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It’s wonderful to read and hear so much positive media coverage about the City of Newark. The New Jersey Performing Arts Center, the recently opened baseball stadium for the Newark Bears, plans to build a sports complex for the New Jersey Nets, Rutgers–Newark’s own newly dedicated Center for Law and Justice—all have been heralded as steps in Newark’s cultural and economic renaissance.

I’m pleased that Newark is being rediscovered, but even more pleased that Rutgers–Newark has been a city booster since the founding of our predecessor, the University of Newark, more than a half-century ago. We’ve been steadily expanding our campus and our programs over the years, at the same time becoming increasingly involved in the community through scores of outreach programs, ranging from law clinics and health care centers to tutoring/mentoring programs in the schools, and small-business assistance programs.

Our long and fruitful partnerships with the New Jersey Institute of Technology (NJIT), the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ), and Essex County College, in the form of the Council for Higher Education in Newark (CHEN), have led to numerous developments in the University Heights District, an educational-residential-commercial hub. CHEN, in partnership with the city and private business, is now developing University Heights Science Park, a learning and technology center where top-level research will be transformed into applied uses. Rutgers–Newark, NJIT, and UMDNJ have also formed a Graduate Center at Newark, building on the three campuses’ already strong collaborations in graduate studies and research.

What’s happening in Newark is not unique. Around the country, and around the world, urban centers of culture, learning, commerce, and recreation are regaining their prominence. Urban universities like ours, along with community organizations and the arts, are all playing a major role in that revitalization. As they transform the urban environment around them, they are themselves transformed by the urban experiences in which they are immersed.

The strengths of urban universities and the diverse resources of their home communities are components of powerful partnerships that benefit both town and gown. This is crucial in a world where solutions to problems and advances in our way of life are increasingly dependent on collaborations—be they economic alliances, political partnerships, or shared initiatives to increase knowledge. The symbiotic relationship between urban universities and their cities stands as a role model for academic institutions as we prepare for the challenges awaiting us on the brink of the new millennium.

Norman Samuels
Provost
In Newark, the state’s largest city, students benefit from a vibrant urban culture that blends education, business, the arts, and the public sector. Rutgers–Newark and its educational partners—NJIT, UMDNJ, Essex County College, and University Heights Science Park—are on the giving and receiving ends of the city’s fast-track revitalization, maintaining active partnerships in teaching, research, and service with the city’s major institutions.

The Graduate Center at Newark: A logical progression
The strength and breadth of collaboration among Newark’s institutions of higher education have created a vision for an innovative venture. This past spring, Rutgers–Newark, NJIT, UMDNJ, and University Heights Science Park announced The Graduate Center at Newark. Building on the significant reputations of the three universities, the goal is to attract more research funding and graduate study to the city’s University Heights district. Together the institutions have already established Newark as one of the nation’s largest academic communities, leading to numerous impressive developments in recent years, including Science Park, home of the Public Health Research Institute.

Education Law Center marks 25 years
An urban university such as Rutgers can be the birthplace of ideas and programs that have profound benefit for urban citizens. A case in point is the Education Law Center, which recently celebrated its 25th anniversary. Rutgers Law Professor Paul Tractenberg recognized the need to end New Jersey’s discriminatory practice of school funding, and he launched the Education Law Center in 1973. The center has served as the voice of New Jersey’s urban schoolchildren ever since, and it has a history of significant legal accomplishments in the area of school finance reform.

Arts transforming cities
Rutgers–Newark hosted an international group of arts administrators, artists, planners, and community leaders during a four-day conference in fall 1998, “Arts Transforming the Urban Environment.” More than 30 panels and discussions involved civic leaders from New Jersey, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Charleston, South Carolina, and as far away as South Africa and London. Case studies about the arts’ ability to revitalize cities, socially and economically, were a centerpiece of the conference.

Sponsored by Rutgers–Newark’s Department of Visual and Performing Arts, the conference was made possible with support from The Prudential Foundation, Victoria Foundation, AT&T, Chase, PSEG and others.

Making an impact on K–12 education
Rutgers–Newark is involved in numerous initiatives that benefit the city’s K–12 students, and provide a learning laboratory for college students and faculty. Rutgers is an integral part of the development of University Heights Science Park High School, a $35 million state-of-the-art school opening in 2001. According to Walter Bogan, project director, “The goal is to foster collaborative, mutually beneficial educational relationships between students and teachers associated with Science Park and all of Newark.” Through its RUNet 2000 project, Rutgers’ faculty and students will build a comprehensive, integrated data, video, and voice communications infrastructure linking the resources of the university to Science Park High School and other schools in the state. In addition, Rutgers will help develop comprehensive, technology-based education programs for the school.

Assistant Professor Roberta Schorr and colleagues around the country are introducing high school students to SimCalc, a new computer program designed to teach mathematics through computer simulation. The John Cotton Dana Library is an integral part of Rutgers–Newark’s community outreach.
The program, SimCalc, Schorr says, “democratizes” access to calculus, and can fundamentally change the teaching of higher mathematics, by allowing students to absorb the underlying concepts of higher math prior to learning abstract algebraic symbols. The program has been successfully introduced to students from Newark’s Central High School and plans are under way to expand into other Newark schools. SimCalc is funded by the National Science Foundation, and was developed at the University of Massachusetts in partnership with other universities, including Rutgers–Newark.

Dana Library at the center of the urban community

The programs at Rutgers–Newark’s John Cotton Dana Library reflect its role as a dynamic, evolving resource within a culturally diverse institution located in an equally diverse and evolving urban community.

In addition to an extensive program of exhibits, lectures and events, the library recently explored the legacy of its namesake, John Cotton Dana, founder of The Newark Museum, with an exhibit and a co-sponsored conference. A pioneering librarian, he introduced many innovations that have guided the role of libraries across the nation.

The library began a professional development program for Newark’s Science High School teachers, with the initial session on the use of global networks for local research. This is the latest in Dana’s partnerships with Newark schools, which have included participation in a summer institute for elementary school science teachers, a yearlong informational literacy program with Central High School, and programs with the Faculty Alliance for Education.

Rutgers–Newark’s Writing Center director, Patricia Bender, is working with Robert Nahory, director of media technology, research, and outreach, to develop programs to incorporate new technologies at city schools. “Imaging Technology in the Writing Classroom” allowed Shabazz High School students to produce a document, illustrating it with pictures taken on digital cameras. In an upcoming project, Bender and the Writing Center, aided by Rutgers–Newark student tutors, will work with Shabazz students to help both sets of students improve their skills through the production of a literary magazine.
Diversity is a defining concept for every aspect of life at Rutgers–Newark. Once again, the campus was recognized for its outstanding diversity in U.S. News & World Report's annual survey of colleges and universities. Rutgers–Newark ranked among the country's top 100 national universities, and first in the nation for the diversity of its student body, which represents more than 70 nationalities. The work of Rutgers–Newark's students and faculty extends far beyond the campus community to an international audience—reflecting the increasingly global environment in which we live today.

International Executive MBA in Singapore and Beijing
As Asia's economy impacts Wall Street and Main Street, Rutgers' Graduate School of Management is exporting its curriculum and faculty to the Far East. A real-life financial crisis formed the backdrop for the inaugural class of the International Executive MBA (IEMBA) program in Singapore, launched by the school in May 1997. The intensive 12-month program equips graduates with the specialized knowledge and skills needed for success in an increasingly global and technical business environment. The school expanded the program to Beijing in August 1998, becoming the first American university to offer the Executive MBA in China. Rutgers' Beijing graduates include Chinese nationals working for foreign companies and foreigners working for multinational corporations in China.

Center for Global Change and Governance
Established at Rutgers–Newark in 1995, the Center for Global Change and Governance is a research and educational organization that includes scholars, policymakers, and activists engaged in research, discussion, and political initiatives aimed at promoting a global order based on humane values. Offering academic programs that give students an understanding of rapid globalization and its impact on economics, finances, and culture, the center has a partnership with the World Order Models Project, and was admitted to the elite Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs.

A moral compass for corporate global operations
As American companies increasingly deal with overseas factories, workers, and clashing cultural values, business ethics has become an important academic focus. Rutgers' Faculty of Management addressed the topic in a 1999 conference on corruption and human rights, supported by The Prudential Foundation. Faculty members Wayne Eastman, James Gathii, Ed Hartman, and Michael Santoro introduced The Rutgers Principles, offering a practical and philosophical model to help companies effectively manage these important issues.

College of Nursing students traveled to flood-ravaged Peru to help the residents of Puerto Eten rebuild their shattered lives.
Rutgers–Newark chorus tours Holland

For only the second time in its 52-year history, the Rutgers University Chorus performed a series of overseas concerts this spring, visiting the Netherlands in May. The 40-voice touring choir from Rutgers–Newark, under the direction of Dr. John E. Floreen, presented works by both American and European composers, including Dutch and American folk songs and African-American spirituals. The Dutch-American origins of Rutgers University were the inspiration for the tour—Rutgers was chartered in 1766 as Queen's College by the Dutch Reformed Church in America. The chorus’ first European trip in 1997 included concerts in Germany and the Czech Republic; this year the chorus acted as host for the New York/New Jersey tour of the University of Leipzig Choir.

Healing the community of Puerto Eten, Peru

The Rutgers–Newark faculty includes many who are driven by a need to give back to their local communities, and others whose compassion extends to the global community. After El Niño devastated many regions in South America, College of Nursing instructor Mercedes Camacho spent several months helping the residents of the remote village of Puerto Eten, Peru, rebuild their homes. The tiny port village was destroyed by torrents and floods, and 400 out of 600 residents lost their homes. With the support of College of Nursing faculty and Peruvian businesses and professionals, Camacho and a team of students from the college were in Peru the spring of 1999 to continue providing health and reconstruction aid.

NEW LEADERSHIP ON CAMPUS

Faculty of Management Dean Howard Tuckman joined Rutgers in January 1999 to lead Rutgers’ business schools across the Newark and New Brunswick campuses. The ingredients of Tuckman’s success as dean of the School of Business at Virginia Commonwealth University are already making an impact in New Jersey. Tuckman holds a B.S. from the Cornell University School of Industrial and Labor Relations, and M.S. and doctoral degrees in economics from the University of Wisconsin.

Stuart L. Deutsch began his term as dean of Rutgers School of Law–Newark July 1, 1999. During the inaugural year of the new Center for Law and Justice, Deutsch is rededicating the school to its ideals of quality education, faculty scholarship, public service, and diversity. Deutsch comes to New Jersey from Chicago–Kent College of Law, where he served as professor of law, associate dean, and co-director of the Program in Environmental and Energy Law. Deutsch received a J.D. from Yale, an LL.M. from Harvard, and a B.S. from the University of Michigan.

Also joining the leadership team at Rutgers–Newark are George Laskaris, associate provost for information technology, who is directing all information technology, computing planning, RUNet 2000 coordination, the Teaching Excellence Center, interactive television courses, and smart classrooms on campus; and Carol Martancik, associate provost for administrative services, who is responsible for administrative and personnel services, and Rutgers–Newark’s Quality Communications Improvement program for the campus’ 1,500 employees.
Today’s students find long-lasting value in applying classroom studies to work in the field, often resulting in personal enrichment and professional advancement. Rutgers–Newark is committed to increasing emphasis on experiential learning opportunities at both the undergraduate and graduate level.

New focus for Honors College
Rutgers–Newark’s Honors College, which in 1998–99 completed its first academic year as a full, four-year program, already challenges participants with a rigorous classroom experience. Dean Steven Diner and the faculty have now challenged the students to embrace service and experience as an integral part of the Honors College program. Newly designed honors courses combine traditional classroom studies with expanded options for experiential learning in the City of Newark—in government, business, and the arts. Honors College students continue their commitment to tutoring local high school students and are participating in expanded service learning courses.

College of Nursing promotes community health
In 1998–99, Rutgers College of Nursing turned a major corner with the opening of two more nurse-managed centers in Newark which provide primary health care, health promotion, and prevention services to medically underserved populations, and also provide meaningful research opportunities in the field. The centers were funded by a $900,000 grant from the Division of Nursing, Health Services and Resources Administration. The Neighborhood Health Center in the Ironbound district and the Baxter Community Health Center in the Central Ward join the College’s E-Port Community Health Center in Elizabeth which opened three years ago. Faculty and students also work with local community organizations to deliver health services, including immunization programs, asthma education, blood pressure, and other screenings. The Newark Center for Families and Communities (NCFC) is actively offering health, legal, and social services to local residents in downtown Newark. Staffed by faculty and students of the College of Nursing, the School of Law and the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Center works with city-based agencies. NCFC and the Center for Urban Policy and Research at Rutgers–New Brunswick are partners in administering a $400,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, one of 18 such awards to universities around the country.

Law School clinical program expands
Rutgers School of Law–Newark has been a pioneer in clinical education and public interest work. With nine clinics addressing constitutional law, taxation, the environment, women’s rights, and more, students have many options to work in their areas of interest and, in many instances, to participate in cases of regional and national importance.

Approximately 150 students contributed to a recent landmark ruling that permits political asylum-seekers to sue U.S. officials for human rights abuses under international law. As part of the school’s Constitutional Litigation Clinic, under the direction of staff attorney Penny Venetis, the students participated in the suit against the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service for human rights abuses at the Esmon detention center in Elizabeth, which closed in June 1995. The ruling by the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey expands the legal protections available to aliens, permitting them to sue U.S. officials for violations of international law.

The Interfunctional Team Consulting Program places MBA students with leading corporations, businesses, and organizations to explore short and long-term business solutions.
The Women and AIDS Clinic was established in 1998 in response to the growing number of women living with AIDS in New Jersey. With funding from the New Jersey AIDS Partnership, the Eddie Blanks Foundation and The Prudential Foundation, and under the direction of Cynthia M. Dennis, clinical staff attorney, students guide HIV-infected women through complex administrative and judicial proceedings in the areas of benefits, guardianships, bankruptcy, medical directives, and wills.

The newest clinic, the Community Law Program (CLP), directed by Robert Holmes, emphasizes transactional law rather than litigation. The program's objectives are to provide free legal assistance to the poor; to develop students' skills through classroom work, case development, and hands-on experience that teaches them how to influence social policy without litigation; and to have a positive impact on the community. In its first year the CLP provided services to 29 organizations in Newark, Paterson, East Orange, and Perth Amboy.

MBA students provide consulting services
The Interfunctional Team Consulting Program is an integral part of the curriculum at Rutgers' Graduate School of Management, and in many instances, leads to significant job opportunities for Rutgers' MBA's. Second-year MBA students form teams that work with corporate, government, and non-profit clients. As one of the oldest such experiential learning programs in the country, Rutgers' Interfunctional Team Consulting Program has been widely imitated by other business schools. Projects emphasize issues in human resources, marketing, needs assessment, and operations management. Recent clients include the N.J. Sports and Exposition Authority, L.A. Dreyfus, Prudential Insurance, Ernst & Young, Panasonic, Minolta, and the March of Dimes.
Can an adult brain produce new brain cells?

It has been long thought that after a certain point in time, the various regions of the adult brain in mammals—with the exception of the hippocampus—stop producing new brain cells, hence the old adage, “You can’t teach an old dog new tricks.”

However, research by Professor Mei-Fang Cheng, psychology, funded by the National Institutes of Neurological Disorders/Stroke, is proving otherwise. By studying birds, Cheng and her research team have found that impaired brains in adult males will produce neurons during the recovery process. Furthermore, she believes the research will eventually prove that these neurons have a higher survival rate if the bird is exposed to stimuli, like a female bird.

“This has shown us that social stimulation can promote recovery in these birds,” Cheng explained, “although we’re not yet sure what the female does to help these neurons survive.”

What does this mean for humans? Cheng believes that on a larger scale, this research could show the importance of environmental stimuli for individuals recovering from brain damage. “Drug therapy is only part of the recovery process,” she said. “If the survival of neurons created by the brain is impacted by social environment, this could change the way we treat humans who are recovering from brain injuries.”

Cheng’s other area of research funded by the National Institute of Health involves the vocalizations of doves. She has found that when these birds emit a vocal signal, the sound actually feeds back into their own auditory system, causing various hormonal changes. These findings have implications for further research. “When a baby chick cries out for its mother, we believe the act of crying releases hormones that help calm the chick,” Cheng said. “Taking it one step further, we believe that the mother may respond based on hormones released in her body when she hears her baby’s cries.”

This finding could be significant for other species including humans. “Although the human brain is far more complex than the dove’s, it has many of the same building blocks, including instinctive responses to sound. The difference is that humans are better able to control their response by articulating it in words.” Cheng believes that this release of hormones could become a method of treatment. “There is now research being conducted that explores the role of voice and sound in treating various emotional disorders,” she said. “Vocal communication for humans has an emotional element.”

How sleep influences patient recovery

Nancy Redeker, associate professor at the College of Nursing, has been conducting eye-opening research on sleep for nearly a decade. Her recent study, “Sleep in Coronary Artery Bypass Patients,” analyzes how sleep patterns and disturbances in the hospital influence patient recovery. The research has an
immediate practical effect as Redeker works with nursing staff to improve patients’ sleep in acute-care hospitals.

Interest in the field of sleep research has grown in recent years, and Redeker has emerged as a leader. She is developing a sleep curriculum to be implemented in nursing programs nationwide, and sees patients at two sleep centers in New Jersey and New York City. Her research is funded by a grant from the National Institutes of Health.

Treating spinal cord injuries

Biology professor Ron Hart is involved in an intercampus collaboration with Wise Young, head of Rutgers–New Brunswick’s Center for Collaborative Neuroscience, and the center’s Spinal Cord Injury Project. Hart’s research is part of an intensive effort to find a new drug treatment for spinal cord injuries.

According to Hart, all spinal cord injuries are a result of a primary injury, which causes inflammation, and a secondary injury from that inflammation. Young determined that a steroid hormone, methylprednisolone, is very effective at reducing the inflammation when administered within hours of the injury. However, some inflammation is part of the healing process and actually is helpful, Hart notes. What’s needed, he explains, is a drug that will reduce the harmful inflammation, while allowing the body to heal through necessary inflammation.

Working with tissue samples from injured spinal cords, Hart hopes to identify gene patterns that contribute to spinal cord injury, and to differentiate these from gene patterns that are conducive to survival and eventual regeneration of the spinal cord. Once such patterns are discovered, the research can be used to develop drug therapies that work to ease spinal cord damage. As excited as Hart is about the research’s potential, he also is pleased with a fringe benefit of his work: “Genomic analysis of spinal cord injury has revealed responses we never expected. We’re going to learn a lot about basic science along the way.”

Infrared spectroscopy aids in Osteoporosis research

For more than a decade, chemistry Professor Richard Mendelsohn has collaborated with a group of scientists, physicians and surgeons to develop an experimental technology that generates an infrared image of human tissue such as bone. The method is based on the principle that infrared spectroscopy provides a “molecular fingerprint” that identifies all the components in a sample and provides insight into their molecular structure and interactions. The new technology permits this “fingerprint” to be acquired from small sample areas (less than 1/100 of a millimeter in each dimension). In addition, information from contiguous areas may be computer-processed to provide an infrared image.

Working in collaboration with a group led by Dr. Adele Boskey at the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York, Mendelsohn and his students recognized the technology’s potential for analyzing normal and diseased states of bone. The technology, known as infrared microscopic imaging, could ultimately complement magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) by obtaining molecular-level information about the mineral and protein constituents of bone, information not readily available from an MRI.

College of Nursing Professor Nancy Redeker is researching how sleep patterns and disturbances in the hospital influence patient recovery. These two charts compare good vs. poor post-surgical sleep patterns of two patients.
“The cost of injuries relating to osteoporosis is tremendous,” Mendelsohn said. “The goal of this technology is to give pathologists some molecular understanding of healthy bone, and to help determine what therapeutic interventions are most effective for pathological conditions such as osteoporosis.” Mendelsohn hopes to eventually expand the technology to study a number of other disease states. His work has been supported by a joint grant to Rutgers–Newark and Cornell University Medical School from the National Institutes of Health.

**Computer program aids language-based learning problems**

Thanks to the work of Rutgers–Newark Neuroscience Professor Paula Tallal with colleagues Michael Merzenich and William Jenkins at the University of California–San Francisco, children with dyslexia, autism, attention deficit, and other language-based learning problems are benefiting from newly patented computer software training programs, Fast ForWord and Fast ForWord Two. The program has won national media attention for its track record in aiding 90 percent of its users to make substantial gains on standardized language tests. The program has been used by 15,000 people, mostly children.

During two decades of research, Tallal discovered that children with language-learning problems process auditory information too slowly. This slower processing rate interferes with their ability to hear the rapid acoustic changes that allow the brain to differentiate among sounds. With computers, she was able to slow down the almost imperceptible acoustic changes. Tallal began working with Merzenich, whose experiments on animals and humans showed that an individual continues to learn throughout a lifetime because the physiology of the brain changes with experience. The pair demonstrated that once children mastered acoustic differentiation through computer-modified speech exercises, their brains could be progressively trained to process speech normally. The Fast ForWord programs use computer-modified speech exercises through interactive computer games that help speed up the brain’s proficiency, improving the ability to process and produce the rapidly changing acoustics of speech.

**Research shows sleep is critical to memory**

Can lack of sleep impair memory? If so, how? The answers, according to Gyorgy Buzsaki, professor in the Center for Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience at Rutgers–Newark, are surprising, and in many ways, not fully understood.

With research showing people nationwide have reduced sleep time by 20 percent in the last 25 years, more Americans are sleep deprived than ever before. Buzsaki’s research into how neural network activity occurs in one area of the brain has enormous importance for the tired masses and other researchers studying the role of sleep in brain functioning.

**Research in brief:**

A computer depiction of the distribution of bone mineral from a human biopsy shows that the new bone being created around the center of the sample contains less mineral than the surrounding bone.

Professor Richard Mendelsohn is developing a new technology which generates infrared images of human tissue such as bone.
The answers lie in the hippocampus, an area of the brain closely connected to memory. Attempting to define the role of the hippocampus in memory loss, epilepsy, and Alzheimer’s Disease, Buzsaki is examining how the networks within the hippocampus function and interact with each other to construct and maintain long-term memory. Nationwide, Alzheimer’s affects approximately 4 million people, and epilepsy affects 2.3 million.

Through his research, Buzsaki has demonstrated a physiological connection between hippocampal functioning and behavior, linking these functions to disease. The brain disorder present in temporal lobe epilepsy and Alzheimer’s interferes with cooperative network patterns, providing an explanation for the impaired memory function of individuals with these diseases. Buzsaki’s physiological, mechanism-based model suggests that when information is first absorbed, it only temporarily modifies connections in the neuronal networks of the hippocampus. To make those memories permanent, a different brain state—sleep—is needed. During sleep, Buzsaki hypothesizes that two critical things happen in the hippocampus: the hippocampal information is relayed to the neocortex of the brain, and the memory trace, represented in the hippocampal-neocortical circuits, is consolidated. In other words, circuits underlying long-term memory receive and process the information and events that occurred the previous day.

Without proper sleep, Buzsaki believes the hippocampus cannot properly sort and transmit information. He compares the contribution of the hippocampus in the brain to a software program for rearranging information in a computer hard drive. Both do similar things: consolidate, restore order, and allow the internal networks to function at peak efficiency. Buzsaki’s critical research on the role of the hippocampus is helping to unravel the connections and ultimately the causes of brain diseases incapacitating millions of people.

Professor Gyorgy Buzsaki is using brain imaging to define the role of the hippocampus in memory loss, epilepsy and Alzheimer’s Disease.

Professor Paula Tallal (right) has co-developed a patented computer software training program that is helping thousands of children with language-based learning problems such as dyslexia, autism, and attention deficit disorder.
A NEW CENTER FOR LAW AND JUSTICE

Rutgers’ $49 million Center for Law and Justice has created a stunning new eastern entrance to the Rutgers–Newark campus. Dedicated in September by U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, the building will house the School of Law, the School of Criminal Justice, the Center for Global Change and Governance, and the Office of the Provost when it opens for the Spring 2000 semester.
MORE GREEN, LESS CONCRETE
Rutgers–Newark’s latest addition to campus beautification is a new Campus Plaza, which has replaced concrete with grass, plantings and brick walkways. The project was funded in part by Rutgers–Newark alumni.

RUNet 2000: KEEPING RUTGERS CONNECTED
RUNet 2000 is a $100 million advanced communications infrastructure project linking Rutgers’ academic and residential buildings through an integrated data, video, and voice network. Work is now underway for a complete rewiring of the Newark campus.
SMART CLASSROOMS
Rutgers–Newark is at the forefront of advances in distance learning, through its new “smart” classrooms, located in Smith, Ackerson, and Conklin halls.

BRADLEY HALL MODERNIZATION
A $7 million renovation of Bradley Hall, home to the Department of Visual and Performing Arts and the campus bookstore, will be completed this fall. The renovation includes a new facade and windows, new facilities, and new HVAC components and electrical systems.
Creating a Better Campus and City
A STATE-OF-THE-ART LECTURE HALL

Engelhard Lecture Hall at Rutgers' business school has been completely refurbished, becoming the campus' newest "smart classroom" and one of the state’s premier lecture halls. The $400,000 project includes state-of-the-art sound and projection/communications systems, computer and Internet connections, new lighting, and new seating.

NEWARK AT NIGHT

Night-time practice and games are now debuting at Rutgers–Newark’s Athletic Field. A $150,000 project includes lighting that can be set on four different modes to accommodate soccer, baseball, softball, and the walking track.
Although women have made tremendous strides in workplace equality, research by Law Professor Alfred W. Blumrosen reveals that gender and racial discrimination are significant workplace factors nationwide.

Examining job discrimination
While women have made tremendous strides in workplace equality, research by Professor Alfred W. Blumrosen at the Rutgers School of Law–Newark and Ruth Blumrosen, former faculty member of the Graduate School of Management, concludes that a pattern of discrimination still exists. Blumrosen’s national study, supported by the Ford Foundation, examines the current extent of gender discrimination, as well as discrimination based on race and national origin.

The project’s first phase, in Washington State, demonstrated that the playing field of work is tilted against women. Blumrosen explained that the study could not have been done a quarter century ago when most employers restricted the kind of work women could do. “Now that equal opportunity policies have been applied by many employers for a number of years, the situation is different. Those employers who are still ‘living in the ’60s with respect to sex discrimination stick out ‘like a sore thumb’ under statistical analysis.”

The second phase of the project examined Georgia, and found similar trends of discrimination. One out of every three workplaces in Georgia discriminates against minorities, and one out of four workplaces discrimates against women. According to Blumrosen, “Employers need to adopt policies that affirmatively include women in the workplace.”

How social structures create racial inequalities
How do white Americans’ use of social structures help them maintain their advantage over nonwhites, without intentionally being racist? Professor Nancy DiTomaso of the Faculty of Management has begun a two-year study, supported by the Russell Sage Foundation, examining how white Americans construct the view of themselves as egalitarian and nonracist.

DiTomaso is using data gathered through interviews with 200 randomly selected white men and women in the diverse Northeastern setting of New Jersey and the more homogeneous environment of Ohio. Her goal: to examine how the combination of social and cognitive structures can lead to racial inequalities—even in the absence of deliberate racism.

Empires and their potential reemergence
Alexander J. Motyl, associate professor of political science and deputy director of the Center for Global Change and Governance, took a comprehensive look at revolutionary change, nationalism and the nation state, and the rise and fall of empires, publishing his findings this year in Revolutions, Nations, Empires: Conceptual Limits and Theoretical Possibilities (Columbia University Press).

According to Motyl, revolutions entail rapid, comprehensive, and systemic change, and it is impossible for revolution to bring about an intended change. Motyl cites the ongoing transformation of Russia and the post-Soviet states as examples of unsuccessful revolutions.

Motyl believes that the continued vitality of nation states and nationalism is attributable to such forces as democracy, markets and...
globalization. “Nations are not a transient feature of social life, and they will remain stable for some time to come,” he explains. He concludes that it is possible that international hegemonies resembling historic empires could emerge. “Considering the effects of globalization, coupled with the balance of power, information and wealth in the world, imperial systems may very well make a comeback.”

The benefits of artificial intelligence
Although the term “artificial intelligence,” may seem unfamiliar, anyone who uses modern software is intimately familiar with its impact.

According to Alex Kogan, associate professor of accounting and information systems, Faculty of Management, artificial intelligence is most successful when it is undetected by the user.

Kogan’s collaborative research into artificial intelligence focuses on knowledge compression, automated knowledge acquisition, and electronic commerce. His goal is to develop expert systems or computer programs that can capture and manipulate knowledge so computers can make human-like decisions. His research has expanded the fields of knowledge compression and automated knowledge acquisition by allowing computer users to analyze information faster and more simply. And it recently earned him a Rutgers Board of Trustees Research Fellowship for Scholarly Excellence.

In the area of electronic commerce, Kogan hopes to develop intelligent agents that interact with information, search engines so users can analyze financial information from the Internet. Kogan is a co-founder, with Rutgers colleagues Fred Sudit and Miklos Vasarhelyi, of the Rutgers Accounting Web (RAW). In 1994, RAW was the first accounting web site in the nation; today, it is one of the industry’s leading sites.

Community crime control and policing
As Newark’s resurgence continues, many are asking what can be done to effectively address violent crime in the city. Professor George Kelling of the School of Criminal Justice, internationally renowned for his “Broken Windows” theory, which has been implemented in cities around the world, is taking a multidisciplinary approach to the issue, in introducing a violence reduction program.

“We’re working with the federal prosecutor, attorney general, police department, various federal agencies, social services, the faith community, health care organizations, and the commissioner of education,” Kelling said. One long-term benefit could be an enduring collaboration, solving the city’s historical problem of fragmentation.

A spring 2000 international conference on “Crime Prevention through Police Practices” is planned to disseminate the results of Kelling’s research and the work of other prominent criminal justice scholars. Attendees will include police chiefs from major metropolitan areas around the world.
Opportunities for specialized learning on the undergraduate and graduate levels continue to expand at Rutgers–Newark. This year, a number of new academic programs, degrees and joint degrees were introduced to continue attracting high-achieving students to the campus.

Bachelor of Fine Arts
By 2001, students on the Newark campus will be able to pursue a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in visual arts, currently available only to a limited number of students at the Mason Gross School of the Arts on the New Brunswick campus. The Rutgers–Newark BFA will offer concentrations in graphic design, fine arts, and computer art.

The Rutgers–Newark BFA includes a strong liberal arts component. Graduates must complete 47 general education credits, in subjects including math, social science, literature, history, and lab science, as well as 81 credits in their area of concentration, allowing students to obtain a “professional degree without sacrificing a solid liberal arts education,” says Annette Juliano, chair, visual and performing arts. Students also pass a portfolio review to gain acceptance into the BFA program. Employers in the business, arts, and academic sectors consider the BFA the degree of choice when hiring designers, computer artists, art directors, and other arts professionals.

Joint Pharmacy/B.S.
Rutgers’ outstanding pharmacy program has expanded to the Newark campus with the addition of a joint pre-pharmacy program administered by the College of Pharmacy in New Brunswick and the Newark College of Arts and Sciences (NCAS). The program allows students to complete the first two years of the Doctor of Pharmacy Program (Pharm.D.) at NCAS. Upon completing course work and maintaining scholastic requirements, participating students will be admitted automatically to the third year of the six-year Pharm.D. program, one of the nation’s top-ranking programs in the field.

B.S./M.D.
Newark is one of state’s premier centers for the delivery of medicine, and for medical studies. This fall the first two students have enrolled in the new B.S./M.D. degree, a joint program offered by Rutgers–Newark and the New Jersey Medical School of UMDNJ. This program was created for outstanding high school graduates with SAT scores of 1,400 or higher.

New MBA Concentrations
If business schools wish to turn out MBAs who can succeed in today’s frenetic global business environment, teaching must balance a traditional education with new practices. Rutgers’ Graduate School of Management has responded to that need with new concentrations in the MBA. The concentration in E-commerce prepares students for careers in businesses that have been radically changed, and in many instances created, by the rapid advance of electronic commerce. A second concentration in arts management was created in recognition of the growing need for executives with substantive management training by area arts organizations.

Executive MPA
The Graduate Department of Public Administration at Rutgers–Newark has introduced an Executive Master in Public Administration (MPA) to prepare seasoned managers for executive-level leadership roles. The program is designed for students with at least six years of public or nonprofit experience who wish to continue working while earning the degree. Students are provided with an enhanced knowledge base and experience in the most up-to-date public management systems, increasing the effectiveness and success of the organizations they serve.
**Master in Public Health at University Heights Science Park**

The Graduate School at Rutgers–Newark, along with UMDNJ and NJIT, have jointly created an innovative program, a Master in Public Health at Science Park. Accepting its first applicants this fall, the program which will be part of UMDNJ’s statewide School of Public Health, builds on the local strengths of the three universities, and Science Park’s Public Health Research Institute, to respond to a growing need for highly trained public health professionals. The program will address critical issues surrounding the nation’s health, especially that of high-risk, urban, and underserved populations. Through a focus that extends from neighborhoods surrounding the campuses to international settings, the joint MPH will carry out its mission with programs of teaching, research, and service.

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**Learning from the Experts**

Rutgers–Newark hosted renowned leaders in business, science and the arts during the past year.

**David Halberstam**, Pulitzer Prize-winning author and historian, discussed "The Culture of Celebrity" at an NCAS Honors College presentation.

Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright **Tony Kushner** gave a keynote address at the conference on arts and the urban environment.

**Chai Ling**, student leader of China’s Tiananmen Square demonstrations, discussed "Chinese Democracy Movement and Student Leadership."

**Jerry Greenfield**, co-founder of Ben & Jerry’s, spoke about entrepreneurship and the social responsibilities of business.

**Charles Heimbold Jr.**, chairman and CEO of Bristol-Myers Squibb, spoke at the Faculty of Management’s Distinguished Speaker Series.

**Abby J. Cohen**, managing director, Goldman Sachs, keynoted at the 51st Annual Business Conference co-sponsored by Rutgers Graduate School of Management.

**1999 Rutgers–Newark commencement speakers:**

**Faculty of Arts & Sciences:** Lawrence Goldman, CEO, NJ Performing Arts Center, honorary doctorate.

**College of Nursing:** Nola Pender, internationally recognized expert on health promotion.

**Faculty of Management:** Rutgers MBA Gail Thompson, former V.P. for design and construction, NJ Performing Arts Center.

**School of Law:** U.S. Senator Robert Torricelli, Rutgers Law 1977.
Student excellence is at the heart of what defines Rutgers—Newark. As the country’s most diverse university, Rutgers—Newark’s mission is to seek out and nurture a diverse group of high achievers. In many instances these young scholars come from families where a tradition of higher education is only beginning to be established, and where scholarship aid can make a significant difference, not just a better bargain.

Provost Norman Samuels introduced a new program of Provost’s Scholarships this year for the Newark College of Arts and Sciences (NCAS). Available to 100 students, the scholarship provides $2,500 per year for four years to students who are in the top 15 percent of their graduating high school class and score high on standardized testing. As part of the scholarship requirements, students must maintain a 3.2 grade point average and complete at least 30 credits each year.

The majority of Rutgers—Newark’s 100 new Provost’s Scholars who have entered NCAS this fall are participating in the Honors College.

Texaco supports scholarships in geology
In many instances specialized scholarships are needed to encourage nontraditional students in a given academic area. Texaco and Rutgers—Newark recently established two, four-year scholarships, designed to attract minority students who enroll as geology majors. Each year, Rutgers—Newark’s recipients of the new scholarships will receive $5,000 in tuition, $5,000 for living expenses, and $2,500 to conduct research with a faculty mentor, for a total of $50,000 in benefits. The program was developed by geology Professor Warren Manspeizer, working with colleagues at the Texaco research laboratory in Houston, Texas.

New doctoral fellowships for the School of Criminal Justice
Two new doctoral dissertation fellowships were established this year for students of the School of Criminal Justice, allowing them to fully devote their time and effort to research. The Morton and Roberta Clayman Doctoral Fellowships in Criminal Justice, made possible by the Clayman Foundation, provide two students with stipends of $15,000 each for one year. The First
Security Corporation and its president Robert F. Johnson have also provided for doctoral student assistance with the First Security Dissertation Fellowship, a one-year stipend of $20,000.

New scholarships for law students
The Rutgers School of Law–Newark recently introduced several new scholarship and fellowship programs. The Institute for Continuing Legal Education Scholarship Fund was established through support from the New Jersey Institute for Continuing Legal Education, to provide full tuition to a student with a record of academic achievement and character. The Federal Bar of the State of New Jersey is a new fund providing scholarships for full-time students based on academic merit and financial need. Six students concentrating on public interest work also received scholarships through the recently expanded Marsha Wenk Memorial Fund, in honor of one of the school’s alumnae.

Recognizing North Jersey’s high school achievers
The Rutgers–Newark campus and more than 50 alumni, faculty, staff, and student volunteers played host to 33 high school teams from North Jersey communities last spring for the northern regional competition of Rutgers Academic Challenge, a new statewide competition sponsored by the university. The event promotes academic excellence and teamwork among high school students and fosters stronger connections for the university and the K–12 education community. Using the state's Core Curriculum Content Standards, content advisers and developers designed educationally challenging and enjoyable activities. The three top-scoring teams from the northern regional competition that went on to the state championship were High Point Regional (Sussex County), Livingston High, and Columbia High (Maplewood–South Orange). Livingston High School placed third in the competition’s final round.

A 30th anniversary for EOF
Thirty years ago, freshman New Jersey state legislator Thomas Kean proposed legislation that created the state’s Educational Opportunity Fund. This past February, former Governor Kean came to Rutgers–Newark to lead a statewide celebration of EOF’s three decades of helping disadvantaged young people receive a college education. Kean delivered the keynote address, EOF alumnus Cardell Cooper, assistant director of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, provided an “alumni perspective,” and Rutgers history Professor Clement Price examined the social and economic context that led to EOF’s creation. Moving testimonials were heard from EOF alumni, including Maria Vizcarrondo-DeSoto, CEO of United Way of Essex and West Hudson, and William Q. Sanchez, producer of WNJN’s Images/Imagenes and Hispanic Youth Showcase. Each described the lifelong impact that EOF has had on their personal and professional lives.

EOF is a major focus at Rutgers–Newark, and enrolls nearly 11 percent of all first-time, full-time freshmen in New Jersey’s colleges and universities each year. The program offers comprehensive support, including pre-college programs; summer academic enrichment programs; basic skills testing and remediation; peer counseling; and leadership development.
During the past year, the faculty of Rutgers–Newark have published a number of books that reflect the breadth and depth of their expertise in their respective fields. Following is a sampling of some of these diverse works.

**Literature behind bars**

*Prison Writing in 20th-Century America*, published by Penguin Books, is an anthology of writings by American inmates, edited by H. Bruce Franklin, John Cotton Dana Professor of English and American Studies. Included are stories, essays and poems by unfamiliar and familiar authors including Nelson Algren, Jack London, Robert Lowell and Malcolm X. Regarded as the leading authority on American prison literature, Franklin says, “The United States was the birthplace of the modern prison two centuries ago. Now, we have transformed the prison into a central institution of society, unprecedented in scale and influence. Out of this prison comes writing that is crucial to understanding where American society is heading on the eve of the millennium.”

**Examining double jeopardy**

Professor George Thomas of the School of Law–Newark has addressed a void in legal history with *Double Jeopardy: The History, the Law* (New York University Press, 1998). “There were only two books written on double jeopardy, both in 1969 and quite dated,” he explained. Thomas examined the origins of double jeopardy doctrine beginning in 12th-century England, and incorporating historical, doctrinal, and philosophical perspectives. “The function of the Double Jeopardy Clause is to ensure that judges do not impose punishment or approve verdicts in excess of what the legislature has authorized,” Thomas comments. “Unfortunately, legislative intent is rarely clear, so the book offers a series of default principles to guide judges.”

According to the *New York Law Journal*, “There should be room for this volume in every academic, bar association, prosecution, and defense library.”

**Feminism and freedom**

As stated in the Declaration of Independence, one of our basic rights as Americans is the pursuit of happiness. But in an overwhelmingly patriarchal society, how do women create joyous and meaningful lives for themselves? Is it enough to be equal with men? Indeed, are men themselves truly free? In her book, *At the Heart of Freedom: Feminism, Sex and Equality* (Princeton University Press, 1998), Drucilla Cornell, professor of law, political science, and women’s studies, argues that women must transcend the quest for equality achieved through gender comparison and instead focus on freedom as the path to happiness. “The basis on which the idea of women’s equality is founded, in fact, confines women to certain traditions that reinforce the view that women are not equal to men,” she explained. To redress the injustices of sexual inequality, Cornell believes an imaginary domain must be created, where men and women can explore individual sources of happiness, especially in matters of love and sex.
A historical perspective on divorce

History Professor Norma Basch explored the history of divorce in her latest book, *Framing American Divorce, From the Revolutionary Generation to the Victorians*, published by University of California Press. Basch reviewed files of actual divorces from New York and Indiana, from the post-Revolutionary days through the Victorian era. She also looked at trial pamphlets from highly publicized divorces. Basch found that divorce has always taken place in America, and that political events often affect society’s attitudes toward formal divorce. She hopes her book will underscore the fact that institutions are not stagnant, but constantly evolving and interacting with society and politics.

Economic transformation in emerging countries

The transformation of economically underdeveloped countries has become one of the greatest dramas of modern times, with the shock waves of economic crises in the former Soviet states, several Asian countries and Mexico still being felt around the world. Professor of International Business Farok J. Contractor has edited *Economic Transformation in Emerging Countries: The Role of Investment, Trade and Finance* (Elsevier Science Ltd., 1998). “The underlying theme of this book is the search for appropriate government policies, on issues vital to emerging nations, such as exchange rate management, acquisition of technology, privatization, capital flows, trade, and direct investment,” Contractor explained.

Social conflict and crime

The revelation in recent years that violence is connected with all parts of life — public and private — and the realization that mainstream society tolerates many forms of violence leads us to ask, under what circumstances do people use or resist violent means in solving everyday disputes? Leslie W. Kennedy, dean of the School of Criminal Justice, explored these issues in his book, *When Push Comes to Shove: A Routine Conflict Approach to Violence* (State University of New York Press, 1999), co-written with David R. Forde of the University of Illinois–Chicago. “We set out to empirically test the way crime and violence connect to ongoing daily social conflict,” Kennedy explained. “Our analysis leads us to surmise that people develop routine ways in which they use conflict, some of these being violent. Changing these routines, particularly early in socialization, would go a long way towards reducing violence in society.”

A new look at consumer research

During the last decade, there has been much debate about the appropriate way to collect, analyze and report consumer research data. This debate has focused on the way the research is conducted rather than how it is represented. *Representing Consumers: Voices, Views and Visions* (Routledge, 1998), edited by Barbara Stern of the Faculty of Management, redirects attention to research representation. Contributors include distinguished researchers who span multidisciplinary perspectives ranging from literary criticism, narratology, and poetics to fine-arts criticism. The book establishes the representation of results as a heretofore neglected coequal to the methodological issues of data collection. In so doing, it highlights the postmodern influence on the research canon.
**External Grants**

**Science, Health, Technology** (selected grants of $100,000 and above)

**April Ann Benasich**, assistant professor, Center for Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience (CMBN), $323,379 from the National Institutes of Health for “Infant Perceptual Abilities as Cognitive Precursors”; and with **Paula Tallal**, co-director, CMBN, $163,344 from the Don & Linda Carter Foundation for “Continued Development of the Rutgers Early Cognitive Assessment Battery.”

**Linda M. Brzustowicz**, assistant professor, CMBN, $153,910 from the National Institutes of Health for “Phenotype Definition in Familial Schizophrenia.”

**Gyorgy Buzsaki**, professor, CMBN, $229,729 from the National Institutes of Health for “The Hippocampal Interneuronal Network.”

**Ann Cali**, professor, Biological Sciences, with Peter Takvorian, $105,200 from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine for “New Opportunistic Infections in AIDS: Microsporidiosis.”

**Mei-Fang Cheng**, professor, Psychology, $170,826 from the National Institutes of Health for “Brain Repair and Functional Recovery: Role of Neurogenesis and Social Environment.”

**Ian Creese**, co-director, CMBN, $216,542 from the National Institutes of Health for “Antisense Knockout of Central Nervous System D2 Dopamine Receptors.”

**Doina Ganea**, professor, Biological Sciences, $162,683 from the National Institutes of Health for “Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide: A Mediator of Neuroimmune Interactions.”

**Roxann Garcia**, assistant professor, College of Nursing, $294,822 from the Health Resources & Services Administration for “Nurse Practitioner and Nurse Midwifery Program.”

**Mark A. Gluck**, associate professor, CMBN, $100,000 from the National Science Foundation for “Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers.”

**Gene Miller Jonakait**, professor, Biology, $109,842 from the National Science Foundation for “Microglial Factor(s) Regulate Differentiation of Cholinergic Neuronal Precursors.”

**Frank Jordan**, Rutgers Board of Governors professor of Chemistry, $203,209 from the National Institutes of Health for “Structure and Mechanism of Yeast Pyruvate Decarboxylase”; and with **James M. Tepper**, associate professor, CMBN, **Edward Bondar**, associate professor, Biological Sciences, and **Daniel Murnick**, Donald H. Jacobs Chair of Applied Physics, $300,000 from the National Science Foundation for “Research Training Grant in Cellular and Molecular Biodynamics.”

**Barry Komisaruk**, professor, Psychology, $760,547 from the National Institutes of Health for “Minority Biomedical Research Support Program”; and $50,000 from the Coca-Cola Foundation for “Future American Scientists Elementary Outreach Network Program (FAS*E-ONE).”

**Richard Mendelsohn**, professor, Chemistry, $227,865 from the National Institutes of Health for “Lipid Control of Membrane Protein Organization.”
Howard Poizner, professor, CMBN, $220,470 from the National Institutes of Health for “Motor Control Deficits in Parkinson’s Disease”; and with Judy Kegl, assistant professor, CMBN, $122,133 from the National Science Foundation for “The Structured Use of Space and Movement in a Manual Visual Language.”

Danny J. Schnell, associate professor, Biological Sciences, $110,000 from the National Science Foundation for “Mechanism of Protein Import into Chloroplasts.”

Mary Ann Scoloveno, associate professor, College of Nursing, $202,513 from the Health Resources & Services Administration for “Nurse-Managed Community-Based Primary Health Care for Families.”

Margaret M. Shiffrar, associate professor, CMBN, $158,891 from the National Institutes of Health for “The Visual Analysis of Human Movement.”

Ralph Siegel, assistant professor, CMBN, and Elizabeth Abercrombie, associate professor, CMBN, $120,408 from the Lilly Research Laboratories for “Effect of Olanzapine on Prefrontal and Parietal Cortex Neurochemistry in the Behaving Monkey.”

Paula Tallal, co-director, CMBN, and Linda M. Brzustowicz, assistant professor, CMBN, $299,246 from the National Institutes of Health for “Family Genetic Studies of Language Impairment.”

Judith S. Weis, professor, Biological Sciences, $359,594 from the National Science Foundation for “Wetland Plants’ Roles in Uptake and Transport of Heavy Metals and Remediation.”

Laszlo Zaborszky, associate professor, CMBN, $279,293 from the National Institutes of Health for “Philips CM100 Electronic Microscope”; and $254,964 from the National Institutes of Health for “Afferent Regulation of Cholinergic Forebrain Neurons.”

Vijayalakshmi Atluri, assistant professor, Faculty of Management, $56,590 from the National Science Foundation for “Supporting Workflow, Long, Duration and Nested Transaction Models in Multi-Level Secure Databases.”

Cynthia Blum, director, Tax Clinic, School of Law, $99,988 from the Internal Revenue Service for the operation of the Low-Income Taxpayer Program.

Alfred Blumrosen, Thomas Anthony Cowan Professor of Law, School of Law, $600,000 from the Ford Foundation for “Study on International Employment Discrimination.”


James O. Finckenauer, professor, School of Criminal Justice, $131,982 from the Department of Justice-NIJ to direct the International Research Center.

Varghese P. George, assistant professor, Faculty of Management, $143,939 from the National Science Foundation for “Innovation under Technological Confluence.”
**Grant Funding**

Randolph G. Harmon, regional manager, Small Business Development Center, $125,000 from the SNJ-NJ Commission on Science and Technology for the operation of the New Jersey Small Business Development Center.

Brenda Hopper, director, Small Business Development Center, $2,198,144 from the Small Business Administration for the operation of the New Jersey Small Business Development Center; $500,000 from the SNJ-Department of Commerce and Economic Development for the operation of the New Jersey Small Business Development Center; and with Alyson B. Miller-Greenfield, assistant director, Programs and Publications, $421,618 from the SNJ-Department of Labor for “New Jersey Small Business Development Center—Workforce Customized Training.”

George L. Kelling, professor, School of Criminal Justice, $50,194 from the Healthcare Foundation of New Jersey for “Youth Violence in Newark.”

Therese Langer, assistant professor, School of Law, $194,980 from the Environmental Protection Agency for “Market-based Initiatives in Transportation to Reduce Auto Emissions.”

Candace McCoy, associate professor, School of Criminal Justice, $124,219 from the Department of Justice for “The Impact of New Jersey’s No Early Release Act.”

Benjamin Melamed, professor, Faculty of Management, $397,393 and $120,500 from the University of Missouri for “Combined Real-Time Modeling and Performance Analysis for Complex Networks.”

Janice Sheryl Robinson, associate dean and director, Academic Foundations Center, $184,182 from New Jersey Institute of Technology for “Consortium for Pre-College Education.”

Jackie Adley, assistant professor, Psychology, and Stephen Hanson, associate professor, Psychology, $40,000 for “Mind Brain Analysis Lab.”

Eugene Slowinski, director, Rutgers University Technical Assistance Program (RUTAP), $99,000 from the Department of Commerce for the operation of RUTAP.

Steven J. Diner, dean, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, $150,000 for “Newark Center for Metropolitan Studies.”

Mark A. Gluck, associate professor, Center for Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience, $175,000 for “Memory Loss and the Brain.”

Hurdis M. Griffith, dean, College of Nursing, $35,000 for “Newark Center for Families and Communities.”

Frank Jordan, professor, Chemistry, $175,000 for “Mass Spectrometry Facility.”

Richard Langhorne, professor, Center for Global Change and Governance, $25,000 for the “Center for Global Change and Governance.”

Clement A. Price, professor, History, $20,000 for “Institute of Ethnicity, Culture and the Modern Experience.”

Howard P. Tuckman, dean, Faculty of Management, $150,000 for “Preparing Tomorrow’s Business Leaders.”

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### Student Population Diversity at Rutgers–Newark

**Based on 1998 enrollment figures**

- **39%** White
- **17%** African American
- **17%** Asian Pacific Islander
- **14%** Latino and Puerto Rican
- **13%** Other

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Student Population Diversity at Rutgers–Newark

Based on 1998 enrollment figures

**Grants**

Grants

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Students: 5,804 undergraduate and 3,522 graduate; 53% women, 67% full-time
Faculty: 428 full-time faculty members (510 faculty lines), 99% with Ph.D.
Facilities: 30 buildings on 35 acres in downtown Newark, NJ
Research: $16 million in 1998/1999
Ranking: Rutgers–Newark is ranked among the top 100 national universities, and number one for the diversity of its student body by U.S. News & World Report
Schools: Newark College of Arts and Sciences, University College, College of Nursing, School of Criminal Justice, School of Law–Newark, School of Management, Graduate School of Management, Graduate School–Newark

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Campus at Newark
Francis L. Lawence, 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, LLM, 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
Gary Roth, associate dean, Graduate School–Newark, Dr. rer. pol., Freie Universität, Berlin
Howard Tuckman, dean, Faculty of Management, Ph.D., University of Wisconsin
Ian Creese, Ph.D., Cambridge, and Paula Tallal, Ph.D., Cambridge, co-directors, Center for Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience
Richard T. B. Langhome, director, Center for Global Change and Governance, M.A., Cambridge

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