



The Dean's Musings

The Preservation of UF

From UF's first days in Gainesville, the Arts & Sciences have played a central role in our institution's history. Early in the current century, several magnificent academic buildings, among them Language Hall and Science Hall (today's Anderson and Keene-Flint Halls, respectively) rose futuristically from the North Florida scrub landscape, along the road to Newberry. Early photos of these buildings show them standing out in stark grandeur against the mostly barren surrounding fields. Gainesville proper lay some distance removed to the east.

The sad condition of these historic UF buildings over the past 20 years is regrettable in contrast to their original beauty, but happily that is changing. Some buildings have already been renovated, and in the next two years, just in time for the new century, Anderson and Keene-Flint will be renewed both in form and function. I am asked many times, "How could these historic, core buildings have been allowed to deteriorate so?" There are many answers, and there are no answers. It is a cheerless exercise to assign blame. Better that we be grateful for the dedicated work of various people who helped save them and bring them back.

Any university that ignores its past can hardly be trusted with its future. After a period of darkness, I believe we have turned the corner on UF's historic preservation, with strong support now found in many quarters. The recent recognition by the Matheson Historical Society of the role played by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences in promoting historic preservation is one indication that word is getting around. Not only have we come a long way, but the future looks bright to continue the job, which must be understood as never ending.

The list of renovation successes, either

—See Musings, page 12

'A Revolution in Progress'

Strides in Public Policy Don't Mean the Battle is Over for Women

According to political science professor Peggy Conway, the most important public policy changes for women in the last 35 years have been in the areas of education and employment. "Education had to come first," she explains, "because opening academic programs to women permitted them to get the credentials they needed for employment—especially in areas from which they'd previously been excluded."

Women who were employed outside the home prior to the 1960s were usually in secretarial, sales (clerks), teaching or nursing jobs. "Changes in the employment law that were in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 applied to women as well as minorities and opened up the entire range of employment," says Conway. Women continued to fight stereotypes in order to gain access to certain kinds of training, although amendments to the Higher Education Act passed in 1972 (which called for non discrimination in admissions and financial aid awards) set the stage for far wider acceptance of women and minorities into fields that had up until then been predominately white and male. "Resistance to women in higher education has varied," says Conway, whose second edition of *Women and Public Policy: A Revolution in Progress* (originally published in 1995) is currently in the proofreading stage with CQ Press. "And, unfortunately, there are still disciplines wherein it's extremely difficult for women to succeed."

In the new edition of *Women and Public Policy*, Conway and her co-authors monitor policy changes in education, health care, employment, housing, retirement, insurance, child care, criminal justice

and economic equity, which Conway describes as "basic access to credit, housing, insurance, and pensions."

While education and employment have seen the biggest gains for women, Conway says the glass ceiling remains a serious reality for women in business. The problem is exacerbated by the fact that those promoted to a company's elite leadership positions are usually required to have experience heading up some aspect



Peggy Conway, Political Science

of the business operations first. "Women still tend to be concentrated in what we call 'staff jobs,' like human relations, personnel, communications or financial management," explains Conway, "and not in the operating jobs which will get them to the highest levels."

Combining a family and a career is the other common dilemma for working women. "The basic problem for many women is still good child care," says Conway, "but those who get into the higher levels also have to balance

—See Conway, page 11

Around the College

DEPARTMENTS

ENGLISH

Brandon Kershner and Cheryl Herr of the University of Iowa were academic organizers of the 16th International James Joyce Symposium held in Rome, Italy June 14-20, "Classic Joyce." The conference was attended by roughly 500 scholars and students; plenary speakers included Umberto Eco, Hugh Kenner, Declan Kiberd, and Fritz Senn. Kershner was interviewed by the newspaper *L'Estampa* and also presented a paper entitled "There are Fairies at the Bottom of my Jargon: Framing Rudy and Photography." He has been nominated to the Board of Trustees of the International James Joyce Foundation. Kershner and Herr will edit a conference volume.

Kevin McCarthy recently taught a three-week, university-level course entitled "The Maritime History of Greece" on the Aegean island of Paros.

GEOLOGY

In July, **David Foster** was awarded the Stillwell medal from the Geological Society of Australia. The medal is awarded every two years for the best paper published in the *Australian Journal of Earth Sciences*. The award ceremony took place at the last meeting of the Geological Society of Australia.

Tony Randazzo was elected president pro tem of the Faculty Assembly of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences in elections held last spring. He will be responsible for heading the committee that determines the agenda for the Assembly during the 1998-99 academic year.

David Dilcher with the Florida Museum of Natural History was awarded the 1998 Birbal Sahni Foundation Medal for outstanding research on the fossil history of plants. He travelled to Lucknow, India last winter to receive this award.



OASIS (Office for Academic Support and Institutional Services) hosted an orientation barbecue on the Plaza of the Americas in June to welcome CLAS AIM (Achievement in Mainstreaming) students to UF.

Howard Foundation Fellowships

The George A. and Eliza Gardner Howard Foundation seeks to aid the personal development of promising individuals at the crucial middle stages of their careers. Nine fellowships will be offered for 1999-00 to support persons engaged in independent projects in the field of Literary and Film Criticism and Translation.

Stipends of \$20,000 will be given for a period of one year; awards are made for projects requiring full-time work over an extended period of time. Applicants should be in the middle stages of their careers and free of all other professional responsibilities during their fellowship year. Support is intended to augment paid sabbatical leaves, making it financially possible for grantees to have an entire year in which to pursue their projects, free of any other professional responsibilities. Accepted nominees should therefore be eligible for sabbaticals or other leave with guaranteed additional support. Nominees should normally have the rank of assistant or associate professor or their non-academic equivalents.

Applicants associated with an academic institution must be nominated by the president of the institution or a designated representative. Each institution may nominate only two candidates. To permit coordination of UF nominations, projects should be submitted to Rosie Warner, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, 2121 Turlington Hall, 2-0783, by **SEPTEMBER 25, 1998**.

Geology Receives Endowment

The Geology Department has been awarded a \$200,000 endowment by IMC-Agrico, one of the largest phosphate mining operations in the state. The Department solicited the partnership as part of its overall efforts to establish and build a Geology endowment in recognition of its upcoming 50th anniversary. An anniversary celebration will take place November 6-8 on campus and will include a scientific/professional day-long symposium and the re-opening of Williamson Hall as the Department's new headquarters.

Center for African Studies Awarded Ford Foundation Grant

In June, the Ford Foundation approved a grant of \$148,000 to the UF Center for African Studies. Michael Chege, the Center's Director, says the grant will be used for "inter-disciplinary research on environmental conservation in Uganda (East Africa), involving UF scientists and social scientists and their counterparts at Makerere University in Kampala, an institution with which we have had a long collaborative relationship."

The grant will help support summer workshops in Uganda, basic research on two sites and graduate training at UF. According to Chege, the Foundation's selection committee liked the Center's grant proposal because it integrated research in the biological sciences with environmental work in the social sciences. The grant's principal investigators are Chege (Political Science), Colin Chapman (Zoology), Lauren Chapman (Zoology), Thomas Crisman (Environmental Engineering), Abe Goldman (Geography) and Hunt Davis (History).

Around The College

International Colloquium Honors CLAS Astronomer

The last week in May, Heinrich Eichhorn (Astronomy) traveled to the Institute for Astronomy at the University of Vienna in Austria for an International Colloquium planned in honor of his 70th birthday. The Colloquium's organizers, from many universities and observatories including the University of Graz and the University of Vienna where Eichhorn holds honorary professorships, say they created the event to "honor a brilliant researcher, an excellent teacher, a fine colleague and a good friend."

Eichhorn was born in Vienna in 1927 and graduated from the University of Vienna in 1949 after studying astronomy, philosophy and mathematics. He came to the US in 1956 and taught at Georgetown and Wesleyan Universities before founding the Department of Astronomy at the University of South Florida. In 1979 he moved to Gainesville and became the first chair of UF's Astronomy Department.

During the two-day colloquium, which featured over twenty presentations by researchers and astronomers from around the world, the scientific council of the main observatory of the Russian Academy of Sciences at Pulkowo awarded Eichhorn an honorary doctorate. UF participants in the event included Stanley Dermott, Haywood Smith and Robert Wilson.

Luncheon Honors Outgoing Associate Deans



A farewell luncheon was held on June 29 for outgoing associate deans Elizabeth Langland, Chuck Frazier and Larry Severy (above, left). Joe Glover (Mathematics) replaced Langland as Associate Dean for Faculty Affairs on July 1, Albert Matheny (Political Science, above, right) replaced Severy as Associate Dean for Student Affairs on July 1, and Lisa McElwee-White (Chemistry) will replace Chuck Frazier as Associate Dean for Administrative Affairs this month.

Dickison Named President of American Classical League

Sheila K. Dickison, Director of the Honors Program and a member of the Classics Department, was recently elected President of the American Classical League for a two-year term. She succeeds Glenn Knudsvig of the Classics Department of the University of Michigan.

The ACL was founded in 1919 with the purpose of fostering the study of classical languages in the United States and Canada and has its headquarters at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. The League has 4500 members including teachers of Latin, Greek and the Classics on the elementary, secondary and college levels.

During her term of office Dickison hopes to increase visibility for the many programs sponsored by ACL. Improving articulation among all levels of the study of Latin is also another important priority.

Feagin Elected President of ASA

Joe Feagin (Sociology) was recently elected president of the American Sociological Association. This year he will serve as president-elect and will chair the program committee. Next year, Feagin will preside over the ASA council as president, and in his third year he'll remain on the council as ex-president. Feagin says his goals during the three year commitment are to "get sociologists to pay more attention to research that can help democratize the society further along racial, gender and class lines."

Matheson Center Recognizes CLAS



On June 23 The Matheson Historical Center (MHC) presented Dean Will Harrison and Associate Dean Chuck Frazier with the 1998 Matheson Award for their work in renovating and restoring CLAS buildings. (From left, above) Blair Reeves (MHC), Roy Hunt (Law), Sam Proctor (History), and Mark Barrow (MHC) received special recognition at the awards ceremony, held in the McQuown room, for their contributions to historic preservation on campus. These four played significant roles in saving Floyd, Anderson, Flint and the Women's Gym from demolition in the 70s and 80s, and they continue to promote the restoration of UF's historic NE quadrant.

CLAS Couple Know Fire Firsthand



Waldo Mayor Louie Davis and his wife Diana have worked in Zoology for 22 and 18 years, respectively.

For longtime Zoology Department staff members Diana and Frank “Louie” Davis, the fires in Waldo meant more than just smelling smoke on the way to work. Much more, since Louie happens to be Waldo’s mayor. “I’ve never seen anything like that and I hope I don’t ever see anything like it again,” he says of the June blaze.

Downtown Waldo and areas west were evacuated. State Road 24 and Highway 301 were closed. “The fire was a mile wide and seven miles long moving right toward downtown Waldo,” says Mayor Davis. “It’s just amazing how they got as many people here as quickly as they did.” Fire crews rushed to the scene from North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi to team up with state and local firefighters. Experts in helicopters used two-way radios to instruct and mobilize their counterparts below, since poor visibility made tracking the fire’s unpredictable course difficult from the ground.

Despite backbreaking efforts, on the third day many feared the fire was officially out of control. “One of the Mississippi crew said that the way the fire was rolling—50-60 foot flames burning above the treetops, 200 acres in 10 minutes—he figured it was headed for the Georgia line,” says Diana.

Then the rain came. “About the only place it rained was on the fire,” explains Davis. “People in Gainesville didn’t get rain, and we only got a little bit in Waldo... but directly over the fire we got an inch in 15 minutes.”

Although 7,500 acres burned, no homes were damaged (some very close calls were prevented by vigilant fire fighting and soap foam) and only two structures were lost, a pole-barn and an old school that had been sold to a private landowner for storage purposes.

Lucky rain may have turned the tide, but a series of intentional acts lay behind Waldo’s success in handling the disaster. The Davises particularly credit the impressive organization and teamwork of the firefighters. “It was treated almost like a battle,” says the couple. The Division of Forestry immediately set up a command post including a wall of computers to access the latest weather, and they had strategy meetings every morning to review conditions and plan their attack. Special equipment was crucial; three helicopters, for example, dipped giant 800-gallon buckets into the local lake and rushed water back to the scene where they dropped it on flames with impressive precision. “Each run only took 4 minutes. It was amazing,” recalls Diana of the aerial operation.

Smart land-management practices also affected the outcome of the fire. By conducting controlled burns in the past, a local landowner—whose property was in the path of the fire as it raged toward Waldo—may have significantly slowed the flames. “If you drive by his property you can really see the difference those controlled burns made,” says Mayor Davis. “Everything on the west side of his property is dead, but where the burns were conducted [resulting in less fuel on the ground and a more pronounced separation between the understory and the canopy] the fire burned only the low under-growth—the trees were fine. The Division of Forestry guy told me that controlled burning helped save our town.”

As Mayor, Davis was called upon to make key decisions. He declared a state of emergency and made evacuation plans. He kept a small number of city staff on round-the-clock to ensure that the city’s water pressure was maximized

and that the auxiliary pump was ready in case of a power outage. He also had to face the media, doing interviews with CNN, Fox and many other stations, local and national.

Diana, Louie and others staffed the phone lines at City Hall 24 hours a day to keep the outside world (relatives of Waldo residents, evacuees, news media etc.) up to date on the facts. “We averaged about 200 calls an hour,” says Diana, “and we spent a lot of time reassuring people that everything was okay and that their property and/or family members were safe.”

Community organizations and businesses helped as well. The Davis’ church served three meals a day to the firefighters, with the first crew of volunteers arriving at 3 a.m. each morning to prepare breakfast. “Everyone felt so good about helping those people who were putting themselves on the line for us,” says Diana. “And since we saw the firefighters everyday, we became close with them, joking around and everything. It was a bonding experience.”

Publix donated truckloads of Gatorade and water for firefighters, and local schools offered their walk-in coolers for food storage. A city council member fed and watered pets left behind by evacuees, and the owner of the local hardware store evacuated but left the city her keys in case they needed supplies.

“You sit back when it’s over with and can say that was a job well done...



Close up of a T-shirt designed by fire rescue workers to commemorate the successful handling of the Waldo blaze.

by everybody,” says Mayor Davis. “No one person can take credit... so many people played roles that made the whole operation go smoothly—it was a total team effort.”

Examining a Political Hot Potato

Political scientists Jim Button and Ken Wald talk about the tumultuous progress of gay rights legislation in America

Cn: In your book **Private Lives Public Conflicts** (1997) you focus on the politics of gay rights, specifically on laws that protect gays from discrimination in employment and housing (much like earlier civil rights laws that protected African Americans and women). As we've seen in our area recently (Gainesville's City Commission just passed such an ordinance with a 3-1 final vote), this is a very controversial local issue. What are gay rights opponents' primary objections to the legislation?

Wald: The public argument is usually that gay rights legislation confers on a particular class of people "special rights" not available to every citizen. That's in a sense using liberal language to mask a very conservative purpose. The notion is that everybody should be free to live and let live but that these gay activists want some sort of unique privileges. It's an argument that breaks down very quickly when you start looking at the details, but that's been the opponents' slogan.

My sense is that what's driving this particular part of the opposition is the idea that gay rights legislation amounts to the state "legitimizing" behavior that opponents consider shameful or immoral. I think they believe government should reflect the values of the community, and that this action reinforces behavior that should properly be kept in the closet. People say, "I don't understand why gays want to make this such an issue—why don't they just live their lives?" What they in fact mean is, "Why won't gays just continue to live in the closet?" Their perception is that aggressive or militant gays want to rock the boat: they want adoption, they want access to children, they want to recruit... in this way gay rights are seen as a cultural offensive.

Button: In our interviews some people referred to the "gay agenda," and that there were these gay activists that were promoting an agenda that was going to change the community, drive out businesses and change the public schools.

Cn: Did you encounter any hostility from gay rights opponents in the interviewing process?

Button: We had a number of people surprised that we even wanted to interview them or look at this issue. A few asked us questions like "Where did you get funded and why are you doing this?" or "What is your bias?" and other kinds of somewhat defensive questions. Some people refused to

talk to us altogether although most wanted to get the story out there because this has not been explored very much in the past, at least by political scientists. It's what some are calling the "cutting edge" of the civil rights movement of the 90s.



From left: Jim Button (Political Science), Barbara Rienzo (Health Science Education), and Ken Wald (Political Science), authors of **Private Lives, Public Conflicts**, a study of gay rights legislation.

Cn: What kind of progress do you think gay rights will see over the next few decades?

Button: I think homophobia dies very slowly. More slowly than racial hate. It's so deeply ingrained and emotional and often tied to one's religion or religious roots that it's going to be very difficult. I don't know where gay rights will be in 30 years, but I would hope to see many more states and communities and perhaps even the federal government passing legislation that will at least protect gays and lesbians in the most basic areas like employment and housing. That might be the best we can hope for.

I certainly don't think we are going to see significant change in the public schools for many decades. But education is crucial

in terms of ultimately changing attitudes. If you can get the schools to make the study of sexual orientation part of the curriculum—just as we study African Americans or other ethnic and/or religious groups—then I think you can begin to bring about a degree of acceptance of gays that certainly isn't here now.

Wald: I agree with Jim. I'm very skeptical that the political system is going to change radically any time soon. Indeed, some Republicans believe that attacking gays is a good way to energize their base constituency. I am however impressed at the movement in public opinion, not toward the approval of homosexuality but toward the notion of live and let live. At one level the public remains very much inclined to believe that homosexual behavior is wrong, immoral and problematic, but at the same time there's a steadily growing sentiment that immoral behavior doesn't justify discriminatory treatment.

I think the other thing you have to factor in here is the incredible damage that AIDS has done, not just to gay lives which is the most important thing, but to the image and perception of gays in society. Like it or not, Americans still think of AIDS as a gay disease, and I think that has set back the case of gay rights. People can say, "Well, there are consequences to this behavior," as if being gay were the problem, and I think that's going to prevent any more rapid change than we've already been seeing.

New Perspectives on Religion in the Americas



**A report
from
Philip Williams
(left)
Associate
Professor
of Political
Science**

When Rosa Espinal joined together with a group of poor women in 1978 to establish the first community kitchen (*comedor popular*) in a shantytown of Lima, Peru, little did she know that over the next 20 years some 10,000 *comedores* would spring up throughout the country. In addition to enabling poor women to pool their resources and energy to provide for their families, the *comedores* serve as a forum where women can discuss their everyday problems. According to Espinal, "Without realizing, we were making a kind of revolution, because we had brought a private problem, that of nutrition, out into the public sphere." Many of the first *comedores* were initiated by Catholic lay activists like Rosa Espinal. In fact, Espinal points to her religious faith as having prompted her to organize the first *comedor*, and as helping sustain her participation as a leader in the *comedor* movement.

Rosa Espinal was one of many voices represented at the Center for Latin American Studies' 47th annual conference titled "New Perspectives on Religion and Social Change in the Americas" held March 26-28 at the Reitz Union. The Conference, organized by Anna Peterson (Religion), Manuel Vásquez (Religion), and myself (Political Science), was funded by the Center for Latin American Studies, the Pew Charitable Trusts, and the Office of Research, Technology, and Graduate Education. In addition to bringing together a diverse group of scholars and activists to explore the role of religion in the current period of political, economic, and social transformation in the Americas, the conference sought to generate interest among students, faculty, and the local community. The panels explored an array of themes: 1) religion, citizenship, and political participation; 2) gender, power, and religion; 3) religion, globalization, and collective identity; 4) churches and community; and 5) popular religiosity and changing cosmologies. The conference also included a musical performance and workshop by the Afro-Dominican group "AsaDifé." A selection of the conference papers should appear in a special issue of the *Journal for Interamerican Studies and World Affairs* sometime next year.

In addition to presentations by academics from Australia, Latin America and the US, the conference also included a roundtable discussion among pastoral workers

and community activists from Peru, El Salvador, and US Latino communities. The roundtable provided an unique opportunity for Rosa Espinal and other "ordinary heroes" to speak about the role that religion plays in people's everyday lives, especially the ways in which religion shapes their understanding of the dramatic transformations affecting their communities and their vision for the future. Despite the diverse religious backgrounds of the roundtable participants, there was a high degree of consensus regarding the complexity of problems confronting their churches and communities.

The conference was part of a larger three-year study Peterson, Vásquez and I are conducting. Our project, which began in 1996, has explored the diverse relationships between religion and social change in Latin America and among Latino communities in the US. In addition to funding the field research in El Salvador, Peru and the US, the grant also has supported graduate students in Political Science and Religion. This past year we have been working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to organize training workshops and to develop popular educational materials to serve the communities that have participated in the study.

Growing out of this collaborative, interdisciplinary research project, Peterson, Vásquez and I, along with Ken Wald (Political Science), are currently working on a new programmatic initiative to promote the study of religion in the Americas at UF. The proposed program would build on the success of the research project and enlarge its scope to encompass other regions of the Americas and to incorporate teaching and outreach dimensions as well as research. It also would strengthen partnerships established during the research project with academic institutions, pastoral/theological centers, and NGOs in Latin America and the US.

Rowan Ireland (Latrobe University, Australia) gives his keynote address at the Center for Latin American Studies' 47th annual conference titled "New Perspectives on Religion and Social Change in the Americas" held March 26-28 at the Reitz Union.



Collaborative research partnerships would be organized around three thematic foci: 1) religion, citizenship, and public life, 2) religion and globalization, and 3) religion in historical perspective. In addition to continued research collaboration, we are putting together a funding initiative that seeks support for graduate fellowships, visiting fellows, field research grants, curriculum development, and a colloquium series. In short, the hope is to make UF an emerging center of excellence in the study of religion in the Americas. 🍌

Insight and Evidence

Culture and Conflict in International Relations

Errol A. Henderson is an Assistant Professor and Coordinator of the International Relations Program in the Department of Political Science.

During the Cold War era, Western scholars largely ignored the role of cultural factors such as the religious, language, and ethnic similarities of states as important variables in the study of international conflict. It was too often assumed that the major conflicts in the world were fueled by the political, military, and economic interests that emerged from the superpower standoff. With the end of the Cold War, scholars and policy-makers not only began to turn their attention to cultural factors as predictors to conflict, but their heightened focus has also evoked fears of “raging ethnic conflicts,” “seething cultural cauldrons,” and “clashes of civilizations.” In fact, in the post Cold War era, a cottage industry of doomsday studies has emerged that portend cultural apocalypse such as was evident in the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, the former Soviet Republics, and Rwanda. Many of these conflicts were thought to signal the ascendance of culture as a major force in world politics, for some, rivaling even the spread of nuclear weapons as the most serious threat to peace in the post-Cold War world. These conflicts were often labeled “ethnic conflicts”; however, this classification is often misleading insofar as it implies that ethnic differences are the primary factors in these conflicts and that the violence is rooted in ancient animosities.

One result is that convulsions of “ethnic violence,” as in the case of the 1994 Rwandan genocide, are often viewed as resulting from historic cultural gulfs. What is often forgotten is that Hutu and Tutsi have no history of “ethnic conflict” prior to colonization; in fact they share common language and customs. In addition, while the story of Isaac and Ishmael is interesting mythology, Jews and Arabs have not been fighting since antiquity, but intermittently since the 1920s. Moreover, Serbs and Croats

hardly fought each other prior to this century, and their intermarriage rates were quite high even up to the 1980s. Clearly, interethnic cooperation more than conflict has been the norm in both the relations among states and the relations among groups within states. This is not to ignore “ethnic conflicts” (or the role of cultural factors in them) but only to remind us that it is important to understand how the pertinent issues in these conflicts actually arise and not to assume out of hand that ethnic difference drives these processes. For example, many “ethnic conflicts” appear to result from disputes over territory and other resources. To label such conflicts “ethnic conflicts” is to confuse the actual basis for hostilities and to reduce the likelihood of the non-violent resolution of the conflict.

Much of my research at UF has been focused on determining the salience of cultural factors in international conflict. Students in my international relations courses are exposed to many of the findings on the correlates of war in order to separate systematic knowledge from popular misperceptions, and informed analysis from speculation and pretense. I challenge the students to vigorously examine the reliability and the validity of claims that are often parlayed about in policy circles, popular media, and in academia that rationalize the use of force and the pursuit of peace.

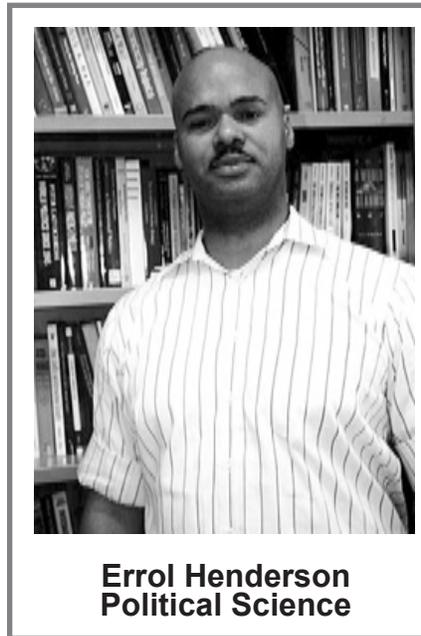
One area of research that we examine is the role of cultural factors in war. While my published findings indicate that the religious, ethnic, and language characteristics of

states are significantly associated with the likelihood of international war, I’ve found that these factors are less important than the proximity of the states to each other, their political system type (e.g. whether they are democracies), and whether they are major powers. Therefore, cultural factors, in and of themselves, are hardly the most

significant correlates of war and notions of a new era of “clashing civilizations” in world politics are unfounded. Moreover, I’ve also found that while religiously similar states may be less likely to fight each other, ethnically similar states are more likely to fight each other. Therefore, the impact of culture is varied and is “multidirectional.” I’ve also found that states that are ethnically more homo-geneous are more likely to experience wars, which suggests that more culturally diverse states (i.e., multicultural

states) are more peaceful. All told, the implications of my findings suggests that although cultural factors are important to analyses of war, nonetheless, those who rely on cultural hyperbole and augur multicultural apocalypse are off the mark.

Although too much of the discourse on the role of culture and conflict continues to rely on the highly speculative and pre-scientific work in our discipline, my hope is that students who graduate from UF with a concentration in international relations will continue to critically analyze the evidence for the assertions of policy-makers who too often uncritically rely on misguided characterizations (e.g., “ethnic conflict”) or failed theses (e.g., “clashes of civilizations”) to inform their foreign and domestic policies. I also hope that these students will contribute to the body of evidence on the correlates of war and peace so that our foreign and domestic policy can be guided by the best of our insight AND evidence. ☺



**Errol Henderson
Political Science**

Grants (through Division of Sponsored Research)

May 1998 Total \$ 3,057,729

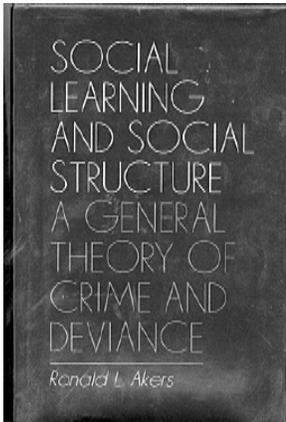
Investigator	Dept.	Agency		Award Title
Corporate...\$ 215,503				
Krause, J.	CHE	Research Corp	50,000	Quantum control in semiconductor devices.
Hebard, A.	PHY	Am Chem Soc	60,000	C60 absorption on metal surfaces—physics and chemistry of interfacial charge transfer.
Vining, G.	STA	ASQC	79,090	Editorial office for the journal of quality technology.
Vining, G.	STA	PCR	26,413	PCR statistical internship.
Federal...\$ 2,792,876				
Boinski, S.	ANT	NSF	47,411	Squirrel monkeys: A test of primate social evolution theory.
Burns, A.				
Heemskerck, M.	ANT	NSF	12,000	Maroon's land of gold: A gendered political ecology of the human drivers of land-use change in Suriname.
Gustafson, B.	AST	NASA	28,050	Optical properties of irregular dust particles: Experiment and theory.
Duran, R.				
Vala, M.	CHE	NSF	7,500	Research experiences for undergraduates in chemistry at U of F.
Katritzky, A.				
Reynolds, J.	CHE	NSF	34,717	Conducting polymers derived from novel electron rich condensed heterocycles.
Kennedy, R.	CHE	NIH	122,060	Design and use of methods for peptide secretion studies.
Kennedy, R.	CHE	NSF	100,000	NSF presidential faculty fellow.
Ohrn, Y.				
Deumens, E.	CHE	NSF	95,300	Theoretical studies of reactive molecular processes.
Reynolds, J.				
Katritzky, A.	CHE	NSF	65,283	Conducting polymers derived from novel electron rich condensed heterocycles.
Richards, N.	CHE	NIH	99,674	Asparagine biosynthesis in normal and tumor cells.
Chege, M.				
Kotey, P.	CAS	DOE	55,000	Summer 1996-98 intensive advanced Hausa/Yoruba language institute Fulbright-Hayes group projects abroad.
Chege, M.	CAS	DOE	340,947	National resource center and foreign language and area studies fellowships.
Mingo, G.	CAS	DOE	289,087	Upward Bound - U of F.
Shenkman, F.				
Lanza-Kaduce, L.	CRI	DJJ	127,903	Regional community policing institute at Gainesville.
Screaton, E.	GLY	NSF	22,010	Participation on scientific cruise of the Joides resolution leg 180—Woodlark Basin.
Mair, B.				
Rao, M.	MAT	NSF	41,846	Positron emission tomography: Modeling analysis ITHMS.
Buchler, J.	PHY	NSF	77,000	Nonlinear stellar pulsations.
Mitselmahker, G.				
Reitze, D.	PHY	NSF	913,298	Input/output optics for LIGO.
Spector, A.	PSY	NIH	33,746	Functional organization of peripheral gustatory system: Reentry supplement.
Tucker, C.				
Pedersen, T.	PSY	DOH	30,800	North Florida Area Health Education Center program.
Henretta, J.	SOC	NIH	20,898	Asset and health dynamic among oldest old.
Agresti, A.	STA	NSF	162,689	Modeling repeated categorical responses.
Hutson, A.	STA	NIH	36,964	Dose response to exercise and cardiovascular health.
Bjorndal, K.				
Bolten, A.	ZOO	DOC	28,693	Sea turtles and longline fisheries in the Eastern Atlantic.
Foundation ...\$ 17,550				
Williams, P.	ANT	Heinz	8,000	1998 Cerro Baul excavation project: Investigation within elite domestic and craft production components of the site.
Jones, D.	BOT	UF Found	3,150	Miscellaneous donors.
Williams, P.	POL	UF Found	1,700	Miscellaneous donors.
Nordlie, F.	ZOO	UF Found	4,700	Zoology presidential research graduate fellowship program.
Other...\$ 31,800				
Brown, Jr., W.	CSD	Misc Donors	6,250	Miscellaneous donors account.
Chege, M.				
Kotey, P.	CAS	Mult Sources	4,800	Matching funds for the DOE grant 575640311.
Scicchitano, M.	POL	UF Alumni	20,750	Marketing research for the Alumni Association.

Grants (through Division of Sponsored Research)

June 1998 Total \$ 2,004,096

Investigator	Dept.	Agency	Award	Title
Corporate...\$ 255,146				
Godoy, R.	ANT	IDE	32,843	Deregulation and institutional framework.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	Bayer	38,400	Miles compound contract.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	CTI	9,564	COR Therapeutics: Provision of compounds.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	DowElanco	2,800	Dow Elanco compounds agreement.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	DowElanco	1,900	Dow Elanco compounds agreement.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	Flexsys	40,000	Structure activity relationships in viscous substances.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	Mult Comp	16,982	Miles compound contract.
Toth, A.	CHE	Eastman Kodak	10,000	Development of electrochemistry/mass spectrometry (EC/MS).
Wagener, K.	CHE	Lord Corp	47,106	Metal-containing polymers via metathesis chemistry.
Yost, R.	CHE	Finnigan Corp	12,500	Fundamental and instrumental studies of GC/MS/MS on the GCQ.
Scicchitano, M.	POL	Lockwood	24,200	A survey of housing in Georgia.
Scicchitano, M.	POL	Oaks Mall	2,851	Survey of Oaks Mall cutomers.
Hollinger, R.	SOC	Sensormatic	16,000	Security research project.
Federal...\$ 1,528,513				
Norr, L.	ANT	NSF	32,843	Coastal estuarine biocultural adaptation.
Godoy, R.	ANT	NSF	50,603	Markets, acculturation, and health in a rain forest society.
Moore, J.	ANT	NSF	33,165	Entering new landscaped conference.
Oliver Smith, A.	ANT	NSF	11,940	Dissertation research: Small rural agricultural producer's household.
Campins, H.	AST	NASA	35,719	Florida space grant consortium.
Campins, H.	AST	NASA	70,325	Florida space grant consortium training grant—non-UF recipients.
Dermott, S.	AST	NASA	22,000	Detecting planets in circumstellar disks.
Elston, R.	AST	NASA	22,000	A complete study of far-infrared radiation in nearby spiral galaxies.
Elston, R.	AST	NASA	10,781	A morphological census of Z>1 clusters in the optical rest-frame.
Mukherjee, J.	AST	NASA	22,000	Characterization of the chemical and physical properties of comae.
Telesco, C.	AST	NASA	22,000	Origin of the infrared excess in pre-main-sequence stars.
Telesco, C.	AST	NASA	22,000	Modifying existing instrumentation to advance pixon-based image.
Bartlett, R.	CHE	US Air Force	49,986	Identification and synthesis of high nitrogen propellants.
Talham, D.				
Adair, J.	CHE	NASA	29,167	The features of self-assembling organic bilayers.
Wagener, K.	CHE	NSF	102,000	Well-controlled polymer structures via metathesis polycondensation chemistry.
Smocovitis, V.	HIS	NSF	89,122	Botany, genetics and the evolutionary synthesis (1924-1974).
Bao, G.	MAT	NSF	47,034	Modeling and design of diffractive optics.
Dufty, J.	PHY	NSF	64,335	Charged particle dynamics in nonequilibrium states.
Mitselmahker, G.				
Tanner, D.	PHY	NSF	450,000	Gravitational waves and their detection: Research in LIGO.
Seiberling, L.	PHY	NSF	117,299	Interaction of GE with surfactants on the Si(100) surface.
Branch, M.	PSY	NIH	130,630	Behavioral determinants of cocaine tolerance.
Narayanan, V.	REL	NEH	30,000	Tamil Muslims and Muslim literature in Tamil.
Gubrium, J.	SOC	NIH	14,748	Social construction of the closet.
Garvan, C.	STA	NIH	24,016	Project CARE.
Bolten, A.				
Bjorndal, K.	ZOO	DOC	24,800	Development and use of satellite telemetry.
Foundation ...\$ 85,966				
Anton, S.	ANT	Leakey	6,146	Skeletal responses to high altitude and cold stress in humans and macaques.
Bowers, C.	CHE	EEF	10,000	Characterization of solid acids by NMR and calorimetry.
Waylen, P.	GEO	IAI	69,820	Benefits of incorporating ENSO forecasts into reservoir operation.
State...\$ 25,035				
Binford, M.	GEO	SJWMD	12,000	Aerial photograph library management and database services.
Mossa, J.	GEO	SJWMD	13,035	Spatial and relational database services for water use and supply.
University...\$ 81,409				
Martin, J.	GLY	U of Alaska	53,510	Modern fluid venting and its history: Monterey Bay, CA.
Shuster, J.				
Kepner, J.	STA	Duke	25,889	Molecular markers of prognosis in medulloblastoma.
Carter, R.	STA	FAMU	2,010	Informatics-database management for Florida Birth Defects Registry.
Other...\$ 28,027				
Falsetti, A.	ANT	Misc donors	10,600	Miscellaneous donors.
Hanrahan, R.	CHE	Misc donors	12,427	Miscellaneous donors.
Golant, S.	GEO	Mult Sources	5,000	The Casera project.

Bookbeat



Social Learning and Social Structure: A General Theory of Crime and Deviance

Ronald L. Akers (Criminology)
Northeastern University Press

(review taken from book jacket)

This is a landmark book from Ronald L. Akers, the leading authority on social learning theories of crime and deviance. It is the culmination of over thirty years of rigorous theory construction, careful data analysis, and subsequent revisions of social learning theory. The book opens with a lively personal history of the development of social learning theory as a revision of Sutherland's differential association theory. It then reiterates the important point that what is often labeled 'cultural deviance theory' is merely a caricature of learning theories. The book then reviews Akers' extensive empirical research on social learning, and concludes with an important presentation of a theory of social structure and social learning. This is the definitive statement of the social learning theory of deviance, and is must reading for serious students of crime and deviance.

(excerpt)

...one can assume that there will be some motivation for many [juvenile] respondents to conceal or under-report smoking out of fear of disclosure, even as others may be motivated by a desire to be different or to show willingness to flout paternal and societal rules to report themselves falsely as smokers or to over-report how much they smoke. The widespread use of self-reported behavior in studies of deviance has been accompanied by a keen awareness of both of these types of response-validity problems and attempts to get the truth about behavior that is socially defined as undesirable. Hence, a number of techniques of gauging response validity were developed long ago for self-reports of drug use, such as including a bogus drug in the list of substances and comparisons of self-reports with clinical records (Whitehead and Smart, 1972), and for other forms of self-reports of delinquent behavior, such as comparing questionnaire responses with polygraph findings and with official records (Hardt and Peterson-Hardt, 1977; Hindelang et al., 1981). On balance, the research findings from these checks on truthfulness of responses give us some confidence in the validity of self-report measures of deviance in samples of adolescents (Radosevich et al., 1979).

Rights, continued from page 5

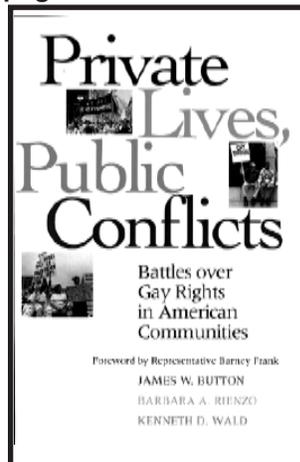
Cn: For your book you did hundreds of surveys and several in-depth case studies of places like Raleigh, North Carolina that had successfully passed legislation. It seems surprising that a conservative southern city like Raleigh voted to recognize gay rights.

Wald: Actually, there are a number of southern, more conservative communities like Raleigh that none the less have ordinances of this nature. Before the ordinance passed in Raleigh, a network of local clergy, organized around concerns of gays and lesbians, were very helpful in organizing support of the ordinance. In some cases they went to the pastors of the larger churches in the area that might be expected to oppose it and encouraged them not to take a position on it. That was the clearest example we saw of proactive work by the more liberal religious community, and I think that made a big difference.

Cn: Does any region of the country have a noticeably higher concentration of communities with gay rights legislation?

Button: California...it's still the most progressive state in the country. University communities are also ideal because they tend to be more progressive. Places like Madison, Minneapolis, Austin and Boulder were among the first to pass gay rights legislation.

Cn: You mentioned earlier that there hasn't been much work done on gay rights in the political science arena. Why not?



Wald: Political science tends to study people with power—that's the primary focus. So I think any powerless group tends to get less attention.

Button: At the same time though, political science has devoted a lot more attention to African Americans and women than to gays and lesbians. I think there is still a homophobic bias there.

Since it's a subject that hasn't been explored before to any great extent by political scientists, it's exciting work... path-breaking and very interesting.

Wald: And there's more work starting to be done now. I'm actually editing a book with a couple of other people [of which Button, Wald and

Rienzo are doing a chapter] about the politics of gay rights. We've got a mix of gay identified authors who've been the pioneers—people like John D'Emilio and Ken Sherrill who are well-known in the field—but also people for whom this is a new departure. For example our chapter on gays in the courts is being written by a political scientist who is a leading court authority. She's not done work on gay issues before, but she saw this as a new area. Our congress chapter is being written by one of the leading congress scholars who also saw this as an interesting problem. It's a venue that raises important questions of political science that we ought to study: How do groups that don't have much power go about changing public policy? In what ways are politics that involve gays different from politics that don't? So I think it's slowly going to become a more recognized field of study. ☺

Political Science Staff



Front office staff in the Department of Political Science includes Debbie Walen (far left), Senior Secretary in Political Science for nine and half years, and Marti Swilley (left), Senior Secretary for six years with the Department.

Conway, continued from page 1

family demands with corporate demands, and that's very difficult to do." To illustrate this point, Conway tells the story of Brenda Barnes, a member of senior management at Fortune 500 company Pepsico, who recently quit to spend time with her three children. Her resignation generated a good bit of controversy, especially among working women who viewed her as a trail blazer. "A lot of women were upset because she was one of the few who could have made president or CEO of a Fortune 500 company, and she just quit," says Conway. Her departure from the corporate world indicates how far we have yet to go in shaping equitable employment policy and finding better ways for individuals, both men and women, to combine demanding careers with family responsibilities.

While women may not yet have equal presence in the board room, they are making themselves heard at the polls. In her 1997 co-authored book, *Women and Political Participation*, Conway discusses the positive trend in women's voting behavior. "Women turn out a lot more than they use to," she says. "Until 1980, they did not vote in presidential elections at the same level of turnout as men. But from 1980 through 1996, women voted at the same level or higher levels that men did."

The larger percentage of women showing up at the polls has given

them a significant new political power, particularly because women tend to vote down certain gender lines. "The issues that women are most concerned about and that they tend to emphasize in voting choices are what are known as the 'compassion' issues: education, welfare, Social Security...human well-being issues," says Conway. "Men might focus more on economic issues, foreign policy issues, defense or national security. This different focus on issues leads to a different perception of the political parties. Women tend to favor the Democratic party more than men do, and this gets its significance—as long as turnout rates are equal—in the fact that there are more women than there are men of voting age. Depending on the distribution of voting patterns in the states for example, women can have a huge impact on outcomes of presidential elections because of the importance of the largest states in the Electoral College vote which actually elects the president. Their voting patterns can even have significant impact on midterm elections." For example, some political analysts trace the landslide Republican victories in 1994 (when the party took control of the House for the first time in many years) back to a significant drop in female support for the Democratic party from 1992 to 1994. If women had gotten out in greater numbers to vote *between* presidential elections or

been more supportive of Democratic party candidates, they might have changed the course of a historic election.

Conway, recently promoted to Distinguished Professor, came to UF in 1989 from the University of Maryland, where she worked for 26 years. How was Florida lucky enough to lure her away from the place she made her name? "UF has a good department with a lot of people doing research that's of interest to me," she says. "It's very strong in American politics and political behavior [her primary interests], and the graduate program is very well organized and structured to do a good job in training doctoral students.

"I've always wanted to live in Florida, too," she adds, "so that didn't hurt." 🖋️



UNIVERSITY OF
FLORIDA

CLAS notes is published monthly by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences to inform faculty and staff of current research and events.

Dean: Will Harrison

Editor: Jane Gibson
Graphics: Gracy Castine

completed or funded, is now growing lengthy. Griffin-Floyd Hall, Leigh Hall, Anderson Hall, Keene-Flint Hall, major portions of Rolfs Hall, the public areas of Dauer Hall. We see much accomplished and much left to do. A current high priority is the renovation of the old Women's Gym. CLAS will also take over Newell Hall, the final link in the original UF buildings, when Agriculture moves to new facilities across campus. So we are ever looking for those enlightened people who both understand the opportunity and have the resources to make it happen. They will be found, they will step forward, and we will move closer to our eventual goal that all the historic UF buildings regain their original beauty and utility. Only the timing is uncertain.

Historic preservation is now catching on even at the national level. Hillary Clinton recently kicked off the "Save American Treasures" movement, during which she visited and targeted a series of national monuments for restoration, including Thomas Edison's laboratory in New Jersey and the Francis Scott Key Monument in Baltimore. She reports that the National Park Service alone has a \$1 billion backlog in historic structure repair. So the problem is endemic and requires continuing attention, not just periodic highlighting. In the case of UF's historic buildings, perhaps a special annual allocation of maintenance and repair funds might be taken off the top of the UF budget, a process that has been successful at other universities faced with the upkeep of historic buildings.

Vince Scully, the Sterling Professor Emeritus of art history at Yale, said recently, "Historic preservation is the most important singular popular mass movement to affect architecture and planning in the modern era." CLAS has led this effort at the University of Florida to the benefit of the entire university. We must pass on this precious heritage to our legatees in better shape than we found it. UF's beautiful campus must continue to be renewed and sustained for those who come after us in the 21st century— and beyond.

**Will Harrison,
Dean**
<harrison@chem.ufl.edu>

Note from the Chair

Leslie Paul Thiele, Department of Political Science

The Department of Political Science now has more majors—over 800—than in any previous year. Our number of honors majors has also risen to record levels. The success of the department's undergraduate program is no doubt due to the dedication of its faculty. This year, we expanded our use of electronic advising by placing our Undergraduate Advisement Handbook online and implementing an Undergraduate e-mail list for majors.

Counterbalancing these computer connections, we shored up our personal interactions with majors by offering various capstone course experiences (senior colloquia, internships and summer abroad opportunities), by encouraging our best undergraduates to pursue departmental honors, and by nurturing the development of Pi Sigma Alpha, the Political Science Honorary Society. Next year, the Department will initiate a Best Undergraduate Paper Award for our majors. The winner will receive a travel grant that will allow him or her to attend an academic conference or scout out prospective graduate schools.

Our Graduate Program also grew and improved. A number of our PhD students secured tenure-track positions in very fine liberal arts institutions this year. Our graduate students also won four CLAS Dissertation Fellowships and a number of prestigious external awards, including a Brookings Fellowship and a United States Institute of Peace Fellowship. This coming year we are initiating a Teaching Certificate Program for our PhD students. This program will improve our students' pedagogy and give them a leg up in a tough job market.

Last year we successfully conducted searches for scholars of European politics and the American presidency. The Department will be searching this year for specialists in foreign policy and comparative environmental politics. The growth in the



**Les Thiele, Chair
Political Science**

number of our faculty and the quality of our programs is very exciting, particularly because we are seeking and finding scholars who bridge various fields within the department and the discipline.

What of the challenges that lie ahead? There are many. Our graduate program is steadily improving, but we need to enhance our recruitment efforts, and we ought to be placing more of our students at better teaching and research institutes. That will take hard work. Our faculty are very productive, and they are

nationally and internationally known for their scholarship. But more of us could be receiving the external funding that makes much first-rate research possible. That will take initiative. Our reputation for excellence in teaching is strong, but there is always room for improvement. Then there is the challenge of responding to the latest policy directives. Here the Department must balance the push for growth and change with the conservation of our most fundamental obligations to students and scholarship.

It is the collegiality and dedication of the faculty — and exceptional staff — that will

"The growth in the number of our faculty and the quality of our programs is very exciting, particularly because we are seeking and finding scholars who bridge various fields within the department and the discipline."

allow the Department of Political Science to continue to translate its challenges into accomplishments. We aim to cultivate a common vision of helping each other engage in the highest quality scholarship and of sharing that scholarship in the most effective ways with our students and our peers.

The Department of Political Science, I'm sure, will meet its challenges handily. I'd be a little more confident, however, if faculty would submit their teaching schedules and semester assignment reports on time. Such are the bêtes noires of a chair. ☺