noteworthy, continued

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Wood, “The Problem of Severus Snape: Exact Art or Cauldron Mishap?”

Karin E. Westman, “Power Plays: The Ethics of Wizard Power in Rowling’s Harry Potter and Stroud’s Bartimaeus Trilogy.”


The following K-State faculty presented at the 12th annual Region, Nation, and Literature Conference, July 30 - Aug. 2, Aberdeen, Scotland:

Elizabeth Dodd, “The Horizon’s Lens: Archaeoastronomy in Ancestral Puebloan and Celtic Sites.”


Dodd published “Lyric” and “Chaco Canyon, New Mexico,” Poem of the Week, Sept. 5.


Don Hedrick was elected to a four-year term on the Executive Committee of the Cultural Studies Association.

Geography


Don Hedrick was elected to a four-year term on the Executive Committee of the Cultural Studies Association.


Marston has been appointed to the editorial board of Geography Compass, an online journal of peer-reviewed survey articles from across the disciplines.

Geology


Grain science and industry

The following K-State faculty members moderated sessions at the annual American Association of Cereal Chemists International Meeting, Sept. 21-24, Honolulu, Hawaii:

Yong Cheng Shi, “Starch Structure Via Synchrotron X-Ray Small and Wide Angle Scattering.”

David Wetzel summarized the topic of “FT-IR Microspectroscopy” in his presentation featuring experimentation of K-State and the National Synchrotron Light Source of Brookhaven National Laboratory.

Ron Madl, “Biofuels and Biorefining/Biomaterials.”

Praveen Vadlani, “Emerging Issues - Biofuel Related Opportunities.”

K-State at Salina library


Libraries


Tony Crawford was appointed by Gov. Kathleen Sebelius to three-year term on the Kansas State Historical Records Advisory Board.


The following K-State faculty members presented at the Ex Libris Southcentral Users Group, Oct. 10, Wichita:


Margaret Kaus and Michelle Turvey-Welch, “Managing Series Using the Cataloger’s Toolkit.”

Multiple departments

Richard Marston, geography; and William Richter, political science; presented “Historical and Political Context for Three Cups of Tea,” Manhattan Public Library, Sept. 30, Manhattan. Marston discussed the geography of the northern frontier regions of Pakistan, and Richter discussed the history and politics.

Kendra McLauchlan, geography; Jack Oviatt, Joel Spencer and
Warm and woolly, continued

continued from inside


Music
Craig B. Parker was cornet soloist and concert moderator in the “Sousa Spectacular,” presented by the Hastings (Nebraska) Symphony Orchestra, Sept. 21.

Psychology


If your mother ever advised you to dress in layers when it’s cold outside, she was right — but not for the reason you may think.

Elizabeth McCullough, a professor of textiles at K-State, said the versatility of adding or subtracting garments to stay comfortable is just a benefit of layering. The real reason it’s a good idea when the thermometer dips is because those layers of fabric help trap your body’s heat and keep it from escaping.

“When you add a garment, you’re actually adding a layer of air that’s trapped between garment layers as well as inside the component fabrics,” McCullough said. “It’s the still air that’s doing the insulating.”

Thick fabrics containing down or synthetic fiberfill are warmer than other types of fabrics because they’re able to trap more air, she said.

McCullough is co-director of K-State’s Institute for Environmental Research, where she tests garments for companies like The North Face and L.L. Bean. She said the most effective way to keep warm is to cover as much of the body’s surface as possible and to distribute the layers evenly over the body.

“People think they’re doing the right thing by covering up the torso,” McCullough said. “But your body works as a system. If one body part is uncovered, you will lose heat from your skin’s hot surface to the colder environment. The bigger the difference between hot and cold, the faster heat flows out.”

In places where it’s extremely cold — like Maine, Wisconsin or Montana — McCullough said it’s important not to forget to insulate the legs as well as the head, hands and feet.

“You can’t just put on a jacket and expect to be comfortable in very cold conditions,” she said.

Mom was right if she told you to wear a hat, too. McCullough said hats are important because your head is physiologically different from other parts of your body.

“Blood vessels in your head don’t constrict,” she said. “The first place vessels constrict is in the hands and feet so that your body won’t lose heat as quickly. But the blood vessels in the head don’t constrict, because your body’s priority is keeping the brain functioning.”

McCullough said the main reason a hat will make you feel warmer is that it’s the last place many of us think to cover up.

“Often people have most of their other body parts covered,” she said. “If the head is the only area left uncovered, you can make a tremendous difference to your clothing insulation by simply adding a hat.”

Researcher offers tips on dressing for the cold