

CLAS*notes*

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Seeking Zora

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Around the College

DEPARTMENT NEWS

Anthropology

Heather Walsh-Haney, a PhD student in anthropology, won the Forensic Science Foundation's Emerging Forensic Scientist Award for her paper, "Trauma in the Archaic? The Frequency of Antemortem and Perimortem Fractures at Two Archaic Sites." She presented her paper at the 53rd American Academy of Forensic Sciences meetings, which were held in Seattle in February.

Paul Magnarella was among 14 international scholars who were invited to participate in a conference in March sponsored by the United Nations University devoted to Human Rights and Societies in Transition. Magnarella's presentation was titled "The Consequences of the War Crimes Tribunals and an International Criminal Court for Human Rights in Transitioning Societies."

Romance Languages and Literatures

Charles A. Perrone was invited by the ambassador of Brazil to represent UF at "The Study of Brazil in the United States: Trends and Perspectives 1945-2000," an international academic summit and seminar at the Brazilian Embassy, Washington DC on December 3. This spring Perrone was a featured speaker at the Center for Portuguese Studies and Culture at the University of Massachusetts, delivered the annual memorial lecture in a Brazilian seminar at Brown University, was an invited lecturer and panelist at events of Brazil Week at the University of Texas, and gave the second inaugural paper in the new Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Miami. Perrone is also a respondent and discussant of the contribution about "Literature and Culture" that will appear in a special multi-disciplinary publication later this year.

Third Year of Mathematics Colloquia Draws Renowned Speakers

In 1999, the mathematics department launched two series of distinguished colloquia, the Erdos Colloquium in pure mathematics and the Ulam Colloquium in applied mathematics. These colloquia, held for the third time in February and March, are given by eminent mathematicians and are of wide appeal to members of other disciplines. "By bringing high profile speakers to give such lectures, we inform the public that interesting and important things are happening in the world of mathematics," says Krishnaswami Alladi, chair of the math department.

Paul Erdos, one of the legends of twentieth century mathematics, was a regular visitor to the UF math department until his death in 1996. He collaborated with many members of the UF math faculty. Stan Ulam, an applied mathematician of world repute, was graduate research professor in the UF math department from 1975 to 1984. "Conducting these distinguished colloquia is our way of honoring Erdos and Ulam and building on our legacy," explains Alladi.

This year's Erdos Colloquium was held on February 16 and featured Hyman Bass of the University of Michigan. Bass, who is the current president of the American Mathematical Society, gave a talk titled "The Zeta Function of a Graph." During his visit Bass also made a joint presentation with Deborah Ball, also of the University of Michigan, to the Teaching Innovations Seminar on the topic "Making Changes in Mathematics Education."

On March 12, Persi



Persi Diaconis speaking "On Coincidences" to a packed University Auditorium.

Diaconis of Stanford University, a world famous mathematician and statistician, gave the third Ulam Colloquium. Diaconis studied violin at Juilliard and magic with Dai Vernon, who has been called the greatest magician in the US. He then earned a degree in mathematics at the College of the City of New York and

a doctorate in statistics from Harvard University. He is a winner of the prestigious MacArthur Prize and a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

In his talk, titled "On Coincidences," Diaconis reviewed work of Jung and Freud and showed, by quantitative analysis, that coincidences are not

always as surprising as one may think. In addition to the Ulam Colloquium, Diaconis gave a special lecture organized by the statistics department and a plenary talk at a conference on Stochastic Processes, which was organized by Joseph Glover and Irene Hueter of the math department.

CLAS Baccalaureate

**Friday, May 4, 4:00 PM
University Auditorium**

Interim Dean Neil Sullivan invites all faculty to participate in the annual CLAS Baccalaureate Ceremony honoring our graduating seniors. Cap and gown are optional. A reception on the lawn will follow.

The Dean's Musings

The Quiet

Heroes and Heroines

As we acclaim our academic achievements of note and distinction, and the prominent prizes won by members of our faculty and our students, it is important that we pause and recognize how much of our success depends on our staff, technicians, and engineers at all levels. The creative innovations that we develop as scientists, the clever surveys and analyses we devise as social scientists, or the crafting and artwork of an anthology of poems are seldom the work of a single individual, but depend critically on the specialized skill and dedication of our staff.

We are blessed more than we fully realize by having staff members who are dedicated to the institution and to high quality workmanship, and who take pride in their part of the successes of our academic endeavor. Many a time, as either struggling scientists, devoted scholars, or frustrated administrators, we had projects that needed to be completed on time and also needed to be of the highest quality. It was often the willingness of our staff to go the extra mile and add the finishing touches that made the difference between success and just another effort.

We depend on our staff to put together and maintain many of our most visible projects: the building of infra-red detectors for the Gemini telescopes, the operation of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) systems and mass spectrometers, the preparation of artistic manuscripts, the compilation of bibliographies for premiere dictionaries, the care of animals in psychology test facilities, and the preparation and management of our research proposals to name just a few. We count on our staff to execute sustain these projects with the highest standards. Let us all take time out to thank our supporters for the work they do to make UF a better place at all levels.

Neil Sullivan

sullivan@phys.ufl.edu

In Memory

Stephen Griffin, a machinist in the physics/astronomy machine shop for 32 years, passed away on March 5, 2001. Griffin began in the shop in 1969 after working with the physical plant division for nine months. Over three decades, Griffin saw many changes in the physics department, including seven department chairs, four supervisors, and the move into the New Physics Building, in which he played an important role. Most of his recent projects involved the fabrication of precision components used in infrared cameras for the astronomy department.



Co-workers describe Griffin as a quiet individual who never complained, did his work with great pride, and always had a smile on his face. Neil Sullivan of the physics department says Griffin will be greatly missed. "Steve will be remembered by many experimentalists and research students in physics and astronomy for his skill in precision instrument building and for the great care he took to understand what was being designed and needed for the laboratory. Steve played an important role in helping build my experimental nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) laboratory when I first arrived at UF in 1983. With his help, and that of the physics/astronomy machine shop, we were able to test some innovative designs that gave us an edge over the competition and are still functioning today."

CLAS Staff Receive Awards

Seven CLAS staff members recently received UF Superior Accomplishment Awards. This program recognizes staff members who contribute outstanding and meritorious service to the university and have improved the quality of life for students and employees. CLAS had seven divisional winners who will compete for university-level awards, which will be announced in late May. They are:

- Evelyn Butler**—Executive Secretary, Dean's Office
- Sherry Feagle**—Office Assistant, Dean's Office
- Greg Labbe**—Engineer, Physics
- John Mocko**—Senior Teaching Laboratory Specialist, Physics
- Lynn O'Sickey**—Assistant Director, Academic Advising
- Linda Oppen**—Senior Secretary, History
- Michael Tuccelli**—Lecturer, Communication Sciences and Disorders

Teaching and Advising Awards

CLAS had seven college-level teaching and advising award winners for 2000-2001. The awards recognize excellence, innovation, and effectiveness in either teaching or advising. Nominations were collected from students, faculty, department chairs, and administrators.

Teaching Awards

- Tina Carter**, Mathematics
- Gardiner H. Myers**, Chemistry
- James J. Paxson**, English
- Kenneth Sassaman**, Anthropology
- Vassiliki Betty Smocovitis**, History
- Yasu Takano**, Physics

Advising Award

- LaCusia Washington**, Academic Advising

Myers, Paxson, and Washington have been nominated for university-wide teaching and advising awards, which will be announced later in April.

Read *CLASnotes* online at web.clas.ufl.edu/CLASnotes/

A Family Affair

They work in the same college, live in the same neighborhood, and even have the same name, so it is no surprise that these two women are related. Rosamaria (Rosa) Piedra and her daughter, Rosamaria (Rosie) Piedra Hall, have a combined 43 years of service to the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Rosa has worked in the English department since 1979. Her daughter, Rosie, has been at UF since 1994 and currently works in the department of African and Asian languages and literatures. Rosa says, "I've been here a long time and seen a lot of changes, good and bad, but I never left because I felt like I belonged here."

Rosa, who is originally from Cuba, immigrated to the US in the early 1960s and settled in Gainesville. She began working at UF in 1963 as a clerk in the physical sciences department, which was then part of the University College. When the University College merged with the College of Arts and Sciences to become the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences in 1978, Rosa was promot-

ed to the dean's office and then moved to the English department. She has been there ever since, having worked as a staff assistant, office manager, and now an administrative assistant. "I like my job. I love working with numbers and dealing with the budget."

Rosa is in charge of the department's seven staff members and eight student assistants, and has worked under four department chairs. She is

responsible for personnel appointments, payroll, reimbursements, staff supervision, room scheduling, and all other major office functions. "Being in a supervisory position isn't always easy. I do have the advantage of having a great staff, and we always try to solve the problems before they become unsolvable."

Ira Clark, former English department chair, says Rosa's loyal dedica-

tion is invaluable. "Chairs come and go, and the faculty worry about principles and goals, policies and support, and putting these into effect. Rosa has stayed, and she gives the department the administrative and fiscal continuity and the necessary foundation that makes all the rest possible."

While English is one of the largest CLAS department in terms of numbers of students and faculty, African and Asian Languages and Literatures (AALL) is among the smallest. The small size of the department, however, does not diminish Rosie's job responsibilities. "AALL administers an unusually large variety of academic programs, and we work closely with other campus-wide interdisciplinary centers including African studies, Jewish studies, the film and media studies program, and the graduate Program in Linguistics," says Rosie. In fact, Rosie's mother says her daughter probably has as much work, or more, than she does. "Rosie doesn't have a large support staff, but they still have to handle the same tasks as any other department."

Rosie started in the Latin American studies department as a part-time secretary in 1994 and has also worked at the Institute of Food and Agricultural Science (IFAS). She then moved into a secretary



position in AALL, and department chair Avraham Balaban says when the office manager position became vacant in 1997, Rosie was his first choice to fill it. “I was very impressed with her dedication to our department. She keeps all of us on track and has always done more than we’ve asked of her. AALL is a complicated department because we branch out into other programs, but Rosie makes everything

and being in school,” says Rosie. “Even though I work 40 hours a week, taking classes is a nice break from my job and vice versa. I don’t always have a lot of extra time, but I’m not wasting the time I have.” Rosie plans to pursue graduate studies in counseling psychology at UF. “Working here is a good stepping stone for me. I don’t plan to be here forever, but it’s where I need to be right now.”

Rosa will not be here

had season football tickets forever. My siblings and I were practically born in the stadium.”

While a number of UF’s 6,500 staff members are related, Mary Anne Morgan, Coordinator of Administrative Services for CLAS, says the Piedras are unique. “Having a mother and daughter working in the same college is rare,” says Morgan. “Also, Rosa’s 40-year-commitment to UF and CLAS in particular deserves special recognition.”

Rosa says one of the biggest changes she has seen while at UF is the registration process. “I remember when students had to wait in line to register, and then there was drop/add—a nightmare,” says Rosa. “Students would line up in the English office and the line would stretch all the way around the fourth floor of Turlington. I do not miss those days.”

When the Piedras are not working, they enjoy their families. The whole family lives within five minutes of each other, and Rosa and Rosie often take off at the same time, so they can entertain the newest member of the Piedra family, Rosa’s eighteen-month-old granddaughter. “My niece is spoiled in the best way possible,” says Rosie. Jokingly she adds, “My mom might not know it yet, but after she retires, she will have a new job—the family’s babysitter,” Rosa smiles, and says that is fine with her. “After working at UF for so long and learning how to deal with all kinds of people, I think I can handle my own grandchildren.”

—Allyson A. Beutke

“Our whole family has a connection to UF in some way,” says Rosie. “My dad graduated from here with his degree in math, and my parents have had season football tickets forever. My siblings and I were practically born in the stadium.”

run smoothly.” Rosie says she learned how to handle everything at once from her mom. “She has taught me from her own experiences. She is a great source of information, and I’ve called her many times asking for help.”

Rosie spends the majority of her days preparing the budget, scheduling classes, maintaining the department’s web site, and handling payroll and personnel matters. During her lunch break and sometimes at night she takes classes, working towards a degree in psychology at UF. “There is an advantage to having a career

forever either. “I have three more years to go,” she says. “Once I retire, my husband and I plan to travel. I’ve never been to Europe, and I would love to go.” Rosa’s husband, a math professor, retired last year from Santa Fe Community College. Rosa has two other children, a daughter, Cristina, who is taking classes at Santa Fe, and a son, Carlos, who works at the UF College of Dentistry and attends UF. “Our whole family has a connection to UF in some way,” says Rosie. “My dad graduated from here with his degree in math, and my parents have

Jacques Derrida to Visit UF

Jacques Derrida is an internationally renowned philosopher critic whose writing and teaching over the past 30 years have transformed the humanities.

Derrida’s work has had ramifications in fields such as philosophy, literature, law, architecture, art criticism, education, history, and politics. Acclaimed as the founder of deconstruction and as a leading figure in the “theory” wars, Derrida continues to concern himself with the limits and bounds of Western thought. He writes from the perspective of and about boundaries: those places that include and exclude, that indicate where the clash of power and politics has often been obscured, particularly in systemic and institutional ways. He is the author of such groundbreaking works as *Of Grammatology*, *Dissemination*, *Glas*, and *Specters of Marx*.

Born in 1930 to an assimilated Jewish family in Algeria, Derrida attended the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris and studied at Harvard for a year. He has taught at the Sorbonne, the Ecole Normale Supérieure, the Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales, as well as numerous American universities including Yale, University of California at Irvine, and Cornell. In 1981 he led a clandestine seminar in Prague, and he was arrested on the trumped-up charge of “production and trafficking of drugs” when he arrived at the airport to return to Paris. He was released upon the intervention of François Mitterand.

The two lectures he is giving at UF as the first CLAS Term Lecturer in the Humanities are about the shape and future of the humanities in the university, and about the concept of the lie and testimony in politics. There will also be a discussion on the death penalty, with thirty minutes of opening comments by Derrida.

—John Leavey
Chair, Department of English

Thursday, April 12, 6:30 PM
Gannett Auditorium, Weimer Hall 1064
“The Future of the Profession: Or, The Unconditional University (Thanks to the ‘Humanities,’ What Could Take Place Tomorrow)”

Friday, April 13, 5:15 PM
New Physics Building 1001
“History of the Lie”

Saturday, April 14, 11 AM
Keene Faculty Center
Discussion on the Death Penalty

Seeking Zora

Zar. This is the farthest known point of the imagination. It is way on the other side of Far. Little is known about the doings of the people of Zar because only one or two have ever found their way back.

—Zora Neale Hurston

Spanish moss hangs like antique lace from the firm upstretched branches of the great oak tree. Under its shaded canopy sits a Black woman dressed in coveralls, a cigarette dangling from the side of her mouth, her hand occasionally pushing up a few strands of curled hair from her sweaty forehead. It is late morning in early July 1928, and the Southern heat has begun its punishing assault.

Not far away, the sounds of the railroad workers' camps drift in occasionally to punctuate the scratching of her

pen on the blank paper or the peck of her typewriter against the wind.

To any passer-by, she might have seemed a distant recluse, so deep did her writing take her into Zar. But on this day, she is inclined to be less concerned about what the onlooker might think. She is battling the demons of writer's block.

Zora Neale Hurston is feverishly penning one of her many *belle lettres* to her friend and confidant, Langston Hughes.

*"Dear Langston,
I have been through*

one of those terrible periods when I can't make myself write. But you understand, since you have them yourself..."

The letters to Langston Hughes were written during a two-year period between 1928 and 1930 and sent bi-weekly.

They always began "Dear Langston," and ended with the salutation, "Love Zora," or "Lovingly Zora."

They were filled with descriptions of her fieldwork in the worker camps where she found much of

her folk material: stories, songs, dances.

Zora confided in Langston about her book ideas and revealed her vision of a time when they would collaborate and bring the Black folk culture she found in her own Florida back yard of Maitland, Eatonville, and Jacksonville, and in places like Magazine, Ala., to the stage and the public's attention. Zora was to make this documentation and legitimization of Black folk culture the focal point of her life.



Langston Hughes

The above excerpts are from an essay I wrote titled "*Belle Lettres: 'Dear Langston, Love Zora,'*" which was published in *FlaVour*, a Black Florida life and style magazine. The essay is about the correspondence between Zora Neale Hurston, famous Florida anthropologist and novelist, whose novel *Their Eyes were Watching God* has sold one million copies to date, and Langston Hughes, one of the most prolific writers of the Harlem Renaissance.

I discovered this exchange of ideas and letters during my tenure as a Donald C. Gallup Fellow in American Literature at the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University, a residency also supported by a CLAS Humanities Enhancement Fund Grant. I used the letters found in the James Weldon Johnson Afro-American Studies Collection at the Beinecke as a point of departure to

speculate about this particular moment in the life of Zora Neale Hurston. I drew on my background in anthropology, my MFA in English, and my experiences as a published poet, journalist, and essayist to create a narrative that blends literary conventions of fiction with ethnographic and archival research. My goal was to produce an unusual portrait of Zora Neale Hurston, anthropologist, ethnographer, writer.

I cannot say that I followed Zora's path consciously. I can only say that now, having read her letters to Langston, having perused her handwritten and typed manuscripts, her spirit walks with me.

—Irma McClaurin



Zora Neale Hurston

Researching the rare book archives on Zora Neale Hurston at both Yale and UF has transformed me into somewhat of a literary and anthropological detective. Deciding to write the article for *FlaVour*, a magazine geared toward a popular audience, allowed me to build on the parallels between my own background in creative writing and anthropology and that of Zora, who also wrote for audiences beyond the academy. Finally, this work is my contribution to the formation of a “public anthropology,” a hotly debated field dealing with the relationship between scholarship and politics, and the need to build better communication between

intellectuals and “the folk.” I count myself among that generation of Black anthropologists and writers strongly influenced by Zora's example. I cannot say that I followed Zora's path consciously. I can only say that now, having read her letters to Langston, having perused her handwritten and typed manuscripts, her spirit walks with me. ✍️

—Irma McClaurin



Irma McClaurin (left) is an associate professor of anthropology and the coordinator of the Zora Neale Hurston Diaspora Studies Research Project at UF. She is currently on sabbatical as an American Association for the Advancement of Science Diplomacy Fellow working in the Bureau of Policy and Program Coordination at the United States Agency for International Development. McClaurin's work-in-progress is a trade book about the period in Zora Neale Hurston's life when these letters were written. Excerpts from “Belle Lettres: ‘Dear Langston, Love Zora,’” are reprinted with permission of the publisher; the original article appears in the Autumn 2000 issue of *FlaVour*.

Finding New Solutions

Governance and Higher Education in Africa

The international conference on “Governance and Higher Education in Africa,” which took place at the UF Hotel and Conference Center on March 22-25, marks yet another milestone in our college’s efforts to internationalize its programs and curriculum. Organized by the Center for African Studies, the conference brought together some 50 participants from countries as diverse as Tanzania, Eritrea, Australia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Africa, Uganda, Ghana, Senegal, and Namibia. All of the participants were unified by a desire to find solutions to the problems currently facing universities and colleges in Africa.

Although there are some prominent exceptions (like Makerere University in Uganda and Fourah Bay College in Sierra Leone) most universities in modern Africa were established by European colonial authorities, predominantly after World War II. They were organized largely on the model of British, French, Belgian, or Portuguese universities—depending on the incumbent colonial power. These became principally state universities at independence in the 1960s, and for the most part they served African societies well in terms of providing nation-building skills. They functioned effectively until the late 1970s when economic and political crises affected them severely, driving out faculty into other careers or part-time univer-

sity employment as they sought to earn livelihoods elsewhere. External donors, led by the World Bank, also declined funding higher education in favor of primary and secondary education.

Now the situation is changing. The World Bank and the major private foundations—some of which were represented in the conference—have found that higher education in the developing world matters after all. African universities and governments are finding new ways to strengthen higher education. Private universities are being built by local organizations and outsiders. Unlike the 1950s, the issue of gender equality is at the top of the agenda.

The “Governance and Higher Education” conference was about

how to make sure these new strategies work. Papers on a variety of related topics were presented by African university heads, as well as experts from Africa, the US, and the rest of the world. Our own faculty and graduate students made great contributions to the discussion. Their papers will be edited and published as a book.

Africa is not of course one entity, and the problems of the universities located there are as diverse as the continent’s 56 countries. In South Africa, the problem the post-apartheid government faces is one of striking an equitable balance between well-endowed historically white universities (like University of Cape Town and Witwatersrand University) and resource-poor historically black universities (like

Fort Hare and Transkei). In states like Uganda, Tanzania and Congo, innovative measures are paying off. In war-torn states like Liberia, Somalia and Sierra Leone, universities are dysfunctional if still standing.

It is best to develop solutions that fit this diverse set of institutions. With one of the largest concentrations of African specialists in the nation, UF is bound to set the pace in that direction. At the concluding session, African participants asked UF to play the role of a long-term partner in that process. ☞

—Michael Chege, Director
African Studies Program

Mapping Mammal History

Zoology researchers, with the research assistance of the health science libraries, have finished a nearly comprehensive history for the evolution of placental mammals. The findings, published in the March 2nd issue of *Science*, offer new evidence that scientists are close to pinning down the evolutionary road map for the most diverse and largest subgroup of mammals.

Michael Miyamoto, professor and associate chairman of zoology, led the UF team

along with Fu-Guo Robert Liu, a PhD student in zoology. Other researchers included Nicole Freire, a master’s student in zoology; Phong Q. Ong, a former undergraduate in zoology; Michele R. Tennant, an assistant university librarian at the health science center libraries; Timothy Young, a doctoral student in zoology; and Kikumi Gugel, a former undergraduate in zoology.

“Five years ago, nobody thought this would happen,” said Miyamoto. “We have come from great pessimism to great hope that we’ve nearly resolved placental mammal history.”

Instead of working in the

lab or field, the researchers used the library and the internet to identify 16,102 papers dating back to 1966 on placental mammal evolution. After spending two years on the project, the team then narrowed the field to 1,477 papers that offered promising data. Among this group, they found 315 publications that contained 430 published “trees,” or graphic representations of evolutionary histories, compiled for different placental mammals.

By clarifying the evolutionary histories of other mammals, the placental mammal history will help scientists interpret the vast bulk of data generated in

the human genome project. It could shed light, for example, on where people might have obtained certain genes and what role they played in their animal ancestors.

The paper also may prove useful in the emerging field of genomic “prospecting.” In this area scientists hunt for genetic clues to how living animals survived historical disasters, such as disease epidemics, with the goal of developing new and better strategies for human health and medicine. ☞

—Allyson A. Beutke

Discussing the Humanities

In March, John D'Arms, president of the American Council of Learned Societies and scholar of ancient Rome, gave a talk at the Keene Faculty Center titled "The State of the Humanities." Earlier that day, he met with CLASnotes editor Laura H. Griffis to share some of his ideas on the topic. The following is an excerpt from their conversation.

LG: What makes the humanities distinctive?

JD: First, they are not abstract fields at all. Almost all of them—history, philosophy, literature, language—thrive on lived experience. They certainly can be quite abstract at times, but they emerge out of the varieties of human lived experience. Second, unlike the social sciences and sciences, they point to a particular model—a written work, piece of history, religious tract, poem, novel, work of art—that has a magnetic kind of pull that draws people to it as an original source. The reason these sources are so powerful is that they have something to convey to us. They enrich our experiences; encourage us to dramatize and reimagine life; enlighten, move, and educate us. They tell us something about how life can be quite terrible or quite wonderful, or they describe achievement's or failures in ways that other things cannot.

LG: Must these models be historical?

JD: No, they simply must be there—a modern building or the poetry of Seamus Heaney for instance. Certainly there are inspirational past achievements and great authors of the classical world, but original sources are not limited to a historical setting.

LG: How are the humanities faring right now in the university?

JD: They are not particularly well understood. In fact, they are not understood to a degree that is compatible with their importance. They are a tremendously valuable subset of fields, but this is not a moment in which they are thriving. Some people think that what really matters can be determined by how much money you throw at it, and we all know what enormous expenditures the federal government makes annually in the sciences as opposed to the humanities.

But I do not think that is real reason why the humanities are not valued. There are some tremendously important works of literature being created and books being written by historians, and there are some great scholars in these fields. But in comparison to other disciplines, a smaller proportion of graduating seniors in any given year go into these humanistic fields. This is a vocational age and all these graduates, including the really smart ones, have their eyes on making money, on going to business school, law school, or medical school. The liberal arts are not valued the way they were even a generation ago, and that is where the humanities really live and breathe.

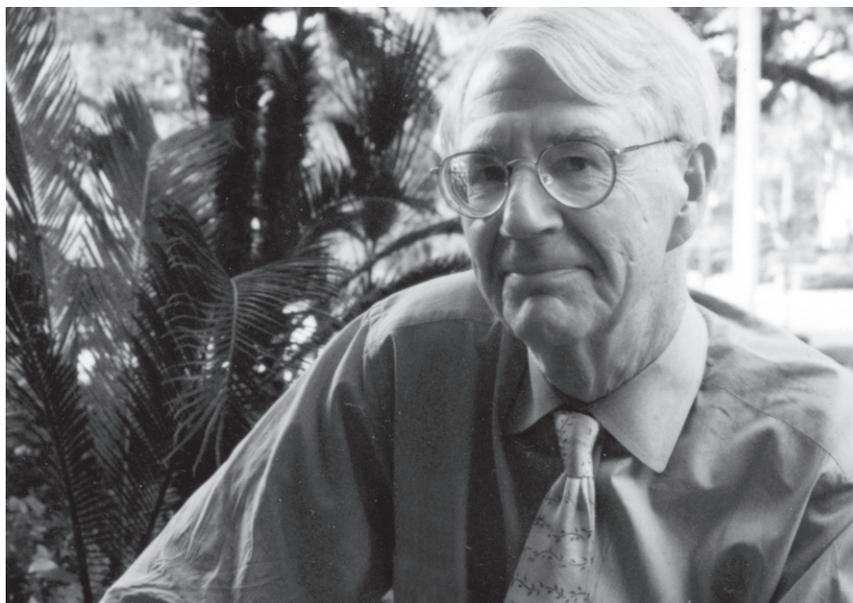
LG: Do you attribute that to today's social climate and the growing importance placed on business and the economy?

JD: Few parents are sending their children to college to become enlightened citizens. They are getting them ready for good, lucrative jobs. But let us not pretend otherwise; a college education is a real engine for mobility for large numbers of people who have never

had such opportunities before. But it is not the humanities that are at the front and center of the university curriculum anymore. It is not that they have disappeared; rather, they have become more marginal since other things have risen to take their place, pre-professional business or pre-professional law for instance. I think that campus leaders are looking to the humanities with some anxiety and hoping they can reassert their values and their importance. It is not, however, a moment in the country's history where these things are uppermost on people's minds.

LG: Do you see the growth of information technology in the last decade as having a particularly positive or negative affect on the humanities?

JD: I certainly do not think the impact of information technology on the humanities has been negative. If anything, the opportunities are there waiting to be seized more vigorously. We will never have the voices of the great lecturers of the past, but with the audiovisual materials now available there is no reason why the great lecturers of today cannot be present always. The new possibilities of digitizing images and working freshly with text and images are changing the construction of the humanities. Scholars can now use the electronic capacities that have been created for us to conceive their historical work differently. I think that there is tremendous potential and we will catch up, but it may take a while. ☺



Grants

through the Division of Sponsored Research

January 2001 Total: \$1,722,257

Corporate.....\$18,011

Investigator	Dept.	Agency	Award	Title
Eyler, J.	CHE	Chevron Research & Tech Co	3,000	Miscellaneous donors.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	Dow Chemical Company	6,850	Dowelanco compounds agreement.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	Multiple Companies	1,290	Software research support.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	Multiple Companies	3,272	Miles compound contract.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	Multiple Companies	2,509	Miles compound contract.
Katritzky, A.	CHE	Multiple Companies	1,090	Miles compound contract.

Federal\$1,673,355

Investigator	Dept.	Agency	Award	Title
Burns, A.	ANT	US DOI	35,656	Kingsley plantation ethnographic and ethnohistorical program.
Jackson, A. Kitajima, K.	BOT	NSF	483,519	CAREER: functional bases for the trade-off between growth and survival of tree seedlings.
Benner, S.	CHE	NASA	200,914	Darwin chemistry (astrobiology).
Talham, D.	CHE	NASA	51,373	The features of self assembling organic bilayers important to the formation of inorganic materials.
Reynolds, J.	CHE	US Navy	104,637	Redox switchable conducting polymers for interdigital electrode devices.
Tan, W.	CHE	NSF	77,156	CAREER: nanometer scale imaging and sensing.
Binford, M.	GEOG	US DOE	46,044	From tower to region: integration of patch-size NEE using experimental and modeling footprint analysis.
Perfit, M.	GEOL	NSF	38,785	Magmatic events on the east Pacific rise, 20 degrees N to 20 degrees S: ground-truthing t-phase data from the NOAA.
Andraka, B.	PHY	US DOE	52,319	Non-fermi-liquids and magnetism of heavy fermions.
Stanton, C.	PHY	US DOD	61,998	Optical and terahertz response of spins in magnetic III-V semiconductors.
Stewart, G.	PHY	US DOE	130,461	Anomalous f-electron behavior in non-fermi liquid and heavy fermion system.
Maslov, D.	PHY	NSF	61,905	Anomalous metal in two dimensions.
Tucker, C.	PSY	DOH	17,250	North Florida Area Health Education Center Program (AHEC).
Chapman, C.	ZOO	NSF	58,851	Determinants of colobine abundance: implications for theory and conservation.
Chapman, L.	ZOO	NSF	237,487	Swamps and faunal diversification: interdemec variation in the respiratory ecology of east African fishes.
Emmel, T.	ZOO	Natl Fish & Wildlife Fdtn	15,000	Corridor establishment for an endangered south Florida butterfly.

Miscellaneous.....\$30,891

Investigator	Dept.	Agency	Award	Title
Norr, L.	ANT	Wake Forest University	5,793	Isotopic analysis of human skeletal remains from the Wilson Site, North Carolina.
Bowes, G.	BOT	Miscellaneous Donors	2,020	Unrestricted donation.
Wagener, K.	CHE	Miscellaneous Donors	10,000	Unrestricted donation.
Schanze, K.	CHE	AM Chemical Society	1,078	ACS editorialsip.
Pleasants, J.	HIS	Multiple Sponsors	2,000	Oral History Program.
Emmel, T.	ZOO	Assn For Tropical Lepidoptera	10,000	Unrestricted donation.

Bookbeat

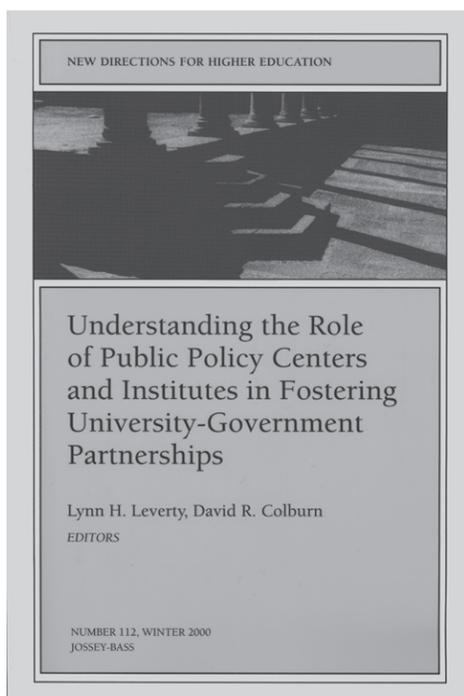
Recent publications from CLAS faculty

Understanding the Role of Public Policy Centers and Institutes in Fostering University-Government Partnerships

Edited by **Lynn H. Leverty** (Political Science) and **David R. Colburn** (History)
Jossey-Bass Inc.

(jacket)

Over the past hundred years, public policy institutes have provided scholarship and training programs that have helped address the needs of the public and private sectors. Their work has been important to local, state, and federal governments in the United States, as well as to an increasing number of countries around the world. These institutes have demonstrated an enduring commitment to public service and to finding effective and innovative ways to address the problems of a changing society. This volume of *New Directions for Higher Education* provides an overview of the wide variety of university programs that have been established to interface with governments, some of the models they have created, and the ways in which they intersect with society.



Buncombe Bob:

The Life and Times of Robert Rice Reynolds

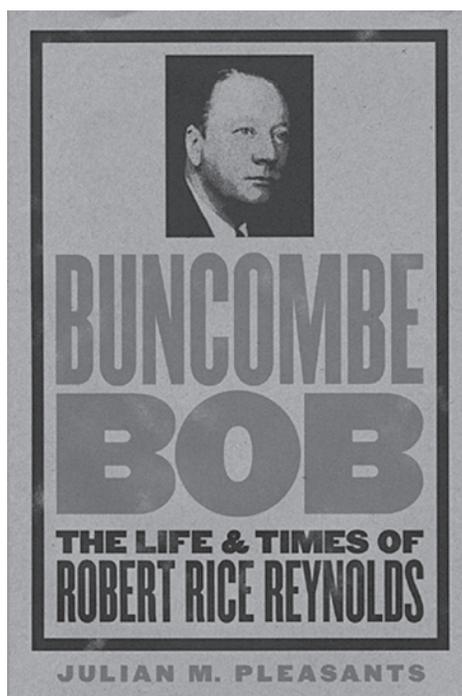
Julian M. Pleasants (History)
University of North Carolina Press

(jacket)

Robert Rice Reynolds, U.S. senator from North Carolina from 1933 to 1945, was one of the most eccentric politicians in American history. His travels, his five marriages, his public faux pas, and his flamboyant campaigns provided years of amusements for his constituents. This political biography rescues Reynolds from his cartoon-character reputation, however, by explaining his political appeal and highlighting his contributions without overlooking his flaws.

Julian Pleasants argues that Reynolds must be understood in the context of Depression-era North Carolina. An ardent New Dealer, Reynolds favored federal intervention to regulate banks, extend cheap credit, and provide housing and jobs for those unable to find work. He capitalized on the discontent of the poverty-stricken lower class, campaigning as a poor man against his wealthy opponent, incumbent senator Cam Morrison....

Fleshing out a man typically dismissed as a stereotypical southern demagogue, Pleasants reveals Reynolds to be a showman of the first order, a skilled practitioner of class politics, and a uniquely southern politician.



Brazilian Popular Music and Globalization

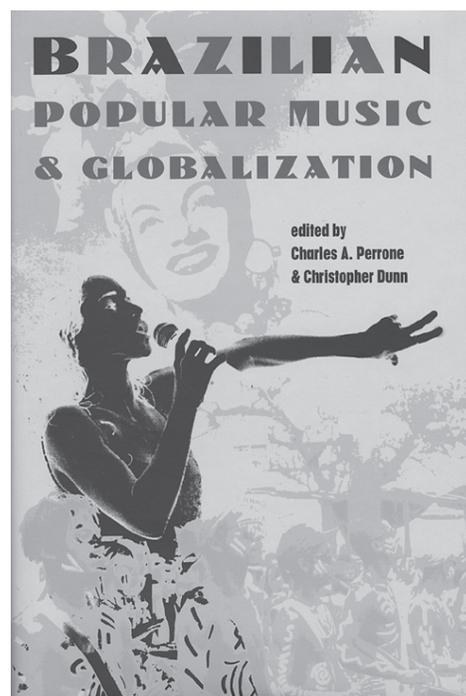
Edited by **Charles A. Perrone** (Romance Language and Literatures) and **Christopher Dunn**
University Press of Florida

(jacket)

This illustrated collection of essays devoted to the international character and appeal of Brazil's song and dance music includes contributions from scholars in the fields of ethnomusicology, cultural studies, literature, anthropology, sociology, and communications; roughly half are from the United States and half from Brazil and elsewhere.

The introduction, "Chiclete com Banana," provides historical context for the studies that follow, which consider topics ranging from film music, diasporic aesthetics, and contemporary Carnival to variants of hip-hop, rock, and heavy metal in relation to local, regional, and globalized forms of identity. Whether focused on the era of radio or the age of the Internet, discussions of urban popular music in Brazil have inevitably involved hemispheric interplay and a multifaceted dynamic of national and international factors. These essays explore how Brazilian artists and audiences have negotiated meanings in a spectrum of musical situations and how geographical or political circumstances may mediate musical communication.

"With an impressive variety of essays from some of the major scholars in the field today, this collection is an important contribution to the study of contemporary Brazilian popular music." —Randal Johnson, University of California, Los Angeles



Botany Professor Receives NSF CAREER Award

Kaoaru Kitajima, an assistant professor of botany, has recently been awarded a Faculty Early Career Development Program (CAREER) award by the National Science Foundation for her proposal titled “Functional Bases for the Trade-Off Between Growth and Survival of Tree Seedlings.” Her CAREER award, which totals \$386,487 and will be distributed over five years, will support her research on comparative ecology of tropical tree species and will integrate undergraduate educational opportunities. “I am thrilled to have the support to follow through on something that I really want to pursue,” Kitajima says.

Theoretical models have demonstrated that trade-offs between survival probability and growth rates among coexisting species are universal organizational principles for the maintenance of species diversity for both plants and animals. In her earlier research, Kitajima found such a trade-off pattern in her comparative study of tropical tree seedlings in a moist tropical forest community in Panama in Central America. Physiological constraints that underlie these trade-offs, however, remain large-

ly hypothetical. With the funding from her CAREER award, Kitajima plans to test her hypothesis that this trade-off between growth rates and survival is due to trade-offs in carbon allocation to growth, storage, and defense. In particular, she plans to combine field, greenhouse, and growth chamber studies to quantify contrasting patterns of carbon allocation to defensive purpose and storage.

Central to her educational plan under this award, Kitajima will organize a six-week long field research

internship for a select number of undergraduate students each summer, starting next year. The students will have an opportunity to be involved in “real” research and to develop their independent projects in species-rich tropical forests. Kitajima believes that ecological models founded on allocation-based trade-offs are important in training not only those students anticipating professional careers as ecologists, but also for those students pursuing studies in non-scientific disciplines that affect the soci-



etal responses to ecological and environmental issues. She hopes to use her study as a model case to demon-

strate why fast growth rate is inherently incompatible with stability. ☺

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