Evolving Knowledge Demands
New Ways of Teaching and Learning

We are being swept into the twenty-first century on a tidal wave of technological and social change which is rapidly compressing and altering our world. The world of scholarship and learning must keep up, and this is a major challenge that we face at Rutgers-Newark.

Of course we have first-hand evidence of how the world is growing closer and more interrelated right here on campus. Again recognized by U.S. News & World Report as the most diverse college campus in the nation, Rutgers-Newark enrolls students from 75 different countries as well as from every major American racial and ethnic background. We believe this mix of cultures opens new intellectual and social horizons to our students, and is of great help to them once they move into the working world. And in our own field, we are collaborating ever more closely with New Jersey Institute of Technology, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, and other higher education institutions to maximize the options available to our students.

Our newly inaugurated Ph.D. in global affairs is focused on the inter-workings of twenty-first century world economics, and political and social policies. It taps the strengths of faculty in disciplines ranging through economics, management, political science, and law to engage students in studying the complexities of the changes in global governance. We are bringing a similar approach to the study of our own American concerns. The new Joseph C. Cornwall Center for Metropolitan Studies fosters basic scholarly research on cities and urban life, and applies that research to urban policy issues in Newark and other New Jersey cities. Our new M.B.A. in pharmaceutical management at our business school is contributing to the effectiveness of New Jersey’s vital pharmaceutical industry through training managers and developing knowledge about the business.

We are changing how we do research and how we learn as we integrate information technology advances into all our activities. Our new Center for Law and Justice is considered the most technologically advanced law school in the nation, with wired lecture halls, courtrooms, and classrooms. Elsewhere on campus, our scientists are using powerful new imaging technologies such as laser-scanning confocal microscopy to reveal long-hidden mysteries of the human body.

These are just some of the ways in which our campus, like academia in general, has moved forward into a new world where constantly evolving knowledge demands new ways of teaching and learning. It’s an exciting voyage of discovery — and the journey has only just begun.

Norman Samuels
Provost
Students and faculty moved into the spectacular 220,000-square-foot Center for Law and Justice in time for the spring 2000 semester. The building they now enjoy mirrors the historic flavor of Washington Street, and the adjacent downtown arts and business district. Among its most prominent features is a 120-foot clock tower. Inside, five stories are organized around a dramatic circular atrium with unique architectural features such as a grand spiral staircase.

The Center for Law and Justice opens technological doors for students and faculty alike, and it is thought to be the most technologically advanced law school in the nation. The library, most classrooms, and the courtrooms are hardwired for laptops, while lecture halls feature smart podiums that control audiovisual and other teaching aids. The law school’s Baker Trial Courtroom, in particular, has become a resource for the state’s legal community, offering every imaginable feature for modern trial presentations.

The first phase of RUNET 2000 is well under way at Rutgers-Newark. This project is part of a university-wide effort to provide Rutgers with the comprehensive infrastructure to support advanced data, video, and voice communications needs. Throughout the past year, progress has been made to survey buildings, dig trenches, and install internal wiring and external cabling that will link the three campuses to one another and the greater community. For Rutgers-Newark, it means the campus will be connected to the Newark Public Library, the Newark Museum, New Jersey Performing Arts Center (NJPAC), the public schools, Science Park, New Jersey Institute of Technology (NJIT), and University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ).

A significant improvement in services was made this year with the introduction of a Student Services Mall in Blumenthal Hall. Designed to offer “one-stop shopping,” the mall brings the scheduling, registration, financial aid, and business services departments into one physical location for the first time. The renovation of the space was planned around a friendly, open mall setting where staff members are very accessible to students.

Along with the physical change came a need for changes in the way services are provided. Several focus groups, made up of directors, staff, and students, consulted with the Office of Quality and Communication Improvement (QCI) at Rutgers to explore better service practices. A variety of changes have since been implemented, resulting in improved interdepartmental communication and enhanced services for students.

The next several years will bring even more changes to the Newark campus. The statewide Capital Improvement Fund, which is bringing $169 million to Rutgers University, will assist Rutgers-Newark with $40 million in expansions, improvements, and deferred maintenance projects. The funding will be used to meet a variety of needs, including the renovation of 47 Bleeker Street, the home of the new Joseph C. Cornwall Center for Metropolitan Studies; the completion of the future home of the Center for Instructional and Information Technologies in Dana Library, a multimedia center for students and faculty; the expansion of science facilities; and updates to other buildings on campus.

The Rutgers-Newark campus continues to keep pace with the rapid development of the surrounding University Heights and downtown Newark neighborhoods. Significant enhancements to buildings and services on campus reflect the university’s commitment to the improvement and beautification of the neighborhood and city.

Among this year’s highlights was the opening of the Center for Law and Justice, home to the School of Law-Newark, School of Criminal Justice, Center for Global Change and Governance, and the Provost’s Office. The building was dedicated in the fall of 1999 by U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, former faculty member of the law school, in a gala ceremony attended by many dignitaries and alumni.
Rutgers-Newark is also involved with education in Newark and throughout New Jersey — far beyond the boundaries of the 35-acre campus. Innovative partnerships exist on several levels with the Newark Public Schools and with the city’s other institutions of higher education.

With grants exceeding $1 million from Lucent Technologies, the U.S. Department of Higher Education, and the Healthcare Foundation of New Jersey, Rutgers-Newark’s Academic Foundations Center, under the leadership of Associate Dean Janice Robinson, has launched a number of new and expanded initiatives.

Upward Bound, a national effort to assist underprepared students from urban public schools, is a multiyear program that addresses low graduation rates in high schools by providing tutoring, counseling, and career guidance. The Saturday Academy, which prepares high school students to take the SATs, was expanded to include sophomores as well as juniors and seniors. The Allies in Teaching Mathematics and Technology program trains Newark high school teachers to use technology and create new models for teaching and learning. And Lucent’s Project Grad helps students of Newark’s Malcolm X. Shabazz High School prepare for college by providing summer institutes on campus.

Rutgers University is also extending its networking infrastructure to connect the major educational and cultural centers in Newark. Partially funded by a U.S. Department of Education grant, the university will extend its fiber–optic-based network infrastructure (RUNet 2000), to the Newark Public Library, the Newark Museum, the New Jersey Historical Society, New Jersey Network (NJN), WBGO, Science High School, and NJPAC. Also planned are video and data networking connections to NJIT, UMDNJ, and University Heights Science Park.

The primary objective of this project, in close collaboration with University Heights Science Park, is to provide a state–of–the–art information technology infrastructure, to enable students and teachers to collaborate with researchers at Rutgers and other institutions throughout the region and the world. The potential benefits of advanced networks are only just being imagined. “Envision a synchronized ballet performance between a class at Rutgers-Newark and a world-class dance troupe anywhere in the world. The class views the troupe on a large computer screen right in the dance studio — with no time delay. The students are literally performing side by side with the dancers,” explained Robert Nahory, director of media technology research at Rutgers-Newark. “This is an example of what next-generation networks will make possible.”

The Graduate Center at Newark successfully launched a new master’s degree in public health this year, and more than 100 students have enrolled for the fall 2000 semester. The Graduate Center, a collaboration among Rutgers-Newark, NJIT, and UMDNJ, encourages shared research among these institutions while fully capitalizing on their combined resources. The master’s in public health responds to a growing need for highly trained public health professionals, and addresses issues such as health care for high-risk, urban, and underserved populations. Rutgers-Newark’s involvement is primarily through the graduate department of public administration, but it also involves the political science, psychology, and economics departments, and the College of Nursing.

In today’s global environment, successful organizations form partnerships to enhance and expand capabilities in many critical areas. Rutgers-Newark has formed long-term relationships with Newark partners — NJIT and UMDNJ, and the city’s public schools, businesses, and cultural organizations.

With a $2.4 million gift from The Fund for New Jersey, Rutgers-Newark inaugurated the Joseph C. Cornwall Center for Metropolitan Studies this past spring. To help strengthen urban outreach, the center will conduct applied research on urban policy issues in Newark and northern New Jersey. And to enhance faculty distinction in the social sciences, the center will foster scholarship in urban studies. “The goal is for the center to be nationally recognized for scholarly research on cities and urban life, and viewed locally as the most authoritative source for analysis of public policy in Newark and the surrounding metropolitan area,” says Dennis Gale, the center’s director and a nationally–recognized urban policy scholar.

Partnering with public and private organizations, Dennis Gale, director of the Joseph C. Cornwall Center for Metropolitan Studies, and Associate Dean Janice Robinson, director of the Academic Foundations Center, are expanding and creating programs that involve the city and its institutions.

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Helping to bring about permanent and far-reaching change in the community and in the world

“This group of scholars from a variety of disciplines meets on a regular basis to share ideas and research on a number of global concerns, including ethnic violence, genocide, political instability, political movements, and nuclear and biochemical terrorism,” explained R. Brian Ferguson, professor of anthropology at Rutgers-Newark, who founded the group. “The interchange gives us a chance to explore these concepts from entirely different perspectives.” This transdisciplinary approach benefits the teaching and research of all participants, and it may ultimately contribute to solutions for some of these plaguing issues.

In New Jersey and around the country, legal battles are raging over public access to waterfront property. This year, students working with the Environmental Law Clinic at the Rutgers School of Law-Newark helped to win a locally and nationally significant victory in cooperation with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and on behalf of conservation groups upholding the public’s right of access to the Hudson River waterfront.

“An organization representing developers brought suit, claiming that the regulatory requirement that waterfront developers construct a public access walkway along the Hudson River was an unconstitutional taking of property without compensation,” explained Ann Alexander, acting director of the clinic. Federal District Judge Garrett E. Brown, Jr. agreed with the clinic’s argument that the public has a right of access to the waterfront under the ancient common law public trust doctrine.

A growing interest and market for “green” products and services led Rutgers’ business school to organize the state’s first Sustainable Business Conference this past April. Governor Christine Todd Whitman was among the more than 300 academics, business people, entrepreneurs, and government officials who attended.

The conference addressed the concept of sustainability and its ability to create profits through production savings, environmental performance, and reduced liability. Participants included Merck & Co., Novartis, World Resources Institute, New Jersey Future, Interface Inc., H-Power Inc., and the Netherlands government.

Rutgers-Newark’s programs give students and faculty an unparalleled opportunity to use their knowledge and skills on behalf of the greater community, and to bring about permanent and far-reaching changes in the city, state, country, and world.

Women’s issues in the U.S., Ghana, and around the globe were addressed during a two-week international summit, “Global Women’s Leadership Institute—2000.” The summit, organized by the Academic Foundations Center, culminated with a visit from the first lady of the Republic of Ghana, Dr. Nana Konadu Agyeman-Rawlings.

The first lady and other distinguished guests spent a day on the Rutgers-Newark campus discussing global women’s issues, female empowerment, and the 31st December Women’s Movement, which is striving to improve social conditions for Ghanaian women. Students and faculty from Rutgers-Newark and other institutions participated in an open forum and workshops, forging what will surely be a long-term involvement with the Ghanaian visitors.

Setting its sights on some of the most difficult global issues, Rutgers-Newark’s Center for Global Change and Governance is sponsoring a Working Group on Political Violence, War and Peace in the Contemporary World.
In expanding its M.B.A. program, the Graduate School of Management has partnered with seven of the nation’s leading pharmaceutical companies to offer a specialized 60-credit M.B.A. in pharmaceutical management, the first such program in the country. This program capitalizes on New Jersey’s leading industry with case studies, hands-on participation by leading industry executives, and high-profile internships. Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Johnson & Johnson, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corp., Organon Inc., Pharmacia Corporation, and Warner-Lambert Co. helped to craft the curriculum.

SAP, the German-based software manufacturer, entered into an alliance this spring with Rutgers business school to make its popular Economic Resource Planning software available for instruction and research. The software will be shared with the Center for Global Change and Governance, and with the Department of Public Administration. Rutgers is one of 100 universities nationwide to enjoy such a relationship with SAP.

The business school plans to broadly integrate the software into a wide range of courses. The software will also provide a foundation to support the activities of the emergent Center for Supply Chain Management and related programs in e-commerce.

The College of Nursing has been steadily increasing its enrollment and emphasis on graduate studies, and it is receiving national recognition for the excellence of these programs. Its graduate psychiatric/mental health program was ranked in the top five in U.S. News & World Report’s Best Graduate Schools 2000; the master’s program was ranked in the top tier nationally. Rutgers’ College of Nursing has the only Nursing Ph.D. program in the state.

A top-rated Rutgers resource in music is the Institute of Jazz Studies (IJS), housed in the Dana Library. With recent grants from private donors and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the institute is vigorously expanding its collections. IJS has been designated as the repository for the Mary Lou Williams jazz collections, and a $165,000 NEH grant will make it possible to archive and catalog the extensive materials of the renowned performer, composer, and arranger. A $20,000 National Academy of Recorded Arts and Sciences grant will help make original tapes and acetates available to scholars and others interested in the career of one of jazz’ pioneering women artists.

Rutgers-Newark’s strength in global studies is the backbone for a new Ph.D. in global affairs, which has its first class beginning this fall. The 73-credit program, believed to be unique in the United States, is administered by the Center for Global Change and Governance. Students will pursue an interdisciplinary study of functional globalization issues and develop “globally attuned” expertise in one particular discipline. The program taps the strengths of the management, public administration, sociology, economics, political science, law, criminal justice, and history disciplines.

The thriving Portuguese community – one of the largest outside Portugal – is a distinctive element of the City of Newark. A natural development from this is a new minor in Portuguese studies offered by Rutgers-Newark, thanks to a collaboration with Lisbon’s Camões Institute. The institute and Rutgers-Newark each will support a full-time instructor of Portuguese language, literature, and culture, while Rutgers-Newark will also provide an office and clerical support for the Camões “leitor.”
New Imaging Technologies

Benjamin Martin Bly, assistant professor of psychology, is using functional magnetic resonance imaging to investigate what areas of the human brain are involved with language comprehension and conceptual thinking.

Rutgers-Newark scientists are using powerful imaging technologies to reveal long-hidden mysteries of the human mind and body. Using state-of-the-art imaging equipment, these researchers — with their collaborators at UMDNJ and NJIT and other research institutions — are viewing cellular and cognitive processes at a level of detail that was unfathomable just a decade ago. The equipment available, and the quality of the research being done, is positioning Newark’s University Heights as a premier center for cutting-edge research in biology, chemistry, neuroscience, and psychology.

As Rutgers scientists sort through their new discoveries and report on them, they are creating dramatic opportunities for the development of new interventions, therapies, and technologies that will benefit science and society.

fMRI can read your brain... but can it read your mind? Using the UMDNJ-Rutgers-Newark/University Heights functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) facility located at the New Jersey Medical School, Assistant Professor Benjamin Martin Bly of Rutgers-Newark’s psychology department is measuring the metabolic changes that occur in the brain to detect what areas are involved in language comprehension and conceptual thinking. Bly focuses on conceptual representation in the temporal lobe and the inferior frontal lobe.

With fMRI, Bly is analyzing how these areas of the brain are involved in concept formation and reasoning. One technique involves a patient undergoing an fMRI (a noninvasive procedure) as Bly varies the complexity of a sentence in three different ways to see how the brain functions in trying to understand each variation.

Bly works in collaboration with Stephen J. Hanson, Rutgers-Newark’s psychology department chair, a group of graduate and undergraduate students, and researchers in the Rutgers University Mind/Brain Analysis Project (RUMBA). With support from the McDonnell Foundation, RUMBA recently presented a major conference (held at NJPAC) showcasing the latest scientific advancements in high-tech imaging technologies that identify areas of the brain involved in human thinking and behavior.

“...A NEW PAIR OF EYES”
Like “seeing the world for the first time with a new pair of eyes” is how Edward Bonder describes this work with laser-scanning confocal microscopy (LSCM). Bonder, an associate professor of biology, and his team are using LSCM’s special imaging properties to study the formation of cell-to-cell contacts. The technique reveals a wealth of new information...on how cell-to-cell contacts mediate the recovery from injury of epithelial cells (cells covering the exterior surface or interior cavity lining of the body’s organs).

Epithelial cells differ in structural organization, based upon their bodily location and function. Bonder’s research focuses on the formation of adherens junctions (connections found in linings of solid tissues that are linked to cell and tissue sorting in early development) and its association with the actin cytoskeleton, a cellular scaffolding that is analogous to bones and muscles.

“This is really where life for a multicellular organism, such as ourselves, begins. Without the ability to properly make and maintain cell to cell contact, we don’t have a functioning, cogent human organism.” Bonder said.

Looking at how the brain is wired
Imagine that the connections between the different areas of your brain are like wires between two telephone poles on the same street. Now imagine they are like all the wires and telephone poles between Newark and New York City. Now imagine you can see all those poles and wires in minute detail. That’s the difference between seeing brain circuits and neurons (nerve cells) through a high-quality light microscope and an electron microscope using the cutting-edge method of transneuronal tracing.

Neuroscience Professor Joan Morrell is using “viral tracers” to analyze how neurons connect with one another across brain regions. Confocal microscopy is used to reveal the neurotransmitters of these connected neurons. “We’ve uncovered the connections that we suspected were there. We can see with certainty the connections across up to four different synapses (communication points between neurons),” Morrell reported. “This research is fundamental in understanding how the normal brain functions.”
Laszlo Zaborszky, associate professor of neuroscience, is using electron microscopy and a charge-coupled device (CCD) camera to identify the basic connections of basal forebrain nerve cells and study how they mediate brain functions related to the senses and higher-order cognitive operations.

Researchers hypothesize that the losses and changes in basal forebrain cells and decreases in acetylcholine (a compound that acts in the transmission of nerve impulses) are factors in mental deficits that characterize Alzheimer’s and other neuropsychiatric diseases. With Dr. Momiyama at Japan’s National Institute for Physiological Sciences, Zaborszky is using a CCD camera (soon to be available at Rutgers-Newark’s Center for Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience) to investigate the electrophysiological properties of interconnected basal forebrain cells. In conducting the research, cells are filled with a special dye to determine their transmitter content and their ability to communicate with one another.

A new state-of-the-art electron microscope at Rutgers-Newark, purchased with a National Institutes of Health grant, will dramatically enhance research in neuroscience and biology and allow for intimate study of the roles cells play in human health and disease.

**Infrared spectroscopy sees inside of osteoporosis**

Peering inside human bones to understand differences in molecular structure between normal and osteoporotic bone tissue can be achieved with a new technique: infrared microscopic imaging, also known as infrared spectroscopy. Researchers can now detect frequencies absorbed by specific molecular structures, to produce a kind of “molecular fingerprint” that reveals the structure of mineral and protein components of human bone.

The infrared region of the electromagnetic spectrum has been used to identify particular bonds in molecules since the 1950s, but only recently was this imaging process made faster for researchers with the declassification of an advanced infrared array detector by the U.S. military.

Working with Dr. Adele Boskey at the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York, Rutgers-Newark chemistry Professor Richard Mendelsohn is using this array detector, coupled with infrared spectroscopy, to define the molecular and structural changes that occur at specific regions in bone tissue affected by osteoporosis.

Osteoporosis costs the U.S. health care system more than $25 billion annually. With the discoveries by Mendelsohn and Boskey, more effective therapies can be developed for osteoporosis sufferers.

**Now showing on fMRI: A previously unknown nerve pathway to the brain**

fMRI has also added more detailed pictures and scientific evidence to psychology Professor Barry Komisaruk’s groundbreaking research, done in collaboration with College of Nursing Professor Beverly Whipple. Their original research — using positron-emission tomography (PET) — made international news by showing that women with spinal cord injuries could still experience sexual feeling.

Now, using the fMRI scanner located at UMDNJ, Komisaruk and colleagues are obtaining higher-resolution brain images than were possible with the PET scanner. Superimposing images from both the PET and fMRI scans provides the “best evidence yet” of brain activity directly related to the vagus nerve. “The major reason for doing this brain imaging was to show the definite cranial connection of the vagus nerve,” said Komisaruk, whose research is providing new hope for victims of spinal cord injury.
A world of constantly evolving knowledge...

A voyage of discovery

Gates’ rock is actually a rock within a rock, each showing clear evidence of separate crashes. His new discoveries have tremendous importance in the field of geology, and Gates’ research has received international recognition, with geologists from across the United States and Canada coming to visit the site.

A simple rock, or the Key to Earth’s History?

Alec Gates, professor of geology, has made a major geological discovery in Harriman State Park, New York, which confirms the theory of the lost continent of Rodinia.

The Economics of Human Rights in China

Human rights issues in China and other countries have become significantly intertwined with global economic issues. China’s long history of human rights violations was a major factor in hearings and debates in the U.S. Congress this year. In the midst of the political debates, Michael Santoro, an assistant professor in the Rutgers’ business school’s international business/business environment department, testified before the Senate Finance Committee and had his book Profits and Principles: Global Capitalism and Human Rights in China published by Cornell University Press. The book is based on extensive research conducted during a decade of travel to China.

Santoro’s research shows that economic involvement is actually the best strategy America can pursue to improve human rights in China. “China is one of the most competitive markets in the world,” he said. “To succeed there, companies must employ state-of-the-art technology and management practices.” In the best cases, companies doing so transmit “values and practices to their employees that have tremendous potential for advancing democracy and human rights.”

He cites four principles supporting this view. First, global trade brings about economic prosperity, a prerequisite to creating a sustainable democracy. Second, multinational corporations promulgate a corporate culture based on individual merit rather than family or political connections. Multinational corporations also expect employees’ active engagement in improving products and services. Finally, multinational corporations encourage a free flow of information. Ultimately, he says, Chinese workers will question their country’s current political environment based on their experience as global workers.

The Environmental Crisis

The world seemed to come to an agreement about the magnitude of the ecological crisis back in 1992 during the first Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. But according to Frank Fischer, professor of political science, who has been researching the impact of politics on the environment for more than 10 years, little progress has been made since then. The complexity of the relationship between society and nature is explored in Fischer’s book Living with Nature (Oxford University Press, 1999), coedited with Maarten A. Hajer of the University of Amsterdam.

Fischer identifies the most significant problems as the need to reduce carbon dioxide emissions; the limited sustainable pathways to development in the Southern Hemisphere; the need to fight poverty and stop deforestation; and the need to develop new strategies for water resource management and the protection of biodiversity. “It’s time to reframe environmental politics to find new ways to deal with the politics of environmental change,” Fischer said.

His analysis shows that sustainable development must embrace a nonadversarial approach to environmental politics. The difficulty is that development is often in conflict with environmental concerns. “Progress, and the belief that technological innovation is an agent of progress, often overrides the concerns about nature. As a result, global environmental problems grow worse each year,” Fischer explained. Fischer hopes for better understanding of environmental politics and new options for political action.
Research in Action

These children,” said Haack. The goal emphasizes early assessment and intervention for children, and keeping families intact.

The family drug treatment court model provides improved access to an integrated network of social, employment, and health services. It also holds the court system and child protective services agencies to a higher standard of accountability than regular family courts, so children do not languish in foster care.

So far, family drug treatment courts have been successful. Haack’s preliminary data show a 70-80 percent rate of returning children to families. The program’s potential has been supported with nearly $1 million in funding over the last few years, including $121,753 from George Washington University and $189,000 from the Center for Abuse Prevention in recent months.

Understanding Correctional Issues

The Center for Justice and Mental Health Research, founded by Bonita Veysey, an assistant professor in the School of Criminal Justice, has been investigating mental health services and correctional populations in Newark and New Jersey. The center’s mission is to find solutions to problems that plague correctional institutions in order to improve inmate rehabilitation. Solutions can be found, Veysey said, only when research identifies the causes behind the problems.

“Research involving correctional populations has been fragmented,” Veysey explained. “A number of state and national organizations are now working to address health care, mental health, drug abuse, and family issues among the correctional population. The center is bringing together a number of disciplines to share ideas and develop a collaborative approach to problem solving.”

The Center for Justice and Mental Health Research has received more than $300,000 in grants during the past year, and is working on projects with the National Commission on Correctional Health Care, the U.S. Department of Justice, the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors Research Institute, and the New York State Office of Children and Family Services. One project, which is examining the continuity of care for inmates in New Jersey jails, is a joint effort with Rutgers University and UMDNJ’s School of Public Health. Another study, the Strengthening Families Project with the College of Nursing, supported by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, is evaluating the effectiveness of parenting programs for women processed by the new Newark Family Drug Court.

Mary Haack, associate professor at the College of Nursing, is a leader in the development of family drug treatment courts around the country.
I suspect that my approach is both personal and bookish — personal when I’m writing about books, and bookish when I’m writing about people, address books, web pages, or wells,” she said. Noting how continuity is a theme in her poems, she observed: “Continuity demands, if not rebirth, at least readjustment. Humanly speaking, I often fail to make the adjustment and so am hopelessly nostalgic... But art is where I am courageous. Poetry enables me to face up to changes, if not rebirths.”

**AN INCREDIBLE JOURNEY**

Imagine leaving everything behind and boarding a plane or ship for a foreign land, with no idea what you’ll encounter when you arrive. Thousands of Chinese immigrants make this unthinkable journey to the United States each year. Ko-Lin Chin’s latest book, *Smuggled Chinese: Clandestine Immigration to the United States* (Temple University Press, 1999), examines this growing trend. The author is an associate professor at Rutgers-Newark’s School of Criminal Justice.

Current immigration laws make it extremely difficult for Chinese to legally enter the U.S. — legal immigration requires sponsorship by immediate family members who are citizens or permanent residents, who must fulfill many criteria. So, despite extreme risks, more and more Chinese make the illegal journey to the U.S. for the promise of improved socioeconomic status or to escape political persecution.

“These trips are often under the most horrendous conditions imaginable,” Chin explained. “Once they arrive, the illegal immigrants often pay off their debt to smugglers within days or weeks. They continue to work and live in what most Americans would consider unbearable circumstances — so they can send most of their earnings home to their families. There is a saying among residents of the Fuzhou region in China: ‘Once you enter America, you have succeeded.’”

**THE DECLINE OF UNIONS**

For more than 30 years, Leo Troy, a Rutgers-Newark professor of economics, has been going against the flow of traditional academic views of unionized labor in the United States. His latest book, *Beyond Unions and Collective Bargaining* (M.S. Sharpe, 1999), is no exception.

“I’ve been saying that unions were declining long before it was generally believed,” Troy explained. “This latest book proves that the individual system of representation is winning out among workers in the private sector. However, in the public sector — which is virtually immune to competitive forces — organized labor is still flourishing.”


*Beyond Unions* is receiving wide attention. The November 1, 1999, issue of *Forbes Magazine* profiled Troy, calling him “a uniquely quotable source who is guaranteed not to take his criticism of the unions beyond what the data show.”
Leaders in city, state, national, and international government, academia, and private industry visited Rutgers-Newark during the past year to participate in or attend a number of special events.

The Marion Thompson Wright Lecture Series, named for the East Orange resident who was the first black female professional historian, marked its 20th anniversary with ""Time... Africa and the Diaspora," featuring renowned professors Ali Mazrui of S.U.N.Y. Binghamton and Robert Quincy Troupe of the University of California at San Diego.

The College of Nursing launched the Hildegard Peplau Memorial Lectureship in honor of Dr. Peplau, regarded as "the mother of psychiatric nursing," and a former professor and administrator at the college. The keynote speaker was Dr. Beverly Malone (GS-NB/Nursing ’72), deputy assistant secretary of health, Department of Health and Human Services, and former president of the American Nursing Association.

The Rutgers School of Law-Newark hosted a lecture series on The State of Our Rights, which culminated in a conference on The Social Justice Mission of Law School Clinics. The series marked the 30th anniversary of the law school's pioneering clinical education programs, and it included lectures by ten of its most illustrious alumni/ae. The conference included a memorial program for the late Eric R. Neisser, former acting dean and professor of the law school, who was a longtime member of the Constitutional Litigation Clinic faculty.

"Resurrecting America’s Inner Cities" was the topic of the 6th annual Hispanic Business Roundtable, held for the first time at Rutgers-Newark. The forum included discussions on community reinvestment, and a number of economic and workplace issues. Participants included Governor Whitman, U.S. Rep. Robert Menendez (Rutgers Law-Newark, ’79), and Jersey City Mayor Bret Schundler.

Ambassador Richard Butler, former chief arms inspector for the United Nations in Iraq, was a participant in the public conference, "One Helluva Year: Global Politics in 1999," sponsored by the Center for Global Change and Governance at Rutgers-Newark. Butler, Congressman Donald Payne, and others reflected on the extraordinary series of global political and economic crises in 1999.

The Department of Visual and Performing Arts, the Institute of Jazz Studies, and the Institute for Ethnicity, Culture and the Modern Experience, all at Rutgers-Newark, teamed up with the New Jersey Symphony to present a three-day commemoration of the life and times of jazz legend Charlie Parker. "Bird Lives! A Celebration of Charlie Parker," was held in honor of Parker’s 80th birthday, and it included lectures and performances at Rutgers-Newark and NJPAC.

One of Rutgers-Newark’s finest, Raymond G. Chambers (NCAS ’64), was awarded an honorary doctor of letters degree from his alma mater in May. The New York Times describes Chambers as “a financier turned philanthropist who has become the unofficial godfather of Newark.” Newark-born Chambers has donated an estimated $100 million to various causes, with special emphasis on contributions to his hometown, and he has remained an active member of the Rutgers community.

Several faculty members at Rutgers-Newark were honored for their accomplishments and contributions during the past year. Among them was Clement Alexander Price, chair of Afro-American and African studies and professor of history, who was named 1999 New Jersey Professor of the Year. The award was established by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) in cooperation with the Carnegie Foundation. Price, a 30-year faculty member, was honored for his scholarship and his impact on and involvement with undergraduate education.

Marc Holzer, professor of public administration, was awarded the 2000 Charles H. Levine Memorial Award for Excellence in Public Administration from the American Society for Public Administration. One of the most prestigious awards in the field, it recognizes an individual who has demonstrated excellence in teaching, research, and service to the wider community.

Rachel Hadas, professor of English, won the O.B. Hardison, Jr., Poetry Prize, which is awarded annually by the Folger Shakespeare Library. The award is given to an American poet whose art and teaching are considered extraordinary, and whose work is informed by “the spirit of inquiry, imagination, daring, and scholarship exemplified by O.B. Hardison in his lifetime.”

Frank Fischer, professor of political science, received the Harold Lasswell Award from the Policy Studies Organization for his contributions to the advancement of research in public policy.

Richard Langhorne, director of the Center for Global Change and Governance, and a professor of political science, was named a Carnegie Scholar by the Carnegie Corporation. He is among the first class of 12 U.S. scholars who will receive a total of $1.1 million to support their innovative scholarship and policy-focused research.

Judith S. Weis, professor of biology, was elected president of the American Institute of Biological Sciences for the year 2001 by the organization’s membership. The American Institute of Biological Sciences was federally chartered in 1947 to advance research and education in the biological, medical, environmental, and agricultural sciences. Today, it is the sole national umbrella society uniting biologists across the country.
Grant Funding Highlights

External Grants
Science, Health, Technology

(SELECTED GRANTS OF $100,000 AND ABOVE)

Elizabeth Akeredolu, associate professor, Center for Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience (CMBN), $539,189 from the University of Pittsburgh and the National Institutes of Health for "Neurochemistry of Therapeutics in Parkinson’s Disease."

Ferid Aminzadeh, assistant professor, Faculty of Management, $250,665 from the National Science Foundation for "Symmetric Cone Optimization and Structural Study Application Development."

April Bensisch, assistant professor, CMBN, $187,722 from the National Institutes of Health for "Infant Perceptual Abilities as Cognitive Precursors."

Georgi Bussaki, professor, CMBN, $188,722 from the National Institutes of Health for "Network Cooperation in the Hippocampus in Vivo."

Wei-Fang Cheng, professor, Psychology, $175,848 from the National Institutes of Health for "Brain Repair and Functional Recovery: Role of Neurogenesis and Social Environment."

Geri Dickson, assistant professor, College of Nursing, $150,000 from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation for "The New Jersey Colleagues in Caring."

Alan Gilchrist, professor, Psychology, $104,553 from the National Science Foundation for "Problems for a Theory of Lightness Anchoring."

Mark Gluck, associate professor, CMBN, $100,000 from The Healthcare Foundation of New Jersey for "Memory Loss and the Brain," and $100,000 from the National Science Foundation for "Presidential Early Career Awards for Scientists and Engineers."

Mary Haack, associate professor, College of Nursing, $121,753 from George Washington University for "Family Drug Court."

Patricia Hurley, professor, College of Nursing, $347,230 from the Health Resources & Services Administration for "Family Primary Health Care Centers."

Frank Jordan, professor, Chemistry, $206,602 from the National Institutes of Health for "Structure and Mechanism of Yeast Pyruvate Decarboxylase."

Barry Komisaruk, professor, Psychology, $221,543 from the National Institutes of Health for "Minority Biomedical Research Support Program on Newark Campus."

Richard Mendelsohn, professor, Chemistry, $155,790 from the National Institutes of Health for "Lipid Control of Membrane Protein Organization."

Teresa Petney, assistant professor, CMBN, $224,899 from the National Science Foundation for "Instruction in Neuroscience and Research Toward Characterization of Novel Family of K-Related Proteins."

Piotr Piotrowiak, associate professor, Chemistry, $155,000 from the U.S. Department of Energy for "Electronic and Nuclear Factors in Charge and Excitation Transfer."

Howard Poinzer, professor, CMBN, $246,599 from the National Institutes of Health for "Motor Control Deficits in Parkinson’s Disease."

Albert Rundin, assistant professor, College of Nursing, $310,731 from the Health Resources & Services Administration for "Family Nurse Practitioner Program."

Mary Sclove, associate professor, College of Nursing, $155,604 from the Health Resources & Services Administration for "Nurse-Managed Community Based Primary Health Care for Families."

Margaret M. Skiffman, associate professor, Psychology, $137,397 from the National Institutes of Health for "Visual Analysis of Human Movement."

Ralph Siegel, associate professor, CMBN, $139,015 from the National Institutes of Health for "Analysis of Structure—from-Motion in Primate Visual Cortex."

Paula Tallal, professor and co-director, CMBN, $31,216 from the National Institutes of Health for "Family Genetic Studies of Language Impairment."

James Topper, professor, CMBN, $196,621 from the National Institutes of Health for "Anatomy and Physiology of Substantia Nigra", and $190,896 from the National Institutes of Health for "Anatomy of Physiology of Substantia Nigra Afferents."

Elizabeth Abercrombie, assistant professor, College of Public Health, $250,665 from the National Institutes of Health for "Problems for a Theory of Lightness Anchoring."

Michael Goldsher, assistant professor, Public Administration, $97,027 from the U.S. Department of Education for "Urban Environmental and Technology Training Initiative for Teachers," and $75,000 from the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation for "Community Based Research Workshops from the Field: NJ Based EI Group Development."

Mary Harmsen, clinical attorney, School of Law, $50,000 from the NJ State Bar Foundation for the Special Education Clinic.

Brenda Hopper, director, Small Business Development Center, Faculty of Management, $2,218,395 from the Small Business Administration, $167,000 from the U.S. Dept. of Labor and $50,000 from the State of NJ Dept. of Commerce for "NJ Small Business Development Center"; $1,928,776 from New Jersey Department of Labor for "New Jersey Small Business Development Center's Workforce Customized Training – Computer Aided Manufacturing Consortium."

Cynthia Blum, professor, School of Law, $93,988 from the Internal Revenue Service for the Rutgers-Newark Tax Clinic.

Kathleen Callahan, assistant professor, Public Administration, $100,000 from the City of Newark for the College of Nursing’s "Hope IV: Walsh Homes Project."

Ke-Lin Chin, associate professor, School of Criminal Justice, $85,887 from California State University and the National Institute of Justice for "Social Organization of Human Trafficking."

$200,000-$999,999

Vito Cradice to the Faculty of Management for student scholarships.

The John P. Thompson Trust to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences-Newark for undergraduate student scholarships.

The Estate of Leoa and Harold Meyerson to establish the Meyerson Scholarship at the Rutgers School of Law-Newark.

Albert L. Cohn for the David Cohen Court Complex at the Rutgers School of Law-Newark.

The New Jersey State Bar Foundation for the Child Advocacy Program at the Rutgers School of Law-Newark.

The Nicholas Martini Foundation to the Rutgers School of Law-Newark.

$50,000-$99,999

Merck & Co., Inc. to The College of Nursing to improve clinical preventive services in managed health plans.
dt ogilvie, associate professor, Faculty of Management, $50,000 from RGK Foundation for "Minority Women in the Executive Suite: A Research Institute."

Rosa Oppenhein, associate dean, Faculty of Management, $273,560 from the General Electric Fund for "Learning Excellence Project."

Janice Robinson, associate dean, Academic Foundations Center, $850,000 from Lucent Technologies and $190,000 from Lucent Technology Foundation for "Project Grad Summer Institute for Malcolm X Shabazz High School Students." $181,682 from NJIT/NJCHE for "Consortium for Pre-College Education, and $112,402 from Lucent Technology Foundation for "Saturday Academy SAT Preparation and Research."

Glenn Shafer, professor, Faculty of Management, $230,493 from the National Science Foundation for "The Representation of Causality for Auditing."


Eugene Slowinski, director, Rutgers University Technical Assistance Program, Faculty of Management, $96,000 from the Department of Commerce for "Technical Assistance Program."

Bonnie Voysey, assistant professor, School of Criminal Justice, $71,503 from Pfizer, Inc. for "Psychiatric Practices in U.S. Jails and Prisons."

Benjamin Martin Bly, assistant professor, Psychology, and Stephen Hanson, associate professor, Psychology, $60,000 for "Brain Imaging by fMRI."

Steven Diner, dean, Faculty of Arts and Sciences–Newark, and Dennis Gale, director, Joseph C. Cornwall Center for Metropolitan Studies, $170,000 for the Joseph C. Cornwall Center for Metropolitan Studies.

Marcus Faizan, professor, School of Criminal Justice, and Leslie Kennedy, dean, School of Criminal Justice, $130,000 for the Crime Prevention Extension Service for New Jersey.

Richard Langhorne, professor, Center for Global Change and Governance, and Yale Ferguson, professor, Political Science, $30,000 for the Center for Global Change and Governance.

Clement A. Price, professor, History, $45,000 for the Center for Ethnicity, Culture and the Modern Experience.

James Tepper, professor, Center for Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience, and Doina Ganea, professor, Biology, $235,000 for "Phenotype Analysis in the Nervous System."

Paul Tractenberg, professor, School of Law–Newark, and Charles Russell, associate professor, English, $20,000 for the Rutgers-Newark Institute on Education, Law and Policy.

Howard P. Tuckman, dean, Faculty of Management, $175,000 for "Preparing Tomorrow’s Business Leaders."

Rutgers, Newark College of Arts and Sciences, University College, College of Other

$18 million in 1999/2000
30 buildings on 35 acres in downtown Newark, NJ

Students: 5,804 undergraduate and 3,522 graduate; 53% women, 67% full-time
Faculties: 428 full-time faculty members (494 full-time), 99% with Ph.D.
Research: 30 buildings on 35 acres in downtown Newark, NJ


Student Population Diversity at Rutgers–Newark (based upon 1999 enrollment figures)

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<th>Ethnicity</th>
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STUDENT POPULATION DIVERSITY AT RUTGERS–NEWARK

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RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY, CAMPUS AT NEWARK

Francis L. Lawrence, university president, Ph.D., Tulane Norman Samuels, provost, Newark Campus, and dean, Graduate School–Newark, Ph.D., Duke Stuart Deutsch, dean, School of Law–Newark, JD, Yale, MLM, Harvard Steven J. Diner, dean, Newark College of Arts and Sciences, Ph.D., University of Chicago Hurdis A. Griffith, dean, College of Nursing, Ph.D., University of Maryland Leslie W. Kennedy, dean, School of Criminal Justice, Ph.D., University of Toronto Howard Tuckman, dean, Faculty of Management, Ph.D., University of Wisconsin Ian Greene, Ph.D., Cambridge, and Paula Talal, Ph.D., Cambridge, co-directors, Center for Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience Yale Ferguson, Ph.D., Columbia, and Richard T. B. Langhorne, M.A., Cambridge, co-directors, Center for Global Change and Governance. Dennis Gale, director, Joseph C. Cornwall Center for Metropolitan Studies, Ph.D., George Washington University

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