



# CLASnotes

Vol. 12 The University of Florida College of Liberal Arts and Sciences No. 2

## The Dean's Musings

### The Joy of Flying

The time is midnight. The place is the Atlanta airport, where I sit composing this column while still hoping to reach Gainesville tonight. The prospect does not look good. The last flight out has been cancelled (again). Never, never book that flight.

If misery loves company, I'm all set. Around me is a tired and somewhat testy group of fellow Gainesvillians pondering unspeakable acts to be visited upon those who control our air travel. The only remaining travel option tonight is a triangulated path based on flying to Jacksonville, followed by a weary bus-ride to Gainesville. Most of us decide that arriving home at 3:30 am beats an overnight in Atlanta, even if not by much.

Although flying has never been what one might call fun, it was at least tolerable. But for the moment, the quality of our service more resembles that found in third world countries. I tell my pocket micro-recorder that if I get home safely this time, I may never fly again. It is enough to be reminded of Samuel Johnson's remark on selective travel, when he noted of a recommended sight, "Tis worth seeing, but not worth going to see." Going is certainly the problem.

But not traveling is hardly an option. University people must travel. There are papers to be given, talks to be delivered, funds to be raised. Hunkering down in Gainesville, as attractive as that seems right now, is not viable. The health and reputation of UF relies on our faculty interacting with their peers elsewhere, reporting first hand on all the exciting scholarship and teaching activities for which this institution is known. To do this, we must have adequate air service in Gainesville.

Beyond the understandable concerns for our own convenience, we must worry about the effect that travel

—See Musings, page 12

## Dissecting Homicide

Re-thinking the Relationship Between Race and Violence

Despite an abundance of Hollywood plot lines that pit whites against blacks in stereotypical, often bloody, battles, real-life violence is rarely an interracial act. In fact, 90% of all homicides in the US involve victims and offenders of the same race. Sociologist Karen Parker, who studies violent crime at the Center for Criminology and Law, is specifically interested in the fact that among same-race crimes, the black-black homicide rate is three times greater than the white-white rate. In a recent article, Parker explores the economic and residential factors behind these racial patterns of homicide. "Violence is most likely to occur in urban areas," She explains, "so I'm interested in examining what it is about those urban areas that causes such vast differences between blacks and whites and their involvement in homicides. I don't look at personality characteristics, or individual characteristics; instead, I'm looking at the urban environment itself, and particularly at the labor market. Are blacks getting access to jobs in urban areas? If not, does that contribute to their involvement in violence?"

"What I'm finding is that job access for urban blacks has decreased significantly over time," Parker says. "With industrial shifts in cities, jobs are pushed out and many individuals (of all ethnicities) can't find work. In the 1990s this trend has been particularly pronounced and has had a significant impact on the rate of inner city violence."

Parker believes several other environmental factors, including segregation, are also involved. "When you look at urban areas," she explains, "whites and blacks still don't live in the same neighborhoods."



Karen Parker  
Criminology and Law

According to Parker, the quality of life in segregated inner city neighborhoods varies greatly. "What you see in many black, urban residential areas is widespread poverty, high rates of unemployment, limited resources, limited access to education, and family disruption," she says. "As a rule, white neighborhoods don't face those same kinds of conditions. Although fluctuations in white-white violence also correlate to shifts in the labor market, urban blacks are dealing with realities of starker disadvantage, which may go a long way toward explaining the higher rate of black-black homicide."

Parker suggests that alleviating black-black violence (and inner city violence in general) requires a joint effort by government and communities. "We've got to move the resources back into these areas, so residents have access," she says. Government needs to entice businesses that moved out to the suburbs to move back into the city and to provide incentives for new businesses to open in these areas, increasing job

—See Parker, page 11

This month's focus: Center for Criminology and Law

# Around the College

## DEPARTMENTS

### ENGLISH

**Jim Haskins** and N.R. Mitgang, co-authors of *Mr. Bojangles: The Biography of Bill "Bojangles" Robinson* (Morrow, 1988), will be interviewed on A&E "Biography" in an episode chronicling the life of Bill "Bojangles" Robinson on Thursday, February 26.

### MATHEMATICS

**Helmut Voelklein** has returned from Tel Aviv University, where he spent the fall semester participating in the "Field Arithmetic" semester. Its main event was the Gentner Symposium, where Voelklein gave one of the four main lectures, along with J. Coates (Cambridge), E. Shalit (Jerusalem), and D. Harbater (Pennsylvania). The title of his talk was: "Embedding Problems Over Ample Fields."

### RELIGION

**Vasudha Narayanan** was awarded a National Endowment for Humanities Fellowship for 1998-99. Of the 85 NEA fellowships awarded nationally, Narayanan received the only award in the field of religion. She plans to devote the year to continuing her project on Hindu/Muslim interaction in South India.

**Anna Peterson's** book, *Martyrdom and the Politics of Religion*, has been selected as an outstanding academic book for 1997 by *Choice*, a national book review publication.

### ROMANCE LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES

In November 1997, **Raymond Gay-Crossier** was invited by the Mishkonot Sha'ananim Center in Jerusalem to give a keynote presentation entitled "Les enjeux de la pensée de midi" as part of an international conference on Albert Camus sponsored by the Van Leer Institute.

## McQuown Scholarships Honor UF's Female Scholars

The deadline to apply for the O. Ruth McQuown Scholarship Awards through the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences is Feb. 16.

These awards honor UF's female scholars in the humanities, social sciences, individual interdisciplinary studies and women's studies.

The most important criterion is academic achievement and promise. In addition, the committee may consider contributions or likely contributions to the student's university, local, or larger community.

Applications and additional information are available in 2014 Turlington. For more information, contact CLAS Associate Dean Patricia Miller at 392-6800.

## New Graduate Degree Approved in Communication Sciences and Disorders



**UF Audiology professors (from left, Patricia Kricos (CLAS), Kenneth Gerhardt (CLAS), Scott Griffiths (CLAS), Alice Holmes (CHP), Carl Crandell (CLAS), and Joseph Kemker (CHP))** joined forces to create the new AuD degree.

### Doctor of Audiology (AuD) Program Begins Fall 1998

Joint efforts by audiology faculty from the Departments of Communication Sciences and Disorders (in CLAS) and Communicative Disorders (in CHP) have resulted in the creation of a new Doctor of Audiology (AuD) degree, to be offered by the Graduate School. CLAS professor of audiology Ken Gerhardt says the new AuD, designed for students who want to practice audiology rather than to research and/or teach in the area, represents "a national trend prompted by changes in scientific understanding of hearing and hearing loss, as well as new technologies that help with the evaluation and treatment of individuals with hearing impairment." Although this trend has continued for several years, UF is one of the first major research universities in the country to initiate such a program.

In December, the proposed degree received University Senate approval, the final step in what Gerhardt calls "a very lengthy process." The four-year, 125 semester hour program includes 78 hours of course work in basic sciences, applied audiology, clinical research, statistics, medical neuroscience, neuro-otology, health care administration, hearing-aid technology, counseling, communication and aging, and speech-language pathology. The remaining 47 hours include clinical educational experiences in the campus clinic, at the many practicum sites at the Health Sciences Center and affiliated hospitals in the north Florida area, at the Veterans Administration Medical Center located adjacent to the Health Center complex, and through audiology residency placements during the fourth year.

CLAS Department of Communication Sciences and Disorders will continue to offer their MA in Speech Pathology and PhD in audiology and hearing science, but they will replace the MA in audiology with the new four-year AuD. 📧

# Around The College

## Open Door - Open Mind: Albert B. Smith Retires

Raymond Gay-Crosier Reflects Upon the Departure of his Esteemed Colleague in RLL

For many years, lost souls wandering the corridors of Dauer Hall in search of a more humane habitat discovered the open door of room 159, the office of Al Smith. Smith's room became a privileged space frequented by students and colleagues alike, who were accustomed to his warm and friendly reception. Whether they were seeking his advice—Al was as accomplished as an undergraduate advisor as he was as a decade-long graduate coordinator—or whether they were simply attempting to practice what seems increasingly difficult to find, namely collegiality, he gave them what must always remain a gift: his full presence.

A. B. Smith earned a BA in German (1951) and an MA in French (1951) from Emory and a PhD in Romance Languages and Literatures from UNC-Chapel Hill. He began his professorial career in 1961 at the University of Chicago, but quickly accepted an offer from UF later that year, where he rose through the ranks to become a full professor by 1977. Author of two noted books (*Ideal and Reality in the Fictional Narratives of Théophile Gautier* (1969) and *Théophile Gautier and the Fantastic* (1977)), he also



Albert B. Smith  
*Romance Languages and Literatures*

produced a string of articles on Prévost, Camus, Vigny, Musset, and, especially, Gautier and the fantastic. Additionally, Smith wrote the segment on Gautier in *Nineteenth-Century French Fiction Writers: Romanticism and Realism, 1800-1860 Dictionary of Literary Biography* (C. Savage [ed.], 1992), a standard reference tool in literary research.

In order to maintain the links between UF and secondary schools and to improve the standards of language teaching in high schools, Al acted as judge for nearly 20 years (1968-87) in State High School French Competitions. He has also been, and continues to be, the Examiner for the International Baccalaureate Program in French at Eastside High School.

It is nice to conclude this aperçu on Al Smith's accomplishments in the present tense and to point out that his professional activities continue albeit on a somewhat reduced scale. Of course, we hope he'll frequently visit the very halls he just left, because his friends and colleagues will find it hard to endure the absence of his infectious laughter. ☺

### Southeastern Women's Studies Association 21st Annual Conference

*Complementary Connections & Chaos in Women's Studies: Mapping Feminist Frontiers*

March 13 -15, 1998, University of Florida  
Center for Women's Studies and Gender Research

A Tri-Conference in collaboration with:

- The Third Meeting of National Leaders  
in Women's Health Research and
- The Second Annual International Festival of Women Composers

**\$90 - Fee includes handouts, continental breakfasts, breaks, receptions, and Saturday lunch.**

**For more information about the conference:  
392-3365 (phone) or 392-4873 (fax)**

### Summer Employment Opportunity

The PREVIEW orientation program at UF is looking for enthusiastic faculty members from ALL areas to work as advisors for new freshmen and transfer students.

Information sessions to be held in Room 200 of Academic Advising Center, will cover the application, time commitments, responsibilities, selection process, training, and compensation associated with these positions.

Session dates are as follows:

Monday, February 9 at 4:05 (9th period)

Tuesday, February 10 at 3:00 PM. (8th period)

The deadline for applications will be Wednesday, February 18, 1998 at 5:00 PM, and applications may be picked up at the information sessions. Questions about this program can be directed to Lynn O'Sickey at 392-1521.

# CLAS stats

## CLAS Faculty

### Geographic Area of PhD study\*

<b>Northwest</b> ( <i>Oregon &amp; Washington</i> )	2.5%
<b>Midwest</b> ( <i>Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri &amp; Ohio</i> )	21.5%
<b>Northeast</b> ( <i>Connecticut, D.C., Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania &amp; Rhode Island</i> )	24%
<b>Southeast</b> ( <i>Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee &amp; Virginia</i> )	23%
<b>Southwest</b> ( <i>Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas &amp; Utah</i> )	15%
<b>International</b>	14%

### Top Ten CLAS Faculty PhD Granting Institutions\*

1.	U of Florida	51
2.	U of C Berkeley	24
3.	Harvard	23
4.	U of Chicago	21
5.	Stanford	20
6.	U of Wisconsin	20
7.	U of Illinois	19
8.	U of Michigan	18
9.	Ohio State	17
10.	Princeton	15

## Student Credit Hours (1996-97)

1.	Mathematics	49,019
2.	English	48,324
3.	Chemistry	40,949
4.	Psychology	30,397
5.	Romance Lang & Lit	25,177
6.	Statistics	24,086
7.	History	23,492
8.	Biological Sciences	21,046
9.	Physics	20,553
10.	Sociology	18,020

## Top Ten Student-Rated Teaching Units (1996-7)

1.	Linguistics	4.36
2.	Romance L & L	4.36
3.	African & Asian	4.35
4.	English	4.32
5.	Criminology & Law	4.30
6.	CPD	4.30
7.	Religion	4.29
8.	Psychology	4.27
9.	Germanic & Slavic	4.22
10.	History	4.20
	<b>CLAS Average</b>	<b>4.11</b>

## Did you know?\*

The oldest CLAS faculty member is 78 and the youngest is 25.

The average age of a CLAS faculty member is 50.

The average CLAS faculty member received a PhD at 30 years of age.

The average CLAS faculty member has been at UF for 15 years.

There are 3.125 male CLAS faculty members for every female CLAS faculty member.

## Research Awards (1996-97)

Department	\$ per Dept.	\$ per FTE (faculty)
1. Chemistry	\$9,486,435	\$167,015
2. Physics	\$3,966,167	\$ 68,147
3. Statistics	\$2,491,488	\$158,190
4. Astronomy	\$1,478,558	\$ 71,256
5. Geology	\$1,339,791	\$ 72,421
6. Psycholog	\$1,072,370	\$ 26,809
7. Zoology	\$1,019,745	\$ 37,163
8. African Studies	\$ 739,483	\$492,989
9. Political Science	\$ 701,821	\$ 22,973
10. Botany	\$ 512,439	\$ 36,603

\* Source: Dean's Office Personnel Database 11/14/97

# Responding to Crime

'Policy Relevant Research' Will Shape Future of Criminal Justice System, says Lonn Lanza-Kaduce

Lonn Lanza-Kaduce knew he didn't want to practice law, even while he earned his JD at the University of Iowa. "I was always more interested in law as a social institution," Lanza-Kaduce says, which explains why he immediately went on for a PhD in sociology. "At the end of my law degree, I was involved in a legal opinion and knowledge study for a project. That got me started on the research path, and I've never looked back." Sociology, which Lanza-Kaduce had already earned a Masters in, was a natural choice, as was joining, in 1980, UF's Center for Criminology and Law, which combines the study of law and legal policy with criminology and aspects of criminal justice that tie into various disciplines including sociology, history and psychology.

The Iowa-born Lanza-Kaduce is enthusiastic about his diverse work. "I do policy research," he explains. "Part of that research started out in drugs and alcohol, from there to drunk driving and drinking age raise, and the most recent effort on that line has been a study with colleagues to examine the effects of drinking alcohol on risk perceptions relevant to deterrence of crime. We know there's a relationship between alcohol and crime, but the important question, of course, is whether or not this relationship is a cause and effect one. In other words, does alcohol use increase crime? We are conducting studies to find out. If it does, then we can target alcohol use to prevent crime, but if common factors cause both alcohol use and crime, then targeting alcohol use isn't going to do a damn bit of good." Lanza-Kaduce says there are important policy implications to such findings, since they help us as a society decide where we should put our emphasis, efforts and limited resources



Lonn Lanza-Kaduce  
(Center for Criminology and Law)

as we try to combat our problems.

Lanza-Kaduce has analyzed the effect of raising the drinking age in Florida (from 19 to 21 on July 1, 1985). Although data from many states indicate that the total number of alcohol related accidents declined slightly among 19-21 year olds after the age was raised (seemingly supporting the efficacy of the new drinking age), Lanza-Kaduce and his fellow researchers examined the various psychological and sociological "ripples" of the decision. "We looked at college kids born in June of 1966 and compared them to their peers born in July of 1966." Those who turned 19 before July 1, 1985 remained (by a "grandfather" clause) legally able to purchase and consume alcohol, while teens born just days or weeks later, remained illegal for two more years. An ideal study group, says Lanza-Kaduce, because in all other ways these two groups were equal. They belonged to the same peer groups,

were in the same grade in school, and grew up in the same political, cultural and economic climate.

The study's results proved interesting. The illegal drinkers developed a sense of injustice at their arbitrarily lost right, an attitude, Lanza-Kaduce claims, that often results in disrespect for laws and increased deviance. Illegal drinkers also tended to drink in private places, where excess was less likely to be curbed—in fact, in deference to the unjustness of their position, it was often encouraged. These and other findings elicited many questions and considerations that may serve to undermine the seeming progress in accident statistics. Did more of the illegals become alcoholics? Did their introduction into the ease of acquiring illegal substances (via strangers who bought for them) and their entree into the black-market (through purchasing fake I.D.s) cause them to be more likely to pursue the acquisition of other illegal goods like guns or drugs? "The more we scrutinized the sur-rounding and resulting issues of the age change, Lanza-Kaduce says, "the more factors

we discovered that may in fact negate or offset any progress in terms of highway safety."

**"No one's saying there's not a problem; instead, it's about discovering the nature of the problem. Unless we can uncover that, we don't know how to design a reasonable response to it."**

Currently, Lanza-Kaduce is working on a project with Donna Bishop (UCF) and fellow UF sociologist Chuck Frazier, which examines the efficacy of the recent trend to send juvenile offenders to adult court. Even though present data from the State Department of Juvenile Justice suggests that trying children as adults may be doing more damage than good, the same data from local courthouses didn't clearly match the state records. "There were many mistakes and discrepancies," says Lanza-Kaduce, "so we're currently

# Alumni Profile

## Ft. Lauderdale Physician Considers CLAS Education 'a Gift' Pays UF Back With Large Estate Gift and Endowed Scholarships

**A**fter Tom McGinty graduated from St. Petersburg High School in 1951, he went to St. Pete Junior College and then to UF for a year before leaving school to enlist in the Air Force. "At the time, I had no idea what I wanted to do for the rest of my life," he confesses. McGinty worked his way up to the rank of buck sergeant, and by the time he completed his four-year tour, he'd found his calling. "I decided I wanted to be a doctor because my brother had become one, and he totally enjoyed what he did. I thought, 'I'll try that and hopefully I'll enjoy it as much as he does.'"

With new direction, McGinty returned to UF in 1958 to become a CLAS triple major in biology, psychology and chemistry, staying in school year round to complete the course work in just two years. His haste, he explains, was economically motivated: "Back then, the triple major option was the quickest way to get out and get to medical school," says McGinty. "I had money I'd saved, and I had the GI Bill, but I had to manage my own finances, and it seemed a whole lot easier to pay for two years of school instead of three."

McGinty graduated from UF in 1960 and went on to earn his MD from the University of Miami. In 1968, he began his radiology career in

realized early in my career, however, that I needed better writing skills. As a radiologist, I had to write a lot of reports, so I had to work on phrasing things succinctly and clearly. This lack of writing skills was probably my fault—I took the quickest way to graduation and didn't pursue any electives in communications," he admits. "I'm pleased that UF and CLAS have since built writing and communication courses into the required curriculum. When I read articles in medical journals, I can tell right away which of my colleagues had complete Liberal Arts training... writing should be a big part of any college student's education."

McGinty holds up his daughter Susan as an example. "Although not a CLAS graduate—she got her MBA at Florida—she is convinced that the training she got from her CLAS English courses has been an invaluable asset to her career."

Despite retiring in October of 1996, McGinty remains extremely active. "It's hard to find enough time to do all the things I'm interested in," he says. In addition to gardening, participating in a bowling league, and supervising the construction of his new home, McGinty has returned to the classroom to study the Bible and the history of theology. The four-year program, offered through his Episcopal Church, is something McGinty says he's

"always wanted to do."

In spite of his busy schedule, McGinty still finds time to volunteer his services to UF as a member of the CLAS Major

Gifts Committee, and he adamantly encourages alumni giving. "Alumni should contribute money to UF," he stresses, "because their education was a big gift from the taxpayers of Florida. Every graduate should give something back." McGinty doesn't hesitate to admit the significance of his



*Tom and Donna McGinty*

own experience at Florida: "If [UF] hadn't been there for me when I got out of the service, and had it not been as cheap as it was—really cheap—I don't know if I would have ever achieved all that I have. I've had a wonderful life. Maybe I would have had a wonderful life anyway, but it certainly was enhanced by my UF education."

Best of all, though, McGinty practices what he preaches. He and his wife, Donna, a retired radiological technician, endowed a CLAS scholarship fund (which they add to each year), and recently gave the College a \$3 million estate gift. "I started giving back to UF in '74," explains McGinty. "I was looking for a pension fund manager and was given the name of a guy at UF. I met him, and he immediately talked me into giving money." Of course, it didn't take much arm-twisting to convince the South Florida physician of the benefits of supporting the liberal arts and sciences: "I believe that one of the biggest gifts one can give is to help support people in making choices in their lives and careers.... I hope our contributions can provide scholarships and as much improvement to the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences as is possible." 📝

**"I'm pleased that UF and CLAS have built writing and communication courses into the required curriculum... writing should be a big part of any college student's education."**

Ft. Lauderdale, where he still makes his home today. McGinty has 3 daughters and a stepdaughter, 3 of whom graduated from UF.

McGinty is objective about his UF schooling. "The science components of my CLAS education thoroughly prepared me for medical school. I

# Drug Policy, Past and Present

Joe Spillane (Historian at the Center for Criminology and Law)

Discusses the History of US Drug Policy

While the problems associated with the distribution and use of illegal drugs sometimes seem to reflect the most modern of social conditions, they have a long and important history. Much of the contemporary policy debate can rightly be criticized for its rather dim awareness of historical experience. More often than not, though, both critics and defenders of drug laws put history to use a tool for argument. Indeed, positions in the debate over alternatives to the current “war on drugs” seem inextricably linked to views of history. In debating legalization, for example, one way to move beyond the abstract and speculative is to analogize current problems and prospects to comparative or historical experience. One of the most common is the comparison of current drug policies to the perceived failures of national alcohol prohibition (1919-1933). The use of historical analogies to generate “lessons” for policy debates seems pervasive—the publication of papers from a 1990 conference on drug policy sponsored by the Hoover Institution revealed that nearly half of all the papers relied in part on comparisons to historical experience.

In 1914, Congress passed the Harrison Narcotic Act, intended to strengthen the ability of the federal government to control and limit the legal distribution of opiates and cocaine, and ushered in a prohibitionist approach to drug control which has characterized US policies since. Critics and supporters of drug prohibition immediately began to argue the impact of the new controls in the context of the preceding period of legal supply. Their conclusions tended to reflect generalizations about the pre-prohibition era which can be roughly classified as either “controlled use” models or “epidemic” models. The controlled use model tends to discount the negative consequences of legal supply, or at the very least to emphasize the greater costs of drug prohibition.

This view assumes that self-regulation is at least as effective as legal control, and that social acceptance corresponds to legal availability. The epidemic model assumes that in the absence of drug laws, drug-taking will become dangerously unrestrained, and that informal controls on drug-using behavior cannot operate effectively without complementary formal controls.

The experience with legal supplies of cocaine and opiates before 1914 reveals strengths and weaknesses in both of the traditional models. Most drug consumers experienced few, if



Joseph Spillane  
(Criminology and Law)

any, serious problems related to their consumption of the drug, and many appear to have discontinued their use without much difficulty. A minority of chronic opiate and cocaine users, however, experienced serious drug-related health problems; other victims of the “drug habit” could not discontinue their use, resisting even the most determined efforts at intervention and treatment.

Most importantly, the pre-1914 experience with a legal supply challenges the traditional view of prohibition as a transformative event, a view which is central to both the controlled-use and epidemic models. Informal limits on drug-taking seem, for instance, to have caused levels of consumption to peak well before the imposition of prohibition, contrary to the assumptions of the epidemic model. On the other hand, the controlled-use model may be at its weakest when it attempts to characterize the climate drug users enjoyed before prohibition. The informal limits on cocaine selling, for example, together with the imposition of limited regulatory requirements, created an environment in which the legal market was unwilling or unable to meet use demand; in such a climate, an underground supply of expensive, adulterated drugs emerged to meet unsatisfied demand. As an emphasis on informal controls would suggest, legal controls did not create an antipathy toward opiate, cocaine, and their users, as much as they built upon existing anti-cocaine sentiment. Even in the absence of formal controls, cocaine users became the object of public hostility. The image of the “drug fiend” reflected kernels of the public’s real experience

**“The epidemic model assumes that in the absence of drug laws, drug-taking will become dangerously unrestrained, and that informal controls on drug-using behavior cannot operate effectively without complementary formal controls.”**

magnified through lenses of racism, fear, and prejudice and projected onto the drug user. The treatment of drug users was poor at best, and largely left to a criminal justice system without adequate resources or interest.

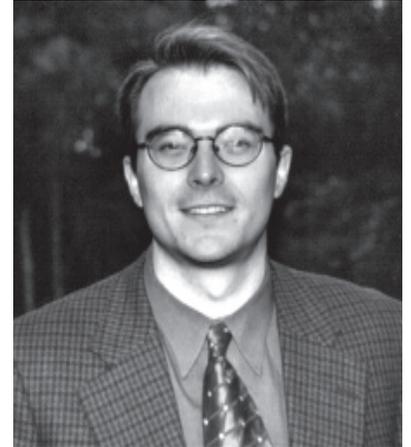
The ongoing drug problem has clearly renewed interest in historical and comparative experiences, and produced calls for more information. This work represents an effort to synthesize some of this new information, and advance a useful account of historical patterns of drug consumption. ☞

# New Faculty



**Lise Abrams**, an assistant professor of psychology, joins UF from UCLA, where she finished her doctoral work in cognitive psychology in June of 1997. She is interested in the relationship between memory and language processing, and in how these arenas are affected by aging. In addition to the seminar on language and cognition in aging that she is currently teaching, she has also taught courses in cognitive psychology, statistics and aging. She considers herself an avid women's gymnastics fan and also enjoys playing the piano and spending money on books.

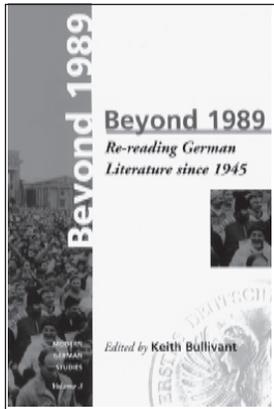
An assistant professor in romance languages and literatures, **Kyle Echols** will receive his PhD in Spanish from The University of Wisconsin at Madison this month. His research interests include 19th and early-20th century Latin American literature, particularly work described as indianista or indigenista, especially in Mexico, Peru, and the Dominican Republic; the ways in which the competing ideologies of Christian monarchism, liberalism, socialism and fascism have shaped literature in these nations and during this period; postcolonial theory; and the problems of postmodernism. He is currently working on a book entitled *Indianism*, which is to be an investigation of a mode of 19th-century Latin American literature of the same name. He teaches courses in Spanish languages, 19th and early 20th-century Latin American literature, Indianism, transculturation, and Latin American civilization and culture. His outside interests include bicycling, photography, cooking (and eating), and playing with his 6-month old son, John Gabriel.



**Ricardo Godoy**, an assistant professor of anthropology, comes to UF from Harvard University, where he was a development advisor. He received his PhD in anthropology from Columbia University in 1983. His present research interests include tropical deforestation in the new world, the evolution of time preferences and reciprocity, the resurgence of vector-borne diseases, food security, and the effects of markets on the use of tropical forest plants and animals by indigenous populations in the Amazon. On a more applied front, he has been involved for many years in trying to set up agricultural research and extension systems in Bolivia and Nicaragua. He has conducted field research on small scale mining among the Jukumani Indians in Highland Bolivia, on the economics of intercropping among smallholder tree crop farmers in Indonesia and, more recently, on the effects of economic development on the Twahka and Tsimane' Indians of the Honduran and Bolivian rain forest. Currently, he is teaching three graduate seminars in economic anthropology, advanced quantitative methods, and human ecology.

After receiving her PhD from Lehigh University, **Elizabeth Screamon**, an assistant professor of geology, came to UF from the University of Colorado at Boulder, where she was employed as a postdoctoral researcher. Prior to her PhD work, she was a groundwater consultant for three years in the Bay Area of California. Her work focuses on hydrogeology, and she is especially interested in the interrelationship of fluid flow and tectonics. Her research includes numerical modeling and field investigations of subduction zones, and she has worked on scientific drilling ships and submersibles off of the coasts of Oregon, Washington, Costa Rica and Barbados. She has taught introductory geology courses and is presently teaching a graduate course in hydrogeology. She looks forward to learning more about Florida geology and hydrogeology. In her free time, she enjoys swimming and wants to get her scuba certification.





**Beyond 1989: Re-reading German Literature Since 1945**  
 Edited by **Keith Bullivant** (Germanic and Slavic Languages and Literatures)  
 Berghahn Books

*(review taken from book jacket)*

With the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989, four decades

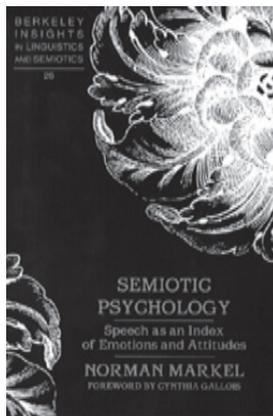
of separation seemed to have been brought to an end. In the literary arena as in many others, this seemed to be the surprising but ultimately logical end to the situation in which, after the extreme separation of the two Germanies' literatures during most of the period up to 1980, an increasing closeness could be observed during the 1980s, as relations between the two German states normalized. With the opening up of the East in the autumn of 1989, claims were being made, on the one hand, that German literature had never, in fact, been divided, while others were proclaiming the end of East and West German literatures as they had existed, and the beginning of a new era. This volume examines these claims and other aspects of literary life in the two Germanies since 1945, with the hindsight born of unification in 1990, and looks as well at certain aspects of developments since the fall of the Wall, when, as one East German put it in 1996, rapprochement came to an end.

*(excerpt) The purpose of this essay is not, however, to debate the extent to which Germany had a unified literature before 1990, but to highlight the problems that political division posed to creative activity. If we assume that literature functioned as a type of ersatz public sphere (Herminghouse, 85), then we need to examine the structures that enabled or hindered literature from entering the public domain. Indeed, in examining specifically texts and writers that have crossed borders, we can draw conclusions about the role that writers in one Germany played in the other, and the way that literature was public in both states.*

**Semiotic Psychology: Speech as an Index of Emotions and Attitudes**  
 Norman Markel (Communication Sciences and Disorders)  
 Peter Lang Publishing, Inc., New York

*(review taken from book jacket)*

*Semiotic Psychology* is a special and selective history that focuses on naturally occurring language and its meanings. A review of classic studies from the 1930s through the 1950s shows how content analysis can examine discourse as diverse as plays and psychiatric interviews. This book provides the foundations of semiotic psychology, including its methodological and theoretical origins in psychology and anthropological linguistics, and illuminates the impact of cultural



forces on thinking, emotion, attitude, and

communication. It draws together the major threads underlying classic studies in the field, integrating theories that may never have appeared together previously. *Semiotic Psychology* will be of interest to semioticians, sociologists, social and clinical psychologists, linguistic anthropologists, cognitivists, and social scientists utilizing content analysis.

*(excerpt) Some of the hostility towards traditional psychological methods shown by discourse analysts in sociology, linguistics, and even social psychology undoubtedly stems from the lack of sophistication in behavioral coding. Perhaps what is more important, the classic studies in this book show how psychological and linguistic analyses can be combined to produce coding systems that take account of both aspects of behavior; that is, a semiotically based analysis.*

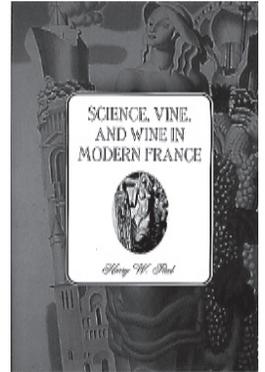
**Science, Vine, and Wine in Modern France**  
 Henry W. Paul (History)  
 Cambridge University Press

*(review taken from book jacket)*

*Science, Vine, and Wine in Modern France* examines the role of science in the civilization of wine in modern France. Viticulture, the science of the vine itself, and oenology, the science of winemaking, are its subjects. Together, they can boast of at least two major triumphs: the creation of the post-phylloxera vines that repopulated late nineteenth-century vineyards devastated by the disease and an understanding of the complex structure of wine that eventually resulted in the development of the wide-spread wine models of Bordeaux, Burgundy, and Champagne.

Paul provides an extended discussion of the importance of Louis Pasteur and Jean-Antoine Chaptal to the development of oenology; detailing the role of research in the production of wine in the Champagne, Burgundy, the Languedoc, and Bordeaux regions. Along the way, he questions the popular idea that the more complex the oenology, the duller the wine. Quite the opposite, he suggests: research has put the science of wine on a solid foundation and made it possible for people to enjoy a greater variety of better wines.

*(excerpt) Pasteur's basic point was that wine is a food. He meant for the working class. Pasteur thought that wine has two distinct virtues: it is a stimulant, and it is a food. The bourgeoisie may drink wine as a stimulant for its jaded palate; the working class needs wine as both stimulant and food. Gladstone, who as chancellor of the exchequer was responsible for getting duties lowered on French wines imported in to the United Kingdom, was in basic agreement with this point of view: the "great gift of Providence to man" might tempt the people of England, if they could afford it.*



# Grant Awards through Division of Sponsored Research

December 1997 Total \$2,288,036

Investigator	Dept. Title	Agency		Award
<b>Corporate...\$ 421,786</b>				
Lada, E.	AST	Research Corp	31,000	Investigation of circumstellar disks in young embedded clusters.
Boncella, J.	CHE	Mobil Corp	50,000	Bimetallic group 4 metallocene complexes for the polymerization of 1-olefins.
Dolbier, W.	CHE	SCS, Inc.	116,000	New methods for the synthesis and production of fluorinated paracyclophanes.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	Am Cyanamid	6,000	American Cyanamid compounds agreement.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	Bristol-Myers	85,000	Compounds of potential therapeutic value.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	Mult Comp	5,150	Miles compound contract.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	Mult Comp	1,620	Miles compound contract.
Reynolds, J.	CHE	Monsanto	43,801	Active molecule delivery using electroactive polymers.
Scott, M.	CHE	Research Corp	34,520	Heterodimetallic porphyrin complexes.
Maslov, D.	PHY	Research Corp	35,000	New phases of metals in ultrastrong magnetic fields.
Scicchitano, M.	POL	Cen Fla Gas	5,060	An evaluation of customer satisfaction of gas company services.
Scicchitano, M.	POL	Delta Orlando	2,750	Delta Orlando resort focus group.
Hollinger, R.	PSY	NARM	2,500	Security research project.
Marks, R.	STA	US Biomaterials	3,385	Clinical trial research design.
<b>Federal...\$1,480,835</b>				
Telesco, C.	AST	NASA	74,910	Operation and optimization of infrared array detectors for airborne astronomy.
Harmon, A.	BOT	NSF	80,000	Characterization of proteins that interact with CDPK.
Jones, D.	BOT	DOT	154,283	Florida native turfgrass investigation.
Williams, K.	BOT	NSF	5,000	Young investigator award.
Chege, M.	CAS	DOE	13,472	Fulbright-Hays doctoral dissertation research abroad.
Benner, S.	CHE	NIH	43,500	Expert system for predicting protein secondary structure.
Drago, R.	CHE	US Army	86,000	Absorption and catalytic oxidation of sulfide and thioate substrates.
Schanze, K.	CHE	NASA	75,003	Temperature sensitive paints for cryogenic wind tunnels.
Talham, D.	CHE	NASA	17,500	The features of self-assembling organic bilayers.
Winefordner, J.	CHE	NSF	113,831	STTR phase II subcontract: A microwave plasma for multielement analysis.
Binford, M.	GEO	NASA	94,952	UF laboratory for advanced applications of remote sensing and GIS.
Martin, J.	GLY	NSF	47,782	Surface and ground water mixing and reactions in a Karst aquifer.
Ohrn, Y.	QTP	US Navy	15,000	Partial support of the 1998 Sanibel symposium.
Turull, A.	MAT	NSA	17,335	Research in finite group theory.
Avery, P.	PHY	DOE	93,203	Task B: Research in theoretical and experimental elementary particle physics.
Avery, P.	PHY	DOE	11,602	Task S: Research in theoretical and experimental elementary particle physics.
Hebard, A.	PHY	NSF	80,000	Investigation of metal C-60 interfaces and layered thin-film structures.
Hershfield, S.				
Sharifi, F.	PHY	US Air Force	140,161	Nanoscale devices and novel engineered materials.
Mitselmakher, G.	PHY	DOE	83,473	Task G CMS: Research on elementary particle physics.
Obukhov, S.	PHY	NSF	6,820	Dispersion, agglomeration and consolidation.
Ramond, P.				
Sikivie, P.	PHY	DOE	119,707	Task A: Research in theoretical and experimental elementary particle physics.
Sikivie, P.				
Sullivan, N.	PHY	DOE	4,015	Task C: Research in theoretical and experimental elementary particle physics.
Spector, A.	PSY	NIH	103,286	Functional organization of peripheral gustatory system.
<b>Foundation...\$ 173,446</b>				
Golant, S.	GEO	RRF	42,149	The Casera project.
Malecki, E.	GEO	UK Research	9,887	Digital communication technologies in the rural South: analysis of Tennessee.
Channell, J.	GLY	Texas A&M	31,489	Salary support: Ocean drilling project leg 177.
Hodell, D.	GLY	Texas A&M	53,950	Participation on scientific cruise #177.
Hodell, D.	GLY	Texas A&M	5,987	Participation on scientific cruise of the Joides resolution.
West, R.	PSY	RRF	29,984	Student research and mentoring awards in adult development and aging.
<b>Other...\$ 56,750</b>				
Bernard, H.	ANT	Mult Sources	17,600	Miscellaneous donors.
Wagener, K.	CHE	Misc Donors	35,000	Miscellaneous donors.
Caviedes, C.	GEO	Misc Donors	3,150	Miscellaneous donors.
Williams, P.	POL	Misc Donors	1,000	Miscellaneous donors.

—See Grants, page 11

opportunities for residents, black and white. Police districts need to set up or enhance existing community policing efforts. (While community policing programs have had some impact upon the crime rate, research indicates that such programs promote a more open, positive relationship between law enforcement and the public, reducing citizens' fear of crime.) Additionally, educational programs need to be created or improved, "to revive the opportunity for individuals to advance through education, not just occupation."

It's also crucial to motivate the residents themselves, Parker says, to proactively participate in revitalization efforts through community activism and economic investment. Grassroots organization and developing a sense of community are vital elements in bringing about long-term, positive change. "It's important that neighborhood residents be given the opportunity to start their own local businesses and purchase their own homes." Home or business ownership, explains Parker, gives people sense of pride and responsibility. It makes them more likely to get involved in community organizations, to get to know their neighbors and to enhance, develop and protect their property.

Additionally, Parker insists we must strive for racial harmony. "Something has to be contributing to the severity of racial residential segregation in these cities," she says. "The problem is an economic one to some degree, but also a social one. Its existence certainly suggests a need to educate people on a social level about increasing their acceptance and understanding of racial diversity."

Of course, different variations and combinations of such programs already exist in some US cities, and a few have made noticeable impact. "We do see advancements, and although the evidence is somewhat tentative, some researchers have suggested that segregation in these areas is on the decrease," Parker says. "I would love it if that were the case." The real key, Parker feels, is consistently providing as many of the improvements as is possible. "Hopefully the result of all these efforts [when consciously combined and implemented] will result in a decrease of the homicide rate," she says.

"Studies on this subject have only gained attention in the 1990s," explains Parker. "The majority of studies in the past have examined the total rates of violence—whites and blacks together...so another of our conclusions is that this kind of specific detailed analysis around racial groups and racial dynamics needs to be expanded and continued. Blacks and whites face different social and economic realities, and it's important to look at these racial disparities and race-specific problems and disadvantages in our efforts to understand violence." 📝

## Oral History Workshop

conducted by Julian Pleasants, Director  
of UF's Oral History Program

February 28, 1998 9:00 - 2:30 Reitz Union, Room 238

The workshop will focus on Oral History methodology:

- preparing, conducting and taping interviews
- transcribing and processing interviews
- legal and ethical guidelines

The workshop is FREE to all UF Faculty, Staff and Graduate Students!

Lunch provided - Limited Seating  
Call Roberta Peacock at 392-7168

involved in further research to gather better data to make sure that conclusion is the accurate one."

Just gathering more data isn't the whole answer, though. "We also need to ask social and historical questions," Lanza-Kaduce emphasizes, "like why is it that now is the time that we're starting to have a different image of what it is to be a juvenile? Prior to late 1890's, when the first juvenile court system was developed in Chicago, kids were treated as adults in criminal courts as soon as they hit the magic age of seven. Then there was a child-saving movement that over years that was fed by political and social leaders that culminated in the move to a separate juvenile justice system...so, why, in the 1990s are we re-thinking that? There are calls for doing in the juvenile just system entirely, and different proposals are afoot about treating kids as adults but giving them some sort of "youth discount" when it comes to sentencing."

Lanza-Kaduce is also currently collaborating on research into other facets of incarceration including conducting a comparison of public and private prisons. He and Karen Parker (UF Criminology) hope to learn what it is about the private operations that contributes to lower recidivism. "Generating a scientific body of knowledge," Lanza-Kaduce emphasizes when referring to all of his work, "will allow us to look at an issue and say, 'Wait, some of these claims made by both camps don't seem to hold water. Let's take a more reasoned look at what we ought to do.' No one's saying there's not a problem; instead, it's about discovering the nature of the problem. Unless we can uncover that, we don't know how to design a reasonable response to it." 📝

### Universities ...\$155,219

Henretta, J.	CGS	Michigan	1,219	Asset and health dynamics among the oldest old.
Bartlett, R.	CHE	FAMU	136,000	Theoretical studies of energetic materials.
Colgate, S.	CHE	NWU	10,000	CVT for overhead rail cobot.
Martinez, M.	POL	Calgary	8,000	Distance education in US government and politics.

to Gainesville has on our many visitors, nearly all of whom we wish to impress. What is the effect on prospective faculty who begin their visit with a late night bus trip? What is the effect on visiting speakers? What is the effect on officials looking us over for grants, contracts, gifts, and special new academic initiatives? Are we sure they can prevent unpleasant travel memories from influencing their overall assessment of UF? Could we?

And it is narrow minded to consider only how this may affect the university community directly. Anything that reflects on Gainesville overall plays a role in the very quality of our life. If academics are unhappy about the travel arrangements, how much more must businesses— whose very existence may be imperiled by such service—worry about the untoward impact. Then there are the high quality professionals in a multiplicity of areas that we want and need in Gainesville. This affects us all.

Are there solutions? An increasing number of people are driving to Jacksonville, Orlando, even Tampa to catch flights. I don't really view this as a solution, given the drive required at each side of the trip, road traffic uncertainties, airport parking, etc. Besides, to the extent that more of us do this, it creates a death spiral for the prospect of securing better service into the local airport. Less traffic out of Gainesville does not bode well for attracting first rate airlines. I must admit, however, that for the first time I am beginning to compare travel schedules. My strong wish, however, is to continue traveling out of Gainesville. It is (or used to be) so convenient.

But then, maybe I exaggerate the problem. Maybe this is not the best time to render judgments after spending 20 hours today getting from the west coast to home. [I repress the thought that this may be the only time to see the situation with crystal clarity.] From the back of the bus, the lights of Gainesville are just coming into sight, and I feel better already. But please, no more trips for a while.

**Will Harrison,**  
Dean

[harrison@chem.ufl.edu]

## Note from the Chair

**Ron Akers, director of the Center for Criminology and Law**

**C**riminology is the study of criminal and delinquent behavior, law, and the criminal and juvenile justice systems. As an academic field of study in the United States it developed primarily as a specialty within sociology, and the Department of Sociology here has long had a strong criminology component within it. But criminology has always had an interdisciplinary cast to it, and in the past two decades, it has drawn increasingly upon history, psychology, political science, economics, anthropology, law, and other disciplines.

At the Center for Criminology and Law, our teaching mission is to offer a Bachelor of Arts degree in Criminology. It is a limited access program, and to be on track for the major, the student must, by the beginning of the junior year, have completed 12 hours of social sciences with a grade of B or better in each course and have a cumulative GPA of 2.8 or higher. With over 500 majors and minors (and an unknown number of dual majors), it is the largest interdisciplinary degree program in the university and among the most heavily enrolled majors in the College.

Our curriculum has a core of 13 semester hours of required courses in theory, methods, criminal justice, and criminal law/procedure. The remainder of the 31 hours needed to earn the degree can be taken in a wide range of elective courses offered in the Center and in approved social science, law, religion, and other courses (up to 12 hours) offered in various departments. The main goal of a very sizeable number of our graduates is admission to law school or graduate school and a law or academic career. But many of our graduates, after earning the bachelor's degree, begin careers in law enforcement, corrections, security, rehabilitation, counseling, teaching and other fields in both the public and private sector.

Our research mission is carried out by Center faculty in both funded and

unfunded research projects, often in collaboration with faculty in affiliated departments. The range of that research is illustrated in the activities of the Center faculty reported in this issue of *CLAS notes*. It includes research on the privatization of corrections, the history of drug policy, violence and homicide, juvenile justice, private security, intermediate sanctions, adolescent and college drug and alcohol use, community oriented policing, and

**“With over 500 majors and minors (and an unknown number of dual majors), Criminology and Law is the largest interdisciplinary degree program in the university and among the most heavily enrolled majors in the College.”**

other theoretical and policy issues in crime, law, and justice.

A notable trend in higher education is the increased emphasis on interdisciplinary research and education. The Center has been one of the leaders in this trend at UF, maintaining ties with several departments through joint and affiliate appointments, collaborative research, and cross-listing of courses, and the most exciting of our future goals is continuing to develop cross-disciplinary relations and studies on crime and law that serve students and produce criminological knowledge. ☞



**UNIVERSITY OF  
FLORIDA**

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