

DH1C/ADH1B

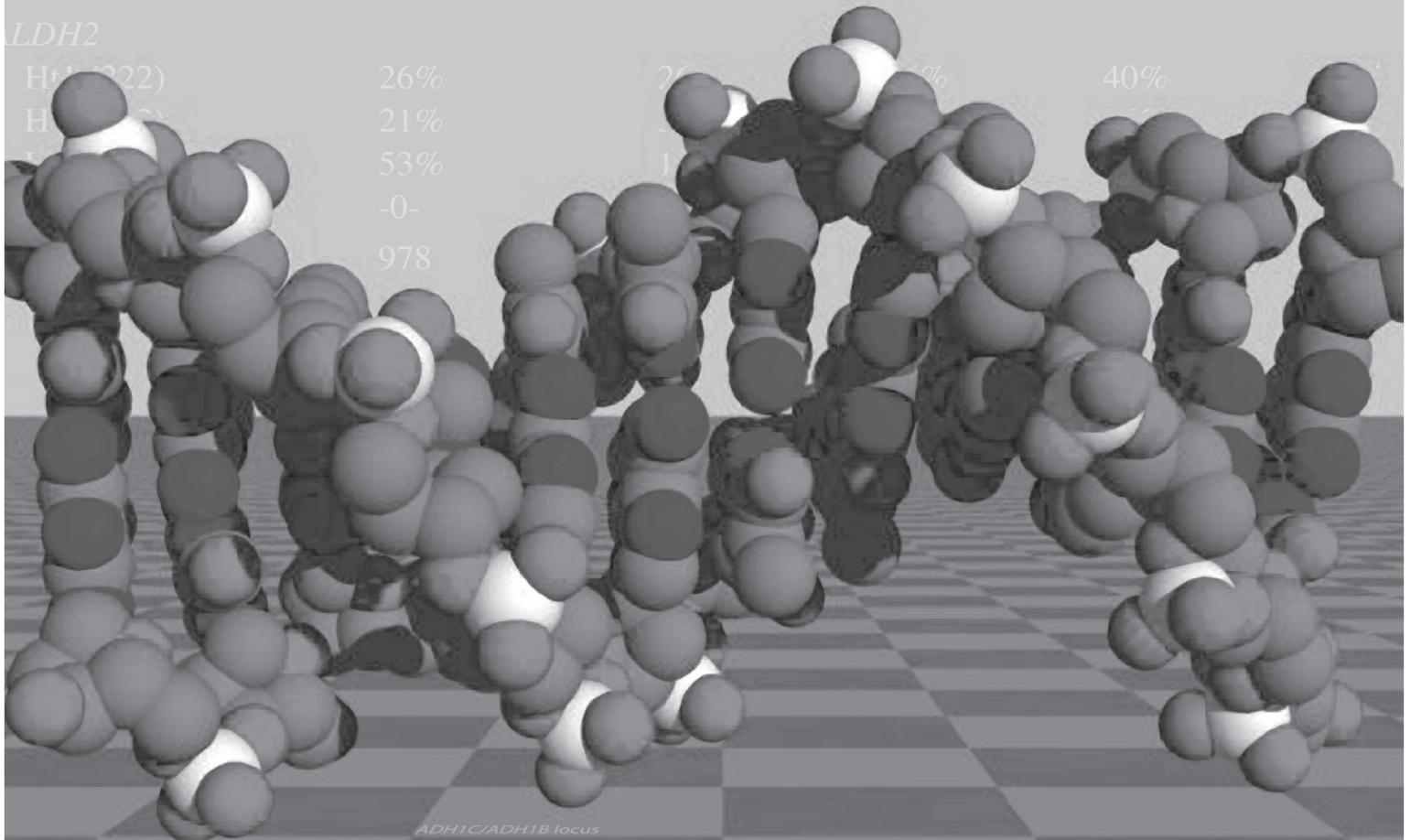
Haplotype	American Indian	Chinese	Mongolian	Siberian	Niger
Ht1 (11111)	21%	3.1%	2.1%	8.0%	1.7%
Ht8 (21212)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1.8%
Ht9 (22111)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2.0%
Ht10 (12111)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5.3%

CLASnotes

The University of Florida
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences

LDH2

Haplotype	American Indian	Chinese	Mongolian	Siberian	Niger
Ht1 (222)	26%	20%	20%	40%	-
Ht2 (111)	21%	1%	1%	1%	-
Ht3 (112)	53%	1%	1%	1%	-
Ht4 (121)	-0-	1%	1%	1%	-
Ht5 (122)	97%	1%	1%	1%	-



ALDH2 locus



Summing Up the Genome:
Statistical Genetics Collaboration Examines Wealth of New Data

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E-mail editor@clas.ufl.edu with your news and events information for publication in *CLASnotes*. The deadline for submissions is the 15th of the month prior to the month you would like your information published. Don't wait! Send us your news and events today!



UNIVERSITY OF
FLORIDA

**College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
News and Publications**

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CLASnotes is published by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences to inform faculty, staff and students of current research and events.

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Cover Illustration: Garry Nonog, Jane Dominguez; DNA model courtesy Doug Lundberg; data courtesy Connie Mulligan
Courtesy Department of Astronomy:
p. 6 (Kandrup)

The Dean's Musings

Focusing on the Basics

As we close out the calendar year and prepare for new university leadership, it is a good time to reflect on what is most important for the college and our programs to accomplish in the future. Above all, quality must be our first consideration. We are judged on our standards of teaching, writings and scholarly contributions, so we must focus on selected areas where we can build a mark of distinction that would set UF apart as a recognized leader. We cannot do this in all disciplines, and must be careful to select areas of promise and fields of study relevant to the modern needs of the nation and the state.

As the state seeks to develop new high-tech industrial growth in such areas as biotechnology, it cannot succeed without a truly high-quality university environment to provide the leadership, the new workforce and the public awareness that is required. The long-term future of the state depends on how successful we are in building a first-class research university enterprise in the next few years.

The new biotechnologies developed in the genetic sciences, including genomics and bioinformatics, will play a major role in the future of UF and the new industries in the state. The keys to unlocking the methods for understanding inheritable diseases, the aging process, and how to develop new agriculture crops will be generated by the new generation of biochemists, mathematicians, cell biologists, geneticists, statisticians and biomedical engineers who are now focusing on research at the most fundamental levels. As advances are made in genomics, and we learn how to handle and interpret the complex data, major applications important to health and the quality of life are sure to follow.

Basic science is not the only important component for success. The ethical issues of handling personal records and research studies will require the involvement of ethicists and social scientists to a degree previously not encountered. They will be responsible for developing new paradigms to protect the rights of the individual in this brave new world. It is the great universities that provide the atmosphere and the liberty for this research and these discussions, and UF must be in a leader in these new areas.

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recycled paper

On the Cover:

UF geneticists and statisticians are examining the relationships between DNA and gene functions by using complex data analysis methods, an area known as statistical genetics. Read the full story on page 4.

Florida Blue Key Honors CLAS Faculty

During the 2003 Homecoming festivities, three CLAS professors were honored for their outstanding service and dedication to UF. Chemistry Professor William Dolbier, Psychology Professor Carolyn Tucker, and Political Science and Jewish Studies Professor Kenneth Wald were three of the four winners chosen from across campus to receive a 2003 Distinguished Faculty Award from Florida Blue Key (FBK).

Each year, a committee selects honorees based on nominations endorsed by college deans. The committee is generally composed of students, faculty, an administrator and the current FBK advisor. Jonathan Kaskel, the 2003 committee chairman, says the award highlights the accomplishments of faculty members who have reached out to the community, beyond their disciplines. "Florida Blue Key seeks to recognize faculty who have contributed not only to their academic field, but also to the university community. Recognizing and rewarding faculty for their vital role on campus is one of Florida Blue Key's stated goals, and this award is one way of demonstrating the respect we have for our professors."

The winners were recognized at the annual FBK banquet, which this year featured a keynote address by Attorney General John Ashcroft. Honorees also were

showcased in convertibles during the Homecoming Parade.

Dolbier received his undergraduate degree from Stetson University and a PhD from Cornell University. In 1966, he joined the Department of Chemistry and has since served in numerous capacities, including department chair. He has been recognized for his work in fluorine chemistry and his dedication to teaching, receiving the Professorial Excellence Program Award and Teacher of the Year from his department.

"As someone who has been on the UF faculty for 36 years, I consider this an honor to be particularly recognized for my teaching accomplishments," Dolbier says. "Although I certainly enjoy doing research, I have always loved teaching."

Tucker has taught at UF since receiving her PhD from the State University of New York at Stony Brook in 1976 and, as a clinical psychologist, specializes in research on contributors to culturally sensitive healthcare and the predictors of mental and physical health among children in minority and low-income families. She is a UF Distinguished Alumni Professor and has received numerous other honors, including a 2003 Doctoral Dissertation/Mentoring Award. A veteran of academic awards, Tucker says the FBK award is a "treasured blessing"

because it comes from students, faculty and administrators. "The award validates my strong belief that if you strive for excellence in all that you do, and in the process remember to reach out and touch somebody's heart and somebody's hand each day, you will be continually blessed."

Since coming to UF in 1983, Wald has served as chair, 1989–1994, and graduate coordinator, 1987–1989, of the Department of Political Science. In July 1999, he became the director of the Center for Jewish Studies. He also has served as a Fulbright professor at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and as a visiting professor in Scotland and Israel. Wald received his bachelor's degree from the University of Nebraska and earned his graduate degrees at Washington University in St. Louis. His research focuses on the intersection of religion and politics.

"The rewards of this profession are rarely direct and immediate, so when students and colleagues take the time to honor you, it's especially nice," Wald says. "I hope I received the award because my career at UF has emphasized teaching, scholarship and service. Then again, maybe they just thought I would look cool in a convertible during the Homecoming Parade."

—Kimberly A. Lopez



Dolbier



Tucker



Wald



Anthropologist Connie Muligan and statistician Rongling Wu are collaborating on a genetics study using advanced statistical analysis software.

Summing Up the Genome: Statistical Genetics Collaboration Examines Wealth of New Data

“If you do the experiment right the first time, you don’t need to use statistics” is an old adage among scientists that might make statisticians cringe. But while some scientists still choose to analyze their own data, many have realized they need a more sophisticated statistical approach to obtain better results. “Researchers might be looking to associate a trait, such as height, weight or growth, with a certain gene, but many geneticists cannot get by anymore by doing simple statistical t-tests,” says George Casella, chair of UF’s statistics department. “Now, we’re dealing with much more complicated data sets, so a more complex analysis must be done, and this is where statistical genetics plays a role.”

At UF, a group of more than 40 faculty members and students from across campus who work as geneticists and statisticians have formed the Statistical Genetics Group. “A few years ago, we started having a weekly seminar series where we would come together and talk about what we do and how we could assist each other,” Casella says. “We’ve brought together folks from CLAS, IFAS and medicine, and sometimes we would have a scientist give a basic lecture about DNA and RNA, and then we would review some basic statistical analysis techniques. Now, some of us have started collaborating on various projects, and we’re working with researchers at other universities in the US and internationally.”

For the non-geneticist or non-statistician, a brief history

lesson might help explain why this field has become even more important during the last 20 years. Genetics has its origins with Gregor Mendel (1822–1864) who derived basic laws of heredity such as: hereditary factors do not combine but are passed intact; each member of the parental generation transmits only half of its hereditary factors to each offspring (with certain factors “dominant” over others); and different offspring of the same parents receive different sets of hereditary factors. Mendel’s work became the foundation for modern genetics.

Statistical genetics has its origins in the work of R.A. Fisher, S. Wright, and J.B.S. Haldane in the 1920s and 1930s. They realized that observable genetic variation could be interpreted using probabilistic modeling, rigorous statistical analysis

and well-founded scientific inference.

Statistical genetics has even more relevance today, since the Human Genome Project was completed in 2003. The project, which began in 1990, is a scientific effort to map and sequence the three billion chemical pairs that make up human DNA and identify the roughly 100,000 genes that comprise a person’s genetic code. The challenge currently facing scientists is finding a way to organize and catalog this vast amount of information into a usable form. They are also trying to understand the genetic variation within and among individuals, populations and species. Both of these goals are intrinsically statistical and fall within the realm of statistical genetics.

“The completion of the Human Genome Project has

resulted in a wealth of new data that must be carefully analyzed in order to reap the promised benefits of the project,” says Connie Mulligan, an assistant professor of anthropology and associate director of UF’s Genetics Institute. “It’s complicated, but it’s the next logical step if we’re going to start determining relationships between certain genes and certain diseases.” Mulligan, who worked at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) before coming to UF in 1999, has worked on several studies to determine which genes possibly increase or decrease the risk of alcoholism.

“When I was at NIH, we looked for genetic variants that increase or decrease the risk of developing alcoholism,” she says. “Two variants, ADH1B and ALDH2, had been identified that appear to protect against alcoholism. These gene products have altered kinetic activity that results in the accumulation of acetaldehyde, which produces facial flushing, an accelerated heart rate and nausea, known as the ‘flushing response.’ These variants are present at high numbers in Asian populations, and the flushing response makes drinking unpleasant, so people don’t drink, and there is a lower risk of alcoholism.”

Now, Mulligan is looking at additional variants in the same two genes in a different population, American Indians, to determine if there are other variants that could lead to alcoholism. She is using a new statistical software package developed by UF statisticians to analyze the pile of clinical data. “This new program incorporates epistatic effects. Usually, we assume that each gene acts independently, when in fact that is probably not the case. Epistasis is when two genes interact, so their net effect is

more or less than the total effect would be if you just added those two effects independently.” Mulligan says a good example of this type of effect is evident in the recent research findings related to hormone replacement therapy, where estrogen in humans seems to have the opposite effect of estrogen in rats, in terms of heart disease and cancer. “In this case, it may be because in the clinical studies, an extra hormone was added for humans that may have interacted with the estrogen and modified its effects,” explains Mulligan.

Associate Professor of Statistics Rongling Wu collaborated with Chang-Xing Ma, from the College of Medicine, and Casella to develop the model. Wu says the software took about six months to develop. “It was designed for high-resolution mapping of complex traits and can help geneticists precisely identify the location of genes (for diseases, plant size or milk yield) on the genome. This model is one of the most advanced in the genetics literature.” Wu says traditional models for mapping complex traits are a combination of genetics and statistics, whereas this new model represents integration among genetics, statistics and general biology.

Mulligan says without the software, she would have stopped her study. “We published one paper this summer, but I thought I was finished with that data set,” she says. “Now it’s worth pursuing because there is a new way to analyze the data and possibly obtain more meaningful results. It would have been almost impossible to analyze these data further without a more sophisticated

technique.”

Another faculty member who has utilized the Statistical Genetic Group’s consulting service is Assistant Professor of Zoology Marta Wayne. Wayne, who specializes in evolutionary genetics, is no stranger to collaborating with statisticians. Since she was a postdoctoral research fellow at North Carolina State University, Wayne has collaborated with a statistical geneticist on various projects. “I collaborate with Lauren McIntyre at Purdue University, and it’s a longstanding collaboration, nearly 10 years. Even though I teach at NC State’s Summer Institute in Statistical Genetics, I am an empirical geneticist, not a statistician. My specialty is applying the theory to the data, but to do the hard stuff, I need my collaborators!”

Wayne has brainstormed with Casella on a study she would like to pursue involving *Drosophila melanogaster*, or fruit flies. “There is an overall pattern we see in fruit flies of laying eggs over the course of their lifetime. The majority of female fruit flies have their peak of laying eggs earlier in life, but sometimes the flies lay eggs constantly, and sometimes it’s reversed with the most eggs produced later in life. These exceptions appear to be genetic, but we need to develop a way to statistically evaluate this pattern and the variances within it.” Since fruit flies are a model

organism, Wayne’s research on timing of reproduction could have implications for other organisms, including people.

In addition to collaborating with researchers from UF and other universities, Casella says another main goal is to establish a PhD program in statistical genetics at UF. “The new UF Genetics Institute will help us bring in faculty in this area, and we’re already teaching some statistical genetics courses. A strong PhD program would put UF on the map as a place of research and teaching in this growing field.” Casella and Wu also are writing a textbook, *Statistical Genetics of Complex Traits*, which will be published in 2004.

Within the next decade, Casella says he expects the field to advance even more. “We’re starting to understand more and more about the genetic profile of humans and how this relates to health and disease. For example, one day, we’ll be able to take a drop of blood from someone which contains their DNA and tell that person what medication would work best based on their genetic make-up. It’s an important direction for scientists and statisticians to be moving in since the demand for this type of research will only increase, and much of it can only be accomplished using the expertise of each other.”

—Allyson A. Beutke

“The new UF Genetics Institute will help us bring in faculty in this area, and we’re already teaching some statistical genetics courses. A strong PhD program would put UF on the map as a place of research and teaching in this growing field.”

—George Casella

Upcoming Events

Leading scholars of history, English, French, art history and religious studies from across the US will visit UF for the symposium **Other Enlightenments: Gender and the Long Eighteenth Century** on January 29–31. The event is sponsored by UF's Center for the Humanities and the Public Sphere, the France-Florida Research Institute, the Office of Research and Graduate Programs, the Center for the Women's Studies and Gender Research, the Department of History and the School of Art and Art History. For more information, contact Melissa Hyde at 392-0211, ext. 245 or mhyde@ufl.edu.

The 17th Annual Women's Leadership Conference will take place on Sunday, February 8, at the J. Wayne Reitz Union Rion Ballroom. Organized by the Women's Leadership Council, this year's theme is "What Women Want: It's Our Prerogative." The conference will be held from 9 am to 4:30 pm and is open to everyone, for a \$25 registration fee. Organizational discounts are available. To register online, go to www.dso.ufl.edu/wlc/registernow.html or pick up an application at the Dean of Students Office in Peabody Hall, room P202. The registration deadline is January 28. For more information, call 392-1261, ext. 235.

McQuown Scholarship Applications Due in February

The college is currently accepting applications for the 2004–2005 O. Ruth McQuown scholarship program, created in honor of the first woman associate dean in CLAS, O. Ruth McQuown. The scholarship recognizes outstanding female students in the humanities, social sciences, women studies and interdisciplinary studies in these areas, and is open to current undergraduate and graduate students, as well as incoming graduate students. Up to five undergraduates will be awarded between \$500 and \$3,000 and two graduate students, one incoming and one current, will receive \$8,000 plus tuition. The deadline to apply is February 20 for current UF students and February 6 for incoming graduate students. Application forms are available in 2014 Turlington Hall and online at www.clas.ufl.edu/scholarships/ruthmcquown.htm. For more information, contact Yumiko Hulvey at yhulvey@aall.ufl.edu or 392-6800.

CLASnotes encourages letters to the editor. E-mail editor@clas.ufl.edu or send a letter to *CLASnotes*, PO Box 117300, Gainesville FL 32611. *CLASnotes* reserves the right to edit submissions for punctuation and length.

Around the College

In Memory

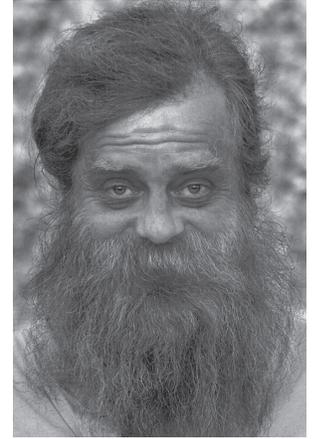
Astronomy Professor **Henry Kandrup** died of natural causes on October 18 at his home in Gainesville. The 48-year-old astrophysicist had taught at the university for 13 years.

Born in New York City, Kandrup earned an AB in physics from Princeton University in 1976 and a PhD in physics from the University of Chicago in 1980. He had appointments at the University of California, Santa Barbara; the University of Texas, Austin; the University of Maryland, College Park; Syracuse University and Oakland University before coming to UF in 1990.

Kandrup taught graduate courses in cosmology and galactic and extragalactic astronomy, as well as the undergraduate course, Exploring the Universe. In 1994, he received a UF Teaching Improvement Program Award. As a researcher, Kandrup was a member of the UF Institute for Fundamental Theory and studied gravitational astrophysics, supported by a National Science Foundation grant.

"Henry Kandrup was an invaluable faculty member of both the astronomy and physics departments," says Stan Dermott, chair of the Department of Astronomy. "Student evaluations of his classes show clearly that he was one of our leading teachers. He was also one of our most productive scholars. By nature, he gave the impression of being somewhat reclusive. However, he formed close and long lasting friendships with all of his many graduate students and they, and the rest of us, will miss his brilliance and humor."

The astronomy department held a memorial service for Kandrup at the Baughman Center on December 6. A conference also is being organized in his honor on the astronomical applications of non-linear dynamics and should take place in 2004.



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John K. Mahon, former chair of the history department, died at his Gainesville home on October 11 at the age of 91.

Born February 8, 1912, in Ottumwa, Iowa, Mahon was called to active military duty in 1942, delaying his entrance to academia. After his discharge in 1946, he received his PhD in history from the University of California at Los Angeles. Mahon came to Gainesville in 1954, accepting a teaching position in the Department of History. He served as chair of the department from 1965-1973 and retired from UF in 1982.

A military historian by specialization, his book, *The History of the Second Seminole War*, was published in 1967, and is still regarded as the authority on the subject. Mahon also was president of the local chapter of the Sierra Club, board member of the Alachua Conservation Trust and the Seminole Wars Historic Foundation, and president of the Florida Historical Society.

UF History Professor Eldon Turner remembers Mahon's role as a military historian who understood the history of warfare was fundamental to the great movements of power among nations. Turner says Mahon led the Department of History with a "no-muss, no-fuss style that reflected his personality." Upon his retirement, an annual teaching award was named in Mahon's honor.

DEPARTMENT NEWS

Anthropology

H. Russell Bernard received the 2003 Franz Boas Award for exemplary service to anthropology at the 102nd annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in November. Bernard is a leading figure in both quantitative and qualitative research methods. He received the award in part for maintaining the holistic tradition of anthropology exemplified by Franz Boas, an early founder of American anthropology.

Helen Safa also was honored at the meeting. She received the 2003 Conrad Arensberg Award from the Society for the Anthropology of Work for her pioneering studies on work, class, gender and development with an emphasis on Latin America.

Also at the meeting, two faculty members assumed elected offices in the association. **Anita Spring** will serve as the applied anthropologist on the ethics committee, and **Susan D. Gillespie** is chair-elect of the archeology division. In addition, **J. Richard Stepp** was honored for his two years of service on the executive board.

Chemistry

Alan Katritzky presented a keynote lecture at the Scientific Partnership Foundation International Conference in Moscow in October, where he was awarded the Crystal Globe and a diploma for his outstanding contributions to world sciences. He also was recently elected as a foreign member of the Indian National Science Academy.

Classics

Jennifer A. Rea gave a lecture titled "Temples and Treasures in Roman Politics and Literature" at Stetson University on November 10.

Criminology and Law

Alex Piquero will participate in a two-year project funded by the National Science Foundation called "Setting a National Agenda for Research on Race/Ethnicity, Crime, and Criminal Justice." The purpose of the project is to develop a national research agenda on the interrelationships among race/ethnicity, crime and criminal justice. Piquero will participate in several national meetings.

English

James Haskins has written 59 sidebars in the *Encyclopedia Civil Rights Chronicles*, covering the period of 1950 to 1969, Jim Crow laws, race and the criminal justice system. He also has been appointed as a member of the editorial advisory committee for the *Online Encyclopedia of Alabama*.

Mark A. Reid presented the paper "When Sue Wears Red: The Black Femme Fatale in Cinematic Horror" at the conference Black American Cinema Re-Considered: The Contemporary Scene, held at New York University on November 7-8.

Physics

Peter Hirschfeld visited the Interdisciplinary Center for Theoretical Studies of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing in October and gave a series of lectures titled "Inho-

mogeneity and Quantum Interference in Disordered Cuprate Superconductors."

Hendrik Monkhorst has received two patents for discovering a new type of energy conversion from nuclear fusion. Different from proposed methods of obtaining electric power from a fusion reactor, Monkhorst has found a technique that will extract this power non-thermally, increasing efficiency from 40 to 80 percent. This technique will be used at the Colliding Beam Fusion Reactor in Lake Forest, California, which was built to test this process, and will help make nuclear power safe, clean and affordable.

Chris Stanton has been elected as a fellow of the American Physical Society for his theoretical contributions to nonequilibrium phenomena in semiconductors and applications to ultrafast laser spectroscopy. Only half of one percent of the total APS membership is selected for fellowship in the society each year. This year, a total of 215 new fellows were elected.

Political Science

Leslie Anderson recently presented a paper in Spanish, "Parties in the Nicaraguan Democratic Transition: The Contribution of Pre-democratic Parties to a New Democracy," at the First Central American Congress of Political Science in San Jose, Costa Rica. The paper will be published in the new book *Selected Proceedings of the First Central American Congress of Political Science*, which will be printed in 2004.

Psychology

Dana Byrd, a doctoral candidate in developmental psychology, has been named the national recipient of the Ruth G. and Joseph D. Matarazzo Scholarship from the American Psychological Foundation and the Council of Graduate Departments of Psychology. She has received \$3,000 to continue her research examining the neurological components of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder.

Romance Languages and Literatures

Spanish Professor **Andrés Avelaneda** has been appointed chair of the Bryce Wood Book Award Committee of the Latin American Studies Association, which honors the best book published in English on Latin American Studies. He also recently published three articles: "Recordando con ira: estrategias ideológicas y ficcionales argentinas a fin de siglo," in *Revista Iberoamericana*; "Eva Perón: cuerpo y cadáver de la literatura," in *Evita: mito y representaciones*; and "Bioy mirando al sudeste," in *Homenaje a Adolfo Bioy Casares*.

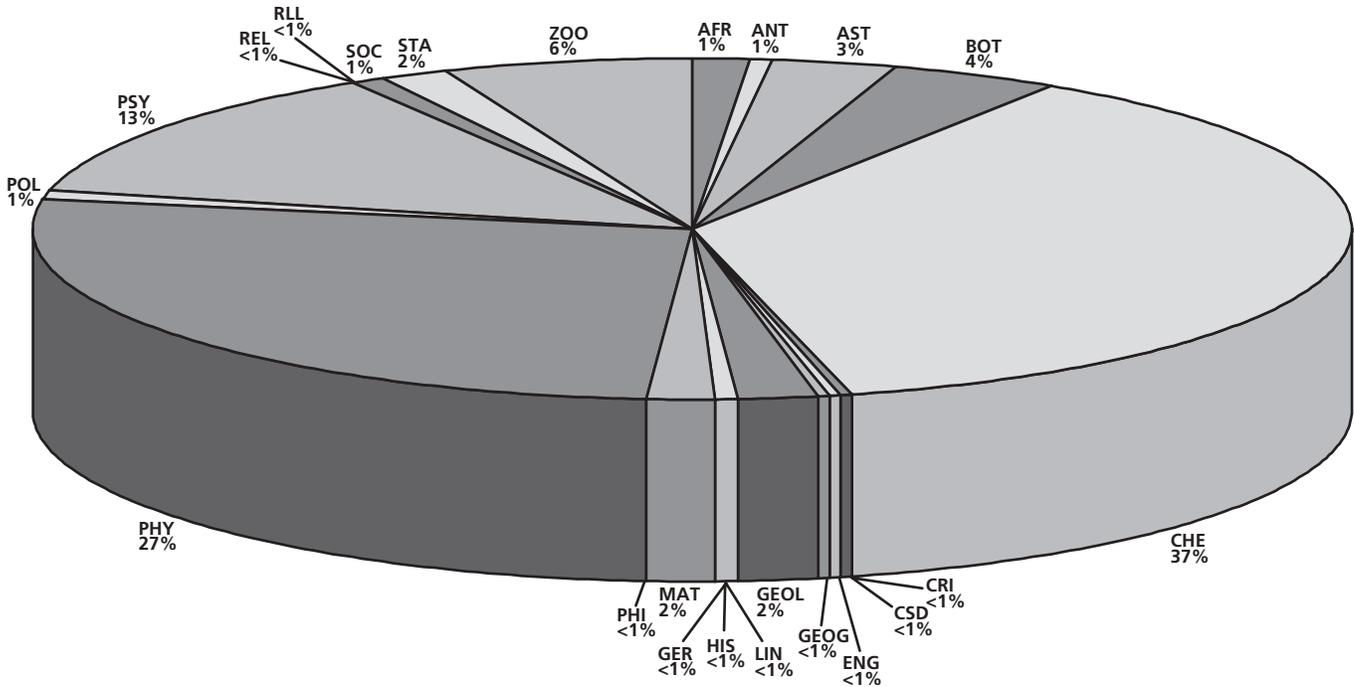
Spanish Professor **Geraldine Nichols** was the keynote speaker at the Mid-America Conference on Hispanic Literatures, held at the University of Colorado in Boulder in October. She spoke on the representation of the Spanish Civil War in the novels of several contemporary women authors. She also recently published two reviews and an article on a new generation of novelists in *Mujeres novelistas: jóvenes narradoras de los noventa* in Madrid.

Grants

through the Division of Sponsored Research

October 2002–September 2003 Total: \$54,056,739

Percentages by Department



Monthly Grants

Vouching to Quit

Smoking is the number one cause of preventable deaths in the US, killing more than 440,000 people a year. Of the estimated 46.5 million Americans who smoke, 70 percent would like to quit, though few are able to do so. Psychology Professor Jesse Dallery, aided by a grant from the National Institutes of Health, has developed an innovative new way to help smokers kick the habit.

“You have to increase their motivation not to smoke,” Dallery says. “The question is, what kind of incentive is powerful enough? If your health, the cost of cigarettes, the stains to your teeth and clothes isn’t powerful enough, what will provide enough incentive for a smoker to quit? My research argues that if you deliver immediate incentives of a great enough magnitude, you can compete with smoking.”

Dallery’s answer is offering the smokers in his research study vouchers to shop online at Target, Wal-Mart, Barnes & Noble, Amazon, Gap, JCPenney, Best Buy, Chili’s and many other vendors if they quit smoking and sustain cessation. The



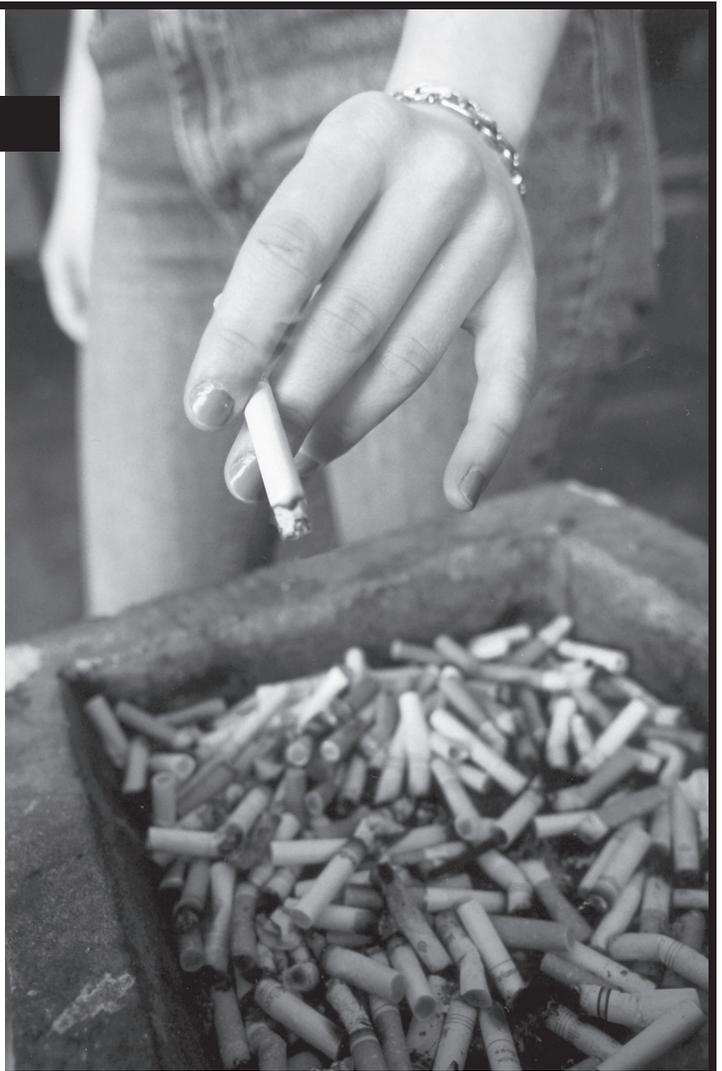
Jesse Dallery

longer participants maintain abstinence, the greater the dollar amount of their vouchers. Once they have enough voucher money saved up to buy a product they want from any of the 21 participating vendors, participants simply submit a request to Dallery, who orders the product and ships it directly to their door.

“This is one innovative way to reach hardcore smokers,” Dallery says. “The study is geared toward heavy smokers who have been smoking for a long period of time and really have no motivation to quit. These are the people who are not reachable through current

treatment.”

But for those chain-smokers out there who think they can walk away with the prizes and still continue smoking, think again. The study does not operate on the honor system. Dallery has designed a program that is virtually cheatproof. Using a carbon monoxide monitor, participants have to take a breath test every night under the watchful eye of a Webcam. They simply blow into the monitor—which calculates how much carbon monoxide is in their lungs—and show the results to the Webcam, which records the whole process. They then e-mail the video clip to Dallery. The whole process takes a matter of



minutes and frees participants from traveling to the lab for time-consuming tests.

To participate in the study, individuals must have a long history of smoking—at least five years—with no successful quit attempts. They must smoke more than 20 cigarettes a day and have no intention to quit. They cannot be on the patch, Zyban, use nicotine gum or any other variety of smoking cessation aids. Dallery has conducted the study for the past four months, and many of the participants so far are hardcore chain-smokers, consuming about three packs a day. “To get any sustained period of abstinence with these people is pretty remarkable,” he says. “And so far, it’s working.”

Dallery has received NIH funding to continue the study at \$100,000 a year for two years. Once the results are in, he plans to research more economical ways to use incentives to help people stop smoking. He also wants to look at how using products like the nicotine patch and Zyban, along with incentives, will increase a smoker’s ability to kick the habit.

—Buffy Lockette

Read the full grants listing at <http://clasnews.clas.ufl.edu/news.shtml> in this month’s issue of *CLASnotes* online.

Bookbeat

 Recent publications from CLAS faculty

Julian Pleasants, Oral History, author of *Orange Journalism*, University Press of Florida.

Orange Journalism: Voices from Florida Newspapers

Walt Disney World, Cape Canaveral, the 2000 presidential election and Hurricane Andrew. When you are working for a newspaper in Florida, there is never a shortage of things to write about. Known as the breeding ground of some of the world's best journalists, including 37 Pulitzer Prize winners, Florida is recognized throughout the industry for producing some of the most outstanding newspapers in the country.

"Florida probably has more good newspapers than any other state,"

says Julian Pleasants, director of the Samuel Proctor Oral History Program and author of *Orange Journalism*, a new book offering the inside scoop on the Florida newspaper business. Published this fall by the University Press of Florida, the 339-page book is a compilation of interviews with newspaper publishers, editors, writers and editorial cartoonists—from huge conglomerates to small independents—discussing many issues and concerns of the 900 weeklies and 375 dailies printed in the state.

Comprised of interviews collected by the Oral History Program, the book is divided into 15 chapters, each including an introduction by Pleasants, followed by a transcript of an interview. The project was funded by the Florida Press Association, which gave the oral history program \$23,500 to interview as many Florida newspaper pioneers as possible.

Over the course of four years, a host of the state's leading print journalists were interviewed, including Al Neuharth, founder of *USA Today*; Carl Hiaasen of the *Miami Herald*, and Lucy Morgan

of the *St. Petersburg Times*. Representatives from medium-sized papers such as the *Sarasota Herald Tribune* were interviewed, as well as weekly papers like the *Polk County Democrat*. The minority press was also highlighted with the African American paper *Miami Times* and the Hispanic publication *Diario las Americas*.

Lively and engaging, the interviews offer insight about the status of women in a traditionally male profession, the impact of new technology on newspapers, and management differences between large conglomerates and state papers.

One of Pleasants' favorite passages in *Orange Journalism* is included in the 19-page chapter on the 1996 Pulitzer Prize winner Rick Bragg, a former *Miami Herald* reporter. "A story is what it's really all about, and that's all I really care about," Bragg says. "The thought of running some small newspaper somewhere, of trying to put together the kind of newsroom where reporters are excited about their work—you know, the kind of place where they slap high fives when they come back from pinning the city councilman up against the wall with their question, or writing a lead so good they have to get up from their terminal and walk it off—that is very seductive."

"I love the way he says that because it talks about his love of journalism and his love of writing," Pleasants says. "To me, that kind of sums up what the newspaper business is all about."

—Buffy Lockette



Andrea Hoa Pham, African and Asian Languages and Literatures, author of *Vietnamese Tone: A New Analysis*, Routledge.

Vietnamese Tone: A New Analysis

The Vietnamese language heavily relies on the speaker—a different tone of voice may produce different word meanings. A long-standing myth, however, is that pitch determines the tone of the language. Professor Andrea Hoa Pham seeks to disbar this falsehood in her new book *Vietnamese Tone: A New Analysis*.

This reader-friendly version of Pham's 2001 doctoral dissertation presents her research, which studies breathiness and creakiness as the basis for tone in Vietnamese. Pham says altering breathiness and creakiness in tone changes the settings, which ultimately

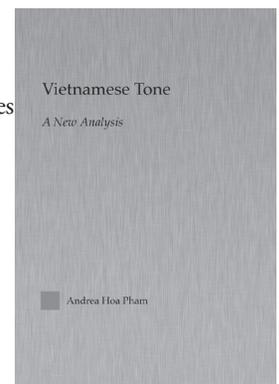
changes the meaning. For her research, Pham spent time in her native Vietnam and specifically studied the country's northern dialect.

Pham came to UF in 2002, and she teaches Vietnamese language courses. Recognizing the different levels of proficiency based on

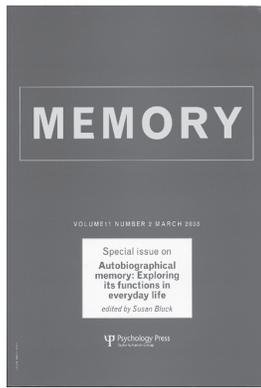
culture, Pham created a heritage and non-heritage course. She says the different classes allow non-Vietnamese students to learn a new language they have probably never been exposed to while giving Vietnamese students a further exploration of their own culture. Currently, Pham teaches Vietnamese I and II and hopes to develop a literature course.

"While I do not teach my research in class, as a language teacher, I am able to test my hypothesis on my students," Pham says. "Students have different reasons for wanting to take the course; dating in the Vietnamese culture, spreading the culture, or simply learning the language. So it is now or never to maintain high enrollment in both the non-native and heritage classes to ensure future development of the program."

—Kimberly A. Lopez



Autobiographical Memory: Exploring Its Functions in Everyday Life, edited by **Susan Bluck** (Psychology), Psychology Press

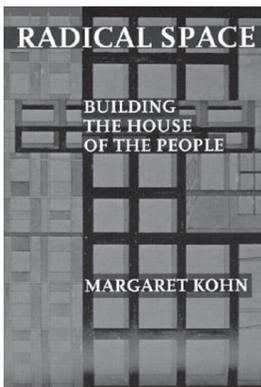


This special issue of the Psychology Press journal *Memory* aims

to encourage research that uses a functional approach to investigate autobiographical memory (AM) in everyday life. The papers in this issue include theoretical and empirical work by individuals who have made central contributions to our understanding of memory functions in their programmatic work. Previously hypothesized functions of AM fall into three broad domains: self, social and directive. Each paper addresses how AM serves one or more of these functions and thereby examines the usefulness and adequacy of this trio.

—Amazon

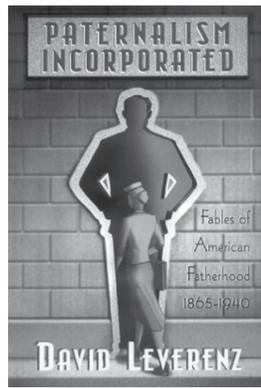
Radical Space: Building the House of the People, **Margaret Kohn** (Political Science), Cornell University Press



Epoch-making political events are often remembered for their spatial markers: the fall of the Berlin Wall, the storming of the Bastille, the occupation of Tiananmen Square. Until recently, however, political theory has overlooked the power of place. In *Radical Space*, Margaret Kohn puts space at the center of democratic theory. Kohn examines different sites of working-class mobilization in Europe and explains how these sites destabilized the existing patterns of social life, economic activity, and political participation. Her approach suggests new ways to understand the popular public sphere of the early twentieth century.

—Book jacket

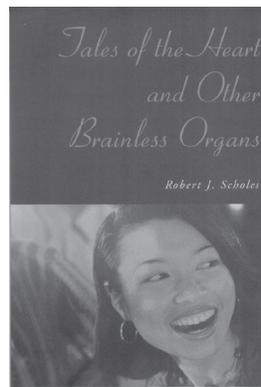
Paternalism Incorporated: Fables of American Fatherhood, 1865–1940, **David Leverenz** (English), Cornell University Press



Between the Civil War and World War I, the corporate transformation of American work created widespread desire for upward mobility along with widening class divisions. In this book, David Leverenz examines several significant narrative constructs that emerge at the intersection between paternalist practices and more democratic possibilities for self-advancement. From Mark Twain's Laura Hawkins in *The Gilded Age* to Willa Cather's Alexandra Bergson in *O Pioneers!*, Leverenz finds that “daddy’s girl” constrains the emerging threat of the career woman even as it articulates the lure of upward mobility for women. By surveying the figure of the “daddy’s boy,” Leverenz examines tensions between young men’s desires for upward mobility and older men’s desires for paternal control.

—Book jacket

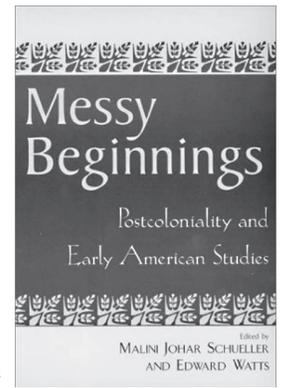
Tales of the Heart and Other Brainless Organs, **Robert J. Scholes** (Professor Emeritus, Communication Sciences and Disorders), iUniverse



A soldier who shoots a moose to fulfill his training, a husband who makes a movie with a famous Japanese porn star, a garage mechanic who seeks wives through mail-order bride services, a beach blanket serial killer, a pedophile high school English teacher, an aging scholar who looks for fulfillment in the sex markets of Bangkok, a young professor who finds that truth is not what schools are after, and a malevolent picture frame that brings death to anyone whose image it embraces—these and other misguided searches for love and happiness are explored in these short stories.

—Publisher

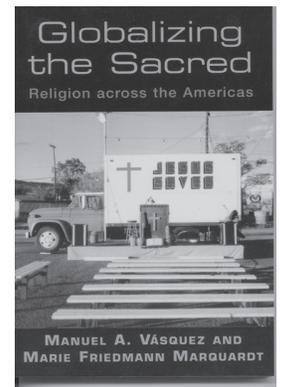
Messy Beginnings: Postcoloniality and Early American Studies, edited by **Malini Johar Schueller** (English) and Edward Watts, Rutgers University Press



When scholars imagine American postcolonialism, they think either of contemporary multiculturalism or imperialism since 1898. This narrow view has left more than the two prior centuries of colonizing literary and political culture unexamined. *Messy Beginnings* challenges the idea of early America’s immunity from issues of imperialism and of its separation from European colonialism. By addressing a range of literary texts and examining the work of key postcolonial theorists, the contributors to this volume explore the applicability of such models to early American culture. They argue against the idea that the colonization of what became the United States was simply a confrontation between European culture and a singular “other.” Their analyses reveal that the formation of America resulted from messy or unstable negotiations of the idea of “nation.”

—Book jacket

Globalizing the Sacred: Religion Across the Americas, **Manuel A. Vásquez** (Religion) and Marie Friedmann Marquardt, Rutgers University Press



Drawing on case studies in the United States and Latin America, Manuel A. Vásquez and Marie Friedmann Marquardt explore the evolving roles of religion in the Americas in the face of globalization, transnational migration, the rapid growth of culture industries, the rise of computer mediated technologies, and the crisis of modernity. Combining ethnographic research in local congregations, studies of material culture and sacred space, textual analyses, and approaches to mass and electronic media, the authors challenge dominant paradigms in sociology of religion.

—Book jacket



CLASSC Wishes UF a Happy 150th Birthday

For the 2003 UF Homecoming Parade on November 7, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Student Council (CLASSC) built its first-ever float. Led by political science sophomore and CLASSC executive-at-large Jason Goldman, the CLASSC Homecoming Committee spent nearly three weeks building the float, a giant birthday cake paying tribute to UF's 150th birthday celebration in 2003. Many of the 25 student organizations under CLASSC helped construct the float. CLASSC president Andrew Hoffman, a junior psychology major, says the final 12 hours of float building were the most intense. "We had a final wrap-up the day before the parade, and about 10 of us worked from 5 pm Thursday night to 5 am Friday morning, and we got about two hours of sleep! But it was worth it!"

Left to right: Jason Goldman (executive-at-large and Homecoming Committee chair), Andrew Hoffman (president) and Joshua Gellers (executive-at-large) ride on the CLASSC float.



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