



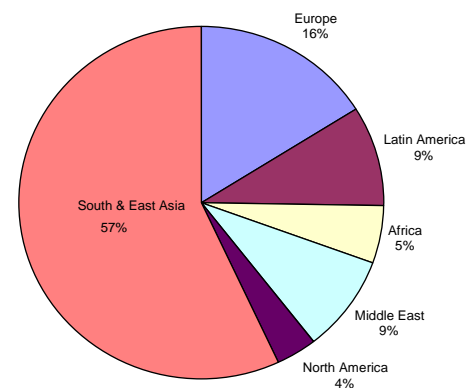
# Connecticut International



## International Students at UConn: The Current State of Affairs

By Robert Chudy and Boris Bravo-Ureta

The flow of international students coming to the United States is a major contributor to the diversity and internationalization of our campuses and communities. These students also contribute to the preeminence of U.S. research and development and to the national economy. According to the Institute of International Education (IIE), international students and their dependents contributed approximately \$13.5 billion to the U.S. economy during the 2005-2006 academic year. The IIE estimates that over 80 percent of the expenses were paid from family and personal sources outside the U.S. Over the same time period, the IIE estimates that the international student community enrolled at the University of Connecticut-Storrs contributed \$31.3 million to our state. All of these factors underscore the importance of continuing our efforts to attract international students to UConn.



During Fall 2006, the total international student enrollment at UConn reached 1,417 students. The large majority (87 percent) were enrolled in graduate programs while only 13 percent were undergraduates. The top five countries sending students to UConn were China with 298 students, India 209, South Korea 103, Turkey 82, and Taiwan 56. The number of students coming from Russia and Turkey has more than doubled from the previous semester. Perhaps the most significant improvement was the increase in the number of students from African countries, particularly Nigeria.

As part of the strategy to increase the number of undergraduate students and to

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## Natural Resource Management in El Salvador

By Horacio Cocchi and Boris Bravo-Ureta

The Office of International Affairs has recently concluded the second phase of a study aimed at measuring the farm level benefits generated by the Environmental Program of El Salvador (PAES) that began in 2005. The major goals of PAES, funded by a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) to El Salvador, were: 1) to reverse the degradation of natural resources caused by poor land management; and 2) to improve the living conditions of more than 30,000 poor families farming the hillsides of the Rio Lempa watershed. The study conducted by Horacio Cocchi and Boris Bravo-Ureta was commissioned by the Office of Evaluation and Oversight of the IADB.

The study began in 2002 when 530 PAES families belonging to 102 communities were interviewed. A sub-sample of 260 families was then re-interviewed in 2005 along with 260 families who never received PAES support. Among the main results and recommendations we highlight are the following:

**Farm income increases thanks to soil conservation.** The larger the farm area

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treated with conservation management, the larger the farm income. The study indicates that for each year with technical assistance from PAES, the average beneficiary family received \$280 in additional farm income. Overall, the study concludes that the net benefits for the whole project (present value of benefits - present value of costs) amounts to \$13,674,100, an equivalent of \$563 per beneficiary family.

**Conservation management and output diversification take time to spread.** Between 2002 and 2005, PAES farmers have expanded significantly the area treated with conservation (50% increase) as well as the diversification of their farm plans (180% increase). At the same time, most of the interviewed farmers claim to be willing to participate in longer projects. Hence, in the future it would be important to examine the optimal duration of the projects.

**Who adopts soil conservation and new crops?** The adoption of soil conservation is associated with household education: farms with larger proportions of land under conservation are operated by farmers with more schooling. Another interesting trend is that conservationist farmers have more diversified farms, participate in communal organizations, have received more extension visits and spend more years with PAES. In turn, diversification (everything produced on the farm except for corn and beans) increases with farm size, with participation in social organizations, and the number of extension visits by PAES extensionists.

**Promote diversification.** To the extent that the production system departs from the corn-bean mix, farm income improves significantly. To make diversification successful it is necessary to diffuse new crops based on profitability and to

strengthen marketing channels.

**Facilitate access to formal education and technical assistance via rural extension.** Human capital has a positive effect on technology adoption and also on farm income, playing a crucial role in combating rural poverty while making project sustainability more likely.

**Promote the development of communal organizations.** Rural poverty and environmental issues are social questions, so efforts to strengthen communal banks and

other social entities should be intensified.

**Utilize available farm plans to further study profitability of conservation practices and structures.**

This study reveals that conservation structures (i.e., terraces, ditches, and stone walls) do not affect farm income and that there is more abandonment of structures compared to practices. The literature recognizes that structures are expensive and contributes little to productivity in the short run.

**Examine the optimal duration of the projects.**

While the beneficiaries expressed interest in participating in longer projects, this study reveals that the earlier the farmer is incorporated, the larger the adoption of soil conserving practices and the higher the farm income.

**Implement integrated systems of monitoring and impact evaluation.** The projects have accumulated a great deal of farm level information that with additional analysis would greatly facilitate the task of impact evaluation. We propose to implement an integrated system to organize the data collected by the projects for use in monitoring and for different types of evaluation.



Farmers present their expected profits to extensionists from PAES.

## Recent International Activities at the School of Social Work

By Lynne Healy

The School of Social Work, through its Center for International Social Work Studies and Center for Violence Prevention and Reduction, sponsored a full day conference, "Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery," on November 3, 2006. The conference drew over 250 participants, including students and faculty members from UConn as well as colleges throughout Connecticut and Western Massachusetts and social workers from various Connecticut agencies.

Keynote speaker Micheline Slattery spoke from her experiences as a child household slave in Haiti who was trafficked to Connecticut to continue in servitude. Her talk was followed by a panel of experts from agencies working on trafficking in Connecticut and New York. Partial support for the conference was provided by the UConn Human Rights Initiative. The event was endorsed by the President's Committee on Corporate Social Responsibility in addition to several state and professional organizations.

School of Social Work faculty member Robin Spath participated in the annual invitational Seminar of the International Association for Outcome-Based Evaluation and Research on Family and Children's Services in September 2006. This annual meeting of leading child welfare researchers offers the opportunity for sharing current research activities and planning cross-national evaluations in child welfare.

Four School of Social Work faculty members presented papers at the 33<sup>rd</sup> Congress of the International Association of Schools of Social Work in Santiago, Chile, in August 2006. Lisa Werkmeister-Rozas and Lirio Negroni-Rodríguez presented their paper entitled, "Transforming a System: A University/Agency/Community Partnership Initiative that Addresses the Oppression of Latino/a Youth in the U.S. Child Welfare System." Rebecca Thomas presented her paper "Leveraging Social Capital: the Creation and Management of Partnerships to Address Issues of Poverty and Inequality,"

## School of Pharmacy Welcomes Students from France

By Philip Hritcko

UConn's School of Pharmacy welcomed two visiting students, Morgane Tiffaine and Melina Jaffre, in 2006 from the Université de Rennes in France. The two students came to study the U.S. system of pharmacy practice in the institutional (hospital) setting. Morgane and Melina were very interested in learning more about U.S. culture and examining the differences between clinical pharmacy practice in the United States and France.

Lisa Stump, Director of Pharmacy at the Yale-New Haven Hospital, graciously agreed to partner with us and offer their institution as a learning site for the students. We owe a debt of gratitude to the pharmacy team at the Yale-New Haven Hospital for their cooperation and assistance in providing Morgane and Melina meaningful pharmacy practice experiences. They were able to provide the students with rotational

and Professor Lynne Healy presented "Is Social Work a Human Rights Profession? Exploring History, Explaining Invisibility." The papers were all very well-received.

Professor Healy was invited to a faculty development seminar at the School of Social Work at Rutgers University in May 2006 and served as the keynote speaker at a conference of Social Work Career Services professionals and faculty sponsored by Columbia University in June.

In early September, UConn's School of Social Work held an International Research Roundtable Luncheon with visiting child welfare researchers from Italy and Australia. The visiting faculty discussed their current research and the challenges in conducting cross-national research in child welfare. The visit was arranged by Professor Spath.

The School of Social Work also hosted a visit by Dr. Sandy Fraser from England's Open University in September as part of the reciprocal exchange agreement between the two institutions.



Photo courtesy of the UConn Advance.

Micheline Slattery, a former child slave from Haiti, was the keynote speaker at a conference on "Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery."

experiences in several different areas, including cardiology, intensive care, and drug information.

Morgane and Melina were surprised by the amount of interaction pharmacists have with patients and other healthcare providers in the U.S. In France, the clinical pharmacists have little interaction with patients and are instead more involved with medication preparation and dispensing.

With hopes of promoting the experiences of French and U.S. pharmacy students in practical settings, UConn and the Université de Rennes are currently in the process of establishing a mutually beneficial exchange program. Expanding the practical experiences of our UConn pharmacy students in the global community better prepares them to meet the future challenges of our profession.

## UCAELI Reaches Out to the Storrs Community

By Arthur Galinat

Come June of this year one might wonder, “Just what is going on at UCAELI?” There will be dozens of international teenagers making tie-dye t-shirts, wearing friendship bracelets, baking blueberry muffins, and going on nature walks. Although it sounds as if UConn’s American English Language Institute (UCAELI) is preparing for a Grateful Dead concert, all of these activities are an important part of the Summer English Experience (SEE) curriculum.

The staff at UCAELI is happy to commence SEE, a new three-week, summer residential youth program, in 2007. We will host the program at UConn-Storrs during two sessions on June 24 to July 13 and from July 22 to August 10. SEE welcomes international students 13-17 years of age to participate in a combination of English classes, trips, and activities introducing New England history and culture.

Part of what makes SEE so great is the support UCAELI receives from Connecticut volunteer high school students. Such students form a necessary part of our program by providing our students the opportunity to practice English with native speakers and to learn on a more intimate level about life in New England and the United States. Anyone interested in participating as a conversation partner is welcome to contact the UCAELI office at [register-ucaeli@uconn.edu](mailto:register-ucaeli@uconn.edu).

## Study Team to Assess Sustainability of Tuna Aquaculture in Mexico

By Nima Gerami

In 2003, UConn and the Universidad de Baja California (UABC) partnered to research and propose policy approaches to mitigate the ecological and economic pressures facing the Tijuana-Ensenada Corridor. The Corridor, which lies along the coast of Mexico’s Baja California peninsula, is considered one of the most pristine natural environments in the world. But the construction of tourist harbors by the Mexican government and a large, rapidly expanding population have led to the opening of many *maquiladoras* (assembly plants) and aquaculture industries, often harming coastal waters and the livelihoods of the coastal region’s population.

Under the leadership of the Office of International Affairs, UConn and UABC shared a U.S.-Mexico Training, Internships, Exchanges, and Scholarships (TIES) grant designed to promote collaboration between the two countries and find mutual solutions to problems such as habitat degradation and pollution.

UConn Professor Charles Yarish, UABC Professor José Zertuche-González, and Professor Barry Costa-Pierce of the University of Rhode Island, all experienced scientists in fisheries and aquacultures, have recently teamed together to conduct a “Marine Science Assessment of Tuna Aquaculture in Mexico.” Their work, stemming from the Mexico TIES project, is funded by the Packard Foundation.

The development of tuna farming in the world is being driven by increasing demand from high-priced Japanese and

The SEE program is just one part of the busy schedule UCAELI looks forward to during the summer of 2007. In addition, we are proud to be able to continue our non-residential Junior Intensive English Program for junior and high school students visiting from Turkey.

Of course, 2007 will include another exciting summer for the adult students in our Intensive English Program (IEP). Last year, despite the chaotic traffic of the Fourth of July weekend, UCAELI IEP students were able to enjoy a camping trip in Maine. For most students the long weekend was their first experience camping. For others it was their first visit to northern New England. We hope that in 2007 UCAELI will provide similar unique experiences for students that enhance our quality English language training program.

The UConn community has expressed renewed interest for UCAELI to help accommodate international students with homestay families. UCAELI was able to place 10 students with families in the Storrs-Mansfield community who requested to take part in the program. To that end, our recent programs and activities represent the beginning of what will hopefully continue to be a stronger connection between UCAELI and the surrounding community.

U.S. markets, the team’s research proposal notes. Mexican tuna is estimated to comprise approximately 10 percent of global tuna production, thereby representing a valuable sector of Mexico’s economy.

The study team hopes that the synthesis of field research and a comprehensive review of publications relevant to non-polluting systems for tuna farming will help inform and encourage the policy, science, and government communities in Mexico to adopt better practices, good governance, and stewardship. Moreover, by pressing for ecological improvement in Mexico’s aquaculture industry, the study team aspires to transform Mexico into a center of excellence for the establishment of environmentally and socially sustainable tuna farming industries throughout the world.

Interested UConn students may be recruited for this future project. For more information on this or other sustainable coastal resource management programs, go to the following website: <http://www.oia.uconn.edu/projects.html>



## Gabany-Guerrero Digs to Uncover Mexican Village's Past

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The interdisciplinary team from the Mexican Environmental and Cultural Research Institute, Inc., (MEXECRI) found “the bald man” right where the village elder told them to look. He was buried high upon the shoulder of one of the ancient volcanoes that pock the landscape of this region. And he was far and away the most significant discovery yet made in the central Mexican state of Michoacán by UConn’s Tricia Gabany-Guerrero and her colleagues from the University of Edinburgh in Scotland, Central Washington University, and the University of Guanajuato in Mexico.

The finding was an Archaic human burial site dated between 2570 B.C. and 2332 B.C., the oldest burial site discovered in that region. The remains are of a healthy adult male between 28 and 32 years old who was approximately 5 feet 1 inch tall, with the earliest known example of dental modification in the Americas.

An Assistant Professor in Residence and Associate Director at UConn’s Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Gabany-Guerrero is a Meso-American anthropologist whose work focuses on discovering the origins and cultural history of the Purepecha people of Michoacán, Mexico. The forested upland of Michoacán is part of a region where, she notes, “we have seen the development of some of the most important civilizations that have influenced the Americas.” Both graduate and undergraduate students at UConn have the opportunity to conduct archaeological and ethno-historical research as part of the field study, which is funded by the National Geographic Society.

UConn graduate students are currently conducting research on ceramic pipes and obsidian points and blades at other settlement areas. Gabany-Guerrero also integrates her research into classroom teaching about what she has learned near Parangaricutiro, the village in Michoacán where MEXECRI’s work is focused. Gabany-Guerrero helped found the organization, which aims to help indigenous communities develop “a sustainable future, rooted in the past.”

The MEXECRI researchers could not ask for better collaborators than the villagers of Parangaricutiro. They are as anxious to know about their ancestors as are the researchers. It is an irony not lost on Gabany-Guerrero and her colleagues, for in many respects these people are the past incarnate. They are Purépecha, Indians whose ancestors contested the Aztecs and laid claim to this land centuries before the Spanish advent. In the shadow of Parícutin, a volcano that roared into existence in 1943, forcing the relocation of the Parangaricutiro community, the villagers today struggle to preserve ancient corn production techniques.

But though the Purépecha carry on the ancient traditions of their forebears, Gabany-Guerrero says they operate a sophisticated communal lumber operation that is the “largest in the Americas.” Water accounts for the presence of both the area’s vast pine and oak forests and the villagers who manage

them. The area is soaked by annual seasonal torrential rains that last from July until October. The storms are epic, says Gabany-Guerrero, and present challenges for the UConn researchers, who work every summer.

Six years ago, following the advice of a village elder, researchers began examining cliff paintings in the rugged highlands, about an hours drive from Parangaricutiro on primitive roads. They found tantalizing clues suggesting that people lived there much earlier than previously believed.

The site near the cliff paintings, however, was suitable for a hunting and gathering society. Runoff from ancient natural mineral springs pooled in the egg-shaped bowl of an ancient caldera creating an oasis for migrating waterfowl, which could have been an important source of human food. And it was near that spot that Gabany-Guerrero’s team found the skeletal remains of the man the Purépecha have named *Huitziniki*, “the bald man.”

Radiocarbon dating proved he was interred approximately 4,500 years ago, which makes this the oldest burial site yet discovered in the area and all the more remarkable considering the damp climate. “He was buried beneath 12 feet of volcanic ash and a boulder,” says Gabany-Guerrero. “That’s what helped to preserve his skeleton.”

What really distinguishes *Huitziniki* is his teeth according to paleoanthropologist James Chatters. The upper front ones were intentionally filed down so that he could wear some sort of prosthesis, most likely made of animal teeth and used for ceremonial purposes. That means he was probably a tribal leader, possibly a shaman, and his teeth are far and away the earliest example of dental modification ever discovered in the Americas.

Gabany-Guerrero, who has worked in Mexico for nearly 20 years, has a special interest in regional agriculture, the ways it has changed over long periods of time and how those changes have impacted indigenous human populations. Part



Photo courtesy of UConn Traditions. Tricia Gabany-Guerrero, left, working with Latin American Studies MA student Jorge Hernández.

**Gabany-Guerrero, from page 5**

of the research team's work involves painstakingly assessing the record of pollens, preserved deep within the soil of the region.

"Examination of micronutrients in his teeth has also shown that he had access to succulent vegetables and, possibly, corn," says Gabany-Guerrero. Because there is no previous evidence of corn or squash in the region, she says, Huitziniki may be an important link in the transition from hunting and gathering to farming.

In the three years since the MEXECRI team found him, the team has unearthed a nearby Classic Period settlement

some 1,300 years old, including 14 ceremonial pyramids. Gabany-Guerrero says the team has, quite literally, just scratched the surface of the site's contents and their meaning. Huitziniki's remains are destined for a community museum in the custody of the Purépecha, who have adopted him as an important symbol of their ancestral past and its value—both economically and educationally—for their future.

Gabany-Guerrero is looking for graduate and undergraduate students who are interested in participating in the research project for 2007. For more information, go to the following website: [www.clacs.uconn.edu/michproject.htm](http://www.clacs.uconn.edu/michproject.htm)

**In the Spotlight: Area Studies at UConn**

Foreword by Nima Gerami with contributions from Tricia Gabany-Guerrero and Betty Hanson

**Like all fields of study, area studies must constantly reinvent itself to adapt to changing historical and political circumstances. Although the impetus for area studies in the United States came in the early years of the Cold War, when the demand for knowledge of foreign cultures and languages was at an all-time high, almost all area studies programs at UConn were founded in the 1990s, coinciding with increasing political and economic liberalization of the developing world. The newest area studies program at UConn is the India Studies program, which was established in 2003, because India's fast growing economy made familiarity with its global role particularly imperative. For the interest of our readers, this section of the newsletter is dedicated to tracking the steady development of UConn's area studies programs.**

The Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies ([www.clacs.uconn.edu](http://www.clacs.uconn.edu)) is proud to announce that Tricia Gabany-Guerrero, who has been the Associate Director of the Center since October 2005, has been named Interim Director. An ethnohistorian and anthropologist, Dr. Gabany-Guerrero has worked for over 15 years with indigenous communities in Michoacán, Mexico, and has conducted extensive research on Latin American migrants on the U.S.-Mexico border. Her most current research, "Highland Archaeology and Ethnohistory Studies in Parangaricutiro, Michoacán, Mexico," is funded by the National Geographic Committee for Research and Exploration. Before coming to UConn, Dr. Gabany-Guerrero was an Adjunct Lecturer of Latin American and Border Studies at the University of Texas at El Paso.

CLACS reported that ten students enrolled in the Master of Arts program in Fall 2006, the highest enrollment in recent years. Among the events sponsored by the Center was the Robert G. Mead Jr. Lecture by June Nash, a renowned anthropologist, who shared her insights about Coca-Cola and water issues in Chiapas, Mexico. The Center also hosted a visiting scholar, Amaruc Lucas Hernández, a Purépecha historian from Michoacán.

Mr. Hernández's visit was sponsored by his doctoral program at the Colegio de Michoacán. While visiting at UConn he used important early colonial Purépecha and Spanish manuscripts held at the Dodd Library Research Center and the John Carter Brown Library. He presented his work to faculty and graduate students at the Humanities Institute. Finally, Dr. Nicholas De Genova of Columbia University spoke at a jointly sponsored conference with the Center for Oral History and the Institute of Puerto Rican and Latino Studies on migration, ethnography, and oral history.

The India Studies Program ([www.oia.uconn.edu/india](http://www.oia.uconn.edu/india)) is expanding its efforts to incorporate new courses and events into its curriculum. Professor Kathryn Myers of the Art and Art History Department introduced the course "Contemporary Indian Art and Popular Culture," which included a Wednesday night film series featuring classic Indian and contemporary Bollywood films. The series was open to the public and will continue in the Spring 2007 semester. The class will be offered every third semester and is open to anyone on campus.

Professor Myers curated an exhibit at the Benton Museum entitled, "India: Proximities of Distance," which featured works from the Benton's permanent collection of 15 artists from India, the Indian diaspora, and Western artists who have been inspired by the art and culture of India. She presented two lectures at the Benton. One was a slideshow on the exhibit and the other was a lecture based on her sabbatical observations, which she called "Everyday and Everywhere: Art and Life Sagara Foundation in India." There were also lectures from three other artists. Rajesh and Sharmilla Sagara, from the Piraji/Sagara Foundation, gave talks in the Art Department. Rajesh discussed a public art mosaic project he designed in the city of Ahmedabad about the life of Gandhi and Sharmilla talked about contemporary sculpture in India. Professor Geeti Sen from the

## Partnership to Promote Women in Development in Egypt

By Teresa McDowell

The Office of International Affairs has collaborated with faculty at Menoufia University (MU) in Shibben El-Kom, Egypt, with funding from the U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative, to offer the first of a series of three workshops on Women in Development (WID) in Egypt.

The workshop on Women's and Children's Rights, held at MU from October 31-November 6, 2006, drew academics from numerous universities as well as representatives from community organizations, NGOs, government entities, and the private sector. After a formal commencement on the first day of the workshop, panel speakers welcomed participants to voice their experiences, the obstacles they face, their needs, and opinions. An auditorium filled with over 200 participants came alive with vigorous dialogue and debate about women's issues in Egypt. During the days that followed, a well-appointed conference room teemed with the energy and ideas of more than 50 participants—twice the number anticipated.

Lectures and discussion topics throughout the course of the workshop included women's rights initiatives; women's rights under Islamic law; women's and girl's education, health and nutrition; prenatal and maternal care, family planning and reproductive health; women's and children's morbidity and mortality; women's economic status; and other human resource development concerns related to women, children, and families.

Presenters and participants identified problems and needs of women in Egypt, barriers to change, efforts to overcome obstacles, and progress that has been made to improve the conditions of women and families since the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam was issued in 1990. Plans also got underway for developing a Women's Center at MU. The Center will serve as a home for research on women's issues, a professional degree in Women's Studies, direct services to women, community services and education, and faculty exchange.

Planning and facilitation of the workshop reflected successful collaboration between MU and UConn faculty, including project co-directors Professors Ibrahim Siddik and Taghreed Farahat at MU, and Boris Bravo-Ureta and Eliza-



Dr. Isis Nawar, left, WID project evaluator, and Dr. Teresa McDowell review a day's work on women's and children's rights.

beth Mahan at UConn, as well as the program liaison, Professor Reda Ammar, Head of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering at UConn. In addition, those involved in planning and carrying out the workshop included Professors Magda Abou El-Safa, Hanan Hosny, Doria El-Sayed, and Fatma El Shafee at Menoufia, and UConn Professors Kathryn Libal, Teresa McDowell, and Nancy Bull as well as many well-respected, insightful, and knowledgeable Egyptian presenters.

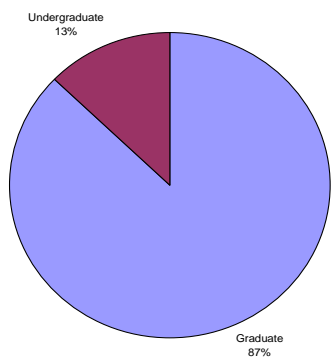
Members of the project met with MU president, Dr. Abbas El Hefnawy, for the initial planning of a Women's Center at MU. Menoufia University is a leader among Egyptian institutions for embarking on the establishment of such a center. Discussion included the possibility of offering a professional degree that would prepare students to work in the community on behalf of women, children, and families. A mission statement and objectives were drafted for the Women's Studies professional degree program, indeed a significant achievement for empowering women in Egypt and hopefully the greater Middle East.

### Area Studies, from page 6

**India International Center, who is in the United States on a Rockefeller grant to work on a book about the Indian diaspora, gave a slide lecture in the Art Department entitled "The Semiotics of Desire," which featured modern and contemporary women artists in India. Bruce Stave, Director of UConn's Oral History Project, and wife Sondra Astor Stave gave a seminar entitled, "Oral History Research: Insights Gained from a Visit to India." The talk was based on a series of conferences they gave in various parts of India on oral history research. Their program was sponsored by the U.S. State Department.**

**A lecture on Contemporary Indian English Drama was given by Ashis Sengupta, Associate Professor of the English Department at the University of North Bengal in India. He is currently a Visiting Fulbright Lecturer at Rhode Island College. Dr. Chitwa Tiwari, political analyst and former Assistant Professor of International Affairs and Political Science at Nepal's Tribhuvan University, gave a lecture entitled, "Red Star Over the Himalayas."**

International Students, from page 1



enhance and promote their experience while at UConn, Provost Nicholls appointed the Global Citizens Task Force, a committee of faculty members, in January 2006.

One recommendation of the Task Force was the establishment of a Global Living-Learning Community (GLLC). The GLLC, which is rooted in

the concept of global citizenship, intends to build networks to help acclimatize international students and returning study abroad students to UConn, complemented by an improved academic curriculum that emphasizes foreign languages and

global topics. Morty Ortega, Assistant Professor of Natural Resources Management and Engineering, has been selected to head the GLLC Initiative. Known by some students for leading research trips to Patagonia, Chile, Professor Ortega's experience working with UConn students in the U.S. and abroad positions him very well to undertake this assignment.

Although it is too early to determine the impact of the still incipient GLLC, the objective is that we will be able to attract higher numbers of qualified international undergraduates who will be able to have a rewarding and productive experience at UConn. A consistent and integrated effort to attract and then provide first-rate services to international students will be essential in achieving this important objective.



Office of International Affairs  
843 Bolton Road, U-1182  
Storrs, Connecticut 06269-1182

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