

## The UF Bank

### The Dean's Musings

A new and significant initiative is now receiving considerable attention on campus — the University of Florida Bank. The Bank is comprised of a series of spread sheets and support documents that pulls together the diverse elements of the university's budget. It attempts to reconcile university costs, resources, and productivity. The masochists among you may download and access all this information at <http://www.aa.ufl.edu/aa/dass/bank/>.

The Bank is intended as a guide for the distribution of UF resources. Tables are prepared to show which units are "net contributors" and which "use more money from the Bank than (they) generate." How these net surpluses and deficits will translate into resource allocations (and programmatic actions) is currently under discussion.

As academics, we tend to mistrust any attempt to quantify our job performance. While this worry is not necessarily misguided, we should have an open mind about the potential up-side of the Bank. CLAS faculty are very productive teachers and scholars. If the Bank captures this accurately, the College should look good and be rewarded. That's the theory.

This approach to budgeting at UF should hardly come as a surprise. For the past three years, President Lombardi has had in place the Florida Quality Evaluation Project (FQEP), which began the process of gathering, sorting, and evaluating critical institutional data. The next logical step was to make use of these data for budgetary purposes. With the UF Bank, this phase has com-

## Feminist Writers in the Mideast are Contributing to Women's Rights

Despite the media's portrayal of Middle Eastern women as robe-wearing, subservient members of society, Aida Bamia, professor of Arabic languages and literatures, has found that women actually hold important positions in many Mideast countries.

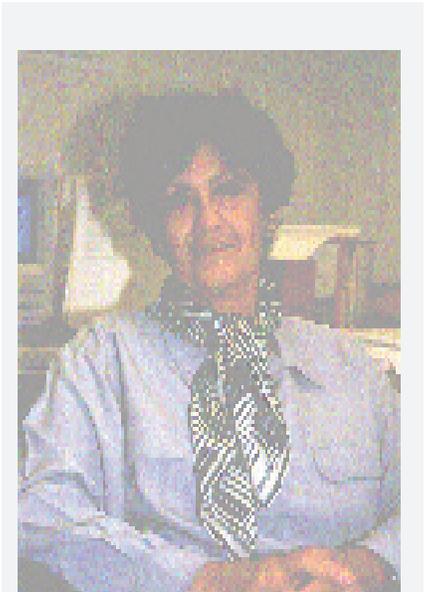
"There are many woman journalists, doctors, lawyers and even police women," Bamia said. "They are present in almost all aspects of life, including the government. Egypt, for example, has a female minister of social affairs."

Where Bamia has seen the greatest advances for women's rights, however, is in female literature. Her research on Palestinian and Algerian women writers has introduced her to many Middle Eastern feminists, such as Nawal Saadawi and Fatima Mennissi, whose voices are finally being heard on issues such as political independence for their countries and personal emancipation for themselves.

"That's why I'm interested in the case of the woman," she said. "During the colonial period, they worked and lived in double oppression. One was political and one was social."

Bamia has found an increasing number of woman writers in countries where people might not expect females to have such freedom. Contrary to most perceptions about the Moslem religion, it actually encourages the education of women.

"There is a long tradition of educated Moslem women from early Islamic times to the present date," she



*Aida Bamia, professor of Arabic languages and literatures, studies Arabic literature, with an emphasis on female writers.*

said. "Women have contributed to the cultural activities in their respective societies."

It is these stereotypes — that Middle Eastern women are uneducated and without a political voice — that Bamia hopes her research will correct. One by one, she is discovering female writers whose ideas are as advanced as those expressed in Western countries. For example, Fadila Ash-Shabi in Tunisia refuses to use the feminine article to refer to herself because she doesn't want to be categorized as just a woman. She wants to be

**This month's focus: Department of African & Asian L&L**

# Around the College

## DEPARTMENTS

### HISTORY

*Julian Pleasants, Dave Tegeder, Daniel Stowell and Larry Odzak participated in the annual meeting of the Florida Conference of Historians held at Jacksonville University Feb. 27-March 1, 1997.*

### LINGUISTICS

*Roger Thompson, a Fulbright scholar, has given 35 workshops and short courses to more than 3,000 teachers at 12 universities in the Philippines.*

### POLITICAL SCIENCE

*Philip Williams was invited to deliver the 1997 McVay Memorial Lecture at Xavier University.*

### PSYCHOLOGY

*W. Keith Berg gave an address at the University of Southern California on the developments of anticipation.*

## Powerful Magnet Will Help UF Physicists Study New Phenomena



*Jian sheng Xia, research scientist (r.) explains to Dean Harrison (l.) how the magnet will help researchers study new states of nuclear magnetism and how it will aid in the study of transport in highly polarized fluids. The magnet is part of the Ultra-High B/T Facility being developed in collaboration with UF's Microkelvin Laboratory.*

## HONORS AND AWARDS

*The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences would like to congratulate the following faculty members for their achievements and recognition.*

- ◆ *David Hackett (Religion) received a 1997-98 fellowship from the Louisville Institute for the Study of Protestantism in American Culture to draft his study of "Fraternal orders and American Religious history."*
- ◆ *Mark Thurner (History) received an award from the Conference on Latin American History for the best article published in English on any aspect of Latin American history in 1995-96.*
- ◆ *Donald Dewsbury (Psychology) received the University of Florida Sigma Xi chapter's Senior Faculty Research Award for 1997.*
- ◆ *Kathryn Burns (History) received a grant from the Pew Charitable Trusts for a collaborative project on "Indigenous Elites and Christian Identity: Mediating Mind, Body and Spirit in Mid-colonial Peru."*



**UNIVERSITY OF  
FLORIDA**

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# Around the College

## CLAS Baccalaureate Honors Seniors

Dean Will Harrison and the College Student Council invite you to participate in a baccalaureate ceremony honoring our graduating seniors. It will be held on Friday May 2, from 5 to 6 p.m. in the University Auditorium. Cap and gown are optional. A reception on the lawn will follow.

## Presentation Addresses Efficiency of Multimedia Lectures

UCET and OIR/CIRCA will host Robin West, associate professor of psychology, on April 9 from 2 to 4 p.m. in TUR L011. She will present the results of her recent "field experiment" testing the impact of multimedia lectures in comparison to traditional lectures. The meeting is open to faculty and graduate students. Please contact Nadine Gillus to reserve a space at 846-1574 or e-mail: Nadine@ucet.ufl.edu.

## Female Students in Asian Studies Can Apply for the Zirger Scholarship

A \$1,000 scholarship, in memory of Mrs. Alice M. Zirger, will be awarded to a female student in Asian studies for 1997-98. The deadline to apply is April 10. For further information, please contact Susan Kubota in 407 Grinter Hall.

## Series Highlights Women Scientists

The Center for Women's Studies and Gender Research, the Office of Research, Technology and Graduate Education and CLAS are sponsoring the 1997 Women-in-Science Series. Following are the presentations scheduled for April.

*Dr. Nancy Levenson*  
"How Much Trust Should We Put in Computers?"  
University of Washington-Seattle

April 7, 4 p.m.  
CSE E222

*Dr. Carol Folt*  
"Predicting Effects of Multi-Species Patchiness on Predator and Prey Performance"  
Dartmouth College

April 8, 3:30 p.m.  
211 Bartram Hall

*Dr. JoAnne Stubbe*  
"Ribonucleotide Reductases: Radical Chemistry Enzymes with Suicidal Tendencies"  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

April 18, 4 p.m.  
Chemistry Lab.  
Bldg. C130

## CLAS Faculty Receive RIP Awards

This year funds for sponsored research were made available to CLAS faculty from the ORTGE College Incentive Fund. Together with supplementary funds from CLAS, \$387,000 was awarded recently through the Research Initiation Project (RIP) competition. There were 85 proposals requesting \$1,130,000. CLAS is pleased to announce the following faculty who have received a 1997 RIP award.

### *Social & Behavioral Sciences*

*Monika Ardelt - SOC*  
*Stephen Blessing - PSY*  
*Alfonso Damico - POL*  
*Martin Heesacker - PSY*  
*Renee Johnson - POL*  
*Michael Martinez - POL*  
*Irma McClaurin - ANT*  
*Karen Parker - SOC*  
*Joseph Spillane - CRI*

### *Biological Sciences*

*George Bowes - BOT*  
*Daniel Brazeau - ZOO*  
*Lauren Chapman - ZOO*  
*Harvey Lillywhite - ZOO*  
*Larry McEdward - ZOO*  
*Donald Stehouwer - PSY*

### *Humanities*

*Michel Achard - RLL*  
*Nora Alter - GSL*  
*Sylvie Blum - RLL*  
*George Diller - RLL*  
*Amitava Kumar - ENG*  
*John Leavey, Jr. - ENG*  
*Kirk Ludwig - PHI*  
*Michael Millender - HIS*  
*Charles Montgomery - HIS*  
*Joseph Murphy - AAL*  
*James Paxson - ENG*  
*Mark Reid - ENG*  
*Peter Rudnytsky - ENG*  
*Stephanie Smith - ENG*  
*Chris Snodgrass - ENG*  
*James Twitchell - ENG*

### *Mathematical & Physical Sciences*

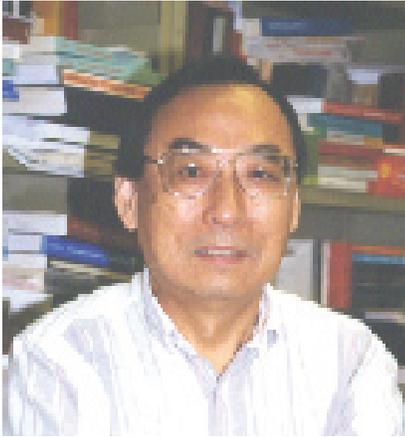
*Gang Bao - MAT*  
*James Boncella - CHE*  
*James Channell - GLY*  
*Yunmei Chen - MAT*  
*Alan Dorsey - PHY*  
*Arthur Hebard - PHY*  
*Irene Hueter - MAT*  
*Alan Hutson - STA*  
*Robert Kennedy - CHE*  
*Andrey Korytov - PHY*  
*Elizabeth Lada - AST*  
*Dmitrii Maslov - PHY*  
*John Reynolds - CHE*  
*David Richardson - CHE*  
*Richard Yost - CHE*

## In Memory of Scott Ogden

On March 5, 1997, CLAS and the UF Speech and Debate Team suffered a great loss with the passing of Scott Michael Ogden. Scott, a first-year competitor, had already won more than 27 awards and titles at the state, regional and national level of forensics competition. He had also qualified to represent the state of Florida at the *Interstate Oratorical Contest for Persuasive Speaking* in Williamsburg, Virginia.

# Professor Finds Better Way to Teach Chinese

Following is an interview with Chauncey Chu, professor of African and Asian languages and literatures.



Chauncey Chu, professor of African and Asian languages and literatures, has just finished a book manuscript, "A Discourse Grammar of Mandarin Chinese."

**Your research focus is in the area of linguistics, specifically as it relates to the Chinese language. How does your view of linguistics differ from other researchers'?**

There are different schools of thought in linguistics. The mainstream view in the U.S. is that linguistics should be made into a science like mathematics or physics, that there should be rules and no exceptions. My view is that linguistics is a social and cognitive science with many exceptions. Because people are involved in the linguistic process, there will obviously be variations to any norm.

**In what ways does your work deal with the Chinese language?**

First of all, my work is what is known as functional linguistics. This includes matching form, meaning and function within grammar and discourse. Specifically, my research has been in functional syntax and

discourse grammar. My concern is not only the structure of a sentence (how you construct a sentence by using a subject and a predicate) but also how sentences are connected and related to each other to make up a cohesive and coherent discourse.

This is especially important for Chinese because the Chinese language does not use as many grammatical signals as English does. The grammatical structure of a Chinese sentence is more constrained by the discourse context. That's why I changed my focus from sentence syntax to discourse grammar.

**How did you become interested in this subject?**

When I started to teach Chinese here, I didn't understand why the students were making certain mistakes as they were learning the language. Then I realized that, unlike Western languages, you don't see proof in the sentence itself. You have to look beyond the sentences themselves and see why something must be said one way and not in another. In English, when you're talking about something in the past you use verbs in the past tense. In Chinese, there is something very similar to past tense but it is used in a different way, as discovered by myself and a graduate student of mine. For example, you don't use the past tense with every verb that is in the past. You have to look at what kind of verb it is and where the verb occurs in the discourse.

**What are some other differences between Chinese and English?**

A Chinese sentence doesn't require a subject. It requires a topic. That's a big difference between the two languages. To put it clearly, a topic is what one talks about. In a Chinese sentence, you don't have to have a subject because the topic is more important. A topic doesn't

have to show action or identity with what follows it. On the other hand, in an English sentence, a subject is someone or something that 'does' or 'is.' So a subject has the 'doing' or 'being' relationship with the predicate.

**What are the benefits of this research?**

This work will help teachers of Chinese to teach the distinctions of the language so students can learn to speak it more effectively. Even though it's a narrow field, it's very useful. I've been asked to speak to teachers of Chinese as a foreign language in Taiwan, China, Singa-

*"This work will help teachers of Chinese to teach the distinctions of the language so students can learn to speak it more effectively."*

—Chauncey Chu  
Professor of African and Asian languages and literatures

pore and most recently at Columbia University in New York. I have also completed a book manuscript, "A Discourse Grammar of Mandarin Chinese," which will hopefully be out later this year or early next year. Overall, I feel my research is a very small step in helping two culturally different countries understand each other. Language, I believe, is the most fundamental tool one needs to

## CLAS Welcomes Its New Faculty

The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences would like to welcome all its new faculty members. We are certain their expertise, knowledge and professional experience will greatly add to the quality of education the College provides all its students.



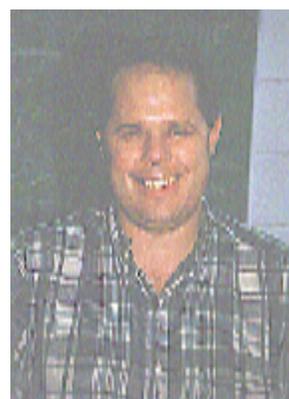
### **Alan Dorsey** Associate Professor of Physics

*Previous Employer:* University of Virginia  
*Ph.D. Granting Institution:* University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign  
*Research Interests:* Theoretical research into the properties of superconductors; pattern formation in nonequilibrium systems (e.g. snowflake growth)  
*Teaching Areas:* Physics  
*Outside Interests:* Spending time with family



### **Terry Mills** Assistant Professor of Sociology

*Previous Employer:* University of Southern California  
*Ph.D. Granting Institution:* University of Southern California  
*Research Interests:* Intergenerational relationships — grandparents and grandchildren; effects of gender on aging  
*Research Activities:* Longitudinal study of change and stability in grandparent- grandchild solidarity over a 23-year period (1971-1994); investigation of the relationship between family structure and social support network typology  
*Teaching Areas:* Aging and the life course; social problems, organizations  
*Outside Interests:* Travel, golf, spectator sports, walking Gainesville's nature paths



### **Richard Elston** Associate Professor of Astronomy

*Previous Employer:* National Optical Astronomy Observatory  
*Ph.D. Granting Institution:* University of Arizona, Steward Observatory  
*Research Interests:* Formation and evolution of galaxies  
*Research Activities:* Observation and modeling of faint distant galaxies at high red shifts; building astronomical instrumentation  
*Teaching Areas:* Astronomy and astrophysics  
*Outside Interests:* Flying, skiing, swimming, biking, reading, public science education, camping, hiking and mountaineering

## CLAS Faculty Make Headline News

CLAS faculty are recognized as experts in their fields of research in academia and the private sector. Following is a list of UF researchers whose comments and research have recently appeared in the media.

### Aquatic Plant May Help Rice Grow

The Voice of America's English-language news program, *VOA World-Wide*, aired an interview with botany Professor **George Bowes** about his research into the photosynthesis of the aquatic weed *Hydrilla* and the possibility of using its genes to transform and enhance the productivity of rice.

### Disease Killing Captive Alligators

The *Rocky Mountain News* and *Reuters North American Wire* published a story about a mystery disease killing captive alligators. **Kent Vliet**, associate in zoology, was quoted.

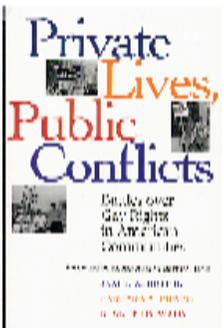
### Media Recognize Maple's Work

The *New York Times*, *Boston Globe*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Reuters North American Wire* and *Reuters World Service* were among the outlets that published stories about the death of **William Maples**, UF's forensic anthropology expert.

### "Rosewood" Tells Painful Story

The *Reno Gazette* and *World News* quoted history Professor **David Colburn** about the release of the movie "Rosewood." Colburn was a member of the state panel that documented the claims of the Rosewood descendants.

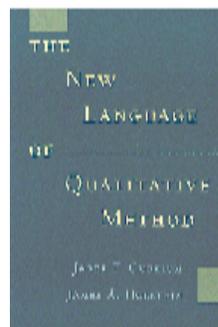
## Book Beat



*Private Lives, Public Conflicts: Battles Over Gay Rights in American Communities* (CQ Press) by **James Button** (Political Science), **Barbara Rienzo** and **Kenneth Wald** (Political Science). (review taken from book cover)

The battle over rights for gays and lesbians is a major part of the culture war currently being waged in communities throughout the United States. *Private Lives, Public Conflicts* explores the cutting edge of civil rights — the grass-roots movement for legal protection on the basis of sexual orientation.

(Excerpt) Throughout American history gay identity has remained hidden because of an atmosphere of pervasive hostility to homosexual expression. In the dominant Judeo-Christian tradition, "homosexual behavior was excoriated as a heinous sin, the law branded it as serious crime, and the medical profession diagnosed homosexuals and lesbians as diseased."...This environment made it extremely difficult to formulate gay identity or to locate a homosexual subculture... Under these oppressive conditions, it is surprising that a major gay political movement was ultimately able to emerge.

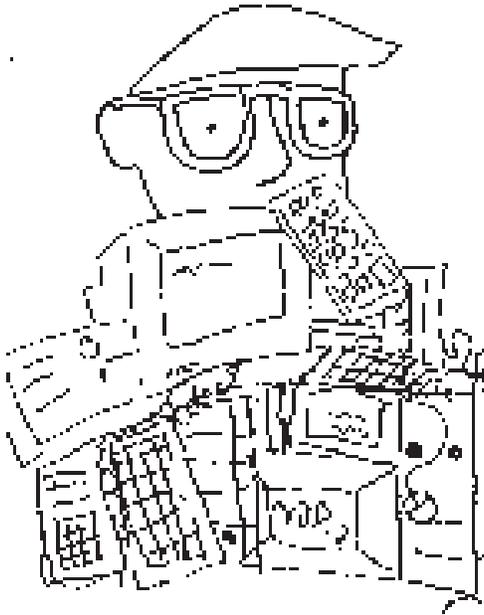


*The New Language of Qualitative Method* (Oxford University Press) by **Jaber Gubrium** (Sociology) and **James Holstein**. (review taken from book cover)

In recent years scholars and researchers in all disciplines have moved away from traditional quantitative methods of research to more qualitative methods that emphasize questions of meaning and interpretation. Considering research methodologies as a set of idioms, *The New Language of Qualitative Method* examines alternate vocabularies for conveying social reality.

(Excerpt) If we accept the tenet that knowledge is humanly produced, it's not hard to conceive of sites of method talk as knowledge factories — places where the work of knowledge construction takes place. Extending the metaphor, colleges and universities stand out as production sites, since nearly all social researchers have professional ties to these institutions. A good way to hear method talk, then, might be to visit a production site, to drop in on a first-rate, if make-believe, department of sociology where research is the order of the day.

## Tool Time



We use computers to help us get our work done. To get work done using a computer, we learn to use various software programs which become our tools. How do we choose these tools? What are the implicit and explicit factors that guide our choices? How does home software differ from software in the office? How can we make better choices?

Inertia guides many of our choices. That is, we choose not to choose. Is WordPerfect 5.1 still the best available tool for the production of text? Probably not, but we see its daily use in many parts of the College. People are resistant to change for at least one good reason and one not-so-good reason. A good reason to resist is that you may have colleagues, editors and an existing body of work that would be difficult to change. So, for example, abandoning TeX in the mathematical sciences would be counterproductive. A not-so-good reason to resist change is short-sighted concern regarding

time lost during the learning of a new tool. Most new software systems are quite approachable. One can be productive with a new word processor within a day and new features of new tools can often save substantial time.

Serendipity guides some choices. I have often heard people tell me that they use the tools that came with their new computer. The tool was there, so they began to use it. In some cases this introduces people to standard, productive modern software. Other times people begin to use tools that few people know anything about. It seems a shame to throw away perfectly good software that came with a new computer. But it also is a shame to begin using software without considering its suitability. Sometimes software can be donated to others who might be able to make better use of it.

Economics guides many choices. Sometimes we use the software we do because we do not have a choice. We are constrained by budgets to use what we are given. At CLAS we have been fortunate to construct a College server which houses many current software systems with licenses paid for by the College and maintained by CLASnet. You can count on this software to be current and legal. Even so, it's just not possible for us to consider software that would cost several hundred dollars per machine. There are approximately 2,500 computers in CLAS. Software that costs \$300 per copy would cost us \$750,000 to license on every machine in the College. Such systems can not be purchased by us. We use site licenses and floating licenses and educational pricing to reduce our costs.

Site licenses can cover all the ma-

chines at a "site" for a fixed cost. Our Novell contract allows us to deploy Netware server software and Corel applications such as WordPerfect and Quattro Pro on as many machines as we wish. A group of approximately 20 software programs costs us about \$3 per machine per year. The state Microsoft contract enables us to purchase floating licenses of Microsoft Office (Word, Excel and Powerpoint) at approximately \$140 each. Floating licenses are checked out like books at the library to users on a first come first serve basis. We typically do not need more than one copy per twenty machines to ensure that everyone can use the software whenever they choose.

These contracts and licenses and other deals change often. So if you are purchasing software it is wise to check the CLASnet web page (<http://www.clas.ufl.edu/clasnet>) and the CIRCA software page (<http://www.circa.ufl.edu/>) for current information about purchasing software.

At home, the issues are a bit different. You want to run the same or compatible software at home as in the office. In some cases, our campus licenses cover home use. But these vary from product to product, so you must always check before copying software onto your home machine. In most cases our licenses do not cover home use.

Choosing software can be a complex process. We've produced a set of recommendations for the basic tasks that most faculty, staff and students perform every day. You can find it at <http://www.clas.ufl.edu/desktop>. If we've missed something important, please let me know. You can e-mail me at [mconlon@clas.ufl.edu](mailto:mconlon@clas.ufl.edu). ☺

# Divorce, Abortion Are Positive Signs for Society

—By Cathy Keen, writer for UF News and Public Affairs

The rise in abortions, divorces and women in the labor force represent greater equality between the sexes and not a moral breakdown of society, a University of Florida researcher says in a new book.

“Despite nostalgia about the ‘good old days,’ few people actually want to return to those times as they really were, when divorce was an oddity and women bore lots of children,” said Leonard Beeghley, a UF sociologist and author of *“What Does Your Wife Do? Gender and the Transformation of Family Life.”*

“Given a choice, women will get jobs, which produce not only income, but self-esteem. Given a choice, couples will have fewer children. Given a choice, men and women will escape wretched marriages.

“Living in an advanced capitalistic economy gives us choices that would have been impossible just a few years ago,” Beeghley said. “One way some people try to cope with change is by trying to bring back the past, where women stayed home to bear children, men earned a living and everyone knew their place. But this appeal to ‘tradition’ won’t work.”

It’s no accident that divorce rates have risen steadily in all Western industrialized societies; they increase wherever modernization occurs, he said.

In the 19th century, when people lived on farms in relative isolation and spouses were economically dependent on one another, notions about a happy marriage were less important, Beeghley said. Even if people’s relationships broke down or were abusive, few were in a position to divorce, he said.

Today, most people live in urban settings and both spouses often have incomes, Beeghley said. The opportunity to see many people — at the

office, on the bus, in the supermarket — allows married couples to compare their relationship with others, and their independent incomes allow them to seek divorce if the marriage breaks down, he said.

“Even though we still treat women unequally in divorce and do not protect children well, the ability to divorce signifies greater equality between men and women,” he said.

Modernization also brought an increase in abortion rates. As early as the late 1800s, when birth rates fell as a result of a decline in available farm land — the means to support a family — families became “child-centered” and couples wanted fewer children so they could nurture them properly, Beeghley said.

With no birth control pill available, contraception alone was unlikely to explain the rapidly falling birth rates, Beeghley said. He used the example of “Little House on the Prairie,” in which Laura Ingalls Wilder describes growing up in the Midwest in the late 19th century.

“Her parents had only three children instead of the eight to 10 that would have been typical earlier in the century,” he said. “Although Laura is silent about how this was accomplished, it is probable that the couple practiced birth control; it is also possible that Ma Ingalls had an abortion. Remember, contraception was less effective then, and it only takes one failure for pregnancy to occur.”

Although the abortion rate has risen in all Western societies, it is highest in the United States because public policy does not promote contraception, Beeghley said. In contrast, the Netherlands has a very low abortion rate despite levels of sexual activity among young people equal to those of the United States. The Dutch make birth control pills available without prescriptions and cover the expense in their national health plan, he said.

“The debate about abortion is not just about the embryo,” he said. “It’s about gender relations, the centrality of motherhood to women’s lives, the nature of family life and — most importantly—it’s about equality.”

Those appealing to ‘tradition’ say women’s employment, divorce

*“The debate about abortion is not just about the embryo. It’s about gender relations, the centrality of motherhood to women’s lives, the nature of family life and — most importantly—it’s about equality.”*

—Leonard Beeghley  
UF Sociologist

and abortion signify a decline in morality, Beeghley said. “But equality is also a traditional moral value,” he said. “People who are equal can regulate fertility so that unintended pregnancies are rare.”

While traditionalists may view the growing trend of asking a man what his wife does for a living as a symbol of the family’s demise, he said, “the question actually signifies that a woman who happens to be your wife can also be independent and your equal.”

## UF Hosts Anthropologists for NSF Conference

Leading theorists on human evolution came to UF February 26-28 for the National Science Foundation-sponsored conference, *Explaining Global Human Diversity*. Their goal was to establish new synthetic theories about the development of human language, culture and biology. Participants were encouraged to re-think anthropological theory in terms of new methods of discovering and dating relationships among human groups from genetics, archaeology and historical linguistics.

"We were honored to be chosen to host this conference," Moore said. "One participant said that these meetings put us 'on the map' as a department leading in the development of anthropological theory."

The traditional fields of anthropology were represented and included speakers from 14 departments of anthropology including the University of Michigan, the University of Arizona and Stanford University. John Moore, professor of anthropology and department chair, and Marvin Harris, professor of anthropology, provided the philosophical framework for the conference discussions.

Human biologists began the conference by presenting the latest findings in genetics and human development, emphasizing those features of human biology which had direct consequences for human adaptation and migration as indicated by their global distribution.

*"One participant said that these meetings put us 'on the map' as a department leading in the development of anthropological theory."*

—John Moore  
Chairman of Anthropology

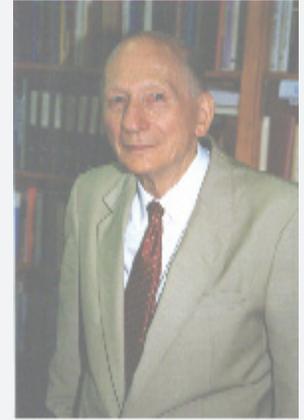
During the focus on linguistics, the speakers discussed the theoretical maximum which determines how historical or "genetic" relationships among languages can be determined. Archaeologists then targeted two regions of the world where the dynamics of human diversity were especially interesting — Oceania and the New World. In both regions, humans migrated to areas previously devoid of human population. Anthropologists hope that analysis of the more simple cases will help them understand the more complicated situations of human migration and diversification on the continents of Africa, Asia and Europe.

Cultural anthropologists ended the discussions by explaining how their actual ethnographic observations of human societies were or were not consistent with the discoveries of biologists, linguists and archaeologists.

"By this conference, we hope we have cleared the table of some obsolete theories, and raised the expectations for the successful creation of new synthetic theories," Moore said.

## Symposium Honors International Physicist's Research on NMR

In celebration of his 75th birthday and in honor of his significant contributions to nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) research, Raymond Andrew, Graduate Research Professor of physics, was honored on January 5 at the *E. Raymond Andrew 75th Anniversary Symposium*. CLAS, the UF Office of Research, Technology and Graduate Education and the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory sponsored the event which included five members of the National Academy of Sciences, a Nobel Laureate and many other distinguished scientists from the U.S. and Europe. The symposium opened with a proclamation from Governor Lawton Chiles.



*Raymond Andrew, Graduate Research Professor of physics, has made significant contributions to NMR research.*

Andrew graduated from the Cavendish Laboratories, Cambridge, with a bachelor's in 1942. He received his master's in 1946, his Ph.D. in 1948 and his doctorate of science in 1964. His first work on NMR came shortly after its discovery at Harvard University where he was a Commonwealth Fellow from 1948-49.

He then returned to Scotland as a lecturer at St. Andrews where he conducted seminal NMR studies of solids. He moved to the University of Wales in 1954 and served as professor and as head of the department of physics until 1964. During this time, he made one of his most significant discoveries: the narrowing of NMR lines by magic angle spinning. This is now the foundation of modern high resolution NMR studies in solids.

Later in 1964, he was appointed Lancashire professor and head of physics at Nottingham and became dean in 1975. Then in 1983, Andrew came to UF where he now conducts NMR research both in the physics department and in the health science center. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1984.

He admits that at the time of his earliest work, he had no idea of the magnitude of his research with NMR including the development of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), an established diagnosis tool. In fact, Andrew predicts the MRI will become even more valuable to the medical field.

"We never foresaw such immense applications as there are today," Andrew said. "And there are even more developments, especially in medicine. The next step is in surgical intervention."

# Japanese Linguist Finds Language Fascinating

Ann Wehmeyer, associate professor of Japanese and linguistics, may know more about the history of the Japanese language than many native Japanese. She has been reading and writing in Japanese for 25 years, she lived in the country for six years



*Ann Wehmeyer, associate professor of Japanese and linguistics, studies the origin and history of Japanese language.*

and has been studying the origin of linguistic investigation in Japan for the past five years.

Her research focuses on when people discovered grammar and structure to language, which was sometime around the 18th century. Through her studies, she's found that the Japanese of that time took their language very seriously and considered it a gift from the Gods.

"What was interesting for me is that when people started noticing that verbs followed certain patterns, they interpreted that as being a kind of divine structure," Wehmeyer said. "It was thought to be something that

the Gods gave to the Japanese language which made it special."

During the time the Japanese were discovering a pattern to their language, they were also trying to resurrect Shinto which was Japan's indigenous religion. Up until then, it had been eclipsed by the Chinese religions of Confucianism, Daoism and Buddhism.

"Shinto means 'the way of the Gods'," she said. "The Japanese thought if they understood the patterns of their language that it was one bit of evidence of the Gods' design."

The birth of Japanese linguistics and the resurrection of Shinto came at a time when Japan was trying to distinguish itself from China. Prior to this period it is believed that Japan didn't exist, that there were just feudal kingdoms. Then, thanks to the work of Motoori Norinaga, the Japanese language — and eventually Japan the nation — was born.

"Articulating a national language was central to establishing a Japanese nation," Wehmeyer said. "Language was also important in establishing religion and articulating what they believe spiritually."

Before the written Japanese language existed formally (prior to 712 A.D.), people would borrow words from the Chinese language and use Chinese characters for their sound value. The result was a confusing mixture of two languages. Norinaga, however, figured out how to read the manuscripts written in this pseudo language by compiling lists of the characters, determining their sound value and learning how they were used.

"Norinaga is said to be the greatest thinker Japan has ever produced," she said. "He discovered certain things about Japanese that people hadn't noticed before such as that there were eight vowels instead of the five vowel-system in modern Japanese."

The vowel system is just one of

many changes the Japanese language has undergone since its beginning. Wehmeyer notes that in modern Japanese, for example, there are distinct hierarchical levels and that who you're talking to determines what form of the language you use. For example, everyday conversation typically uses an informal language while formal occasions require the use of an elevated form.

"There are honorific terms used to refer to your social superiors, and when speaking about yourself you have to use humbler terms," she said. "It's a way of elevating the other party and pushing yourself down."

Despite all the specialized work Wehmeyer has done on the origin of the Japanese language— as well as her personal experiences in speaking it— she feels her research can be useful to professionals in many fields.

"I'm a linguist but I'm trying to

*"It was thought to be something that the Gods gave to the Japanese language which made it special."*

**—Ann Wehmeyer**  
Associate professor of Japanese and linguistics

study language in its cultural and social contexts," she said. "I hope that the work I do will be of interest to people in history, religion and anthropology, not just to other linguists." 📖

# Grant Awards through Division of Sponsored Research

February 1997 Total \$1,260,662

*Investigator Dept. Agency Award Title*

## **Corporate...\$260,662**

|               |     |              |        |  |
|---------------|-----|--------------|--------|--|
| Wagener, K.   | CHE | Dow Corning  | 32,152 | A technology for siliconizing polymer surfaces.              |
| Yost, R.      | CHE | Finnigan     | 25,000 | Fundamental and instrumental studies of GC/MS/MS on the GCQ. |
| Harrison, W.  | CHE | Leco         | 37,625 | Micro second pulsed glow discharge.                          |
| Katritzky, A. | CHE | Multiple     | 89,500 | Miles Compound Contract.                                     |
| Hanrahan, R.  | CHE | SRT, INC     | 1,000  | Gas phase hydrogen - halogen systems.                        |
| Thomas, C.    | CRI | CCA          | 8,500  | Private corrections project.                                 |
| Hollinger, R. | SOC | Bealls       | 2,000  | Security research project.                                   |
| Hollinger, R. | SOC | Parisian     | 1,500  | Security research project.                                   |
| Marks, R.     | STA | Knoll        | 60,000 | Invest clinical trial/ faculty incentive program.            |
| Marks, R.     | STA | Biomaterials | 3,385  | Clinical trial research design.                              |

## **Federal...\$607,680**

|              |     |           |         |   |
|--------------|-----|-----------|---------|---|
| Campins, H.  | AST | NASA      | 6,000   | Comets: A multimedia presentation for schools.                        |
| Judd, W.     | BOT | NSF       | 64,923  | Generic flora of the southeastern United States.                      |
| Boncella, J. | CHE | NSF       | 49,221  | Research experiences for undergraduates in chemistry.                 |
| Eyler, J.    | CHE | NSF       | 85,000  | Acquisition of an electrospray ionization ion trap mass spectrometer. |
| Wagener, K.  | CHE | US Army   | 66,347  | Acquisition of a preparative high pressure liquid chromatograph.      |
| Reynolds, J. | CHE | US Navy   | 54,318  | Conductivity contract with Redox Switchable Conducting Polymers.      |
| Bartlett, R. | CHE | Air Force | 7,500   | 1997 coupled-cluster theory and electron correlation workshop.        |
| Ohrn, Y.     | CHE | US Army   | 20,000  | 1997 Sanibel symposium.   |
| Hodell, D.   | GLY | NSF       | 156,271 | Acquisition of a stable isotope mass spectrometer with automated sys. |
| Bao, G.      | MAT | NSF       | 22,600  | Inverse problems in diffractive optics and wave propagation.          |
| Dorsey, A.   | PHY | NSF       | 72,000  | Theoretical studies of vortex dynamics in superconductors.            |
| Nichols, G.  | RLL | DOE       | 3,500   | National resource centers and foreign language fellowships.           |

## **Foundations...\$15,000**

|              |     |         |        |  |
|--------------|-----|---------|--------|--|
| Williams, K. | CHE | Dreyfus | 15,000 | UV/VIS Fiber optic spectrophotometers for undergraduate chemistry lab. |
|--------------|-----|---------|--------|--|

## **Other...\$13,523**

|             |     |          |       |                       |
|-------------|-----|----------|-------|-----------------------|
| Bernard, H. | ANT | Misc Don | 2,376 | Miscellaneous donors. |
| Yost, R.    | CHE | Misc Don | 4,947 | Miscellaneous donors. |
| Mueller, P. | GLY | Misc Don | 6,200 | Miscellaneous donors. |

## **State...\$21,500**

|             |     |          |        |   |
|-------------|-----|----------|--------|---|
| Stewart, J. | CHE | ACS      | 20,000 | Stable antibodies lacking disulfide bonds: applications to breast cancer. |
| Talham, D.  | CHE | Multiple | 1,500  | Florida advanced materials chemistry conference.                          |

## **Universities...\$351,844**

|                              |     |               |        |   |
|------------------------------|-----|---------------|--------|---|
| Shuster, J.                  | STA | Northwestern  | 78,922 | Pediatric Oncology Group phase I contract.                          |
| Bolten, A. &<br>Bjorndal, K. | ZOO | U of Virginia | 97,000 | Bahamas National biodiversity data-base, strategy, and action plan. |

menced.

We should look carefully at the Bank data and see what messages are being sent. And are they valid? For example, knowing to what extent the many CLAS academic units are pulling their weight in teaching (e.g., student credit hours per faculty FTE) should be one element of input in allocating scarce resources. Even departments that traditionally attract few formal majors can contribute significantly by offering general education courses. And most do so. But evaluating teaching contributions is relatively easy compared to the daunting prospect of making similar judgments about scholarship, given the rich diversity of CLAS.

As recognized by President Lombardi, there are some important limitations in constructing these data comparisons. Natural Science departments bring in grants and contracts that fit neatly into a balance spread sheet. The Humanities do not generally share this opportunity, so their tally sheet will not reflect as directly their extensive and important scholarship. Funding opportunities for the Social and Behavioral Sciences lie somewhere in between. All this must be carefully considered in the use of Bank data.

To say that we will pay no mind to crass data is figuratively to stick our head in the sand, a corporal position that unduly exposes the flanks. It also suffers from the fact that it is not an option.

The UF Bank is a reality, and we will participate. In fact, I believe that CLAS will benefit from this data-driven comparison. The current versions of the UF Bank show that CLAS does well in both teaching and research. CLAS is the central engine that drives this complex university. Any budgetary document that fails to reflect this would be seriously flawed.

**Will Harrison,**  
*Dean*

[harrison@chem.ufl.edu]

considered a human being so she uses a combination of masculine and feminine personal pronouns.

“Other women writers do not like the term ‘feminine literature’ because they feel it’s pejorative,” she said. “They feel it refers to kitchen duties and other traditional feminine activities, whereas their work deals with political, national and general human issues.”

In addition to her research on women writers, Bamia also feels that her role as teacher is just as important in order to familiarize her students with the accomplishments of Arab women and literature.

“It is important to touch students because they’re your best ambassadors,” she said. “Through one person you can

touch 10 and so on. I’ve noticed there is a genuine willingness to be introduced to this part of the world.”

Bamia shares her research in other ways by getting published in encyclopedias and by editing the *Journal for the American Association of Teachers of Arabic*. Her other research activities include studying a folk Algerian poet, Muhammed ben At-Tayyeb.

“Research gives you a wider audience through your readers,” she said. “Ultimately, I hope to correct the impression people have of the Arab world— Arab women in particular— and to eliminate those stereotypes. We try, as educators, to do that as much as possible.”

## From the Chair....

### Avraham Balaban, chairman of the Department of African and Asian Languages and Literatures

The Department of African and Asian Languages and Literatures (AALL) was founded in the Fall of 1982 in order to establish a channel for “non-Western” languages and literatures. The Department consists of five areas: Chinese, Japanese, Hebrew, Arabic and African languages. From its inception the Department has stressed development of depth in the existing languages, rather than expanding laterally. In order to fulfill this policy AALL initiated in the mid 1980s a bachelor’s in East Asian Languages and Literatures (Japanese and Chinese tracks), and since then this major has shown a steadily increasing number of majors.

The next major will be in Near Eastern Language and Cultures, which will be offered next year through the College Interdisciplinary Program. The new major will have two tracks (Hebrew and Arabic) and will offer a wide variety of “cultural” courses along with the language and literary ones. One of the novelties of this major will be two mandatory courses—the History of

Semitic Languages and Major Writers in Contemporary Hebrew and Arabic Literatures—that will be co-taught by our Arabic and Hebrew professors. After all, Arabic and Hebrew are strongly related to each other (modern politics and conflicts aside). In the near future we hope to be able to offer a major in African languages and cultures as well.

AALL prides itself on its commitment to high-quality teaching, and the students’ evaluations of our faculty are usually among the highest in CLAS. It is my pleasure to add that despite our small size, AALL is rather productive in scholarship. It is anticipated that in the coming year two of our Japanese professors will publish their books in the prestigious Cornell East Asian series, and our Hebrew linguist will publish her work on Semantics of Aspect and Modality through John Benjamins. In the same time frame our Chinese linguist will publish a comprehensive work about Chinese discourse grammar, and one of our Africanists will publish a dictionary of Akan.