

The CLAS Journal

The Dean's Musings

Just what the world needed, right? Another journal. Actually, we do think this one has a niche market that will make it useful to CLAS alumni, faculty, and students, but those client groups are the ones who will be the best judges of its need. So let us know.

The *CLAS Journal* is a "virtual" journal that exists only electronically unless you choose to copy or download some of its contents. It does not kill trees, at least not directly, nor does it consume mailing resources or otherwise burden the US postal service. With our enormous alumni base of approximately 50,000 Gators, CLAS faces serious fiscal problems in trying to keep them informed with hard copy mailings, each of which costs over \$20,000.

But cost savings is not the only reason why CLAS is moving toward electronic communications. More important is the flexibility and immediacy that electronic journalism permits. Hard copy mailing, which is cost-limited to twice annually, serves an important but limited function. So much goes on in this complex College that we would like alumni and faculty to know about on a weekly basis. Our new electronic newsletter, the *CLAS Journal*, permits us to update CLAS news with a quick turn around time. CLAS events can be put out on the Web while they are still current.

We've alerted you previously about the new electronic directions along which CLAS is moving. Under Kim Pace's talented efforts, we've come a long way over the past few months. First, we'd like you to check our CLAS homepage [<http://www.clas.ufl.edu>], which serves as the entrance to many different kinds of information about the College and UF. Links off the homepage include departments and centers, the Dean's Office, the

Conflict Resolution Depends on Relationships and Equality



Marian Borg, assistant professor of sociology, researches social control and how people resolve conflicts.

Following is an interview with Marian Borg, assistant professor of sociology.

Your area of research is in social control, deviance and criminology. What specifically are you interested in?

I study social control, which I define as any method people or groups have of responding to conflicts. There are many different ways we respond to conflicts. Some of them are very formal such as the law and then there are informal ways we deal with disputes every day. The theory I use to organize my research identifies five forms

of conflict management. First of all, people can negotiate a settlement by talking to each other and trying to resolve the issue between themselves. Secondly, they can avoid each other. Thirdly, they can simply tolerate the wrong-doing and decide not to take any action. They can also resort to self-help which involves using force or aggression to resolve the conflict. And finally, they can ask a third-party to intervene and help them manage their conflict.

What are the different kinds of third-party settlement available to people in conflict situations?

There are three different kinds and the distinction is based primarily on how much power that third party has. *Mediators* can help solve a conflict but don't have the power to tell you how to resolve it. Their role is to help you communicate. *Arbitrators* have a little more power. They usually listen to both sides and then decide what should be done. They usually don't have the power to enforce the decision, however. *Adjudicators*, like judges, listen to both sides and have the power to make a decision and the power to enforce a settlement.

Your research also deals with the reasons why people choose the form of conflict management they do. What are they?

Basically, I focus on how the relationship people have with one another

This month's focus: Department of Sociology

Around the College

DEPARTMENTS

CLASSICS

Gareth Schmeling delivered the 1997 J. P. Sullivan Memorial Lectures at the University of California — Santa Barbara in April.

COMMUNICATION P&D

Don Williams served as Visiting Professor during the fall semester at the The Linguistic University in Nizhny Novgorod, Russia.

GEOGRAPHY

Stephen Golant gave the keynote address at the annual meeting of the Boston Society for Gerontologic Psychiatry at Brandeis University on April 5.

GERMANIC & SLAVIC L&L

Keith Bullivant gave the keynote lecture at the opening celebration of the 80th anniversary of Heinrich Boell at the German Cultural Center in New York in April.

ZOOLOGY

David Evans, started a three-year term as chair of the Comparative Physiology section of the American Physiological Society at the Experimental Biology meeting in New Orleans.



**UNIVERSITY OF
FLORIDA**

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Dean: Willard Harrison
Editor: Lurel D. Ponjuan
Graphics: Sally Brooks

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Anthropology Students Build Teepees Behind the Hub



Students built two teepees as part of the Plains Indians class taught each spring by John Moore, professor and chair of anthropology. Their materials were authentic — 17 Lodgepole Pine poles from the Little Rocky Mountains of Montana and teepee covers made by Cheyenne Indians of Oklahoma. Once the teepee was finished, there was room for 40 people to sit comfortably and 12 could sleep there.

HONORS AND AWARDS

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

- ◆ *Leslie Anderson* (Political Science) received the *Howard Foundation Fellowship* from Brown University. She was one of only 9 recipients out of 160 applicants.
- ◆ *Adcult USA: The Triumph of Advertising in American Culture* by *James Twitchell* (English) was selected as the winner of the 1996 *Ray and Pat Browne Award* in the scholarly monograph category.
- ◆ *Pierre Sikivie* (Physics) was awarded a *Guggenheim Fellowship* for the upcoming academic year.
- ◆ *C. S. (Buzz) Holling* received a \$1.5M *McAthur Foundation Award* to develop a research network to study the resilience of ecological, economic and social systems.

CLAS Students are Winning Awards and Scholarships

Not to be outdone by faculty, our students are receiving prestigious academic awards and scholarships for their academic performance. Listed are just some of the recent student winners.

Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship

Elise R. Manning (Chemistry) and *Jonathan Wrubel* (Physics) are among 282 students out 1,164 applicants selected to receive the *Barry M. Goldwater Scholarships*. The award is designed for undergraduate students in mathematics, science and engineering. It covers costs up to \$7,500 per year.

Foundation of the Florida Language-Speech and Hearing Association Scholarship

Teressa Peterson (Communication P & D) and *Wayne King* (Communication P & D) received scholarships by the Foundation of the Florida Language-Speech and Hearing Association for \$2,000 and \$1,000 respectively. Students are nominated by their faculty on the basis of their scholarship and their potential contribution to the profession.

Robert Long Essay Competition

John Peoples (Philosophy) and *Barry Griffiths* (Mathematics) were first and second place winners of the 1996-97 *Robert Long Essay Competition* worth \$300 and \$100 respectively. The competition encourages students to investigate the sources, motivations and development of mathematical ideas in a 15-25 -page essay on the history and / or philosophy of mathematics.

Leroy Apker Award

Chris Schaffer (Physics), former UF undergraduate, received the *Leroy Apker Award*, the most prestigious award presented by the American Physical Society. It is awarded each year for outstanding research contributions by an undergraduate student.

Two Faculty Receive NEH Awards for Their Research

The Division of Research and Education Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities, awarded *Irma McClaurin* (Anthropology) and *Alexander Stephan* (Germanic & Slavic Languages and Literatures) its 1997 Summer Stipend awards. The purpose of the program is to allow scholars to devote two consecutive months of full-time study and research to a particular project by providing them with stipends of \$4,000.

Stephan's project is titled "Literature and the Nazi State: Exiled Writers of the German Foreign Office 1933-1945." He will conduct a book-length study of the extensive materials in the archives of the German Foreign Office involving German writers exiled by the Nazis between 1933 and 1945. He hopes to shed light on the treatment of such intellectuals as Thomas and Heinrich Mann, Bertolt Brecht and Lion Feuchtwanger by Nazi authorities.

McClaurin's project is titled "'Alone Am I': A Biography of Leanita McClain." She hopes to make progress toward the completion of a biography of Leanita McClain, a successful, young black journalist for the *Chicago Times* who committed suicide in 1984. The work will be based on extensive interviews with Leanita's family, friends and colleagues and an analysis of her journalistic and personal writings. The work will also examine the multiple cultural contexts of work, community and personal life which Leanita had to negotiate in order to illustrate how the social matrix of race, class and gender combine to affect individual lifestyle and life choices.

The eighth annual Public Speaking Students Forum was held on March 20, 1997. Six speakers were selected from more than 1,000 students who were enrolled in the introductory course in public speaking within the past year. These six students were nominated by their SPC 1600 (Introduction to Public Speaking) instructors and presented speeches on topics of their own choice. Subject areas included vegetarianism, cigars, racism, pollution, the importance of exercise, and recycling. The participants in the forum were (pictured but not in order): Shelley Caracciolo - 1st place, Phillip Greco - 2nd place, Mike Giasi - 3rd place, Erin Jenkins, Harry Mihet and Mirri Shah.



Contraception, Reproduction Are As Much Men's Responsibilities As Women's

Reproductive issues aren't just women's issues said William Marsiglio, associate professor of sociology, who has just written a book, *Procreative Man*, to be published by New York University Press this fall. He explores men's perspectives on conception, contraception, abortion, pregnancy and childbirth.

"The basic idea of the book was to explore men's diverse experiences with reproductive issues of one sort or another," he said. "I place procreative issues within a sociohistorical context while also suggesting that we need to think about fatherhood issues from a broader perspective, one that predates actual conception."

His research focuses on men's life experiences, from sex to procreation to actual fatherhood. By getting men to see themselves as procreative beings, he believes they'll be encouraged to take fatherhood more seriously. This includes respecting their female partners and making better decisions before conception even occurs.

"I advocate programs that increase men's sense of respect to-

"Early in the next century men are likely to have more contraceptive options which will alter how couples can negotiate this issue."

—William Marsiglio
Associate professor of sociology

wards their female partners," he said. "To the extent men have greater respect for their partners, I think they will make certain decisions such as whether or not to have unprotected sex or to talk to their partners ahead of time to make sure they're on the same wavelength concerning pregnancy and abortion."

Another area Marsiglio focuses on is the future of contraception and how men will have more options available to them in preventing unwanted pregnancies.

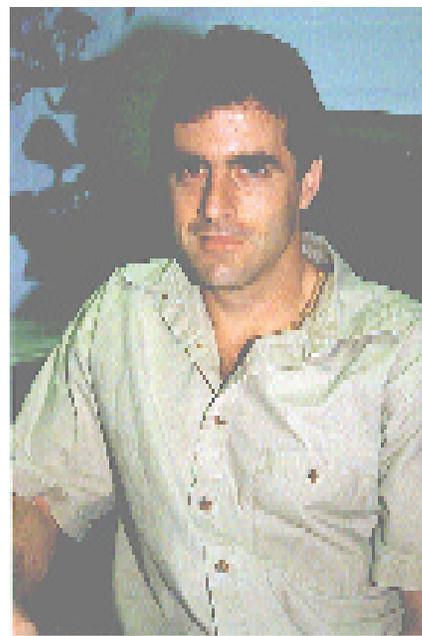
"Early in the next century men are likely to have more contraceptive options which will alter how couples can negotiate this issue," he said. "To the extent that there's a wider and less gender-biased set of contraceptive devices, I think the kind of discussions couples are going to have are going to be very different from what they've had in the past."

Marsiglio is just one of many researchers studying fatherhood. The area began growing in popularity in the mid-1980s and received an endorsement from the federal government when President Clinton created the National Fatherhood Initiative in 1995. The result has been a greater awareness of social policy affecting men's rights as fathers and their responsibility to their children.

"There's been an enormous amount of political inertia behind this movement," he said. "There is also a variety of social movements that are addressing fatherhood issues whether it be the Promise Keepers, the Nation of Islam or the father's rights movement. Fatherhood is very much en vogue."

Not everyone agrees with some of these social movements. Many feminists feel that most men involved in the father's rights movement say they want rights to help raise their children but aren't willing to back up their words with action.

"They argue that many of the followers are just using a kind of rhetoric



*William Marsiglio, associate professor of sociology, researches fatherhood and men's experiences with reproduction. His upcoming book, **Procreative Man**, is due out this fall.*

to demand certain kinds of rights without any kind of moral responsibility," he said. "Their argument is that these men are only asserting themselves because they want to maintain a sense of power. They want to control the decisions that affect the child but don't really have the child's best interest at heart."

Marsiglio feels each side of the controversy has valid arguments and addresses the issues of gender politics in his book.

"I take a more balanced view and feel feminists have overstated the case in some situations," he said. "While there are some men within these groups for whom the feminists' accusations are correct, there are many fathers who do have genuine interest in their children's lives and feel unjustly disenfranchised." 📝

Conlon on Computing

Discipline-Diverse Computing



Last month I wrote about the choice of software tools and some of the processes that people use to make their choices. The choices are, of course, shaped by the needs of their discipline. No central computing provider can anticipate the needs of academic disciplines as diverse as those found within our College. The departments, centers, institutes and programs are the most informed about their computing needs. Yet much of the planning for computing on campus concerns the provision of basic services — services that everyone must have to participate in the UF community. Such services include e-mail, access to the Web for both reading and publishing, production of text documents, access to sources of information and more mundane services such as disk back-up, printing and modem access. Our common needs are growing. Use of images in documents, transmission of images and formatted text and Web site production are now common place requirements in all our disciplines.

I'd like to spend some time on the opposite concern — consideration of the diverse computing needs of our academic disciplines. The examples I cite below should not be used to stereotype computing in the disciplines. Our faculty and students use approaches across disciplines and their use of computing can be difficult to summarize.

Our physical and mathematical science departments are usually recognized for their high-end computational needs. Quantum Theory uses super-computing resources to attack problems. Numerical analysts use specialized tools and libraries of software to construct programs to

solve thorny computational problems. Chemists and others control laboratory equipment with computers and use computers to automatically record laboratory results. Statisticians develop algorithms for exploring properties of test and estimation procedures. Simulation is common in these disciplines, as are massive data sets. Visualization is emerging as an important tool for understanding complex natural phenomena and mathematical relationships. Image processing is developing as a basic research interest in these disciplines and then applied in such fields as engineering and medicine. Such endeavors require computers with great computational speed and systems with large amounts of disk storage. Such high-end applications may require systems that run continuously for days or weeks, surpassing the reliability requirements of administrative systems. Massive data may require very high-speed networks for transmission. Document preparation in the sciences involves heavy use of formulae, mathematical and other symbols, graphics and tables. Specialized software such as TeX for the production of these documents is common.

Social scientists collect primary data that is often analyzed using statistical software. Existing demographic data from the Census Bureau and other federal agencies is often needed for research. Geographers make use of satellite images, GPS systems, GIS software and produce graphics that must be displayed on special devices. Programs written in audiology and psychology perform basic and applied human subject research. Resulting experiments can involve interfacing laboratory equipment to computers. General purpose computers are often used in combination with discipline-specific software purchased or written for particular applications. Portable computers are often needed to perform primary data collection off campus.

In the humanities, special computing needs often go unrecognized. But the language departments have unique

needs to produce texts in a wide variety of languages other than English. European languages can typically be accommodated using word processing software developed for English and adapted for other languages. But languages such as Arabic, Japanese and Hebrew require specialized approaches. Hypertext production may require specialized software. Film Studies employs video editing software, and computers are used throughout the humanities to develop and present multimedia materials for both teaching and research. Databases of references and historical materials are becoming common resources for students and scholars. Web site forms manage conference business, editorial processes and student information.

Implementing discipline-diverse computing in a large-scale networked environment is a significant challenge. The "one-size-fits-all" approach of people who focus on standards runs counter to the richness of the computing environments required by our academic work. But standards are very important. Making our diverse applications work in a system of standards can involve substantial technical effort. Discipline-specific software can interfere with the operation of the computer for other purposes. In some cases, dedication of the computer to the particular research purpose is possible, but in most cases, all software on a computer must interoperate and no one program can be permitted to prevent other programs from operating.

Discipline-diverse computing is a goal and reality. We need specific tools for our academic work. We insist that standards, while required for communication, must not interfere with our academic work. In like manner we insist that our academic tools not interfere with the operation of our computers for standard purposes. ☺

Undergraduates Impress CLAS Faculty with Research Projects

Eighteen students participated in the Seventh Annual CLAS Undergraduate Research Symposium April 19. The students were selected based on the quality of their research proposals. Each participant had 12 minutes to deliver their research results then answered questions during a panel question-and-answer session. Following the symposium, students, their mentors and their family attended a luncheon in the Arredondo Room during which President Lombardi presented them with plaques and certificates. Three students were also selected for having given exceptional presentations and will receive \$75.



Following each of the four sessions, students answered questions from the audience concerning their research projects.



Ann Steward's presentation was titled, "The Effect of Pallidotomy on Acoustic Characteristics of Speech Produced by Patients with Parkinson's Disease." Her mentor was GERALYN SCHULZ, assistant professor of communication processes and disorders.



Jennifer Madden was one of three students to receive \$75 for giving exemplary presentations. She is a history major and her mentor was Sheryl Kroen, assistant professor of history. The other two recipients were Matthew Carrigan (Interdisciplinary Studies) and Tobin Shorey (History).



The 18 participants in the Seventh Annual CLAS Undergraduate Research Symposium were (not in order): Dawn-Christi Heron, Ann Steward, Suzanne Walton, Gerard Foo, Alexandra Sanin, Sofia Wahaj, Matthew Carrigan, Kevin McCarthy, Jason Shinn, Clarissa Green, Adrienne LeBas, Bill Vincent, Tobin Shorey, Barbara Schulman, Tara Williams, Jennifer Madden, Reshmi Hebbar and Jason King.



Tara Williams' presentation was titled, "Rudy: A Polysymbolic Character." She is an English major and her mentor was Brandon Kershner, professor of English.



Gerard Foo's presentation was titled, "Theory of Mind Development and Prosocial Behavior in Children." He is a psychology major and his mentor was M. Jeffrey Farrar, associate professor of psychology.

From a Professor's Point of View

Reflections on Heaven's Gate — by Dennis Owen, assistant professor of religion

Another episode of multiple — if not mass—deaths associated with a new religious movement raises familiar questions. The Religion Department is besieged by reporters wanting the same information: “What’s a cult?” “Has this happened before?” “Will it happen again?” “Why would people take such an extreme act?” The answers are seldom complete or comforting. And perhaps worse, by the time we know enough about the movement—its leaders and adherents, its history and development—interest has faded and popular attention has turned to something new with more entertainment value.

Heaven’s Gate seems something of an exception. Leaving behind easily accessible information, explanations and even words of comfort, its adherents have avoided the dehumanization which met the victims of Jonestown. For some, the evident peacefulness of this passing, a true suicide unlike Jonestown and Waco, is itself disturbing.

Two of the more interesting and troubled national responses to the Heaven’s Gate suicides have held liberal society responsible, (*NY Times*, Apr. 17 and March 30). One suggested that since religion had been purged from the public world, Americans were losing touch with what normal religion looked and sounded like. The second took issue with what he called cult apologists who failed to appreciate and condemn the dangers of a charismatic religious manipulator.

The first charge is simply wrong, religion is everywhere — on radio and television, on the net, in the schools. Staggering numbers of Americans profess belief in God and participate in religious organizations. Further, since the writing of the Constitution, extreme religious diversity and inventiveness have

been the norm for American society. For the second, we need to recall that the prophet, an outsider chosen by God, is one of the central paradigms of western religion. We also need reminding that religion is indeed privileged by the First Amendment which forbids governmental prohibition of free exercise leaving religious practice to the conscience of each individual practitioner.

Other than the actual deed of leaving this life early on the wings of the angel of death, Heaven’s Gate seems well within the range of beliefs and attitudes commonly found in American society. They were indeed centered around charismatic leadership, and thus display one of the standard hallmarks of a “cult,” but that is by no means unusual. Most major world religions began in just the same way, and since the great frontier revivals (1800-1830) charismatic leadership has been central to many of America’s successful religious movements. They were very syncretistic, blending bits and pieces from Christianity, Asian religions and New Age religions into a somewhat disjointed blend that spoke easily of Herf Applewhite repeating the journey of Jesus in order to impart the knowledge which would allow us to escape the cycle of reincarnation and join (higher) aliens in our new spiritual bodies in a vehicle that’s origin and destiny was the “next level.” In contemporary America one can attend an Episcopal Zen meditation, dance at a Jewish Suffi dance, shed water and inhibitions at a Methodist sweat lodge, pass a peace pipe at a Lutheran retreat, or alternately, join a Native American protest over excessive theft of their practices by other religions. Syncretism is the norm, and in a highly competitive, mobile, market / consumer driven culture we can expect syncretistic forms of faith to increase (along with purist backlashes).

By traditional American standards, Heaven’s Gate was not very unusual. If any of Heaven’s Gate’s beliefs and practices stand out as ominous, they are (1) the extreme rejection of the body and the world (symbolized by castration and the phrase “we have nothing left to learn here,”) and (2), the extreme isolation of the group despite (ironically made possible by) its mastery of the technology of communication. We may wonder if the electronic global village may well be something more like global solipsism.

“By traditional American standards, Heaven’s Gate was not very unusual.”

As Americans remain skeptical of their futures despite a robust economy, and as the global community becomes increasingly competitive more people will seek mystical pathways to success. Standing in line at the checkout counter, I inventory the psychic hot line ads in the back of the magazines. My highest tally for one magazine so far, 65 cents. Surely in a culture where millions of people will pay \$3.99 a minute for a treacle regarding love and money in their future, some will resort to poison to avoid it. We are becoming used to the idea that the terminally ill may commit suicide blamelessly to avoid terrible pain and suffering. We’re all terminal when you come to it. And pain is relative to those experiencing it. ☺

Professor Hopes to Put an End to Negative Stereotypes About Women on Welfare

Karen Seccombe, associate professor of sociology, hopes her upcoming book, *So You Think I Drive a Cadillac*, will help eliminate the negative images people have of welfare recipients.

"We have a distorted image of who's receiving welfare," she said. "According to national statistics, the most common recipient is a child, not a woman of a specific ethnic background or age."

To gain an understanding of how women in Alachua County feel about being on welfare, Seccombe and several of her graduate students interviewed 50 recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Approximately half of the respondents were white and half were African American and the educational levels ranged from 8th grade to several women who were working on their bachelor's degrees. One woman even had intentions of entering a master's program in physical therapy. They ranged in age

"Contrary to what a lot of people think, these women do not see welfare as an 'easy way out.' Instead they voiced how appreciative and thankful they were to have welfare. They realize how much worse off they'd be without it."

—Karen Seccombe
Associate professor of sociology

from 19 to 48. Many women and their families lived in subsidized housing projects.

Women were interviewed about the factors that forced them to need welfare, how they cope with the stigma attached to welfare, how they make ends meet and what they think of the welfare system and current reforms, she said. Some of the reasons they gave for being on welfare included: not being able to find work since many businesses gave jobs to college students instead, working on their GED or being left by their husband.

"Contrary to what a lot of people think, these women do not see welfare as an 'easy way out,'" she said. "Instead they voiced how appreciative and thankful they were to have welfare. They realize how much worse off they'd be without it."

Another finding from Seccombe's study is that women on welfare don't like the system and were initially excited about the proposed reforms. Unfortunately, the reforms taking place are not necessarily in their best interest. They want, for example, a system that encourages jobs.

"I heard over and over again that these women want to work, that they hate being dependent on the system and that they want a better life for their children," she said. "But they don't want to have their benefits ripped away from them. They need job training, daycare and health benefits until they can get back on their feet."

Medicaid is actually a primary reason why many women are still on AFDC, Seccombe said. While the respondents said they'd like to work, the only jobs available to them don't offer benefits or pay enough for them to buy their own health insurance.

"They feel that in order to be a good mother, they must make sure their children have access to health care," she said. "Without a good paying job, however, their standard of living actually decreased because their benefits,



*Karen Seccombe, associate professor, is writing a book, **So You Think I Drive a Cadillac**, based on her research on women on welfare.*

foodstamps and medical care were cut or eliminated. They ended up being worse off than when they were on welfare."

When asked how they thought the welfare system should be reformed, they said it should reward people who worked, not punish them, Seccombe said. They suggested continuing to help poor women with Medicaid and other benefits while they made the transition to work.

By publishing the results from her study, Seccombe feels her book can give women on welfare a chance to tell policy makers what works and what doesn't. Without their input, she's afraid their situation won't change.

"Our policies are not necessarily created to help them," she said. "Our welfare reform is designed to get women off of welfare, not to get them out of poverty. That's a big difference." 

Faculty in the News

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.

TV Values Go Downhill After Noon

The *New York Times* quoted *James Twitchell*, professor of English, in an article about the decline in television values in the afternoons. Information from his recently published book *Adcult USA* was also cited.

Fla.'s Electric Chair Not Working

The *Washington Post* and *USA Today* were among several newspapers that quoted *Michael Radelet*, professor and chair of sociology, in stories about Florida's apparently problematic electric chair and its role in the death penalty.

Birth Control Not Just for Females

Newsday and *Los Angeles Times* quoted *William Marsiglio*, professor of sociology, on the options of birth control for men.

Prof. Studies Aging and Memory

The *Arizona Republic* and the *Chicago Tribune* quoted *Robin West*, associate professor of psychology, on aging and memory issues.

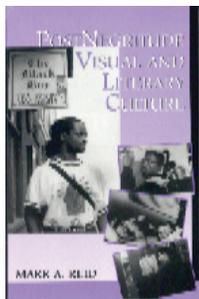
Wild Fruits Aren't Sweet But Toxic

The *New York Times* cited the research of *Doug Levey*, associate professor of zoology, concerning why some fruits are toxic.

Safety Issues Same for All Prisons

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* quoted *Charles Thomas*, professor of criminal justice, regarding safety records in public and private prisons.

Book Beat



PostNegritude Visual and Literary Culture (State University of New York Press) by *Mark Reid* (English). (review taken from back cover)

In the 1960s and 1970s, the civil rights movement and other national and cultural movements fractured dominant paradigms of American identity and demanded a reformulation of American values and norms.

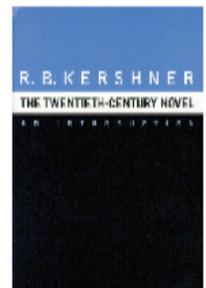
This book borrows the moral, ethical, and political purposes of these movements to show how film, literature, photography, and television news broadcasts construct essentialist myths about race, gender, sexuality, and nation.

(Excerpt) *Internationally, Eurocentric patriarchy and racism affect the economic and social livelihood of black people. Together, patriarchal and racist practices support new forms of colonialism in the African diaspora. For instance, in contemporary America, Eurocentric processes produce such racist acts as the beating of Rodney King and the mainstream media's depiction of black communities as solely a narrative of drive-by shootings, drugs and car-jackings. On a sociopsychic level, these processes generate such racist images as the Republican Party use of Willy Horton during the 1988 United States presidential campaign.*

The Twentieth-Century Novel: An Introduction (Bedford Books) by *R. B. Kershner* (English). (review taken from back cover)

Designed to supplement undergraduate and introductory graduate level study of the modern novel, *The Twentieth-Century Novel* offers a brief yet complete survey of the history, theory, and issues of the form. Through carefully chosen examples and concise explanation, Kershner introduces students to the basic terminology, explores traditional conceptions of the novel, and traces the form's development through modernism and postmodernism to the present day.

(Excerpt) *Writing in 1981, the critic Wayne Booth suggested that the two recent developments in criticism that had forced him to rethink his position, in a "somewhat surprised surrender to voices previously alien to me," were the work of Bakhtin and feminist criticism. Most critics would simply name feminism, which is not so much an interpretive school like others as it is a revision of the grounds of interpretation themselves. Perhaps Booth's admission here can stand for the belated and reluctant admission by the predominantly white, male academy that at least one major factor in the evaluation of literature had been programmatically ignored.*



Grant Awards through Division of Sponsored Research

March 1997 Total \$2,385,264

<i>Investigator</i>	<i>Dept.</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Award</i>	<i>Title</i>
Corporate...\$250,134				
Reynolds, J.	CHE	Adhesives	36,234	Conducting adhesives based on 3, 4-ethylenedioxythiophene derivatives.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	Am Cyanamid	2,800	American Cyanamid compounds agreement.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	Flexsys	40,000	Structure activity relationships in viscous substances.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	Glaxo Res	5,700	Compounds for biological screening.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	Nippon Soda	8,280	Nippon Soda.
Dolbier, W.	CHE	Specialty Coat.	130,000	New methods for the synthesis of flourinated paracyclophanes.
Dolbier, W.	CHE	Specialty Coat.	19,500	New methods for the synthesis of flourinated paracyclophanes.
Marks, R.	STA	Biomaterials	7,620	Clinical trial research design.

Federal...\$2,064,497

Campins, H.	AST	NASA	19,998	Florida space grant consortium training grant.
Telesco, C.	AST	NSF	85,000	A MID-IR study of the disks and envelopes of intermediate-mass stars.
Ewel, J.	BOT	NSF	90,000	Sustainability of soil fertility in reconstructed tropical ecosystems.
Harmon, A.	BOT	NSF	80,000	Characterization of proteins that interact with CDPK.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	NSF	34,717	Conducting polymers derived from novel electron rich condensed heterocycles.
Kennedy, R.	CHE	NSF	78,000	Chemical monitoring using capillary separations.
Reynolds, J.	CHE	NSF	65,283	Conducting polymers derived from novel electron rich condensed heterocycles.
Bartlett, R.	CHE	Air Force	160,043	Metastable molecules and other energetic structures.
Reynolds, J.	CHE	Air Force	65,000	Multi-color electrochromic polymer coatings.
Reynolds, J.	CHE	Air Force	134,693	Electronic property control through redox behavior of conjugated polymers.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	Army	103,457	Detoxification of military wastes by nearcritical and supercritical water.
Wagener, K.	CHE	Army	115,000	Unsaturated carbosilane and carbosiloxane polymers.
Yost, R.	CHE	DOA	18,000	Analysis of human & host animal emanations for the presence of attractants.
Mica, D.	CHE	Navy	11,448	Molecular spectra and dynamics at interfaces.
Ohrn, Y.	CHE	Navy	15,809	Molecular spectra and dynamics at interfaces.
Bartlett, R.	CHE	Army	10,000	1997 coupled-cluster theory and electron correlation workshop.
Ohrn, N. & Bartlett, R.	CHE	Navy	15,000	Partial support of the 1997 Sanibel Symposium.
Channell, J. & Opdyke, N.	GLY	NSF	161,248	Acquisition of high resolution magnetometer.
Smith, D.	GLY	ACD	99,868	William C. Foster Fellows visiting scholars program.
Buchler, J. & Dufty, J.	PHY	NSF	3,000	A workshop on long range correlations in astrophysics and other systems.
Ipser, J. & Whiting, B.	PHY	NSF	60,000	Astrophysics and gravitational physics.
Sanderson, S. & Wood, C.	POL	NASA	536,368	Human dimensions of deforestation and regrowth in the Brazilian Amazon.
Hyden, G. & Pfeifer, K.	POL	NSF	15,052	Ethnic contestation on national terrain: politics of development in Tanzania.
Van Haaren, F.	PSY	NIH	34,060	Gender differences in alcohol-seeking behavior.
Carter, R.	STA	DOE	6,209	A longitudinal evaluation of Florida's programs and services.
Chapman, C.	ZOO	NSF	47,244	Constraints on primate group size.

Other...\$61,842

Bernard, H.	ANT	Misc Don	3,705	Miscellaneous donors.
Bernard, H.	ANT	Misc Don	1,440	Miscellaneous donors.
Falsetti, A.	ANT	Misc Don	3,000	Miscellaneous donors.
Dermott, S.	AST	Misc Don	3,497	Astrophotographic Studies program.
Jones, D.	BOT	Misc Don	12,000	Miscellaneous donors.
Wagener, K.	CHE	Misc Don	16,200	Miscellaneous donors.
Baum, R.	CAP	Multiple	15,000	Business and Professional Ethics Journal.
Nordlie, F.	ZOO	Misc Don	7,000	Zoology presidential research graduate fellowship program.

Universities...\$8,791

Tanner, D.	PHY	Georgia Tech	8,791	Phosphor Center of Excellence.
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Catalog, CLAS notes, Alumni CLAS notes, and now the CLAS Journal. Archived back issues of all these CLAS publications are accessible from the homepage.

The CLAS Journal has only just begun. Our intention with this journal is to cover current CLAS events in a most timely fashion, preferably within days. As examples of what we have published and what we are planning, we initiated the Journal with coverage of the new Physics Building, which is rapidly taking shape across Museum Road. This will be the biggest building built to date on the UF campus, and it will have a significant effect on CLAS. For those who have not gone over to see the new Physics Building, the photos we published will give the viewer a feel for the size and stature of this building. Our stories are slanted toward brief text complementing informative color photo essays.

We have also covered the recent Undergraduate Research Symposium, showing the program and pictures of all the participants. We next showcased a representative sample of our 72 new CLAS undergraduate scholarship winners, including the essays that won these scholarships for the 4-6 students we asked to come by and have their picture made. The 72 winners are some of our best and brightest in CLAS. We will have extensive coverage of the CLAS 1997 Baccalaureate, with lots of pictures of students, parents, and faculty. By means of a digital camera, candid color photos taken at these events can be downloaded directly to the computer for rapid publication on the Web.

I hope you will designate the CLAS homepage and the CLAS Journal as Bookmarks or Favorite Sites that you will peruse often to see what's happening in our busy College. Give us suggestions for departmental events that we should cover. Departments may wish to sponsor special issues of the CLAS Journal by organizing and putting together an issue that informs about a specific departmental activity or function.

We are only beginning to scale the learning curve for electronic journalism, but the opportunities and promise are most exciting. We would value your thoughts and suggestions as CLAS negotiates the electronic thoroughfares.

Will Harrison,
Dean

[harrison@chem.ufl.edu]

affects how they'll resolve conflicts. One characteristic which determines this is equality, or the extent to which the people involved have equal access to resources. Another relevant characteristic of people's relationship is social distance or to what extent they're intimate with one another. For example, whether or not the other person is a family member, acquaintance or complete stranger will determine how the conflict will be handled. A third aspect is the cultural distance the people involved share. This includes whether or not they share the same language, the same lifestyle, the same values and/or the same sense of right and wrong.

Besides your research on social control, you've also written some articles on people's perception of capital punishment. What was your focus with that study?

I was interested in seeing if the assumption that family members of homicide victims are more likely to

support capital punishment is true. Many believe that we need capital punishment to exact revenge for the family members of homicide victims. What I found is that not all of these "vicarious victims" agree. There are distinct racial differences. Family members of white victims are more supportive than family members of African American victims. One possible reason for this difference is that many African Americans do not trust the police or the criminal justice system. So even though they might support the punishment of the offender, they don't necessarily believe capital punishment is appropriate. Another reason why vicarious victims, regardless of race, might not be particularly supportive is more personal. Most often, homicide victims and offenders know one another. By extension, it's likely that many vicarious homicide victims know the offender as well. That intimacy, again, might preclude vicarious victims from supporting the offender's execution. ☺

From the Chair....

Michael L. Radelet, chairman of the Department of Sociology

These are exciting days in Sociology. With 450 undergraduate and 60 graduate students, the department is in the process of making a number of changes that will enable us to more effectively and efficiently respond to the challenges of the 21st century. We are rapidly expanding the number of seats in our undergraduate courses, and in a number of different ways are broadening the types and quality of services that we can offer to our students.

The department first awarded graduate degrees in 1931. We now emphasize four main specializations: 1) Aging, Health, and the Life Course, 2) Criminology and Deviance, 3) Family and Gender Studies, and 4) Race and Ethnic Studies. In each of these areas we

are fortunate to have some exceptionally talented senior professors who, by any measure, are among the top handful of American scholars in the field. We also have junior faculty in each of these areas whose scholarship and teaching have been truly outstanding.

Fully half the sociologists on campus have their faculty appointments elsewhere, and hold affiliate status in Sociology. Ten are in the Medical School. Their teaching and research ties with us are extremely valuable. As one way of facilitating interaction, in March we held one of our regular faculty meetings "down the hill." We see even more interdisciplinary projects in the future, and are seeking to build bridges wherever we can.