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INDIANA INSIGHT

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As a European studying and living in the United States, I was asked to give my impressions, thoughts and reflections on life in this country and primarily Indianapolis. At the time of this writing, I have been living here for two months.
I am from Southern Germany, and I just turned 27 here in Indianapolis. I graduated last summer with majors in Rhetoric and Political Science. Now I am studying in an international masters program called “Euroculture.” For this program, I studied five months each in the Netherlands and Sweden. Now, along with five other European students, I am about to finish our program here at IUPUI. Since the whole program has been taught in English, language is only a small barrier for us.

For us Europeans, the U.S. is not an entirely new world. We are “Westerners” as U.S. Americans are. In fact, for better or worse, we become increasingly “Americanized.” The triumphal procession of the American lifestyle does not halt in Europe. Yet, as Americanized as we are, every day here there are differences waiting to be explored. I like the diversity. Everything is a little bigger than in Europe. This is a statement which is as general as it is true.

Although I learned that the average awareness toward environmental issues has increased within the last years, there could still be more done about environmental protection and the efficient use of resources. To me, the borderline to hedonism is sometimes blurred. Living in the US has opened my eyes to the different political, social and environmental issues that occur here, and that is why I believe that in order to solve these problems on a worldwide scale, the U.S. has to be involved. The U.S. needs to be a major part in the solution.

The other graduate students and I are very grateful for having the opportunity to experience the U.S. in these historic political times. Having witnessed the historic presidential election and having talked to many open-minded and smart people in here, I am now glad to be able to create my own – predominantly positive – picture of the U.S. In sum, I have hardly any negative thoughts about Indianapolis. From my time here I would tell others that I experienced Americans in general and “Hoosiers” in particular as being overwhelmingly open-minded, talkative, cooperative, and friendly.

To conclude, I have been asked by Americans regularly what I think about their country. I used to answer, “I like the U.S., but I don’t love it.” This is to say, I like the U.S. pretty much, but I don’t like all about it. Yet, the same is true for my home country Germany and most countries I have seen so far. Some Americans would say, “Clever answer. I feel the same.” You see, we have more in common than you might think.
IUPUI has separated itself from all other United States universities as the first American participant in the Euroculture Program. Thanks to the efforts of political science professor John McCormick, IUPUI joins the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México in Mexico City, the University of Osaka in Japan and the University of Pune in India as one of four non-European colleges to participate in the program.

The Euroculture Program is an exchange program for Liberal Arts graduate students and focuses on the culture, history and politics of Europe and the European Union and how they relate to European identity and integration. ”There are 120 students enrolled in the program at any one time and there are eight universities sponsoring the program,” McCormick says. “The students are based at one of the eight universities [in] Poland, Czech Republic, Spain, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Italy and Sweden, but they are all working together. The program is funded by the European Commission which is part of the European Union.”

McCormick learned of the program in 2007 while speaking at a gathering for Euroculture students. McCormick’s interest and work led to six international students arriving on campus in mid-September 2008 — four from Germany and one each from Romania and Belgium. “These six students will be here at a very good time with the election coming up,” he says. “They will witness first-hand what life is like in the United States.”

McCormick hopes Liberal Arts graduate students will begin studying abroad as part of the Euroculture program next fall. “We have 11 slots available,” he says. “I’m looking for students who are interested.”

Those interested in participating in the program can contact Professor John McCormick at 317-274 4066 or jmccormi@iupui.edu.
Homesickness

• More than 30,000 students attend IUPUI, representing all 50 states and 122 countries.
• During the fall of 2008 IUPUI had 1,300 international students.

10 Ways to Overcome Homesickness

1. Admit that you have it. Much of what you know and can rely on is back home. Homesickness is a natural response to this sense of loss.

2. Talk about it with an older sibling or friend who has gone away from home. It takes strength to accept the fact that something is bothering you and to confront it.

3. Bring familiar items from home to your new location. Photos, plants, even stuffed animals help to give one a sense of continuity and ease the shock of a new environment.

4. Familiarize yourself with your new surroundings. Walk around. You will feel more in control if you know where buildings, classes, and services are.

5. Invite people along to explore. Making friends is a big step to alleviating homesickness.

6. Keep in touch with the people back home, but put a limit on telephoning. Write them reports of your activities and new experiences. Let them know you’d like to hear from them, too.

7. Plan a date to go home and make arrangements. This often helps curtail impulsive returns and keeps you focused on your goals in staying.

8. Examine your expectations. We’d all like to be popular, well-dressed, well-organized, well-adjusted – but we’re not. Setting a goal of perfection is the most predictable way of creating trouble for yourself. Laugh at your mistakes. You’re learning.

9. Seek new opportunities. As scary as it is to see all those people, all those classes, all those buildings, all those choices, they will provide opportunities to meet people who like what you like. Take classes that you’re interested in and get involved in your favorite activity, or try new ones.

10. Do something. Don’t wait for it to go away by itself. Buried problems often emerge later disguised as headaches, fatigue, illness, or lack of motivation.

– Campusblues.com
“So I wrote *A Girl of the Limberlost* to carry to workers inside city walls, to hospital cots, to those behind prison bars, and to scholars in their libraries, my story of earth and sky... I put in all the insects, flowers, vines and trees, birds, and animals that I know...”

GENE STRATTON-PORTER
“WHY I WROTE A GIRL OF THE LIMBERLOST”
WORLD’S WORK MAGAZINE, FEBRUARY 1910

Gene Stratton-Porter: Indiana’s Renaissance Woman

BY DAVE FOX
Property Manager, Gene Stratton-Porter State Historic Site

Best-selling author, film maker, environmentalist, wife, mother, inspiration, pioneer, outcast, recluse – all words that could describe one of Indiana’s most popular writers, Gene Stratton-Porter. Dismissed by critics but loved by the masses, her works not only showed the moral strength she idealized but also educated her readers about the beauty of nature and importance of conservation.
Born the twelfth child of Mark and Mary Stratton on a small farm, Geneva Grace Stratton spent her childhood learning more from her father and Mother Nature than she would ever learn in a classroom. By the time she entered high school in Wabash, Geneva Stratton knew she was different from the “veranda dwellers” of her time, and society did not make her feel welcome. She again turned to Mother Nature and filled her days watching the birds and collecting moths and butterflies in the woods.

Summers were spent at beautiful Sylvan Lake attending the chautauquas which were popular adult learning gatherings during the late 1800s. She enjoyed the opportunity to learn as well as the opportunity to explore the woods, wetlands, and waters of Sylvan Lake.

Sylvan Lake was where a young Geneva Stratton would meet Charles Darwin Porter, soon to become her husband. Mr. Porter was a successful businessman from nearby Decatur and pursued Geneva Stratton for her unusual beauty and independent spirit. It was Mr. Porter, as Geneva preferred to call him, who gave her the nickname that became her legal name upon marriage, Gene.

City life was not to be for Gene Stratton-Porter. Despite the gossip of townspeople, she trekked to the Limberlost Swamp searching for birds, wildflowers, moths and butterflies. For the most part, her husband allowed her freedom to develop her novels and nature studies.

After being published in several magazines, Gene found success as a best-selling author writing about decent, honest people and nature. Some of her biggest successes include A Girl of the Limberlost, Freckles, and The Harvester.

Once published, fame found Gene Stratton-Porter against her wishes. Well-wishers and fans were now a distraction and hindrance to her continued writing. With her own money in the bank, Stratton-Porter sought refuge in a familiar location, Sylvan Lake. In 1912, she purchased a summer cottage there with the intent of securing property on which to build her home and workshop.

Her Cabin in Wildflower Woods was completed in 1914, a 14-room cabin with every modern convenience and a sprawling 120 acres with a mile of shoreline.

From 1914 until 1920, Gene’s days were spent writing and exploring, gathering and planting wildflowers, photographing the nature she loved and enjoying her growing family. Daughter Jeanette had two daughters and the three of them spent much time with Gene at Sylvan Lake.

In 1920, Gene moved to California to become more involved in the production of films based on her best-selling novels. She maintained ownership of her Cabin in Wildflower Woods and often returned for visits. In 1924, Gene Stratton-Porter’s life ended after her driver crossed the path of a streetcar.

Today, Gene Stratton-Porter’s life serves as an example of creating your own path, protecting what you love, and sharing your gifts with others. Her legacy lives on in her twenty-one novels, nature studies and poems as well as the two homes she built, now Indiana State Historic Sites.

To learn more about her own incredible story, as well as those she authored, visit Gene Stratton-Porter State Historic Site in Rome City, Indiana (the Cabin in Wildflower Woods) or Limberlost State Historic Site in Decatur, Indiana. Information about both sites can be found at www.indianamuseum.org.
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Works of Gene Stratton-Porter

**Novels**
The Song of the Cardinal, 1903
Freckles, 1904
At the Foot of the Rainbow, 1907
A Girl of the Limberlost, 1909
The Harvester, 1911
Laddie, 1913
Michael O’Halloran, 1915
A Daughter of the Land, 1918
The Keeper of the Bees, 1921
Her Father’s Daughter, 1921
The White Flag, 1923
The Magic Garden, 1927

**Nature Books**
What I Have Done with Birds, 1907
Birds of the Bible, 1909
Music of the Wild, 1910
Moths of the Limberlost, 1912
Birds of the Limberlost, 1914
Homing with the Birds, 1919
Wings, 1923
Tales You Won’t Believe, 1925
After the Flood, 1912

**Poetry and Essays**
Morning Face, 1916
The Fire Bird, 1922
Jesus of the Emerald, 1923
Let Us Highly Resolve, 1927


Two of Indiana’s twelve state historic sites are devoted to the author Gene Stratton-Porter. Both host special events throughout the year celebrating her life and the wilderness she loved. For more information about the historic sites visit the following Web sites:

Gene Stratton-Porter State Historic Site
Rome City, IN
www.genestratton-porter.com

Limberlost State Historic Site
Geneva, IN
www.genestrattonporter.net
Then and Now: The Progression of a Tradition

BY SAMANTHA COTTEN
Public Relations Intern, 500 Festival

For over 52 years the mission of the 500 Festival has remained the same: to celebrate the greatest race in the world, the Indianapolis 500. Since the Festival's beginnings in 1957, the nonprofit volunteer organization has grown and developed into one of the largest festivals in the nation with more than 50 events and programs, and it attracts more than 500,000 people annually to Indianapolis during the month of May.

“Every race I run in is in preparation for the Indianapolis 500. Indy is the most important thing in my life. It is what I live for. If you win Indy, you’re in elite company. Even if you win it once. Indy just has so much history and tradition. It’s the most important race in the world.”

Al Unser Jr.
The framework of what would eventually be called the 500 Festival was created in February of 1957 by four prominent Indianapolis men. The first Festival included a parade, a square dance, and a gala that would later be known as the Governor’s Ball – all on a meager budget. The Festival’s success was proven in May that year when over 150,000 spectators lined the streets for the parade, and more than 500 people attended the Governor’s Ball at the Indiana Roof Ballroom.

Today the IPL 500 Festival Parade continues to be the Festival’s longest-running tradition. Each year more than 300,000 people line the streets in downtown Indianapolis, making the event the third largest parade in the nation behind the Macy’s Thanksgiving Day Parade and the Tournament of Roses. The parade features all 33 Indianapolis 500 drivers, all 33 of the 500 Festival Princesses, celebrities, spectacular floats, marching bands from across the country and much more.

The OneAmerica 500 Festival Mini-Marathon has become one of the largest parts of the festival since its initial running in 1977. The original field of 800 participants has today expanded to 35,000 people representing all 50 states and nine different countries. In 1987, the race was named the nation’s largest half-marathon and by 1990 the Mini had become a televised event.

Because the 500 Festival depends on the service of others for the success of the organization, the 500 Festival Volunteer Program is vital. Last year approximately 7,000 people lent a hand to the Festival during the month of May – 4,000 of them during the OneAmerica 500 Festival Mini-Marathon and Finish Line 500 Festival 5k race. In 2007, the 500 Festival earned a Gold Pinnacle Award for Best Volunteer Program from the International Festival & Events Association (IFEA).

As time goes on one of the 500 Festival’s main goals continues to be to showcase both the city and the state to the world. It has been an honor for this organization to continue the legacy of the original 500 Festival founders as well as to create new traditions and experiences for everyone to enjoy.

For more information on the 500 Festival go to www.500festival.com.
Indianapolis Motor Speedway History Timeline

1909: The founders, Carl G. Fisher, James A. Allison, Arthur C. Newby and Frank H. Wheeler, pooled their ideas and resources to build the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, which would become the world’s greatest racecourse. Fisher’s vision was to build an automobile testing ground to support Indiana’s growing automotive industry.

June 5, 1909: The first competitive event to take place at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway was actually a gas-filled balloon race. In the handicap division, Dr. Goethe Link and Russ Irvin’s “Indianapolis” won. John Berry and Paul McCullough won the National Championship race with the “University City.”

August 14, 1909: The first motorized races – using motorcycles.

August 19, 1909: The Speedway opened for three days, August 14-16, 1909: The first motorized races – using motorcycles.

Late 1909: In a span of 63 days, the Speedway opened for three days, August 19, 1909: The first motorized races – using motorcycles.

1912: The Indianapolis 500 became the highest paying sporting event in the world when Carl Fisher increased the total purse to $50,000 and first prize to $20,000.

1913: A four-tier tower of the Japanese pagoda design was erected.

1927: Captain Eddie Rickenbacker and his associates purchased the Speedway for $750,000.

1929: A golf course was added to the Speedway’s landscape.

1936: Louis Meyer became the first driver to win three Indianapolis 500-Mile Races. He also requested a bottle of buttermilk in Victory Lane, creating the inspiration for the winner to drink milk, an annual tradition since 1956.

1938: Asphalt was laid on the entire surface except the middle section of both straightaways.

1939: The entire track, except the middle portion of the main straightaway, was resurfaced with asphalt.

1940: Wilbur Shaw became the first driver to win back-to-back Indianapolis 500-Mile Races. Only four other drivers have accomplished this feat: Mauri Rose (1947-48), Bill Vukovich (1953-54), Al Unser (1970-71) and Helio Castroneves (2001-02).

November 14, 1945: Tony Hulman of Terre Haute, IN, obtained control of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, purchasing it from Eddie Rickenbacker for $750,000.

1949: Television cameras made their first appearance at the track on the morning of the 1949 race. WFBM Channel 6 went on the air with a documentary about the race entitled “The Crucible of Speed” and then televised the entire Indianapolis 500 live. This marked the first-ever television broadcast in the city of Indianapolis.

1956: The first Hall of Fame Museum/office building at the main entrance to the grounds was completed.

1957: The Indianapolis 500 was televised nationally on a tape-delayed basis for the first time on ABC.


1986: Bobby Rahal became the first driver to complete the Indianapolis 500 in less than three hours. The Indianapolis 500 was broadcast live on ABC for the first time.

1989: For the first time, the winner’s share of the Indianapolis 500 exceeded $1 million, which was won by Emerson Fittipaldi. Grandstand A was remodeled.

1990: Arie Luyendyk set the official Indianapolis 500 race record of 185.981 mph for the full 500 miles.

May 24, 1992: Al Unser Jr. beat Scott Goodyear in the closest race in Indianapolis 500 history. The margin of victory was 0.043 of a second.
1993: Brickyard Crossing, an 18-hole championship-caliber golf course, opened to the public. Four of the holes are located within the infield at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway.

April 14, 1993: IMS President Tony George and NASCAR President Bill France Jr. announced in a press conference at the Hall of Fame Museum that the inaugural Allstate 400 at the Brickyard will take place on August 6, 1994.

March 11, 1994: Tony George, president of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, announced plans for a new racing series, the Indy Racing League, to begin competition in 1996. The Indianapolis 500 is its cornerstone event.

August 6, 1994: The inaugural NASCAR Allstate 400 at the Brickyard race was won by Jeff Gordon.

September 1994: The first Comfort Classic at the Brickyard, featuring the Senior PGA Tour (now the Champions Tour), took place.

1996: Arie Luyendyk established the one-lap qualifying record of 237.498 mph and the four-lap record of 236.986. Buddy Lazier won the race and became the first driver to win the Indianapolis 500 under the Indy Racing League flag.

September 24, 2000: Michael Schumacher won the inaugural United States Grand Prix Formula One race at Indianapolis before a sellout crowd estimated at 225,000. Schumacher’s Ferrari teammate, Rubens Barrichello, finished second and Heinz-Harald Frentzen was third in the Jordan Grand Prix entry.

July 30, 2007: Construction began on a new 2.620-mile road course to be used for the inaugural Red Bull Indianapolis GP MotoGP race September 14, 2008. The 16-turn circuit included parts of the famed 2.5-mile oval and the Speedway’s original road circuit, built in 1999-2000 for the United States Grand Prix. The new portions of the course included a four-turn complex adjacent to Turn 1 of the oval and a three-turn complex behind the IMS Hall of Fame Museum. Riders compete on the course in a counter-clockwise direction, the same as the oval.

April 7, 2008: 2006 MotoGP World Champion Nicky Hayden christened the new 16-turn, 2.620-mile road circuit at IMS on two motorcycles - a 1909 Indian that raced in the first motor race at IMS in 1909 and a 2008 Honda CBR 1000 production bike. Hayden, from Owensboro, KY, dressed in a 1909 period costume of a leather helmet, goggles, blue sweater with “Indianapolis Speedway” sewn in green script on the front, knickers and leather riding boots, to ride the 1909 Indian.

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The 500 Festival’s 2009 event roster includes:

May 1: The 500 Festival Month of May Kick-Off on Friday
May 2: OneAmerica 500 Festival Mini-Marathon
May 2: Finish Line 500 Festival 5K
May 16: Breakfast at the Brickyard presented by ProLiance Energy
May 17: Chase 500 Festival Kids’ Day and Rookie Run
May 20: American Family Insurance 500 Festival Community Day
May 22: 500 Festival Memorial Service, presented by Rolls-Royce
May 23: the IPL 500 Festival Parade
May 23: the Regions 500 Festival Snakepit Ball, presented by Cindy and Paul Skjodt

A complete listing of 500 Festival events can be found at www.500festival.com.

Indianapolis Motor Speedway May Calendar

May 1: Centennial Era Balloon Festival, Evening ‘Glow’
May 2: Centennial Era Balloon Festival, Founders Race/Evening ‘Glow’
May 3: Centennial Era Balloon Festival, 100 Years Race
May 6: 93rd Indianapolis 500 Opening Day
May 7: Practice
May 8: Fast Friday
May 9: Pole Day
May 10: Second Day Qualifying
May 14-15: Practice
May 16: Coke Zero Music Fest/Third Day Qualifying
May 17: Armed Forces Day/Bump Day
May 20: American Family Insurance 500 Festival Community Day
May 21: Firestone Freedom 100 Practice, Qualifying
May 22: Miller Lite Carb Day, Indianapolis 500 Final Practice, Firestone Freedom 100, Pit Stop Challenge, Miller Lite Carb Day Concert
May 23: IPL 500 Festival Parade (downtown Indianapolis)
May 24: 93rd Indianapolis 500-Mile Race

Indianapolis Motor Speedway Museum
Admission: Adults, $3.00; Children 6-15 years old, $1.00; Children under 6 FREE
Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (EST); 364 days a year. Closed Christmas Day. Extended hours during the month of May.
Phone: 317-492-6784
Track Lap: Adults, $3.00; Children 6-15 years old, $1.00; Children under 6 FREE
www.indianapolismotorspeedway.com/content/General/Hall_of_Fame_Museum/32
www.indianapolismotorspeedway.com/
www.500festival.com/

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Hoosier Communities Shine Brighter with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management’s CLEAN Community Challenge

BY ALLISON HIRSCH FORE
Director of Media Relations
Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Since 2006, nine Indiana communities have become “CLEAN” communities. The Town of Ogden Dunes; the cities of Lawrence, Indianapolis, La Porte, Michigan City, Crown Point, Richmond, Tell City; and most recently, the Town of Fishers have earned the Indiana Department of Environmental Management’s (IDEM) Comprehensive Local Environmental Action Network, or CLEAN community designation.

“...in the long run it is the cumulative effect that matters. One can do much. And one and one and one and one can move mountains.”

JOAN WARD-HARRIS
CLEAN is a voluntary, performance-based program that rewards Indiana’s local governments for going above and beyond mandatory environmental responsibilities in their municipal operations. Potential environmental impacts are addressed through a Quality of Life Plan, and efficiency, long-term cost savings and improved environmental compliance are added benefits.

“CLEAN is an environmental program, but efficiency and cost savings are a huge benefit from the initiatives they implement,” said IDEM Commissioner Thomas Easterly. “Fuel conservation, energy conservation, and resource management are common measure, but each community is unique in many aspects and our program provides flexibility.”

Some of the environmental improvement initiatives CLEAN communities have committed to implementing have included reductions in fuel, electricity and paper use; recycling in municipal buildings; purchasing environmentally friendly products; implementing a unique tire retread program; establishing more trails and greenways; and incorporating native vegetation into municipal projects.

Among its efforts, Fishers is working on reducing the consumption of natural gas and electricity in town facilities and is testing several environmentally-friendly concepts at a pilot “Idea House” at one of its fire stations. The most effective and most useful lessons learned will be applied to all town facilities.

“Receiving IDEM’s CLEAN designation is an indication of our efforts and our ongoing responsibility to the improvement and management of environmental issues,” said Scott Faultless, Fishers Town Council President.

Any Indiana community with a positive compliance history can be a CLEAN community. Town and city officials and employees receive technical assistance from IDEM to develop five environmental improvement initiatives which they will then work on over a three-year period. Each initiative includes a measurable goal and detailed action plan for accomplishing that goal.

“Residents often can provide an impetus for communities to address potential environmental impacts associated with municipal operations and are encouraged to contact their local government officials about participating in the CLEAN program,” Commissioner Easterly said.

All Hoosiers are encouraged to reduce their individual environmental impacts, whether it is their energy or water usage, air emissions, or reduction and recycling of waste. How can Hoosiers reduce their own environmental impact? Consider the following:

**USE COMPACT FLUORESCENT LIGHT BULBS (CFLS)**
CFLs use 67 percent less energy than incandescent bulbs and can last up to 10 times longer with an average lifespan of 6,000 hours per bulb. Replacing the incandescent bulbs with CFLs in your five most frequently-used light fixtures can save you more than $60 a year in electricity.

**TURN OFF THE LIGHTS**
Lighting accounts for 20 percent of a household’s annual electricity bill. Turning off lights when not needed can reduce your energy consumption and help reduce air emissions.

**USE LESS WATER**
Turning off the water while brushing your teeth can save four gallons a minute which adds up to 200 gallons per week for a family of four.

**FIX LEAKS**
Check your faucets and fix any leak you find. A faucet leaking at a rate of one drop per second can waste up to 1,660 gallons of water per year. Fixing hot water leaks can save up to $35 per year in utility bills.

Additional information can be found by calling IDEM’s CLEAN program at 800-988-7901 or by visiting www.cleancommunities.IN.gov.
A visit to the new home of Keep Indianapolis Beautiful, Inc., KIB, even in winter is like stepping into a work of art. Wind turbines – a primary source of the building’s power – welcome you, spinning round and round like crystal figure skaters. Melting snow trickles into a rain garden nourishing the native trees, shrubs, and flowers.

Inside, you encounter a glass atrium where natural light filters in, illuminating open-space offices, recycled furniture, and donated artwork. The building’s heart – a soundproof courtyard – allows staff to brainstorm ways to transform our city into a more beautiful and healthy environment. Like a forest full of life-sustaining chlorophyll, this is a place where you can truly breathe.

Nestled in Fountain Square, a neighborhood experiencing its own renaissance, the new headquarters is gaining local and national attention as an environmental and community touchstone, winning such honors as the 2008 NUVO Cultural Vision Award and 2007’s “Best of Indy” for Best Place to Volunteer from Indianapolis Monthly. KIB is also seeking LEED Gold Certification from the U.S. Green Building Council, an honor that

Painting Indy Green: Keep Indianapolis Beautiful Plants Trees and Grows Communities

BY KAREN MITCHELL
IUPUI Student

KIB hopes will draw more people to visit the building, learn more about eco-friendly living, and perhaps even join KIB’s volunteer force.

A love of trees (especially her new Eastern Rosebud) and nine years of volunteering with KIB inspired Linda Broadfoot, Vice President of Development and Public Relations, to join the nonprofit once she achieved her master’s from IUPUI’s School of Public and Environmental Affairs. She enjoys seeing how KIB’s mission makes a positive difference in the community as well as meeting new people through its many programs.

One of Broadfoot’s favorite programs is Pocket Parks, which she says, “work to turn unused or misused areas into green places.” One example is an area by Community Baptist Church on Indianapolis’s north side. Created in 2002, this Pocket Park – formerly a hotbed for crime – allows the church’s daycare children to safely play among colorful perennial and vegetable gardens. Broadfoot finds it “truly moving how people in communities are empowered by [Pocket Parks] and transformed along with the environment.”

Reduced crime and community pride are not the only benefits of a greener environment. According to KIB’s Web site, neighborhoods with many trees can also reduce energy costs.
IUPUI Students
Dig Into the Keep Indianapolis Beautiful Mission

BY KAREN MITCHELL
IUPUI Student

IUPUI is well known as a college deeply rooted within the Indianapolis community. Located at the west end of downtown, the campus is home to such places as Riley Hospital for Children, University Place Conference Center & Hotel, and the National Institute for Fitness and Sport. It also hosts numerous events ranging from cultural festivals like Indy Irish Fest to community fundraisers like Race for the Cure.

Likewise, IUPUI students are known for their dedicated community service, and many of them have worked with Keep Indianapolis Beautiful (kIB). “IUPUI students are such a vital part of our volunteer force,” says Sarah Grain, Director of Community Outreach and Volunteers, “and we would love to connect more with them.”

One group of IUPUI students that has made a difference in Indianapolis’ green initiative is from the geography department. The group collaborated with kIB through a process called tree mapping to select neighborhoods in Center Township that needed more tree cover. High-resolution satellite imagery and digital aerial photography were used for site selection, along with studies of neighborhoods for criteria such as prevalence of crime, tree canopy density, and pediatric asthma rates.

kIB also offers one to three student internship opportunities each season as well as volunteer opportunities for every age and interest. They are currently seeking adult leaders and high school students for the youth Tree Team. Youth volunteers can earn money, gain valuable skills, and enjoy a fun camping trip in addition to helping kIB care for trees around Indianapolis.

For more information, contact Nate Faris at nfaris@kibi.org or (317) 264-7555, extension 111. To learn more about kIB and its many programs and how you can get your own hands dirty to make Indy a greener place, explore the following links:

www.kibi.org/
profile.myspace.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=user.viewprofile&friendid=42924357
apps.facebook.com/causes/35842?m=8ef6a43a
www.smallerindiana.com/group/kibi

increase property values, and improve health and well-being. In fact, the Landscape and Human Health Laboratory, based at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, reports that a study conducted by psychologists Andrea Taylor and Frances Kuo and published in the September 2004 issue of American Journal of Public Health shows a positive correlation between exposure to nature and reduction of ADHD symptoms in children.

With all of the evidence linking a healthy environment with a healthy “human landscape,” as Broadfoot calls it, readers may ask how they can help make this happen. Broadfoot suggests they learn more about recycling from the Recycle and Reuse Guide available on kIB’s Web site and also consider pledging money or donating items, such as five-gallon buckets used for tree planting. kIB even accepts proposals for borrowed art – anything from photographs to paintings to signage – to be displayed in its headquarters.

The dramatic climate change over the last century stems directly from our environmental footprint upon the earth. While we cannot erase or bury this footprint, there is still time to create a new environmental and human landscape. Each tree planted becomes not only a physical source of beauty and shade but also a tree of hope that will inspire future generations to cherish our planet, the greatest work of art that we have. kIB can help in this process because it does more than plant trees; it also grows lives. As the poet Lucy Larcom said, “He who plants a tree / Plants a hope.” And that is exactly what kIB does.
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Next time you change a light bulb in your house, switch it to a compact fluorescent light (CFL) bulb to help reduce Indiana's CO2 emissions. Go to myCarbonPledge.com now to take the pledge – over 53,000 CFLs have already been installed! You can pledge alone or start a “Green Team” to see how your business or organization compares to others. The Indianapolis Zoo, in a partnership with Lowe’s, created the myCarbonPledge program in an effort to change one million incandescent light bulbs to CFLs in 2009.

Are you planning a new house project or addition soon? Stop by Green Way Supply to purchase eco-friendly building materials! They have everything from carpet and tile to paints and skylights for your next do-it-yourself project. Green Way Supply’s objective is to “help customers increase their comfort levels, improve indoor air quality, minimize their environmental impact and energy use, save money, and sustain our planet.” Go to their Web site at www.greenwaysupply.net or visit their store at 620 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis to start building smart!

Do you want to make a difference in your community? Become a member of the Hoosier Environmental Council, Indiana’s largest state-wide environmental organization! HEC brings environmental issues to light through education and advocacy, and you can help. You can volunteer at any of HEC’s events or donate through their Web site to help support any of their programs. Visit www.hecweb.org now to find out how to join!

“We should all be concerned about the future because we will have to spend the rest of our lives there.”

CHARLES KETTERING
It wasn’t so long ago that one of every two people diagnosed with cancer in the United States died within five years. Today, two out of three Americans cancer live five years or more after diagnosis. In 1971, we had three million cancer survivors in this country. Today, that number is close to 12 million.
Funding Investments

Our investment in cancer research is paving the way for treatments that were only dreams a decade ago:

• Cancers that once were a death sentence are now cured or well-controlled in some cases just with pills that keep the cancer in check and allow patients to lead their lives with little disruption.

• We can look into the genes of a cancer cell and learn what makes it do what it does, then take that information and design new drugs that will control the cancer far better than anything we have had before.

• We can start looking forward to a day when cancer will be a chronic disease, much like diabetes or high blood pressure is today.

• We can anticipate the day that many cancers will be diagnosed before we can even see them, and then treated successfully with drugs picked especially for each person’s individual cancer based on the particular genetic changes that caused the cancer cell to become a cancer cell in the first place.

Personal Involvement

There is much we can do for ourselves and our families today that can reduce the chances we will develop cancer, or find it early when — for many cancers — the chances are best that treatments will be most effective. The sad reality, however, is that too many people don’t do what they need to do to keep themselves healthy and reduce their risk of cancer and other illnesses like heart disease, diabetes, stroke, and high blood pressure.

If we did what we already know, we could reduce cancer deaths by half. That means avoiding smoking and second-hand smoke, eating a healthy diet, getting plenty of exercise, and following the recommendations of the American Cancer Society for the prevention and early detection of a number of common cancers such as breast, colorectal, and cervical cancers.

Too many women aren’t getting mammograms to detect early breast cancer. Too many people aren’t getting screened for colorectal cancer, which means that each year thousands of Americans die from a disease that might have been prevented or cured if they had taken the time to get screened.

We are an overweight nation and getting larger every year. Did you know that the risk of developing many cancers is increased by being overweight or obese? Being overweight or obese contributes to 14% of the cancer deaths in men and 20% in women.

Accessible Insurance

Despite all we know and all that we can do, additionally too many people in this country are not able to get access to the health care we know works to reduce the burden and suffering of cancer. Disparities in education, insurance, and access to care have a large influence on the rates of cancer deaths in the United States.

Research shows us that if someone doesn’t have health insurance and they develop certain cancers, then the odds are greater that they will have a more advanced breast, colon, or head and neck cancer at the time of diagnosis than someone who does have adequate insurance coverage. More advanced disease means fewer treatment options and a greater chance of death.

We have been blessed with outstanding cancer researchers in this country and throughout the world who have made significant advances in our knowledge about cancer and its treatment. Today, we stand on the threshold of even more incredible discoveries that will make our dreams of today realities for our children and our grandchildren.

To reach that threshold, we have to continue to do what we already know works when it comes to cancer prevention and treatment. We need to make certain that everyone has access to affordable, quality medical care, and continue our investment in cancer research and our researchers.

If we take those steps, we can make a difference in our futures and the futures of generations to come. To do less is simply not acceptable.
Climbing for a Cure

BY VICTORIA SON
IUPUI STUDENT

Cancer is a disease that touches your life forever. The fear of possibly being diagnosed with it, the fear that in the future another loved one will be diagnosed with it, or just the sad concern that so many others will encounter this disease is something that doesn’t disappear over time. When you know someone and lose someone to cancer, the unrealistic thought of “It will never happen to me” shatters. At that point you can either give in to the fearful possibility, or you can do something about it.

My brother, Oliver, decided to do something about it. Tapping into the adventurous gene inherited from our parents, Oliver decided to raise money toward a cure for the disease that took our father away from us when my siblings and I were very young.

The following account is how my older brother describes his pro-active involvement:

“I decided to use climbing Africa’s highest mountain as a way of raising money for the Institute for Cancer Research, one of the world’s leading nonprofit organizations dedicated to cancer research, preventative and diagnostic breakthroughs and treatments.

Cancer has a large history in my family. My Dad, Grandma and Grandpa have all passed away from cancer-related illnesses, and two of my aunts have battled (and survived) breast cancer. So without preaching, I figured it was the best cause to go for when I climb Kilimanjaro on New Years.”
Cancer Stories Empower Patients through Story and Art

BY MAGGIE MOORE
IUPUI Student

Everyone has a story to tell. If someone were to ask you to tell your story, where would you begin? Would you start with your childhood? Your college experiences? Your first career job? Some of the difficult times in your life?

"Cancer Stories: The Impact of Narrative on a Modern Malady" was a three-day symposium held at IUPUI that was used to encourage people to tell their stories of the cancer experience. For some, this involved a painful recollection of their past, of loved ones they’d lost, of hair that had fallen out, of hospitals and doctors, nausea and test results. These stories, however, also summoned up strength, courage, determination, and the chance to start a new life.

"In order for me to understand what I’d been through, the notion of narrative made a lot of sense," says Jane Schultz, conference organizer and IUPUI professor. Schultz is a two-time cancer survivor, having had abdominal cancer in 2002 and then breast cancer two years later. "I hope people will see – when we think about illness – we are not just talking about a physical state. Even when we understand that the antidote to cancer rests in science, it also rests in the arts and in our culture."

Participants at “Cancer Stories” got to hear leading scholars Art Frank, David Cantor, and Martha Stoddard-Holmes give their own stories and share others’ stories through pictures, literature, art, performance pieces and even comics. The event had breakout sessions encouraging people to take part in activities, and lessons to help them find their own voices whether they were patients, doctors, nurses, friends or family.

“It’s not just with chemicals that we need to treat what I’d been through, it’s with a far more complex psychological understanding of what [illness] is. Because then we can offer people more consolation, more solace. We can give people more psychological peace. We allow them to exert more autonomy over the way their illness is treated. We allow them to be participants in their illness," says Schultz.

“Cancer Stories” empowered its participants, enabling them to determine for themselves what the future will hold. It is important not to lose sight of the person behind the illness and to allow them to find the strength to take back their own lives – to help them write a story of their own.
Cancer facts

• Twenty of “America’s Top Doctors for Cancer” are faculty members with the IU School of Medicine and practice at the IU Simon Cancer Center and Clarian Health.

• The American Cancer Society estimated that in 2008 about 170,000 cancer deaths were expected to be caused by tobacco use.

• Scientific evidence suggested that about one-third of the 565,650 cancer deaths that were expected to occur in 2008 would be related to overweight or obesity, physical inactivity, and nutrition – and thus could be prevented.

• About 77% of all cancers are diagnosed in persons 55 and older.

• About 5% of all cancers are strongly hereditary.

• The federal government is the nation’s largest funder of cancer research.

• More than a dozen states and thousands of communities are now smoke-free as a result of advocacy.

•Chemotherapy often causes hair loss because the cells in the hair follicle grow fast and chemotherapy damages fast growing cells.
Myths surrounding cancer:

• Hair dye causes brain cancer. According to a study published in the Journal of the American Medical Association in May of 2007, hair dye does not increase the risk of developing cancer.

• Cell phones cause cancer. There is no credible study available that consistently proves that using a cell phone has the ability to cause cancer.

• If your mom or dad had cancer, you will have it too. It is true that some cancers are genetic, but that does not mean that one will definitely develop cancer because of his/her parents’ heredity.

• Only women get breast cancer. Men get breast cancer also. It was estimated that 1,500 men would be diagnosed and about 500 would die from the disease in 2007.

• Wearing antiperspirants and deodorant can cause cancer. There is no evidence from recent studies that wearing them can cause breast cancer. This myth is by far one of the most popular among women.

• Some types of cancer can be contagious. No type of cancer is contagious.

• Positive thinking will cure cancer. Maintaining a positive outlook during cancer treatment is essential; however, it will not cure cancer.

• Some injuries can cause cancer later in life. Old injuries do not cause cancer. However, because a person pays more attention to an injured area, they may be more likely to find a cancer that appears in that area.

• Household bug spray can cause cancer. These exposures have not been associated with increased cancer risk.

• Visit the American Cancer Society at www.cancer.org to learn about all types of cancer and how you can join the fight against cancer.

• Visit Dr. Len’s Cancer Blog at www.cancer.org/aspx/blog/.

• Urge your local officials to support the fight against cancer.

• Participate in the Indianapolis 500 Mini-Marathon.

• Volunteer your time to help cancer patients and their families to help make a meaningful difference in your community.

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A New “Look”

BY JUDY BOYER, ABOC
OPTICAL TECHNICIAN
IU SCHOOL OF OPTOMETRY
INDIANAPOLIS EYE CARE CENTER

With a new year come many pledges to focus on better health. This should certainly include taking care of your vision. The IU School of Optometry’s Indianapolis Eye Care Center (located at 501 Indiana Avenue just off the edge of campus) can help. Our newly remodeled frame room has 900 frame styles to choose from including designers such as Coach, Vogue, D&G, Baby Phat, Phat Farm, Sean John and Versace. Our Aspex frame line includes a polarized sun clip with each frame style. We have styles to fit men, women and children, and we also carry the latest lens technology to improve the functional performance of your glasses prescription.

How do you know where to start when selecting new eye glass frames? Many factors should be considered, but let’s focus on face shape.

The four face shapes that are most common are oval, square, round, and triangular. An oval face is the easiest to fit. Select size-appropriate frames remembering that rectangles provide contrast and widen a narrow face.

Choosing frames for the square face or one with a strong jaw line requires softening the strong angles with oval or rounded shapes. Try frames that are longer horizontally than they are tall vertically or consider a rimless frame style.

Round face shapes require some angles for contrast and interest. Horizontal rectangles make the face look longer, and higher temples lengthen the face appearance, too.

The last shape is a triangular face. Upswept frames with high temporal corners create interest and balance. Light colors and rounded tops soften a wide forehead. Frames that are wider at the bottom offset a narrow chin line.

While there is no right or wrong frame formula, these tips and our experienced frame room staff can help you look your best in glasses. An appointment is never necessary to come in and look at frames. We also accept outside glasses prescriptions and offer a 10 percent discount to IU faculty, staff and students who do not have other insurance coverage for their glasses.

Come see us today to get a new look for the new year!
Mortgage Foreclosure Crisis

By Susan Jennings
Mortgage Specialist
Indiana Members Credit Union

These days you’ll have a hard time finding anyone who hasn’t heard about the Mortgage Foreclosure Crisis that has the entire United States in its grips. Dean Baker, co-founder of the Center for Economic and Policy Research, states, “The current situation in the housing market is potentially the largest economic crisis in the post-World War II era both for the country as a whole and the millions of homeowners facing the loss of their home.”

“Private ownership of property is vital to both our freedom and our prosperity.”

Cathy McMorris
There is plenty of blame to go around starting with the assertion that at the point of loan origination, the borrower and/or their lender exercised poor judgment. Blame also very risky mortgage products, such as sub-prime mortgages whose higher initial rate can accelerate quickly, making payments unaffordable. These products were intended to be a short-term solution, giving borrowers time to repair their credit and then refinance in two or three years. You have to go back farther in time, however, to see why those products were sold and why those borrowers were issued credit when they did not meet traditional lending standards.

Beginning in the 1990’s there was a pattern of deregulation, lax monetary policy, and re-packaged mortgage securities that were re-sold, thus reducing the originator’s risk. All this encouraged riskier lending. Because of lower interest rates, housing demand increased. The increased wealth from the stock bubble contributed to the increase in demand creating a consumption boom and the subsequent building boom. Real estate investment continued to increase during the stock bubble collapse because real estate seemed to be a safe haven for investment as property values peaked nationally in mid-2006.

Housing prices started to slip, dropping 20 percent nationally by September 2008 over the peak in 2006. Many homeowners were then unable to refinance and according to Wikipedia, in March of 2008, an estimated 8.8 million borrowers – 10.8% of all homeowners – had negative equity in their homes. Borrowers in this situation have an inclination to “walk away” from their homes, even though doing so will damage their credit rating and ability to obtain a mortgage for many years. This has created a downward pressure on prices due to an oversupply of houses on the market, many of which are sitting empty. Now we have not just a sub-prime mortgage crisis, but a full-blown housing crisis that touches everyone.

The stock market free fall has stripped many Americans of their savings and retirement funds. Job losses have exacerbated the problem of homeowners being delinquent on their mortgage payments. Indiana ranks tenth nationally in the number of foreclosures and sixth nationally in bankruptcies, according to a January 14, 2009 WTHR newscast.

There now is a major collaborative effort from the private and public sectors to address this very serious problem. Ben Bernanke, Federal Reserve Chairman, is pressing for a number of new programs. He is urging the government to consider aggressive and unprecedented steps to slow the pace of foreclosures. There is a bill in Congress right now that contains many new programs to address the problem including ways to use the $350 million remaining in the financial bailout fund to ease the housing crisis.

If you feel that you cannot pay your mortgage, contact your lender right away. Ask for the loss mitigation department and find out what options they may have for you. This could include a modification of your loan or an extension on your payments. If you cannot seem to get help with this approach, there are nonprofit consumer agencies that offer free help. In addition to the national program HOPE NOW, Indiana has its own program called the Indiana Foreclosure Initiative and they can be reached at 877-GET-HOPE. Exhaust all efforts before you succumb to foreclosure or bankruptcy because it will take you many years to recover from those actions.
Indianapolis Firms Rely on Expertise Provided by Kelley Faculty and Students

BY THE IU KELLEY SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
INDIANAPOLIS STAFF

Small and mid-sized businesses are a driving force in today’s economy, and have been for quite some time. Over the last twenty-five years, there has been a net loss of five million jobs from the Fortune 500, while small businesses have created more than 34 million new positions. Today, these companies are generating the majority of new jobs (approximately 7 of every 10 new jobs being created). In Central Indiana, more than 95% of businesses have 100 employees or less.

In response to this growing trend, the Kelley School of Business Indianapolis campus launched a new outreach effort, the Main Street initiative, to support Central Indiana’s small and mid-sized businesses (defined generally as companies with 10-100 employees). The new initiative focuses on an often overlooked market, which nonetheless supplies the bulk of economic growth as measured by job creation, payroll and output.

While large corporations may capture the headlines on Wall Street, it’s the small and mid-sized businesses that are the lifeblood of the economy closer to home, on the Main Streets of Central Indiana. Through this initiative, Kelley faculty provides support and insight for the region’s small and mid-market firms, and helps build a stronger, more diverse economy in the process.

Access to Research and Advice
Kelley Indianapolis faculty apply their real-world experience and cutting-edge research to challenges faced by small and mid-sized companies and make these resources available online through a website, www.kelley.iupui.edu/mainstreet. Individuals can visit this site to submit business related questions to faculty members. The answers are then shared on the archives page so other visitors can read the questions and the responses.

The School has also formed a partnership with the Greater Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, to offer the Main Street Institute – a series of workshops and educational programming on areas like sales and marketing, customer relations, and managing growth.

Students Participate Too
Kelley graduate and undergraduate students also undertake hands-on partnerships with area companies in the small-to-mid-sized category, and the School has launched a new business certificate program geared towards providing managerial talent to smaller companies. The program is designed to teach the essentials of business including accounting, marketing, operations, human resources and management through six core classes and one online elective.

Kelley Plays Important Role in Economic Development
As one of the top-ranked business programs, the Kelley School of Business prides itself on a strong network of relationships with companies in Indianapolis, the heart of Indiana’s business community. With Main Street, the School is building even deeper partnerships while helping these firms grow and providing more opportunities for students to learn.

The Kelley Indianapolis Main Street initiative also reflects the broader philosophy of the IUPUI campus, to support the economic and civic goals of Central Indiana. IUPUI was recently 4th on a list of top 25 urban universities that contribute to economic development, culture and quality of life in their communities, as part of a national study (“Saviors of our Cities”) by the New England Board of Higher Education. The Main Street initiative continues this tradition of outreach and collaboration with the business community and other civic stakeholders.

Source: kelley.iupui.edu/features/archive/2008/mainstreet.cfm
Helpful Websites
• www.mortgagecalculator.org/
• www.motherjones.com/news/feature/2008/07/where-credit-is-due-timeline.html
• www.realestateabc.com/glossary/

Facts
• Nearly 25% of all mortgage loans made in 2005 were interest-only.
• From 2004 to 2006, more than 2,500 banks, thrifts, credit unions and mortgage companies made a combined $1.5 trillion in high-interest-rate loans.
• In 2005, borrowers with FICO® scores above 620 got more than half – 55% – of all subprime mortgages.
• Every three months, approximately 167,000 new families enter into foreclosure in the United States.
• Roughly 50% of homeowners who enter into foreclosure never contact their lender, even though their lender is the party most able to help them stay in their homes.
• In 2006, over 40,000 homeowners at risk called the 888-995-HOPE hotline. Nearly half of them have avoided foreclosure.

More Facts
• Each foreclosure within an eighth of a mile of a single-family home results in a 1% decline in the value of that home.
• It is estimated that the subprime lending crisis in the United States will result in almost 2 million foreclosures nationwide, according to DataQuick Information Systems.
• A report released by the Congressional Joint Economic Committee (CJEC) has highlighted some dismal impacts as a result of the foreclosure crisis:
  - Approximately $71 billion in housing wealth is directly destroyed through the process of foreclosure.
  - More than $32 billion in housing wealth is indirectly destroyed by the spillover effect of foreclosures.
  - States and local governments will lose more than $917 million in property tax revenue as a result of the destruction of housing wealth caused by the subprime foreclosures.
• Foreclosures in 2008 will increase by at least 1.4 million nationwide.

Indianapolis Selected for “NCAA Championship City” Pilot Program

BY JULIE ARNOLD
DIRECTOR OF NCAA SPECIAL PROJECTS

Long known as the Amateur Sports Capital, Indianapolis is now a Championship City. Indiana Sports Corporation has been re-branding the Indianapolis landscape since its creation in 1979.

“[When I was young, I never wanted to leave the court until I got things exactly correct. My dream was to become a pro.]”

LARRY BIRD
“When ISC was founded, downtown Indianapolis lacked development,” ISC president Susan Williams said. “Since 1979, ISC and its events have stimulated $3 billion in direct economic impact, helping Indianapolis become the vibrant city it is today.”

In October 2008, the NCAA, which is headquartered in Indianapolis, selected the Circle City — along with Cary, N.C., Cleveland, St. Louis, San Diego, and San Antonio — to participate in the “NCAA Championship City” pilot program. The program will feature multiple host opportunities of NCAA Division I, II, and III men’s and women’s championships.

The centerpiece of the Championship City pilot program is a long-term agreement between the NCAA and each host city to bring a wide array of championships and ancillary events to the six geographical areas over the course of several years.

“The Championship City model is a multiple-event concept that will create greater community support of the events through increased attendance and an enhanced atmosphere for the student-athletes and fans, as well as operational and economic efficiencies both for the cities and the NCAA,” said NCAA president Myles Brand. “This bundling of events allows the NCAA and the cities to provide benefits collectively that individual championships would be unable to provide on their own.”

The pilot program has four primary objectives: enhance the overall experience for student-athletes who earn the opportunity to compete in NCAA championships; increase promotion and visibility of the NCAA championship locally and nationally; engage and support the communities selected to host NCAA championships; and create fiscal and administrative efficiencies for cities that host championships.

ISC and Indianapolis will begin their involvement in the NCAA Championship City pilot program by hosting the 2009 NCAA Division I Men’s Basketball Championship – Midwest Regional, 2010 NCAA Men’s Final Four, 2011 NCAA Women’s Final Four, 2015 NCAA Men’s Final Four and 2016 NCAA Women’s Final Four. Other sport championships are expected to be named in the near future.

The NCAA Championship City pilot program continues the ISC and Indianapolis’ tradition of hosting championships. The 1987 Pan Am Games put Indianapolis on the map and that tradition continues with the Big Ten Men’s Basketball Tournament, Big Ten Women’s Basketball Tournament, NCAA Men’s Final Four, NCAA Women’s Final Four, and the 2012 Super Bowl.

Whether it’s the Amateur Sports Capital or a Championship City, Indianapolis is the place to be for sports.

For more information including membership and volunteer opportunities, please visit www.indianasportscorp.com.
IUPUI history professor Ed Krzemienki is a part of HBO Sports latest documentary, “Breaking the Huddle: The Integration of College Football.” Krzemienki has been in the process of researching the topic of desegregation in college football for a book and was called to loan his expertise to the project.

Krzemienki’s participation began in early 2008 when his name was mentioned to director Joe Lavine at the premiere of Lavine’s documentary, “Joe Louis: America’s Hero Betrayed.” Lavine spoke with Krzemienki’s friend, author Michael MacCambridge, whose past work included books about “Sports Illustrated” and professional football. MacCambridge asked what Lavine’s next project would be, to which Lavine replied, “The desegregation of college football.”

“MacCambridge told Lavine he needed to contact me,” says Krzemienki. “He knew I had recently toured the south conducting research both in archives and with individuals for interviews. Later, Randy Roberts, a professor at Purdue and interviewee for the Louis biography also mentioned my name. As Lavine put it, ‘One independent mention means you’re good, two means you’re an expert.’ He called and we spoke at length about the project, so much so that I became the official consultant to the documentary.”

Krzemienki came in to provide information pertaining to the overall historic arc of the story. “Lavine sought out individual accounts that told the story of desegregation, but there remained a great deal of historic significance between the individual stories,” he says. His role fluctuated between filling in the historic gaps to directing Lavine to a new interview and sometimes appearing on screen to give voice to those events.

“The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was an exceedingly important piece of government legislation that influenced every realm of southern race relations, including college football,” Krzemienki explains. “A piece of government legislation, however, is not something that works well in a visual medium. I tried to help weave these fairly non-verbal moments into the storyline.”

Krzemienki spent a meticulous six hours filming at Purdue University for the documentary. “One thing I remember more than anything was the precision with which the filming was done,” he says. “I needed to stop several times because of incredibly minute details: extraneous sounds, cameras slightly off angle and running out of film.” After filming was complete, neither Krzemienki nor Lavine knew if there was any footage of value recorded, though Lavine expected to find 5 to 10 minutes of material.

Along with the HBO documentary, Krzemienki is in the process of finishing a new book, Between the Dim and the Dark: The South, the Sixties, and the Desegregation of College Football, that explores the topic of football desegregation. “My focus is primarily on the universities of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana State University because these were the most severe cases,” he says. “The entire south, though, appears in the book.”

Special attention was also focused on southern blacks who played football at historically black colleges such as Florida A&M and Southern Grambling or at northern schools such as those making up the Big Ten conference. One story, about a player at Purdue named Willie Jones, was published in “Indianapolis Monthly.”

For more information and show times for “Breaking the Huddle: The Integration of College Football,” please visit www.hbo.com/events/breakingthehuddle/.
Whether you are managing an event at NCAA or teaching fitness, this is the finest education for the mind and the body.

Game on!

Indy basketball events
Sports events Indianapolis will host:
- 2009 Division I Men’s Basketball Regional
- 2010 Men’s Final Four
- 2011 Women’s Final Four
Visit this site to find out which cities are hosting what events and when: www.ncaa.org/wps/ncaa?ContentID=37248.

Final Four
Indianapolis, Indiana, often referred to as the “Amateur Sports Capital of the World” has hosted a number of collegiate basketball events. Aside from the multitude of regional games held during the NCAA tournament, Indianapolis has hosted the men’s NCAA Final Four five times (1980, 1991, 1997, 2000, 2006) and the women’s NCAA Final Four once (2005).

Indianapolis is scheduled to host the men’s 2010 Final Four as well as the women’s in 2011.

When the NCAA Headquarters relocated to Indianapolis, it was stated that Indianapolis would then host the men’s Final Four once every five years. Previous events were held in Conseco Fieldhouse or the RCA Dome, but Lucas Oil Stadium will be the host site of future events.
Indianapolis Continues “Super” Growth

By CHRIS GAHL
SENIOR MANAGER, MEDIA RELATIONS
INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION & VISITORS ASSOCIATION

The thirteenth largest city in the U.S. is taking a giant leap forward – and growing upward and outward. Over the next three years more than $3 billion in new tourism-related amenities will come on board, all wrapped-up in time to host that little game called the Super Bowl in February of 2012.
Part of this downtown development is a massive building located on the corner of South and Capital Streets: Lucas Oil Stadium. It is a building that could fit two Conseco Fieldhouses inside. City officials cut the ribbon on Indianapolis’ new Lucas Oil Stadium in August 2008. The $715 million new multi-use facility features a retractable roof and sliding glass window opening to the city’s skyline.

In March 2009, the stadium hosted the NCAA Men’s “Sweet 16” basketball games. Looking ahead to 2010, the NCAA Men’s Final Four will be held in the new stadium, and in 2011, the NCAA Women’s Final Four. In 2012, the Super Bowl will be played in Lucas Oil Stadium. You can plan on all of the 72,000 seats being full!

Another integral component to Indianapolis’ new tourism growth is the $1.1 billion Indianapolis International Airport Col. H. Weir Cook Terminal, which opened in November 2008. The facility is the first terminal in the world designed and built post-September 11, 2001 with tons of new security features mandated by the FAA and TSA. The new terminal is expected to save the airlines more than $12 million a year in fuel costs by reducing taxi time.

The terminal boasts 40 gates, including international gates, and will be able to handle up to 12 million passengers per year. It’s slated to be the largest LEED-certified building (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) in the Midwest and touts more than $4 million in public art installations. A new “Green Line” shuttle service between the airport and downtown is available for the 16-minute commute for only seven dollars.

One special design feature is Civic Plaza, a pre-security space with 100-foot glass windows overlooking the runways and sweeping views of the city’s skyline. More than 50 retailers and restaurants are featured throughout the terminal including Indianapolis originals like the Indy 500 Grill. Free Wi-Fi is also offered.

Things are looking bigger and better than ever in Indianapolis. With more than 21.9 million visitors each year, you can expect even more visitors after they see the “Super City” in 2012.
In the midst of this recession, there is no need to spend hundreds or even thousands of dollars on travel...everything that you need is right here in Indianapolis! Take some time this summer to visit one (or all) of the city’s six cultural districts. Become acquainted with Broad Ripple Village, Indiana Avenue, The Canal & White River State Park, Wholesale District, Mass Ave, and Fountain Square. Each district has its own unique identity, and with a variety of restaurants, shops, and museums, there is sure to be something that will capture your interest.

Some Cultural District Events
April-September

www.discoverindianaavenue.com

Last Friday of each month
Jazz on the Avenue
Madame Walker Theatre Center
www.walkertheatre.com

Last Tuesday of each month
Laughin’ on the Avenue
Madame Walker Theatre Center
www.walkertheatre.com

June 6
Vintage Indiana Wine & Food Festival
Military Park
www.vintageindiana.com

September 4-7
12th Annual Rib America Festival
Military Park
www.ribamerica.com
www.discovercanal.com
Daily
Segway of Indiana White River State Park Tours
White River State Park
www.segwayofindiana.com

Now-September 5
Indianapolis Indians
Victory Field
www.indyindians.com

May 28-June 25, Thursday Evenings
Special Concert Friday, July 4
Concerts on the Canal presented by
Clarian Health
Eugene and Marilyn Glick Indiana History Center,
Canal Plaza
www.indianahistory.org

May 15
Summer Concert on the Lawn
The WhiteLies.tv Lawn at White River State Park
Artist: Fall Out Boy
www.in.gov/whiteriver/lawn

www.discoverwholesaledistrict.com
May 23
IPL 500 Festival Parade
Pennsylvania, Washington, and Meridian Streets
www.500festival.com

June-September
Indiana Fever
Conseco Fieldhouse
www.feverbasketball.com

July 9-19
Indiana Black Expo Summer Celebration
Indiana Convention Center
www.indianablackexpo.com

Aug. 10-25
Devour Downtown
Downtown Restaurants
www.indyrestaurantweek.com

www.discoverfountainsquare.com
First Friday of each month
IDADA First Fridays
Various Locations
www.idada.org

Second and fourth Friday of each month
Friday Night Swing Dance
www.fountainsquareindy.com

www.discoverbroadripplevillage.com
May 16-17
39th Broad Ripple Art Fair
Indianapolis Art Center
www.indplsartcenter.org

August 2
Broad Ripple Village Merchants Sidewalk Sale
Broad Ripple Village
www.discoverbroadripplevillage.com

August 22
ARTSPARKLE 2009
Indianapolis Art Center
www.indplsartcenter.org

September 6
The Ripple Effect 4-Mile Run/Walk
Broad Ripple Village
www.discoverbroadripplevillage.com

TRAVEL

There’s always something going on in White River State Park!
Visitors can find six world-class attractions all within walking distance of each other - Eiteljorg Museum of American Indians and Western Art, IMAX Theater, Indiana State Museum, Indianapolis Indians, Indianapolis Zoo and NCAA Hall of Champions.

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Interesting Facts About Indiana

- Abraham Lincoln moved to Indiana when he was seven years old. He lived most of his boyhood life in Spencer County with his parents Thomas and Nancy.
- Explorers Lewis and Clark set out from Fort Vincennes on their exploration of the Northwest Territory.
- Marcella Gruelle of Indianapolis created the Raggedy Ann doll in 1914.
- The first professional baseball game was played in Fort Wayne on May 4, 1871.
- True to its motto, "Crossroads of America," Indiana has more miles of interstate highway per square mile than any other state. The Indiana state motto, can be traced back to the early 1800s. In the early years, river traffic, especially along the Ohio, was a major means of transportation. The National Road, a major westward route, and the north-south Michigan Road crossed in Indianapolis. Today more major highways intersect in Indiana than in any other state.
- Indianapolis grocer Gilbert Van Camp discovered his customers enjoyed an old family recipe for pork and beans in tomato sauce. He opened up a canning company and Van Camp’s Pork and Beans became an American staple.
  - In 1934 Chicago Gangster John Dillinger escaped the Lake County Jail in Crown Point by using a “pistol” he had carved from a wooden block.
  - Before Indianapolis, Corydon served as the state’s capitol from 1816-1825. Vincennes was the capital when Indiana was a territory.
- The largest student union building in the world is the Indiana University Memorial Union with over 475,000 square feet of space.
- In 1880, Wabash became the first city in the United States to have electric street lights.
- Levi and Catherine Coffin were Quakers opposed to slavery. Their home in Fountain City was known as the Grand Central Station of the Underground Railroad. Simeon and Rachael Halliday, characters in Uncle Tom’s Cabin, are based on the Coffins.
- Indiana has earned the nickname “Mother of Vice-Presidents.” There have been five men from Indiana elected as vice-presidents: Schuyler Colfax, Thomas A. Hendricks, Charles W. Fairbanks, Thomas Marshall, and Dan Quayle.

www.50states.com/facts/indiana.htm
www.monroe.lib.in.us/indiana_room/trivia.html
August 1, 2007 brought a tragic wake-up call for many public planners and policy advocates. The collapse of the I-35W Bridge in Minneapolis was a grim reminder that our economy runs on a foundation of highways and byways that provide a platform that quite literally supports our economy. The point was not lost on President Obama who has stated that his first order of business will be an economic stimulus package that will have the economic infrastructure at the top of the spending wish list.
However, this is the digital age and much of the commerce performed by states, businesses, universities, and of course the everyday Web-surfing consumer, is done electronically. We see the Web sites and portals at home and at work, but behind the scenes is a complex architecture that, much like the highways that keep traditional commerce moving, connects us to the whirlwind of economic activity in cyberspace. Without investment in this infrastructure our cyber-platform is susceptible not only to malfunction and security threats, but most importantly, it will not provide the processing speed and data clarity that our increasingly information-centric economy requires.

The good news is that politicians, academics, and investors didn’t need to take a computer course to know this. In fact, IU Bloomington (IUB) and IUPUI have been at the forefront of a well-funded (if not well-publicized) and much needed effort to keep our cyber-infrastructure humming. The Internet2 initiative began in the mid-nineties and continues today, with IUB and IUPUI involved every step of the way, much to the benefit of the city, research community, and citizenry.

So what exactly is Internet2, and given the tight budgets and requisite pay-off, who pays the bill, and what is it for us? First of all, the project defines itself as “the foremost U.S.-advanced networking consortium…led by the research and education community since 1996…bringing research and academia together with technology leaders from industry, government, and the international community” to promote “…collaboration and innovation that has a fundamental impact on the future of the Internet.” Sounds great, but how does this make sure that our cyber-infrastructure is ready for the demands of the ever-evolving world of eCommerce?

It all goes back to network technology (connecting users to servers and servers to other servers and on and on), and for Internet2 that means the Abilene network operations center housed at IUB. Abilene is the backbone network of Internet2 and “connects more than 130 universities at breakneck speed…100 times faster than the public Internet and supports advanced applications such as real-time virtual research, vast digital libraries, and other distance learning applications.” The bill was initially paid by private and university-based investments with technology commitment from Qwest, Cisco, Nortel, IBM, and Bay Networks (Macavinta).

This network literally provides the “backbone” needed to support the stress of the digital economy, but what is the status of the project now, and how has it impacted Indiana? The IUB and IUPUI segments of the Internet2 infrastructure have helped move the project into the realm of fiber-optics via the establishment of the I-Light network. According to the Internet2 project, I-Light has transformed IUB and IUPUI along with the Purdue West Lafayette campus into “a virtual local area network with near-unlimited bandwidth between the campuses. Thus, there is no longer a network bottleneck to collaboration among researchers, faculty, and students at these campuses…in addition to high-end research, it also includes such day-to-day necessities as the transportation of e-mail and other seemingly ‘mundane’ transactions that, when taken together, provide a tremendous communication link for the university.”

What about other industries besides academia? According to the Internet2 project, IUB will utilize both the Abilene Data Center and the I-Light network connectivity “to provide backup data center space and network connectivity to the state.” The goal is to create a win-win relationship for both the state and the university by providing the state with “critical redundancy,” thus minimizing the risk of lost data and service outages and setting the stage for “further partnership and collaboration between the state and IU.”

Given the importance of the cyber-infrastructure on our overall economic well-being, will Internet2 play a role in the Obama administration’s efforts to jump start the economy? It may very well happen. According to an Internet2 news release dated December 22, 2008, “Internet2 this week sent a letter to the Congressional leadership urging these lawmakers to include funding for next-generation, high-capacity broadband infrastructure as a critical part of the upcoming economic stimulus legislation.” The role of Internet2, and IUPUI, in creating a stronger, faster, better eCommerce-based infrastructure could be just beginning.
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Books in the eWorld

BY STORMY THRASHER
IUPUI STUDENT

Some people have a love affair with books that goes beyond the stories held within them. The image of curling up with a good paperback that not only engages the mind, but stimulates one’s sense of touch and smell with pages fresh from the presses is often in the plans of those of us who crave an escape. Some of us have such pleasant associations with the sight of books that we decorate our homes with hundreds of them, buy novelty furnishings carved to resemble grand, old hardbacks, and hang wallpaper that gives one the impression of being surrounded by the classics.

But just as the paperback has come to replace the hardcover in terms of practicality, eBooks are quickly sweeping the planet with their compact size, enormous storage capabilities, economic advantage, and sheer convenience. Not only can we download books, newspapers, and magazines to our desktops, but also we now have awesome wireless options such the Kindle2 and the Sony Reader.

In exchange for an average price of $350, these gadgets offer such conveniences as downloading the latest bestseller from virtually any location and adding your own annotations as you read. The right memory card enables the proud owner of one of these readers to carry over a thousand titles to work, lunch, and errands. With many titles and issues being offered to the eReading crowd before they hit the stands, one must wonder when they might stop being printed altogether.

Since eReaders are too small to have 1000 authors sign them, perhaps a purpose for printed books will remain – for now.

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Alfred Hitchcock
British movie director (1899 - 1980)

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First Friday Becomes Monthly Arts Festival

BY DANIEL R. COOPER
INSTRUCTOR, INDIANAPOLIS ART CENTER AND
IDADA ETHICS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

“I can’t go to the movies tomorrow, it’s First Friday.” That kind of refrain is heard more and more as the first Friday of each month approaches. Thousands of people of all age ranges and cultural backgrounds head to downtown Indianapolis to take in the local art scene. Mark Rushman, owner of Rushman Art Gallery, estimates each First Friday’s crowd at 2,000-3,000 traveling from exhibit to exhibit. The main thrust isn’t just looking at art. First Friday has become a social event that one has to take part in to fully appreciate.
IDADA (Indianapolis Downtown Artists and Dealers Association) came into existence in 2003. Shortly after, members came up with First Friday to help coordinate and promote the wealth of visual arts beginning to flourish beyond just Massachusetts Ave.

Before First Friday about the only regular art event downtown was the annual fall gallery walk on Mass Ave. The rest of the year each gallery would have a variety of opening dates and times. With the advent of First Friday, galleries agreed to stage the same opening nights and stay open later to participate in the 5:00p.m.-9:00p.m. event time.

Joining in the festivities are galleries and individual artists’ studios from the Harrison Center for the Arts on the north at Delaware and 16th Street, The Stutz Building on the west at 10th and Capital, Fountain Square to the south at Virginia and Prospect, and The Circle City Industrial Complex to the east on Brookside Avenue. In the middle is Massachusetts Avenue and about 25 independent area art galleries.

“Harrison Center has gone wild with wacky whimsy themes,” reports Bill Brooks, president of Urban Times. He thinks it’s exciting that a grazing horse was brought in for the western theme of one show and a rollerskating Elvis for the Blue Christmas. Brooks says he has a hard time getting around to all the venues and still has plans to get to some he hasn’t visited yet. But he admits the Harrison is his favorite starting spot when they keep coming up with ideas like “What mom wanted me to draw.”

Since First Friday has evolved into one of the city’s premier cultural events, Jason Zickler, IDADA president, is looking forward to implementing exciting plans for 2009 and 2010. When asked about IDADA’s responsibility with this growing bash that takes place the first Friday of each month, Zickler said, “Today, our role is to organize the creation and distribution of the maps that are located at each gallery during the First Friday events. These maps provide patrons a list of all the shows going on at Indianapolis art venues for that month.” Maps can also be found and downloaded at IDADA.org.

Zickler adds, “As First Friday has grown over the years, galleries have seen the social interest it has brought. Major cities like Chicago, New York and LA, have been able to develop a rich scene. As we move into our sixth year we are starting to make progress toward this end…. We expect to see continued growth.”

Meanwhile the fun continues each month. Artists and galleries take advantage of the attention and work to contribute to the excitement not only with original art but also with hors d’oeuvres and drinks and sometimes live music. It’s great having something different to look forward to even if it is just once a month.
The Story of Second Story
BY AMANDA VANDREUMEL
IUPUI STUDENT

It’s Friday morning and the fourth graders at Indianapolis Public School 15 file into a classroom. The kids push their desks into a circle and eagerly await the day’s activity. Today’s topic is interviewing, and tutors spread around the classroom, demonstrating interviewing techniques to hesitant children. Over the space of two minutes these students go from acting shy to being bubbly, giggly kids with something important to say and an audience to listen.

“And then I tackled him!” a boy says.

“And it was in my hair – gross!” says a girl, grabbing her ponytail.

As the stories spin around the room, the tutors help the children capture them and put them on paper.

Second Story is a new nonprofit organization which is focused on fighting for literacy. There are many literacy organizations in Indianapolis, but this one is a little different. Rather than focusing on reading ability in children, they are bringing awareness of the joy of writing to IPS elementary students. The organization is currently in ‘phase one’ of their development plan and already have in-class writing workshops for elementary school students. Second Story facilitates weekly tutoring sessions for in-class creative writing at IPS School 15. Students get to work one-on-one and in groups with Second Story tutors to develop their creative writing and story-telling skills, and their imaginations.

Inspired by writer Dave Eggers’ 826 Valencia tutoring program, Jim Walker had the dream of Second Story but couldn’t do it alone. A former editor and reporter for Nuvo Newsweekly and Intake as well as a writing professor who has taught at IUPUI and Butler, Walker called on the expertise of his former English department colleagues from IUPUI, Steve Fox and Mitchell Douglas, to help make this idea take shape. They both responded by taking a place on the board of directors, helping with fund-raising and organization.

“It was a natural connection for me to work with Second Story,” Fox said, “I’ve been involved with the National Writing Project for a while, which mostly deals with teachers. I was thrilled to get involved with kids, to get them excited about writing.”

“Showing kids that writing is fun and helping teachers feel comfortable addressing writing in their classrooms is our main goal here,” said Jamey Peavler, a writing teacher in the Indianapolis Public School. She got involved with Second Story in its early stages, advising the board that they should work toward changing the attitude toward writing in IPS.

“We want these kids to think of writing as something they want to do, rather than something they have to do for school,” she said.

Second Story is planning to offer after-school tutoring in the Indianapolis area as part of its “phase two.”

For more information on the programs Second Story is developing go to SecondStoryIndy.blogspot.com.
Why not take this weekend to indulge yourself in the cultural hideaways that are found in Indiana’s many cities. For instance, if you find yourself in Indianapolis, check out some of this capital city’s many galleries in the Arts and Culture district. If you’re into finding local artists, Indianapolis’ art galleries have many for you to discover. Here is a short list of art galleries you may find yourself wandering into in downtown Indianapolis.

- Dean Johnson Galleries located at 646 Massachusetts Avenue, Indianapolis. www.deanjohnson.com
- Ruschman Art Gallery located at 948 N. Alabama Street, Indianapolis. www.ruschmangallery.com/
- The Franklin Barrie Gallery at the Frame Shop located at 617 Massachusetts Avenue, Indianapolis. http://www.franklinbarrygallery.com/Gallery.html
- Big Car Gallery located at 1043 Virginia Avenue, Indianapolis (Fountain Square District). www.bigcar.org
- The Domont Studio Gallery located at 543 S. East Street, Indianapolis. www.domontgallery.com/

If you’re looking for some place different to eat, Indianapolis also has many international restaurants guaranteed to satisfy your appetite. Not many people know you can find foods representing the Eastern world to the Western world in this city. Not only are their delicious entrees going to leave you wanting more, but also you can find great deals and coupons on Coupons4Indy.com for many of these places.

- Bosphorus Instanbul Café (Turkish): 935 S. East Street, Indianapolis. www.bosphoruscafe.com/
- Luxor Restaurant (Egyptian): 1026 Virginia Avenue, Indianapolis. indianapolis.citysearch.com/profile/44332815/indianapolis_in/luxor_restaurant_llc.html
- India Gardens (Indian): 207 N. Delaware Street, Indianapolis. www.indiagardenindy.com/
- Brugge Brasserie (Belgium): 1011a East Westfield Blvd., Indianapolis (Broad Ripple area). www.bruggebrasserie.com/

If you would like to broaden your cultural mindset about this city, I guarantee you will find that small hole-in-the-wall gyro vendor or discover a wide range of artistic talent if you take the time to search out these awesome treasures that Indianapolis has to offer.

Second Story in 2009

- In November of 2008, Second Story gained nonprofit status, allowing the program to accept tax-deductible donations.
- November 2008 also saw Second Story awarded a $25,000 grant from the Indianapolis Foundation, $10,000 of which is a matching component, meaning every one dollar the organization receives becomes two dollars.
- In January 2009, the fourth grade students participating in the program at IPS 15 received a short story collection containing stories they wrote about their favorite places in Indianapolis. The name of the book – which is available at Second Story fundraising events – is Hot Baked Cheetos and Other Things We Like About Indianapolis.
- During spring 2009, Second Story will be working with kids at the Kaleidoscope Youth Center and the Boys & Girls Club in Fountain Square.
- 2009 will see additional writing tutoring in at least one community center. Other 2009 goals include working with more IPS schools and developing partnerships with organizations that help youth succeed. Second Story is also creating an interactive Web site and looking for a permanent home in Fountain Square.
To help you maintain your high level of academic achievement and to increase your opportunities to pursue academic excellence, consider participating in IUPUI’s Honors Program.

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The Difference between Tutoring and Mentoring
BY AMANDA VANDREUMEL
IUPUI STUDENT

Webster’s defines a tutor as a person who teaches or guides an individual, usually in a special subject or for a particular purpose. A tutor can be an adult or a peer with exceptional knowledge of a particular subject who is usually compensated for his or her time and knowledge.

There are many tutoring clubs which have an office where children attend tutoring sessions. Many of these clubs offer at-home tutoring for children who have busy schedules or have missed a lot of school.

While a tutor does help to develop a person’s ability to think critically, study properly, and master academic skills, he or she is not someone to be called upon for help making a moral or life decision. Instead, those kinds of questions should be asked of a mentor.

A mentor is a volunteer who guides people through their education and the very tough decisions made in every day life. A good mentor consistently displays strong character, good decision-making skills, and encourages the mentored individual to display the same.

A mentor is not a parent, but an adult who helps students stay in school, discover new interests, and succeed in life. Parents should talk to their children to see if a tutor or a mentor would be a welcome addition in their life.

Lauren Schummer, a resource mentor at the Bepko Learning Center in Taylor Hall on the IUPUI campus says, “We use the S.T.A.R. method. This means we encourage Students to Take Academic Responsibility, so that they keep their education on track.” The Bepko Learning Center sets up students with mentors who will meet with them at a designated time and place. It also provides a tutor referral service that can connect students with trained tutors for various subjects.