

Advances

Volume 5, Number 2 Summer 2004 News from the IU School of Liberal Arts

Robert W. White named Dean of Liberal Arts



July 1, 2004--Sociology Professor **Robert W. White** is the new dean of the IU School of Liberal Arts at IUPUI.

White, listed in the 2000 and 2003 "Who's Who Among America's Teachers," has served as acting dean of the school from June 2003 to June 2004.

"Bob's experience as both associate and acting dean, coupled with his knowledge of the school's history, and his knowledge of the faculty and respect for them as individual faculty members, make him an excellent choice as the next dean of the School of Liberal Arts," said IUPUI Chancellor **Charles R. Bantz**. "Given his evident commitment to the school's goals and purposes,

Bob will continue to serve the School of Liberal Arts well in the next phase of its development."

As acting dean, White was instrumental in several personnel decisions: medical humanities Professor **William Schneider's** appointment to the Baker-Ort Chair in International Health Care and

Philanthropy; anthropology Professor **Richard Ward's** appointment as associate dean of students; sociology Professor **David Ford's** appointment as acting associate dean for research and graduate programs; and **Jim Wolf's** appointment as director of the Public Opinion Lab.

"My vision is that the School of Liberal Arts will continue to foster high quality research, teaching, and civic engagement among its faculty and become the premier liberal arts institution in the Midwest," White said. "Our faculty, staff, and students are a great resource for the citizens of central Indiana, and beyond. We will continue to work with the

community to foster intellectual inquiry and understanding, and to contribute to economic growth and development."

IUPUI Executive Vice Chancellor and Dean of Faculties **William M. Plater**, then interim chancellor, appointed White as acting dean to replace former Dean **Herman J. Saatkamp, Jr.**, who resigned to become president of The Richard Stockton College in New Jersey.

Professor White had served under Saatkamp as the school's associate dean for academic affairs from 1999 – 2002. As associate dean of academic affairs, White helped develop new programs, manage budgets, and oversee faculty appointments.

He was the school's principal liaison working on campus initiatives and activities addressing issues such as student retention and the integration of technology and learning.

White, who joined the Liberal Arts faculty in 1990, has taught social movements, political sociology, methods and statistics, social stratification, and introduction to sociology.

He has written numerous journal articles, co-edited the book *Self, Identity and Social Movements*, and authored another book, *Provisional Irish Republicans: An Oral and Interpretive History*.

White said of the School's of Liberal Arts, "We are at the heart of the mission of IUPUI. We provide a foundation that encourages students to value social diversity and become engaged citizens. Our undergraduates translate their education into meaningful jobs and careers in a variety of fields. Our graduate students, many of them enrolled in programs with an applied focus, offer skills and perspectives that contribute to the enhancement of central Indiana's

"Our faculty, staff, and students are a great resource for the citizens of central Indiana, and beyond."

workforce and our overall environment. Our curriculum complements the curricula of IUPUI's professional schools and

helps to provide all students on our campus a better understanding of the complexity of humankind."

The new dean earned his bachelor's, master's and doctorate degrees at Indiana University Bloomington.

Terror in Madrid: An Awakening

By Robert W. White, Dean of Liberal Arts

In pursuing my research on political violence, I've spoken with members of the Provisional IRA in Ireland and members of the PLO in Tunisia. At times in my travels I have been concerned about my safety. In Northern Ireland, I attended a "peaceful" rally that ended with the police killing a young man, and at the PLO headquarters, I was uncomfortable being surrounded by intense young men traipsing about with machine guns. Still, it is different when one confronts political violence while on vacation.

On March 11, 2004, my family and I arrived in Madrid for a long planned vacation while my wife Terry attended a professional conference. We were traveling with our two children, as well as others attending the conference, and their children. Unbeknownst to us, we missed, by about two hours, the bombing of the



Memorial at Atocha Station, Madrid.

commuter trains coming into Madrid that morning, killing 200 people.

For our friends back in the states who learned the news from CNN and other media, there was a period of shock and concern. For us, there was a sense of shock and sympathy for the people of Madrid, and relief that we had not been caught in the event.

The reaction of the Spanish people was amazing. Unlike so many Americans who immediately wanted to lash out after September 11, the people responded calmly, with massive, peaceful displays of mourning and solidarity against terrorism.

At noon the day after the bombs, the country came to a stand-still in memory of the victims. The workers and guests at our hotel quietly filed into a courtyard and stood in silence. Then, in a display of solidarity that I cannot believe will ever be matched, we heard a wave of clapping come toward us. It arrived, we joined in, and then it spread off throughout Madrid. This was followed by more silence and then another wave of clapping, thus spontaneously and collectively, concluding the ceremony. I was told that cars stopped in the middle of streets so that their drivers could participate. As a parent, I was pleased my children witnessed this national expression of respect and mourning.

That evening, more than a million Madrilenos marched to Plaza del Sol to register their opposition to terrorism.

As a sociologist who studies these things, I soon learned that the most interesting events were yet to come. A national election was scheduled for Sunday, March

The people rejected their government's efforts at manipulating the truth and voted them out.

14th, and early indications were that it would be a close one. An important issue was the support of the conservative government of José María Aznar for the United States' war in Iraq. The Socialist Party opposed Spanish involvement in Iraq and had pledged to withdraw Spanish troops if the US did not work with the United Nations. Aznar's government

alleged that the bombings were the work of ETA, the Basque separatist group, even though such activity was inconsistent with ETA's history. It was a charge that could not stand, and as it became more evident that the bombs were likely the work of Al-Qaeda, the Spanish electorate became increasingly concerned that the government was manipulating the news, harkening back to the days of Franco. In a remarkable vote, the Socialists won the election.

In Madrid, we watched as the world interpreted Spanish events, via CNN, the BBC, USA Today, the London Times, the Irish Times, etc. Several politicians in the United States interpreted the election as a victory for terrorism, charging that the Socialists would pull Spanish troops from Iraq because they feared more attacks. In Spain, however, the sense we had was that terrorism in and of itself was not the issue – after all, Spain had suffered from ETA violence for decades. It was not the attacks they

feared; rather, it was a mistrust of the Aznar government. The people rejected their government's efforts at manipulating the truth and voted them out. For someone like me, who

studies the causes and consequences of political violence, it was a deeply interesting experience. For my children, it was a profound lesson in the power of the people to choose through democratic election those who can be trusted to govern.



Banners expressing opposition to terrorism.

New Master's degree in Museum Studies



Building upon the success of undergraduate and graduate certificate programs, and a productive partnership with local museums, the IU School of Liberal Arts will offer a graduate degree in museum studies beginning this fall.

The Master of Arts in Museum Studies degree is the first such degree program in the state. The program will qualify graduates for various museum positions, including collections manager, registrar, and museum educator.

"Museums are important to Indiana - our quality of life,

our tourist economy, and our students and faculty," said IUPUI Chancellor **Charles R. Bantz**.

"IUPUI doubles our effort to enhance teaching, learning, and civic engagement by establishing this program, hiring new faculty, and partnering with our local museums. Creation of the graduate museum studies program is another example of the excellence that comes when public or private enterprises and IUPUI join forces."

Students in the 36 credit hour graduate program can choose from one of four curriculum tracks: museum education, exhibition development, administration, and collections care. Degree requirements also include applied projects and an internship with a local museum.

"Indianapolis offers an extremely rich environment for this type of program given the superb quality of local museums and their strong commitment to empowering the next generation of

museum professionals," said Professor **Elizabeth Kryder-Reid**, director of the museum studies program.

The School of Liberal Arts will hire four new Professors of Museum and Public Scholarship who will join the IUPUI faculty as part of the Public Scholars of Civic Engagement initiative. The professors will hold joint appointments with the museum studies program and another IUPUI academic unit appropriate to his or her area of expertise.

The Public Scholars will also develop partnerships with museums and cultural institutions that will provide research, civic engagement and service learning opportunities for students. Such community-school partnership strengthens marketability of graduates.

"Target employers want people who understand what museums are and their role in society," Kryder-Reid said. "They are looking for people who can work collaboratively and who are skilled in the best practices of the museum

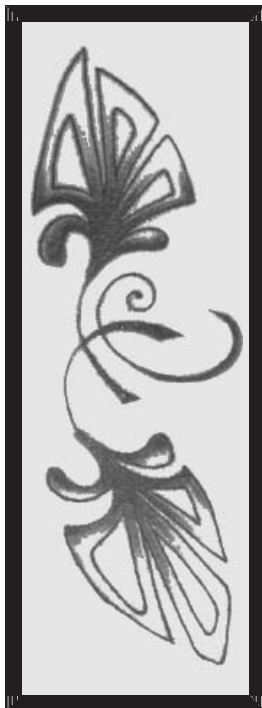
profession."

Indiana is home to approximately 400 museums across 87 of its 92 counties, while there are about 2,500 museums in the country.

Alumni of the IUPUI museum studies certificate programs, started in 1992, have been hired to work for local museums, including the IMA, the Children's Museum, the Indiana Historical Society, and the Indiana State Museum. Alumni are also currently working for a gallery in Florida and at an archaeological site in Colorado.

Certificate students have developed exhibits for various local museums including the NCAA Hall of Champions, the Col. Eli Lilly Civil War Museum, and the Indiana State Museum.

If you are interested in learning more about the museum studies master's degree or certificates, please contact Professor Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, ekryderr@iupui.edu.



BODY ARTS BY LIBERAL ARTS SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 10 AM - 2 PM CAVANAUGH HALL, IUPUI CAMPUS

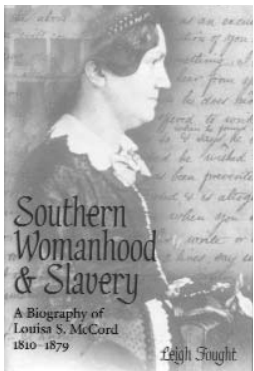
EXPLORE THE HISTORY, ANTHROPOLOGY, POLITICS, AND CULTURAL MEANING OF HUMANS' MANY FORMS OF PERSONAL ADORNMENT. LEARN WHAT IS FORBIDDEN BY SOME CULTURES AND ENCOURAGED BY OTHERS.

EXPLORE IUPUI AND LIBERAL ARTS!

MURALS
INTERACTIVE DISPLAYS
HENNA TATTOOS
TEMPORARY TATTOOS
BODY ART FASHION SHOW



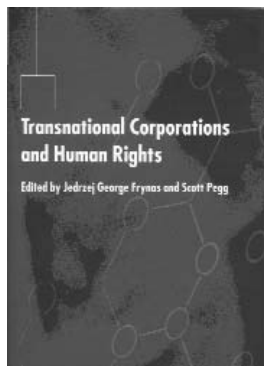
BookNotes - Faculty Research 2003



Southern Womanhood and Slavery: A Biography of Louisa S. McCord, 1810-1879. Leigh Fought. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2003.

La Literatura Testimonial Latinoamericana. (Re)presentation y (Auto)construcción del Sujeto Subalterno. Gustavo Garcia. Madrid, Spain: Editorial Pliegos, 2003.

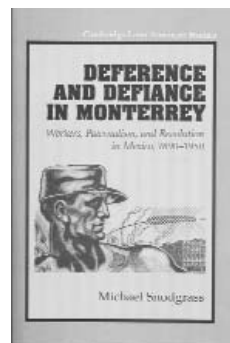
The Frederick Douglass Papers, Series Two, Autobiographical Writings: Volume 2, My Bondage, My Freedom. John Blassingame, John McKivigan, and Peter Hinks, eds. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 2003.



Transnational Corporations and Human Rights. Jędrzej George Frynas and Scott Pegg, eds. New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2003.

Highly publicized human rights abuses involving corporations such as De Beers, Nike and Shell have focused attention on the impact of transnational corporations on human rights. Bringing together a

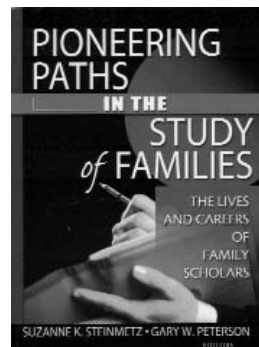
diverse group of contributors, this book explores topics such as corporate social responsibility, the impact of corporations on internal conflicts, and the use of corporate codes of conduct. Case studies range from the negative effects of the Nigerian oil industry to the positive engagement by a logging company with the Nuu-chah-nulth people in Canada. The book uniquely combines the discussion of the relationship between corporations and human rights with an in-depth examination of how companies actually operate in the brave new world of globalization and deregulation.



Deference and Defiance in Monterrey: Workers, Paternalism, and Revolution in Mexico, 1810-1879. Michael Snodgrass. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

Focusing on the northern Mexican city of Monterrey, *Deference and Defiance* explores how both workers and industrialists perceived, responded to, and helped shape the outcome of the Mexican Revolution. Snodgrass's narrative covers a sixty-year period that begins with Monterrey's emergence as one of Latin America's preeminent

industrial cities and home to Mexico's most powerful business group. He then examines the roots of two distinct and enduring systems of industrial relations that were both historical outcomes of the revolution: company paternalism and militant unionism. By comparing four local industries - steel, beer, glass, and smelting - Snodgrass demonstrates how workers and managers collaborated in the development of paternalistic labor regimes that built upon working-class traditions of mutual aid as well as elite resistance to the revolutionary government's new labor policies.



Pioneering Paths in the Study of Families: The Lives and Careers of Family Scholars. Suzanne Steinmetz and Gary W. Peterson. New York: Haworth Press, Inc., 2003.

Privacy and Disclosure of HIV/AIDS in Interpersonal Relationships: A Handbook for Researchers and Practitioners. K. Greene, V. Derlega, G. Yep, and Sandra Petronio. Mahwah, NJ: Lea Publications, 2003.

Using *Communication Privacy Management Theory* (Petronio, 2002) as a unifying framework, this volume provides an analysis of current research on

privacy and disclosure surrounding issues relevant to HIV/AIDS. Because the balance between keeping information confidential and the ability to reveal are both essential to an individual's capacity to survive this illness, understanding the way people manage these choices is critical. This book takes a broad view by including all possible relationships necessary for endurance of this disease and examines private disclosures for each.

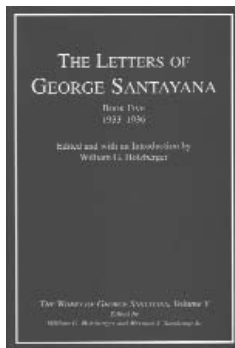
The Works of George Santayana Book Four, 1928-1932. Herman J. Saatkamp, Jr., William G. Holzberger, Marianne S. Woheck, eds. Cambridge, MA and London, England: The MIT Press, 2003.

George Santayana published *The Realm of Matter* (1930) and *The Genteel Tradition at Bay* (1931). He continued work on Book Three of *Realms of Being*, *The Realm of Truth*, and on his novel, *The Last Puritan*. Citing his commitment to his writing and his intention to retire from academia, he declined offers from Harvard University for the Norton Chair of Poetry and for a position as William James Professor of Philosophy, as well as offers for positions at the New School for Social Research and Brown University. The deaths of his half sisters, Susan Sturgis de Sastre and Josephine Sturgis, in 1928 and 1930, respectively, were extremely distressing to him. Santayana and Charles Strong continued their epistolary debate over the

continued on next page

BookNotes continued

nature and perception of reality and the problem of knowledge. The book also includes letters to Robert Bridges, Cyril Clemens, Morris R. Cohen, Curt John Ducasse, Sydney Hook, Horace Meyer Kallen, Walter Lippmann, Ralph Barton Perry, William Lyon Phelps, and Herbert W. Schneider. Santayana sent many letters with articles and reviews to journalists Wendell T. Bush, Henry Seidel Canby, Wilbur Cross, and John Middleton Murry. Discussion of his novel and continuing work on *Realms of Being* took place with Otto Kyllmann and John Hall Wheelock, his editors at Constable and Scribner's. Although Santayana now made the Hotel Bristol in Rome his permanent residence, he continued to travel in England, France, and Italy



The Letters of George Santayana Book Five, 1933-1936. The Works of George Santayana. Herman J. Saatkamp, Jr., William G. Holzberger, Marianne S. Wokeck, eds. Cambridge, MA and London, England: The MIT Press, 2003.

During the period covered by this book, George Santayana had settled permanently in Rome. His best-selling novel, *The Last Puritan*, was published in London in 1935 and in the United States in 1936, where it was chosen as a Book-of-the-Month Club selection. In 1936 Santayana became one of the few philosophers ever to appear on the front cover of *Time* magazine. His growing influence was evidenced further by two other 1936 publications, *Obiter Scripta: Lectures, Essays and Reviews and Philosophy of Santayana: Selections From the Works of George Santayana*. Also during this year the first six volumes of the Triton Edition, a limited signed edition with significant new prefaces, was published by Scribner's. Santayana continued work on *The Realm of Truth* and *The Realm of Spirit*, as well as his autobiography, *Persons and Places*.

Advances is a publication of the IU School of Liberal Arts Office of Development & External Affairs.

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Building lasting bonds

by Daniel Brunson, BA, Philosophy, 2002
Member, Liberal Arts Alumni Board



Dan Brunson (and his camera-shy sister) in London being friendly.

At one point in my senior year at IUPUI, I told a long-time friend about my involvement in various activities on campus. With mock surprise, she asked me, "Since when did you become a joiner?" To this, I replied, "I'm not a joiner, I'm a leader." This jesting response was half-right, as I did find myself in a couple leadership positions; however, I never intended to be nor particularly felt like a leader. Instead, I was a member of a community about which I cared.

When I volunteered to write this column, I immediately thought of the above anecdote, because it resonates with perhaps the most important lesson IUPUI taught me, that of community. As an alumnus, I could rehearse the standard arguments for being involved in campus life during and after your education - good letters of recommendation, job networking, and so on. However, I would like to emphasize a benefit that accompanies and surpasses the standards: having friends. We are all caught up in a variety of roles, especially at a campus like

IUPUI, and it is easy to underestimate the mutual gains of simply stopping in to chat with a professor or secretary, especially if you do not need anything at that moment.

Developing personal relationships outside of the classroom opens up opportunities most of us would never find on our own; and besides, most faculty and staff are interesting and pleasant people. In times of budget crises and the like, it feels Pollyanna-ish to suggest that we remind students current and old to be friendly and remain involved in campus life, but these relationships ground success on campus and beyond.

I've kept coming back for more, and so can you. I think you'll find faculty, staff, students, and your fellow alumni as interesting as ever.

Daniel Brunson is currently a doctoral candidate in philosophy at The Pennsylvania State University, focusing on philosophy of time and the work of Charles Sanders Peirce. He is as friendly as his sanity allows, and even makes it back to Indianapolis occasionally to offer his two cents to the School of Liberal Arts Alumni Board and eat free food.



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Thousands attend IUPUI Research Conference



NCUR participants fill the University College courtyard at lunch time.

The 18th National Conference on Undergraduate Research (NCUR) attracted more than 3,000 students and their faculty mentors from throughout the country to IUPUI last April 15-17. IUPUI faculty panels had reviewed thousands of abstracts submitted by students and selected the best to be presented at the conference. Students came from 313 colleges and universities for four beautiful days.

The IUPUI Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program (UROP) Planning Committee included a number of Liberal Arts faculty and staff: **Dr. Andre De Tienne, Amy Jones, Dr. Theodore Mullen, and Dr. Gina Sanchez**. Many faculty members and graduate students from the school also served as abstract reviewers and session moderators.

NCUR also provided an opportunity for several liberal arts faculty to showcase their own research.

Liberal Arts Student Researchers

Christopher Borkowski (Political Science)

"The Rising Cost of Higher Education"

Mentor: Dr. Johnny Goldfinger

Kristin Byers (German/Chemistry)

"Finding Oldenburg: Biography of a German Village"

Mentor: Dr. Giles Hoyt

Bryan Dyer (Archeology/Anthropology)

"Explaining the Movius Line" Mentor: Dr. Richard Ward

Charity Hilton (Spanish)

"The Importance of Literature in the Foreign Language Classroom: An Interactive Model Focusing on the Work of Latin-American Women Writers" Mentor: Dr. Nancy Newton

Heather Kaufman (Sociology)

"College Students' Attitudes Toward the War on Terrorism - A Religious Perspective" Mentor: Dr. Carrie Foote-Ardah

Tom Meunier (German)

"Große Vorstellung: The Thalia-Theater-Verein in Indianapolis, 1856-61" Mentor: Dr. Giles Hoyt

Jeremy Roseberry (Sociology)

"The Effects of Gay Themed Media on College Students' Attitudes toward the Legalization of Same Sex Marriage" Mentor: Dr.

Jeremy Webber (Geography)

"Characterization of Wetland Soil and Sediments at Starling Nature Sanctuary, Marion County, Indiana" Mentor: Dr. Catherine Souch