielefeld, Germany for the Lutz Teutloff Sculpture Garden. The project is also a fountain/water feature entitled, “Escarpment, River, Rocks.” Reitzenstein also took part in the International Sculpture Symposium in Pirkkala, Finland in summer 2003. One of his assistants, Albert Chao, is an undergraduate student at UB. Chao took part in the student part of the event, creating a project of his own as well as assisting Reitzenstein in the process of realizing his project for the symposium.

Asian Studies Program


Department of Biological Sciences

Christopher A. Loretz, associate professor, joined by invitation the national organizing committee for the Fifth Asia Oceania Society for Comparative Endocrinology Meeting to be held in Nara, Japan, March 26-30, 2004. In August 2003, Dr. Loretz attended the 28th Meeting of the Japan Society for Comparative Endocrinology in Toyama, Japan, where he presented a symposium lecture on his current studies in the molecular physiology of natriuretic peptides. At that meeting, he also co-authored a poster presentation with Catherine Pollina of UB and others on the calcium-sensing receptor in teleost fishes. Loretz also gave an invited seminar on natriuretic peptides at the National Institute for Basic Biology in Okazaki, Japan, on September 25, 2003.

Catherine Pollina, instructional support technician, was senior author on a poster presentation at the 28th Meeting of the Japan Society for Comparative Endocrinology in Toyama, Japan, in August 2003. Pollina is currently a visiting researcher at the University of Tokyo Ocean Research Institute, where she is collaborating with Japanese colleagues on a project to identify and characterize calcium-sensing receptors in fishes.

Canadian-American Studies Committee

On November 17, 2003, the Canadian-American Studies Committee hosted the second Niagara Colloquium bringing together Canada scholars from both sides of the border. Professor John Jack- son, author of the recently published book The Mighty Niagara: One River - Two Frontiers, addressed the group.

Department of Chemistry

Philip Coppins, Distinguished Professor and Henry M. Woodburn Chair, presented the following international invited talks between June and November 2003: “The Interplay between Theory and Experiment in Charge Density Studies,” at the Third European Charge Density Meeting, ECDM-III, and the European Science Foundation Exploratory Workshop in June; “Supramolecular Chemistry and Time-resolved Diffraction” at Supramolecular Construction and Function, IUPAC meeting symposium, joint International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) and Canadian Society for Chemistry (CSC) conference in Ottawa, Canada, in August; “The Study of Light-Induced Transient Species by Excited-State Crystallography and DFT Calculations” at DFT2003, 10th International Conference on the Application of Density Functional Theory in Chemistry and Physics, Brussels in September; “Beyond Conventional Crystallography: Charge Density and Time-Resolved Diffraction Studies of Interactions in Crystals” at the National Meeting of the Mexican Chemical Society in Ixtapa, Guerrero, Mexico in September; “New Time-Resolved Synchrotron Diffraction Experiments at Atomic Resolution: Methods and Results” at the Spring 8 Symposium in Himeji, Japan in November; and “Stroboscopic Single-Crystal Studies of Light-Induced Excited States at Atomic Resolution” at the TITECH Symposium at the Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan in November.

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

The Seventh International Workshop on Document Analysis and Recognition (ICDAR-03) was held in Edinburgh, Scotland in August 2003. The conference is an international forum for furthering the state-of-the-art in document recognition, understanding, management and retrieval, including multimedia documents. CEDAR staff that attended and presented papers include Sargur Srihari, SUNY Distinguished Professor and director of CEDAR; Rohini Srihari, associate professor; Venu Govindaraju, professor; Sirirangaraj Setlur, senior research scientist; and Zhihui Shi, senior research scientist. The paper entitled “Individuality of Handwritten Characters,” which was authored by Sargur Srihari and Bin Zhang and Sangjik Lee, both UB graduate students at CEDAR, won the ICDAR2003 Best Paper Award, which carried a cash prize of 200 British pounds.

Department of Economics

Paul Zarembka, associate professor, presented a paper on Marx’s value theory at the 51st Annual Conference of the Japan Society of Political Economy in Tokyo in October 2003. He also presented that paper at a seminar at School of Commerce, Otaru University in Hokkaido, Japan. While there he presented a separate talk on “Lenin,
Economist, but Marxist?” at the Faculty of Law & Letters, Ehime University. The latter will appear in a condensed form as an article in a special forthcoming issue on Marx of the Paris magazine Le nouvel observateur.

Department of English
Joseph Conte, professor and chair, was invited to present a lecture on “The Virtual Reader: Cybernetics and Technocracy in William Gibson and Bruce Sterling’s The Difference Engine” at a conference on Science, Technology, and the Humanities in Recent American Fiction at the University of Paderborn, Germany in May 2003. The conference brought together a dozen American scholars and novelists with their counterparts at German universities.

Bruce Jackson, SUNY Distinguished Professor and Samuel P. Capen Professor of American Culture, gave a presentation at Carovane 2003 in Piacenza, Italy. The theme of this year’s Carovane, which ran September 6-14, was “Addio alle armi”—farewell to arms. He spoke—one day entirely devoted to September 11 violence—about the 1971 Attica prison massacre and the prisoners’ 26-year-long civil rights trial; he also organized a photographic exhibit based on state police photographs taken during and immediately after the 1971 prison massacre. The two other topics for the day were the September 11, 1973 destruction of the Salvador Allende government in Chile and the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. Jackson has been appointed to the editorial board of the Inter-Nord: revue internationale d’études arctiques, published annually by CNRS-Economica in Paris.

Ming-Qian Ma, assistant professor, delivered a paper “Style as the Threshold: Writing and the Textuality of Becoming in Contemporary Philosophy and Avant-Garde Poetry” at an international interdisciplinary conference on Literature and Its Others, which was held in May 2003 at the University of Turku, Finland. In August 2003, Ma presented a paper “Becoming Phenomenology: Style, Poetic Texture, and the Pragmatic Turn in Gilles Deleuze and Michel Serres,” at the annual conference of the World Phenomenology Institute, which was jointly held this year with the 21st World Congress of Philosophy in August 2003 in Istanbul, Turkey. This paper has been accepted for publication in the journal Annalecta Husserliana: The Yearbook of Phenomenological Research.

Department of Geography
Ute Lehrer, adjunct assistant professor, was an invited speaker at the Technical University of Cottbus, Germany. Lehrer spoke on “Architekturkritik als öffentlicher Diskurs” (“Architecture Critique as Public Discourse”) as part of a conference on the Critique of Architecture Critique, Oct 31- Nov 2, 2002. Lehrer was also invited to the World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, Brazil, and conducted a workshop with R. Keil on “City, Hegemony and Counter-Hegemony in North America in an Age of Globalization,” January 23-28, 2003.

James E. McConnell, SUNY Distinguished Teaching Professor, is one of the organizers of the “Crossing Borders Conference 2004,” to be held at SUNY Plattsburg in October 2004. The conference is the seventh sponsored by the Canadian-American Golden Horsehoe Educational Alliance and is designed to bring together graduate and undergraduate students from Ontario and Western New York to present research on cross-border issues and concerns. The steering committee of the Golden Horsehoe Educational Alliance includes faculty from Brock University in St. Catherines, the University of Toronto, York University in Toronto, McMaster University in Hamilton, Canisius College, SUNY Fredonia, Buffalo State College, and UB.

Department of History
David Gerber, professor, gave the Shannon Lecture in North American Immigration History at Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada in October 2002, and gave a paper at an international meeting on the personal correspondence of immigrants on the Carleton campus in August 2003.

Georg Iggers, SUNY Distinguished Professor Emeritus, recently published his autobiography, co-authored by his wife, Wilma Iggers, titled Zwei Seiten der Geschichte (Goettingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, September 2002). Iggers gave readings from the autobiography at the following locations in Germany and Austria: Goettingen, January 2003; Humboldt University, Berlin, February 2003; University of Vienna, Vienna, March 2003; University of Salzburg, Austria, March 2003; and the Leipzig Book Fair, March 2003. Mainland Chinese, Taiwanese Chinese, and Czech translations of Iggers’ book, Historiography in the Twentieth Century, with new forewords were recently published. Iggers participated in the Chinese-German colloquium in Berlin in December 2002, and delivered a paper “Cognitive and Normative Elements in East Asian and Western Historiography,” at an international conference in Kofu, Japan. Iggers presented a paper on a comparative, intercultural history of modern historiography at the European University Institute in Fiesole, Italy; and in Spanish at the Autonomous National University of Mexico in Mexico City, Mexico in June 2003. During his visit to Mexico, Iggers also gave a paper (in Spanish) titled “Critical Reflections on German Historiography” at the University of Puebla, in Puebla, and gave a paper at the international colloquium, “Dialogos con Historiadores,” also at the University of Puebla. Iggers was a member of the three-person international team that evaluated the humanities and social science programs at the University of Trento in Italy in May 2003. Iggers took part in a meeting of the board of directors of the International Commission of the History and Theory of Historiography in Goettingen, Germany in June 2003. He gave public lectures on the U.S. and Iraq at two churches in Goettingen, Germany in April and May 2003. He participated in two conferences in China in October-November 2003, one on multiculturalism in Beijing; the other on the Comparative Studies of World Civilization in Nanjing.

Department of Linguistics
Robert Van Valin, professor and chair, visited Croatia in May 2003 to teach A course on syntactic theory as part of Interdisciplinary Graduate Program in Language, Communication and Cognitive Neuroscience at the University of Zagreb, Croatia. He is also on the International Advisory Board for the program. In July 2003 he participated in the 2003 International Course and Conference on Role and Reference Grammar at the UNESP São José do Rio Preto, Brazil. Van Valin gave a course and presented a paper at the conference.

Department of Mathematics
Jonathan Dimock, professor, gave an invited talk at the XIV International Conference on Mathematical Physics held in Lisbon, Portugal, July 28-Aug 1, 2003.

Department of Philosophy
John Corcoran, professor, was awarded the degree Doctor Honoris Causa by the University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain at the recommendation of its Faculty of Philosophy and its Department of Logic and Philosophy of Science. The ceremony took place in October 2003 in connection with “The Corcoran Symposium,” an international logic conference which included a session dedicated to review of Corcoran’s logic papers that have been translated into Spanish. Among the speakers were two of Corcoran’s former graduate students at the Philosophy Department of the University at Buffalo, Professor José Sagüillo of The University of Santiago de Compostela and Professor Stewart Shapiro of the Ohio State University, noted logicians in their own right.


James Lawler, associate professor, gave the following presentations: “Steps in a Global World for the Convergence of Secular Humanism and World Religions,” at the World Congress of Philosophy in Istanbul, Turkey in August 2003; and “Only Love is Real: Heidegger, Plato and The Matrix” at Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada in June 2003.

David Nyberg, emeritus adjunct professor, was invited to speak at the International Conference on Imagination and Education in Vancouver, British Columbia in July 2003. His paper was on “The Mind’s Best Moral Work: Imagination and Empathy.” The conference was organized by the Imaginative Education Research Group at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver.

Barry Smith, Julian Park Professor, continues to serve as director of the Institute for Formal Ontology and Medical Information Science in the University of Leipzig under the auspices of the Wolfgang Paul Prize Program of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. Smith has been appointed philosophical advisor to the Institute for Liberty and Democracy in Lima, Peru, and also served as visiting professor at the Universidad Francisco Marroquin in Guatemala. In addition he has received a $535,000 grant from the European Union in Brussels, and given lectures in Bremen, Innsbruck, Helsinki, Prague, Koblenz, Geneva, Oviedo and Hamburg.

DEPARTMENT OF THEATRE AND DANCE

Maria S. Horne, associate professor and founder-director of the International Artistic & Cultural Exchange Program (IACE), served as academic co-chair of the 5th World Congress of the International University Theatre Association (IUTA) that took place in Olympia, Greece, in August 2003. The congress was attended by eminent performing arts scholars from five continents. At the same time, Professor Horne presented her paper “International Education as Building Block of Performing Artists in the University Setting.” During the summer 2003 and as part of IACE’s academic overseas program, Professor Horne led a ten-member UB student research team to participate at the 3rd International Meeting of University Theatre in Ancient Olympia, Greece, of which Professor Horne is a member of the Organizing Committee. During spring recess 2003, Professor Horne led a 14 UB student delegation to France where IACE Creative Research Lab performed the interdisciplinary multimedia adaptation of “Birdbath” directed by Horne at the 12th Rencontres Internationales du Théâtre organized by the Université de Franche-Comté in Besançon. Additionally in March 2003, Professor Horne traveled to Germany invited by the University of Cologne to teach in her capacity as Master Teacher of Acting.

SCHOOL OF DENTAL MEDICINE

Department of Oral Diagnostic Sciences W.D. McCall, Jr., professor, visited Korea in May 2003 to deliver a series of lectures at three dental schools in that country. On May 16 he gave a lecture “Myofascial Pain and Trigger Points” to dental college students at Pusan National University; he delivered the same lecture on May 20 to dental students at Kyungpook National University. He delivered a symposium lecture on May 17 titled, “The Past, Present, and Future of TMD and Orofacial Pain Study in the U.S.” McCall also gave a lecture at Seoul National University, titled “Myofascial Pain: Hypotheses about the Electrical Activity from Trigger Point.”

Department of Sociology Tai Kang, associate professor, presented a paper titled “Effects of Social Capital on Mental Health of Korean Elderly: A Factor Analytical Approach,” at the International Conference of Social Sciences in Hawaii in June 2003. Kang is a member of a research team working on the Buffalo Ethnic Community Study, an exploratory ethnographic work that began with the Korean American community in Buffalo.

Richard Ohrbach, associate professor, presented three papers at the International Association for Dental Research (IADR) in Goteborg, Sweden in June 2003. One paper was on measurement validity, with his colleague Carla Beneduce, clinical instructor, presenting. One paper, with colleagues in Sweden, addressed the validity of a measurement instrument for oral health and presented by colleague in Sweden, focusing on translation of the instrument from English to Swedish and testing it in a Swedish group. The third paper, presented by Ohrbach, evaluated functional limitation and disability in a Swedish clinic sample comprised of different orofacial diseases. Ohrbach chaired a symposium at the IADR meeting, International Multi-Center Clinical Research: Issues and Challenges with a Focus on Chronic Pain. Presenters were from Germany, Sweden, U.K., and U.S. He also gave an invited presentation, “Psychological Assess-
ment and Clinical Implications of Biobehavioral Therapy," at the Dental School at Malmo University in June 2003. At the Consortium’s Annual Meeting in Goteborg, Sweden that month, Ohrbach was elected as the first director of the International Consortium for Research Diagnostic Criteria for Temporomandibular Disorders-based Research, an organization initiated with NIH-funding and now comprised of members from about 20 countries around the world; each member is a university-based clinic director and independent investigator focusing on chronic pain. The other members of the new executive council are from Singapore, Sweden, and the U.S.

Lynn Solomon, assistant professor, visited Seoul, Korea in March 2003 to give a seminar to the faculty of the dental school at Seoul National University titled, “Clinical and Immunopathologic Features of Chronic Ulcerative Stomatitis.”

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Department of Educational Leadership and Policy


English Language Institute

Steven Gjurich, lecturer, will teach English as a Foreign Language at the World Maritime University in Malmo, Sweden in spring 2004. The ELI has been affiliated with the World Maritime University for many years.

Gaylene Levesque, site director of the ELI English Language Center at Chinese Cultural University in Taipei, Taiwan, made a presentation “Are EFL Teachers Cultural Imperialists?” at the 36th Annual Conference of TESOL in Salt Lake City in April 2002. Levesque co-authored the article “Terrific Talk” with Nina Lawrence (Kinseido Publishing Co. Ltd., Tokyo, 2002). Levesque contributed a chapter, “Applying the Evidence on Symptom Management of Cancer-Related Anorexia and Cachexia” at the European Cancer Conference. Brown was invited to give a lecture on “A Systematic Review of the Evidence Based Nursing on Symptom Management of Cancer-Related Anorexia and Cachexia” at the European Cancer Conference.

SCHOOL OF INFORMATICS

Department of Library and Information Studies

John Ellison, associate professor, gave the keynote address at the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) Satellite Meeting, “Critical Issues Related to Internet Teaching,” on July 28, 2003 at the University at Geneva in Geneva, Switzerland. A paper on the same topic will be published by IFLA.

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

James R. Meindl, Donald S. Carmichael Professor of Organization and Human Resources and director, Center for International Leadership, traveled to Singapore in September 2003 to deliver a five-day leadership development program jointly sponsored by the Singapore Institute of Management. Meindl traveled to Madrid, Spain in July 2003 to visit the Instituto de Empresa (IE), where he delivered a lecture on the topic of leadership to IE faculty, and met with the dean and other representatives of the Management Department to explore collaborative research opportunities between CIL and IE’s newly formed Leadership Center. Plans are underway for a jointly sponsored conference on the topic of leadership networks to be held in Madrid in May 2004. Meindl visited Seoul, Korea in May 2003 to visit the Business School of Korea University, to explore the possibilities for faculty and student exchanges, executive development programs, and collaborative research. Plans are underway for a jointly sponsored conference focusing on Asian perspectives on leadership, to be held in Seoul in June 2004. In May 2003, Meindl presented a research paper at the 11th European Congress on Work and Applied Psychology in Lisbon, Portugal.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES

Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology

Peter K. Gessner, professor and director of the UB Polish Studies Program, was appointed in April 2003 to the National Advisory Council of the Kosciuszko Foundation, a U.S. organization dedicated to promoting educational and cultural exchanges between the United States and Poland and to increasing American understanding of Polish culture and history. The foundation has sponsored a number of Kosciuszko Foundation Visiting Professorships in the UB Polish Studies Program. The Advisory Council advises the foundation’s board of trustees in the areas of development and membership services.

SCHOOL OF NURSING

Jean K. Brown, associate dean for academic affairs and associate professor, traveled to Copenhagen, Denmark in September 2003. Brown was invited to give a lecture on “A Systematic Review of the Evidence Based Nursing on Symptom Management of Cancer-Related Anorexia and Cachexia” at the European Cancer Conference.
Nancy Flanagan, assistant professor, presented a paper at the Custody and Caring: International Conference on the Nurse's Role in the Criminal Justice System meeting in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan on October 1-4, 2003. The title of the paper was "Transitional Health Care Planning in U.S. Prisons".

Patricia Polowy, clinical instructor, along with a team of nurses, nurse practitioners, physicians, dentists and a pharmacist, traveled to a parish in the mountains of southern Haiti to work with the parish priest and community in establishing a sustainable clinic as well as supporting agricultural, farm animal, clean water and educational program for the people. This program is an umbrella of a national organization in Nashville that pairs Catholic parishes in the U.S. with parishes in Haiti and Central and South America. Cynthia McCloskey, a DNS 1996 graduate, also joined the group.

Mary H. Rappole, clinical instructor presented a poster at the 14th International Congress on Women's Health Issues meeting in Victoria, British Columbia on June 15-18, 2003. The title of the poster was “Research Based Culturally Sensitive Protocols Improve Health Care in Rural Haiti.” This paper was based on work that Rappole and two family nurse practitioner graduate students conducted in Haiti in January 2003 as part of a medical missionary team. The students were Naoko Toida (M.S., 2003) and Michelle Swygart (M.S., 2003). They provided medical treatment to 750 residents of Cottard, Haiti. Cottard is a small village north of Port-au-Prince. They also established a Women’s Health Clinic with teaching, screening and providing a gynecological exam. Cindy Francek, a nurse anesthesia student, went as part of an ambulatory surgical team. Mary Brooks, CRNA (M.S., 1998) was her preceptor.

Kay Sackett, assistant professor and W. Scott Erdley, clinical assistant professor presented a paper at the 8th International Congress in Nursing Informatics meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2003. Suzanne Dickerson, assistant professor was the third author on the paper. The title of the paper was "Technology Becoming ‘Tradition’ in Nursing Education: One School’s Experience”.

Yow-Wu Bill Wu, associate professor, traveled to the Chulalongkorn University School of Nursing in Thailand from June 22 – July 18, 2003 as a visiting professor to teach advanced quantitative methods to nursing doctoral students as partial fulfillment of the collaborative agreement between Chulalongkorn and the UB School of Nursing.

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTH PROFESSIONS
Department of Rehabilitation Science
Susan M. Nochajski, clinical assistant professor in the Occupational Therapy Program, presented at an International Symposium sponsored by the Tsukuba College of Technology in Japan. The invited presentation was entitled: “Rehabilitation and the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health: Past, Present and Future Directions.”

Center for International Rehabilitation Research Information and Exchange (CIRRIE)
A forum on International Collaborative Research in Rehabilitation was hosted in July 2003 by the Center for International Rehabilitation Research Information and Exchange in Rockville, Maryland. Invited participants from ten countries—Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, France, India, Italy, Sweden, U.K., U.S.—examined collaborations with U.S. researchers and identified problems and best practices. Case studies provided examples of the forms that international research collaboration has taken in several fields of rehabilitation. The keynote address was presented by Sharon Hrynkwok, Deputy Director of the Fogarty International Center of the National Institutes for Health. U.S. funding agencies provided information about the possibilities and limits for funding international rehabilitation research through their programs. John Stone CIRRIE director, served as moderator for the session “Case Studies: Successful International Collaboration in Rehabilitation Research”. Marcia E. Daumen, CIRRIE’s information resources manager, demonstrated how CIRRIE resources (http://cirrie.buffalo.edu/) can be used to access information about international research and researchers. The proceedings from this conference are available on the CIRRIE website (http://cirrie.buffalo.edu/proceedings/conferencearchive.html#cirrie).

CIRRIE has launched a new initiative: The Minority Serving Institutions International Travel Grant (MSI) Program. This program provides funds for travel expenses related to collaborative activities between international researchers and MSI-based researchers. CIRRIE’s monograph series—The Rehabilitation Provider’s Guide to Cultures of the Foreign-Born, is a 12-volume monograph series that provides specific information on cultural perspectives of foreign-born persons in the U.S. The introductory monograph, Culture Brokering: Providing Culturally Competent Rehabilitation Services to Foreign-Born Persons explains the role of the rehabilitation provider as a “culture broker.” It contains practical information on general outreach strategies, the importance of understanding one’s own culture, actions needed to become familiar with —and trusted—by individuals from other cultures, and how to use translators effectively. The other monographs describe the cultures of the top eleven immigrant groups in the U.S. Each includes specific information about how disability and rehabilitation are viewed in that culture. The monographs are available in print format, or, they may be downloaded from the CIRRIE website (http://cirrie.buffalo.edu/msineries.html). Publication of a modified version of the series in the form of a book by Sage Publications is anticipated for 2004.
other mothers and using lay volunteers helped keep the other women committed to giving their babies the drug.

Maponga said that once the six months were up, the adherence-program volunteers continued to work with the mothers, forming support groups, emphasizing healthy lifestyle habits and treating opportunistic infections — making them even better candidates for the antiretroviral therapy once it became available.

That holistic approach to HIV/AIDS, he explained, is critical to the new themes of expansion and sustainability of treatment called for by Nelson Mandela at the recent International AIDS Society in Paris. And Maponga seems well-suited to delivering it.

He is the key to the bi-national collaboration, spending several months at a time each year at the facilities of UB and affiliated hospitals, such as the Erie County Medical Center (ECMC) in Buffalo, and then returning home to Zimbabwe for several months. Maponga’s UB position is funded by a fellowship from the National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases of the National Institutes of Health.

While the fellowship runs out in December and funding for the program’s future is uncertain, UB and UZ envision that at least five additional years of funding is necessary to expand the efforts with the training of additional pharmacologists.

In Chitungwiza, a city with a population of 1 million located just outside the Zimbabwean capital of Harare, Maponga has trained more than 250 community volunteers, including members of women’s clubs and youth groups, schoolteachers and traditional healers to learn how to promote the safe use of medicines and adherence to treatment regimens among AIDS patients in Zimbabwe.

“Chiedza wears a lot of different hats,” said Gene Morse, Pharm.D., chair of the Department of Pharmacy Practice and associate dean of clinical education and research with the UB School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences. “It’s not that common to find an individual with all of these capabilities,” he added.

At UB, Maponga works in UB’s Pharmacology Support Laboratory, part of the National Institutes of Health Adult AIDS Clinical Trials Group (ACTG).

According to Morse, who has chaired the Adult ACTG Pharmacology Committee of the NIH, the UB laboratory is an ideal environment for providing integrated HIV pharmacotherapy training, since it is one of very few places in the U.S. that combine research, education, clinical practice, training in adherence and state-of-the-art laboratory analysis.

Morse added that he believes that an international orientation is becoming essential to the future success of all aspects of HIV pharmacotherapy. “UB’s Department of Pharmacy Practice is well positioned to take a leadership role in shaping that international perspective — through this collaboration with the University of Zimbabwe and others — in HIV pharmacotherapy research, training and clinical service,” he said.

The University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry is collaborating on the UB/UZ project.

Ellen Goldbaum is senior science editor for the Office of News Services.
JOHN B. SIMPSON APPOINTED AS UB’S 14TH PRESIDENT

John B. Simpson, Ph.D., received the unanimous approval of the State University of New York Board of Trustees on October 28 to be the next president of the University at Buffalo.

He will take office effective January 1, succeeding UB’s 13th president, William R. Greiner, who announced his retirement earlier this year and was named president in 1991.

Simpson was recommended to the SUNY Trustees by Chancellor Robert L. King, to whom the UB Council, the university’s local governing council, and the UB Presidential Search Advisory Committee had sent their unanimous endorsements of the candidate.

Simpson comes to UB with a distinguished 30-year career in higher education. He has achieved acclaim as a faculty member and as a researcher who has authored or co-authored more than 50 scientific papers; from 1987 to 1994 he was a member of the editorial board of the American Journal of Physiology.

Most recently, he has been an administrator, serving first as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Washington and then currently as provost and executive vice chancellor at the University of California, Santa Cruz.

Simpson spent 23 years at the University of Washington in Seattle. He was a faculty member and researcher in the Department of Psychology from 1975 to 1990. He served as associate dean for computing, facilities and research from 1991 to 1994, when he assumed responsibilities as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences — which had more than 900 full-time faculty, and 18,000 undergraduates and 3,500 graduate students in 52 departments.

Simpson joined UC Santa Cruz as executive vice chancellor in 1998 and a year later assumed the additional duties of provost. He is the university’s chief academic and operations officer. UC Santa Cruz is one of 10 campuses in the University of California system—with approximately 600 faculty and 14,500 undergraduate and graduate students.

A native Californian and graduate of the University of California, Santa Barbara, Simpson received master’s and doctoral degrees in neurobiology and behavior from Northwestern University.