

John Scholz

A new Eppes professor

He'd grown up in the suburbs of Chicago, graduated magna cum laude from Harvard and was joining the Peace Corps, hoping for one of the mountainous countries in South America.

He got Nepal, where he was assigned to teach farmers the latest in agricultural techniques.

"I didn't know the difference between corn

and rice," said John Scholz, who had specialized in European politics and done a thesis on East and West Berlin.

But the Peace Corps taught him some modern agriculture and the Nepali language, and Scholz managed to be useful in an isolated village.

He was introduced to public policy in Nepal, and it's been his
(Continued on page 14)

September 2002

FloridaStateTimes

A newspaper for FSU alumni, friends, faculty & staff

Research makes phonics the favorite

Never in history has society been so awash in words—nor so dependent on them for economic survival—and Johnny still can't read any better than he could 35 years ago.

The sad evidence is anywhere one cares to look. The typical American corporation today routinely pushes new hires through remedial reading and writing. Fortune 500 corporations run huge display ads with grammatical blunders in the wording.

Even the toniest four-year colleges are graduating students the teachers know are borderline functionally illiterate.

Since 1969, the best measure of the nation's troubled learning curve has been the Nation's Report Card, run by the U.S. Department of Education. In 2000, it reported that 37 percent of America's fourth-grade children (roughly 10 million kids) could not read at even a basic level.

Researchers predict that 40 percent of those youngsters will drop out of high school. Many have bleak futures, beginning with their prospects for earning a living and ending sometimes in crime.

(Continued on page 8)



Dr. Eric Handler in Filipinas

FSU medical students volunteer in Panama

In a makeshift clinic in Panama, Javier Miller was finishing an interview with a patient when Eric Handler, a Tallahassee physician, told him to ask the woman why she seemed so sad.

It was only then that the patient opened up and told Miller, now a second-year medical student at FSU, that her teenage son

had recently committed suicide. And it wasn't until the child's grandmother came to the clinic the next day that the students learned of the lifelong abuse the boy had suffered.

It was one of many times, the students say, that they saw how much they can learn about a patient, if they only ask.

"Just like they teach us here at FSU, we saw that it's all about treating the patient and not just the disease," Miller said.

In the tiny village of Filipinas
(Continued on page 7)



Ray Stanyard

Lisa Jones, FSU reading research teacher

Cantero appointed to Florida's highest court

Raoul G. Cantero III, a Florida State graduate, is the first Hispanic on the Florida Supreme Court.

"It is significant to the Cuban-American community, because we have been here for 40 years, and this sends a message that we are accepted as important, productive members of our state," he said. "It says that our input is necessary for the proper functioning of Florida. We can finally feel at

Raoul G. Cantero III

home—truly Americans and truly Floridians."

Cantero, previously head of the appellate division of the Adorno & Yoss law firm in Miami, earned a B.A. in English and business at FSU in 1982.

"Raoul Cantero is a man of exceptional character," Gov. Jeb Bush said in July.

Cantero was born in Madrid, Spain, to Cuban parents who had fled after his mother's father, Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista, was overthrown by Fidel Castro.

Cantero's family immigrated to the United States in 1961 and settled in Miami.

At 41, Cantero is the youngest justice in almost 30 years.

"I hope to bring some vitality and gregariousness to the court," he said. "I also want to be a consensus builder and bring energy."

Cantero is one of three practicing attorneys appointed to the Supreme Court.

"There needs to be balance on the court—with both judges and
(Continued on page 14)

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TCC head preaches ‘the dignity of work’

Tallahassee Community College is experiencing a new approach to leadership, shaped, in part, by the influence of Florida State University.

In May, during his first week as TCC's fifth president, William D. Law Jr. reinforced his reputation for mastering details by taking an unpublicized walking tour throughout the sprawling campus.

Law, 53, also replaced a wall by his office doorway with a pane of glass, making him more visible to observers and suggesting a preference for conducting business in the open.

At the same time, with his wife's urging, Law ordered a sporty Toyota Spider, an indulgence in a minor mid-life crisis, he said. Actually, with his satellite

puter software.

Younger son, Matt, is enrolled at Rollins College. Law said his freshman son talked about majoring in business "because he knows that'll get me off his back."

Although his remark was lighthearted, it underscores Law's emphasis on "the dignity of work by attracting and retaining jobs."

Economic prosperity, Law said, makes learning possible.

"If you want to enjoy the benefits of education, you have to know your basic needs are taken care of," he said.

Law's "working class" parents provided the foundation for their son to become a scholar.

Law's father was a New York City police captain, one of only 350 to become an officer in a force of 350,000. His father's cap now

above your pay grade."

Five years later, in 1979, he shifted to the House of Representatives' Committee of Higher Education and became staff director.

During the years between 1974 and 1981, however, the Laws confronted a "moment of truth" in making career decisions. In the balance was a comfortable life with a home, growing family and good-paying jobs as opposed to a struggle earning degrees at Florida State.

The struggle won out: Pat Law got an M.B.A. in 1980, and Law got a master's in higher education in 1974 and a Ph.D. in higher education administration in 1977.

Not the least among the influences on Law's leadership style was F. Craig Johnson, his major professor when he worked on his Ph.D.

Law said Johnson told him, "When you're working on your dissertation, call me. Even if it's 11 o'clock on Saturday night, if you're stuck, call me."

His mentor taught Law "the care and feeding of education organizations," he said, as well as the realization that the work of educators cannot be quantified in hours.

"I don't think I would have finished my dissertation without his help," Law said.

The admiration and respect are mutual. "He'll be good wherever he is," Johnson said.

Law said he chose community-college administration because he likes to realize

changes quickly.

"Patience has never been my strong suit," Law said. "I like to see results."

From 1981 to 1988, he was vice president of institutional programming and planning at St. Petersburg Junior College and then, in 1988, he became president of Lincoln Land Community College in Springfield, Ill.

In 1992, Law was tapped as founding president of Montgomery College in Conroe, Texas. The college of about 6,000 students emphasizes career building and economic success.

At TCC, with 14,000 students and a campus billed to deliver to the "millennium generation," Law relishes the importance of his work.

"I really do believe we are sitting at a crossroads of civilization," he said. "I find it invigorating as all

get-out." — Dana Peck



Ruby Tiger Osceola

Ruby Tiger Osceola, 106, a life unmatched

Few in the past, present or future could match the life of Ruby Tiger Osceola.

Ruby Tiger was born and reared in the swampland of South Florida under the influence of the rugged Seminoles who refused to be driven out of their homeland by the military might of the U.S. government.

As a child of the Everglades, young Ruby's lessons centered on survival skills: cooking, sewing, hunting, trapping and fishing.

As a favorite of her widowed father, Ruby made the daylong trek with him in a dugout canoe to sell or trade her goods: alligator pouches, frog legs and garfish scales, which were strung into glistening Everglade's necklaces.

Eventually, as a young, married woman with children, Ruby Tiger Osceola lived in the swampland and reared her own family, teaching them the same skills she had mastered. Even after the death of Frank Osceola, her husband, she stayed in her home, managing to keep her children alive by catching venison, turtle, curly birds and water ducks.

The life of the Seminole

defined her until the day she died, an estimated 106 years after her birth. At the time of her death on June 13, she was thought to be

the oldest living Seminole.

Although her life was hard by any standard, it was viewed as rich and full. This year, she could count more than 100 offspring: six living children, 31 grandchildren, 59 great-grandchildren and five great-great-grandchildren.

She was active almost until the last moment of her life, said Arnolfo Garcia, her son-in-law.

"She still sewed," Garcia said. "She had the best eyesight. She did her bead work until she passed away. She was a legend."

The lore that transformed Osceola from the matriarch of her tribe into a legend was her hunting and her fierce independence.

"She could skin deer like a man," Garcia said.

In her later years, she set up a nine-acre reservation in Tampa in 1980 for her family.

Each year, despite waning interest in the annual Green Corn Dance (a highly revered tribal ceremony), she and her children would attend to represent the Panther Clan.

Out of respect, her survivors attended the annual Green Corn Dance the Sunday after she died.

"We did it to honor her," Garcia said. "To teach our grandkids; to keep the tradition going."

— Dana Peck

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FSU School of Theatre has new dean

From acting before the troops in the Far East to working his way through the film and television industry, Steven Wallace has had a dramatic and varied career. Now he plans to use everything he's learned in a new job: dean of the FSU School of Theatre.

"When I went to college I was a business major for about one semester," Wallace said. "I had to walk through the theater to get to the parking lot on the other side—and I sort of never came out through the other end. I changed my major, and I have been doing it ever since."

"It" has been acting, producing, directing, lighting, distributing films, writing plays, administering the arts and now running a theater school.

He wants to add an M.F.A. program in play writing and revamp the bachelor of arts curriculum to attract

the best theatre scholars, historians, playwrights and directors. He wants to reach out to young people in the community by adding performances geared for them. He would also like to expand and modernize the Fine Arts Building where the School of Theatre is housed.

"Part of my vision really encompasses a lot of interdisciplinary work with other departments such as creative writing and film," Wallace said. "Play writing is the core of what we do in theatre. ...All students of act-

ing and directing and design, history scholars and dramaturges really need to understand the entire process. There's more to putting on a play than producing a finished Tennessee Williams play that 9,000 other directors have worked on. We need to ...develop young playwrights."



Steve Wallace

Being a dean was not his goal until recently.

He came to FSU from the University of Oklahoma in Norman, where he was director of the School of Drama and artistic director of University Theatre, its production arm.

"After I had been in arts administration for awhile, 'I ... was starting to get some ideas of my own,' Wallace said. "I began thinking about what would that ideal theatre-education program

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

I was very interested in your article about the Seminole mascot. I know that deep down you really want to believe that you are honoring the Seminoles. However in the eyes of many Native Americans this is not what is going on. It is merely the commercialization of our culture. Someone is making a lot of money by using the Seminole name. How much of that money goes to the Seminole people?

I am currently [March 2002] the director of the American Indian Student Union, as well as a student. It is very interesting to me that I cannot find one real Seminole student here at FSU. In fact the only Seminole person I have even seen on campus was inside of some hideous cage at one of the football games. He wasn't there to see a football game either. Maybe the reason for this is the harsh and insensitive environment that FSU offers.

I am not a Seminole, but I am a person of Native descent, and I personally can't wait to get the hell

out of this school. It is a real sad fact that I am not proud to go to FSU. I am only going here for financial reasons. I dream of a day when I can continue my education in an environment where blasphemy is not tolerated.

Sincerely, Sarah Ridley, B.S. '02

Publisher's Note: At this university, the Seminole name is a symbol—not a mascot—and depicts the strong tradition of the "unconquered" Seminole Tribe of Florida. So far as we know, there has been no change in the Tribe's support of FSU's use of the name. We respect tribal sovereignty, and if there is a change, FSU's president has said the symbol will change. FSU continues to honor the history and traditions of the Seminole Tribe of Florida. The writer's reference to a "cage" must refer to the fenced area provided for the safety of any and all seeking to protest in the high-traffic area outside the stadium. We currently have one student who is a Seminole and expect two more with the fall freshman class.



Bruce Thyer

New social-work dean wants to know which methods really help patients

Bruce Thyer takes what sounds like a common-sense approach to social work: Use the treatment methods that are proven to work. If an approach is not helping patients, scrap it. Try to figure out what methods will

help most, test them and measure the results. If the new methods are more effective, use them and teach others what they are.

"It stuck with me," Wallace said. "I started like everyone else as an actor. I eventually did some U.S.O. (United Service Organization) tours and toured the Far East during the Vietnam war. I was offered a scholarship to the Dallas Theater Center. I couldn't believe it, but I got a call, and it really happened."

Wallace has a Master of Fine Arts from Trinity University in San Antonio, and a B.S. in drama and speech/English from Texas A&M University in Kingsville.

At the Dallas Theater Center, the arts conservatory of Trinity University, Wallace got interested in producing and technical direction. He also took arts administration courses. He ended up with a degree in play writing.

From there he went to the College of Santa Fe, where he built up the design program, directed plays and became the technical director. After seven years, he decided to move on.

He had career goals he hadn't tackled.

"I always wanted to try film and television," he said. "I packed everything up that I owned and put it in a U-Haul and drove to L.A. I knew nobody there."

He found work in a variety of jobs, including production manager and line producer. Ten years later he owned a video distribution company, when that industry was just starting.

But Hollywood did not satisfy Wallace.

"I really missed the collaborative process," he said wistfully. "I think that what we're all about is working with other people. In theatre, it's the process and the product. In television, it's just the product. The process is very important to me."

—Bayard Stern

have schizophrenia," He said. "In one extreme you could offer them psychoanalysis, where they would talk about their delusions and hallucinations. That's been shown not to work very well.

"On the other extreme is a treatment called assertive community treatment wherein a team of a social worker, a nurse, maybe a rehab person, maybe a psychiatrist, all are dedicated to serving a small number of people, like a dozen. They are available 24/7 to the patient. They help people get established in their community. The very latest types of medications are provided with educational services, vocational support, peer support. It's a very effective way of helping individuals."

After Thyer worked at Sunland, he joined the Army and was trained as a social worker enlisted specialist. He led group therapy sessions for soldiers who abused heroin, barbiturates and alcohol.

"Treatments in these areas have improved dramatically over the years," he said.

After the army, he earned a B.S. from the University of

"Treatments in these areas have improved dramatically over the years."

institutions are mostly closed, and community-based housing and therapeutic foster homes have taken their place.

Thyer is now in a position to influence treatment methods. He wants to guide the FSU School of Social Work in the latest in social-work education and theory.

"My primary interest right now, academically, is evaluation research and what is generally called evidence-based practice in social services," Thyer said.

"I personally think we have an ethical obligation to treat people with evidence-based types of care where they have been developed," Thyer said.

Dr. Thyer gave an example of how treatment methods can change as new methods are tested.

"Let's take for example different ways of caring for people who

Maryland, a master's degree from the University of Georgia and a doctorate in social work and psychology from the University of Michigan.

Thyer taught in the FSU School of Social Work from 1984 to 1987.

But he left Tallahassee to join the faculty of the University of Georgia, where he became professor in 1990 and distinguished research professor in 1997.

He is a fellow of the American Psychological Association and the founding and current editor of the bimonthly peer-reviewed journal, Research on Social Work Practice.

"He is one of the best known and most prolific scholars on social work education," said Larry Abele, FSU Provost. —Bayard Stern



William D. Law Jr.

radio (a gift from his former staff) tuned to the Beach Boys or CNN's news broadcasts in Spanish, it is obvious that Law is enthusiastic, if not ecstatic, about the joy of learning and life.

"I had the ultimate liberal arts education," said Law, who received a Jesuit education at Le Moyne College in Syracuse, N.Y. His major was English, but Law also immersed himself in philosophy and religion and spent his junior year abroad in Spain.

"I like to explore as many things as possible," he said.

Most telling though about the man who is leading TCC are the memorabilia throughout his office. They venerate his family: his wife, his grown sons and his parents.

He and his wife, Patricia, planned their lives together, taking turns working so both could earn degrees at FSU. Today, Pat Law is a CPA and "a natural" as the wife of a community college president.

"She's really good at it," Law said. "She's never met a stranger."

The Law's older son, Brett, mirrors his father's interest in technology by working in com-

sits on top of Law's roll-top office desk.

His mother, a child of Irish frugality, quietly earned her GED while her son "Billy" was working full-time, rearing his growing family, and earning his Ph.D. at FSU.

"Now, who worked harder?" Law asked with admiration for his mother's achievement.

Law's goals at TCC appear to reflect his priorities in life. Self-actualization "motivates me a great deal," he said. For example, he mentions a member of his jogging club, who is "the most inquisitive guy" he knows.

"I would like to see TCC as a place where that kind of person could re-enter," Law said. "How do you make conditions right so they can take whatever they want?"

Law began his trek toward leadership in Tallahassee. Fresh out of college, he left a job at Le Moyne's admissions office to work for the Florida Board of Regents.

"It was wonderful," Law said. "You got to work on things well



Craig Johnson

Weidner warned us

Don Weidner, the dean of Florida State's College of Law, criticized the financial dealings of Enron 18 months before the causes of the company's collapse became known.

Weidner is one of the nation's leading experts on partnerships and complex real estate finance. He was also co-author of The Revised Uniform Partnership Act.

"Most simply, (the Financial Accounting Standards Board) currently permits enormous amounts of debt to vanish from a company's balance sheet," Weidner wrote in the Spring 2000 edition of The Journal of Corporation Law. "Corporations are permitted to appear far less leveraged than they are by recasting mortgages as leases. In a system that prides itself on transparency, this transactional sleight-of-hand should not be permitted."

Weidner had hoped to send a message to the Financial Accounting Standards Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission that the regulations needed to be changed. But the agencies made no response.

Some Wall Street analysts had also issued unheeded warnings about Enron's financial structure.

New grads can give

FSU has a new giving program designed for the most recent alumni, who may love the school but whose careers are just starting and not yet yielding a lot of discretionary income.

The new Golden Ring was introduced in January 2002 by the FSU Foundation Office of Annual Giving to give seniors and recent graduates a way to participate in activities previously reserved for major donors.

Membership in The Golden Ring (GOLD is an acronym for Graduates Of the Last Decade) is open to donors who graduated in the last 10 years. Graduating seniors and those who graduated less than six years ago give a minimum of \$250. Those who graduated six to 10 years ago give a minimum of \$500.

"There are some benefits for these donors, although we feel the most important benefit of being a member of the Golden Ring is the opportunity to have a direct impact on the future of this university," said Development Officer Devon Ercolano. "One of the missions of the Office of Annual Giving is to spread the message that gifts of all sizes are greatly appreciated by the university. The first gift from a new graduate is just as important to us as the sizable contribution from a long-time loyal donor."

Golden Ring donors will be invited to social functions on campus and at regional venues, and their names will appear in the



Don Weidner



Cheryl Beckert

annual FSU Foundation Donor Honor Roll.

The Golden Ring is a component of the Circle of Support, a program that recognizes donors who annually give \$1,000 to \$10,000 to FSU, regardless of graduation year. Ercolano can be reached at the FSU Foundation, (850) 644-0743.

Too much credit

College students are getting too much credit, and some FSU officials are worried about it.

Offers of credit arrive almost daily from credit card companies that see the potential earnings of college students as reason enough to offer instant credit.

Perry Crowell, executive director of university financial services at FSU, wants to educate students about debt, and he's taking his message to high-school students.

Crowell is starting with a video presentation on CD, "The Top Ten Reasons You Don't Need a Credit Card."

He plans to send the CDs to high-school guidance counselors and life-skills teachers, along with a suggested lesson plan.

New alumni officers

The FSU Alumni Association has a new board of directors executive committee for fiscal 2003:

Cheryl S. Beckert, '72, of Winter Haven, chairwoman of the board; Gene Walden, '68, of Middlebury, chairman-elect; David Mobley, '83, of Roswell, Ga., executive vice president; Ron Richmond, '62, of Tallahassee, treasurer; Thomas M. Woodruff, '65, of St. Peters-burg, secretary; Tom Goldsworthy, '67, of Edmond, Okla., immediate past chair.

Members of the executive board serve one-year terms.

Mentors needed

FSU alumni working in math, science, engineering, technology and medical fields are being recruited to be online mentors for women students.

The students they will help are in an FSU program called WIMSE — Women in Math, Science & Engineering. WIMSE is a "community living unit," in which women students live and study together in Jennie Murphree Hall. All the students in the program have expressed an interest in science, math or engineering and have applied for the program and the dorm assignment.

The program offers them role models, guest speakers, panel discussions, mentoring, advising, research internships, tutoring and field trips.

WIMSE is looking for FSU graduates working in math, science and related fields to provide career advice and guidance to the WIMSE students via e-mail.

Last year, in a similar national program, MentorNet, mentors reported spending an average of 20 minutes per week. Nancy Marcus, a Robert O. Lawton Distinguished Professor at FSU who is director of WIMSE, said the mentors reported that they gained personal satisfaction and skills from guiding their future colleagues.

In today's U.S. work-force, women are just over 9 percent of the engineers and approximately 30 percent of the scientists.

WIMSE, through electronic mentoring, plans to use proven mentoring strategies and electronic communications to promote the retention and success of women in math, science, engineering and related fields, said Marcus, who is the Mary Sears Professor of Oceanography at FSU.

"If you are interested in encouraging



Nancy Marcus

More information about the WIMSE Program is at www.fsu.edu/~wimse. To become a mentor, e-mail wimse@www.fsu.edu.

Medieval studies

The University of Pennsylvania is revitalizing medieval studies and has lined up an FSU medievalist to help out for a year.

Robert Romanchuk, an assistant professor in the FSU department of modern languages and linguistics, is one of five Mellon Postdoctoral Fellows in the Humanities this year at the University of Pennsylvania.

Romanchuk specializes in medieval and early modern Slavic interpretation. He also has an interest in Slavic romantic literature, in particular, the works of Gogol.

"I am of course thrilled to have received the Mellon," Romanchuk said. "It's not every day that a Slavist, and a medievalist to boot, wins a competitive fellowship in the humanities."

"I'm honored to add my small part to the revitalization of medieval studies at Penn that their highly innovative group of Western medievalists has begun."

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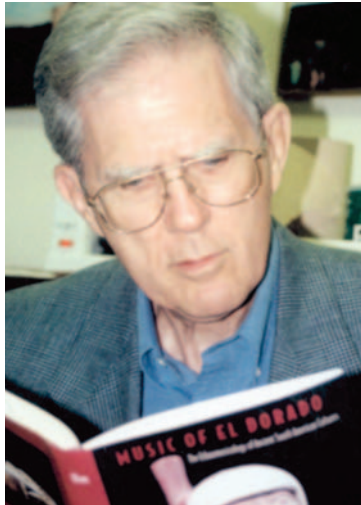
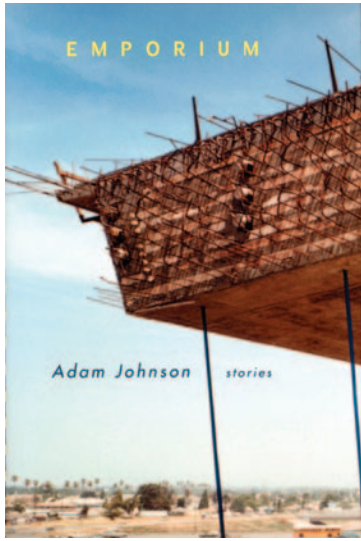
CONDITIONS HERE WERE PERFECT.

Florida State University's prominence in the field of hurricanes was predictable when you consider that FSU is home to internationally renowned meteorologist T.N. Krishnamurti. His Super Ensemble hurricane-forecasting model — used by NASA and the National Hurricane Center — is acknowledged as one of the most accurate in the world. Using data from FSU and other U.S. and international weather models, Professor Krishnamurti's method continues to gather strength, providing more precise tracking and longer lead-time for evacuations and saving lives. Another idea with the power to move people.

Professor T.N. Krishnamurti, winner of the American Meteorological Society's Rossby Research Medal.

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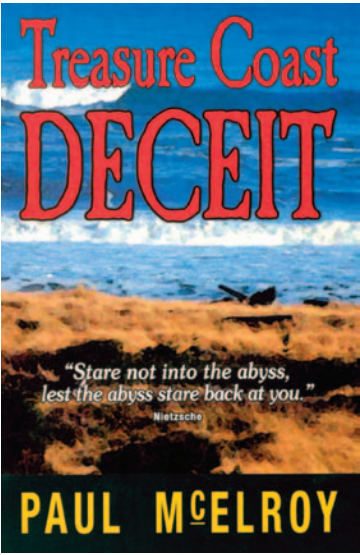
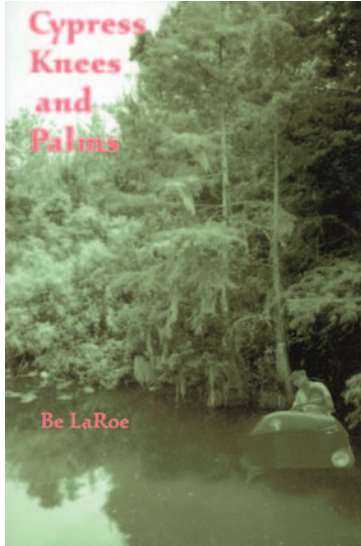
Reader: Dr. James Croft, director of Band, FSU School of Music

EMPORIUM by Adam Johnson (Ph.D. '01 creative writing) Penguin Putnam, New York, N.Y.

"Emporium" is Adam Johnson's debut short-story collection. A star of FSU's creative writing program, Johnson has been published in Esquire, Harper's, Paris Review and Best New American Voices.

"Adam Johnson is the most exciting young writer I've ever read," said Robert Olen Butler, an FSU writing professor.

Treasure Coast DECEIT by Paul McElroy (BS '72 commerce) Treasure Coast Mysteries, Stuart, Fla.

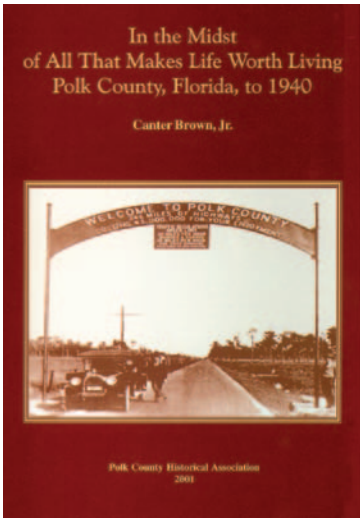
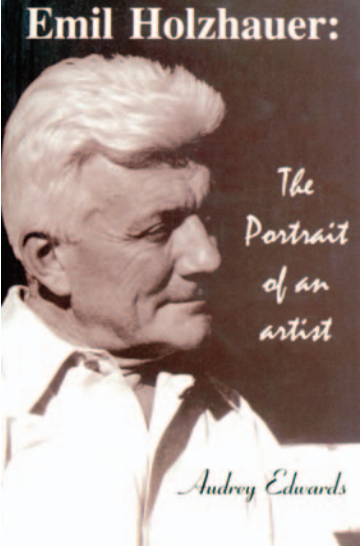


In the Midst of All That Makes Life Worth Living Polk County, Florida, to 1940 by Canter Brown Jr. (M.A. '70, J.D. '72, Ph.D. '94 history) Sentry Press, Tallahassee

Brown traces Polk County's evolution from Indian hunting ground and refuge to a free black sanctuary, white frontier outpost and, ultimately, wealthy enclave, agricultural Eden and industrial center.

Along the way, personalities such as Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto, Seminole leader Osceola, Andrew Jackson, A.P. Hill, Stonewall Jackson, John J. "Black Jack" Pershing and others are discussed in detail.

FINAL JUSTICE by Helen Enos (M.S. '77, library science) Dorrance Publishing Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.

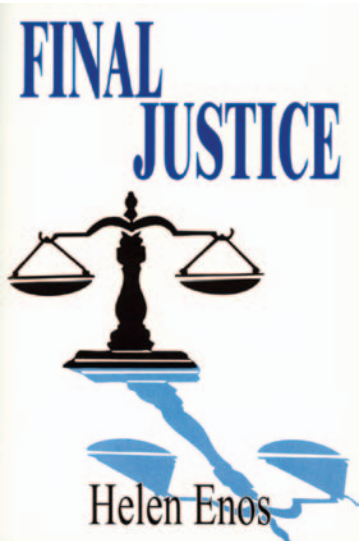
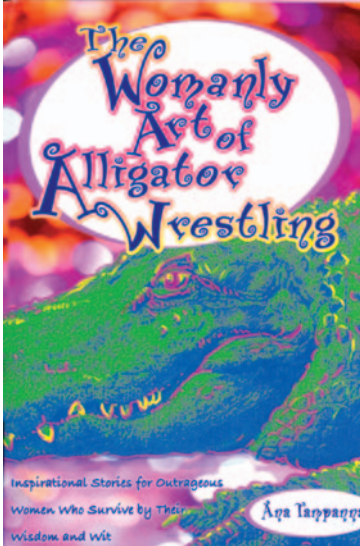


MUSIC OF EL DORADO by Dale A. Olsen (Distinguished Research Professor, School of Music and director of the Center for Music) University Press of Florida

A comprehensive ethnomusical analysis of ancient Andean musical instruments. Olsen breathes life and humanity into the music making of pre-Hispanic cultures in the northern and central Andes. He assesses three decades' of anthropological findings from collections from museums, tombs and temples.

Emil Holzhauer: The Portrait of an Artist by Audrey Edwards (Ph.D. '79, higher education) CeShore Publishing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The son of poor German immigrants, Emil Holzhauer worked in a factory nine hours a day to support his ailing parents and studied at night. Eventually he won an important award given to watercolorists. His work was jeered by his colleagues; his



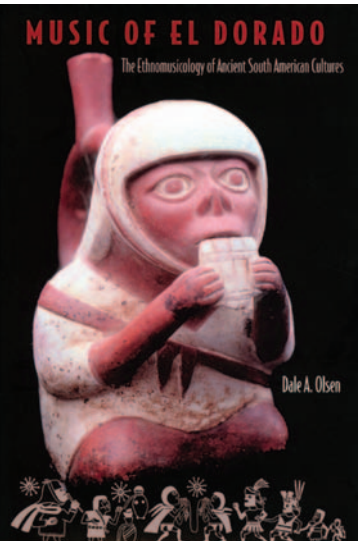
The Womanly Art of Alligator Wrestling by Ana Tampanna (M.F.A. '76) Silsby Publishing Company, Winston-Salem, N.C.

"Outrageous" women who survive by their wisdom and wit, are the main characters in a collection of personal stories about women who are given the opportunity to share the "alligators" they've faced in their lives: battles of pain, love and forgiveness.

Cypress Knees and Palms by Be LaRoe (attended FSU 1970-'72) Ten Pell Books, New York, N.Y.

This is a book of poetry and prose that evokes the humid Florida landscape and the creatures that live there, including the humans. The poems include such titles as "Gator Breath," "Snakes" and "Acorns and Pecans."

The Lamb's Avenger by McCartney Thomas, pen name used by



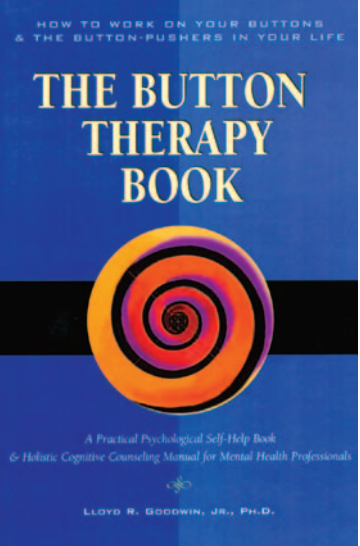
David T. Herring (B.S. '90, English education) America House Book Publishers, PublishAmerica, Baltimore, Md.

David McNab battles with a diabolical chief law officer, Benjamin Bolofat.

While facing death and torture, McNab becomes an agent of Christ. He endures his plight with the aid of his allies and the Lord's messengers.

THE BUTTON THERAPY BOOK: A Practical Psychological Self-Help Book & Holistic Cognitive Counseling Manual for Mental Health Professionals by Lloyd R. Goodwin Jr. (B.A. '67 psychology, M.S. '68 rehabilitative services, Ph.D. '74 rehabilitative services) Trafford Publishing, Columbia, Canada.

A practical cognitive counseling manual for mental health professionals and a psychological self-help book. It is designed to help identify, modify and eliminate the "buttons" that trigger stress and distress in one's life.



Magnet Lab director and arts-and-dance dean headed for research

Jerry Draper, founding dean, built FSU arts and dance to national prominence

Jerry Draper stepped down June 1 as the founding dean of the FSU School of Visual Arts and Dance—after three decades of movement into the top ranks of arts in higher education.

“I’m going to do research this year, and I’m probably coming back to teach art history next year,” he said. “I was dean for 30 years, and I think that was a pretty good trial period. I’ve had a wonderful time at FSU, and I’m going to continue my association with the university.”

Draper has overseen the growth of the school, its expansion to include the department of dance and the maturation of its programs. He also has seen the school develop an endowment, now \$15 million.

“In 1973, I think we had about 450 majors, as compared to almost 1,100 today,” Draper said. “The growth in graduate-student enrollments is particularly significant, as we went from a few graduate students in the beginning to approximately 200 enrolled in our MFA and doctoral programs.”

At its founding, the school was the School of Visual Arts and had four departments: art, art education, art history and interior design. But in 1978, the dance faculty voted to become part of the school, and about four years later, its name was changed to Visual Arts and Dance.

The school started with a relatively small faculty, but now has 60 full-time fac-

ulty members, Draper said.

“We had two faculty members in interior design and a five-member art education department,” he said.

During Draper’s 30 years, several of the school’s programs have advanced into national prominence. The department of dance may be the best in the nation and is certainly one of the top three. The graduate programs in art education have been



Jerry Draper, far right, speaking at a scholarship ceremony

ranked third in public institutions in North America. The art history department has been ranked in the top 20s nationally.

“We have a number of distinguished faculty, including Eppes Professor Suzanne Farrell, who is considered the greatest American ballerina of the second half of the 20th century,” Draper said.

In 1990, the school took on the administration of the Appleton Museum of Art in



Ocala and, in 2000, became involved with the John and Mable Ringling Museum in Sarasota.

Draper plans to conduct research, and he wants to teach the art history of the Northern and Italian Renaissance.

“I hope he comes back to teach art history,” said Allys Palladino-Craig, director of the FSU Museum of Fine Arts. “He was my first art history teacher here in the ‘60s, and he was wonderful.”

A graduate of Yale University, Draper received a master’s degree from George Washington University and a doctorate from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He came to FSU in 1966 to

teach art history.

Sally E. McRorie, professor of art education, has been named acting dean until Draper’s successor is chosen.

McRorie plans to work with faculty, students and alumni to raise more money, develop new programs and increase the interactive programming with the Ringling and Appleton museums.

She praised Draper’s record as dean.

“I think everybody respects him and appreciates the hard work he’s done on behalf of the school for the past 30 years,” she said. “He has certainly provided vital leadership.”

McRorie, who earned her doctorate in art education from the University of Kansas in 1985, was the chairwoman of art and design at Purdue University before she came to FSU in 1994.

Jack Crow helped FSU get the lab and made it crucial for international science

Jack Crow, a physics professor who helped FSU get the national magnet lab away from MIT in 1990—and has directed it ever since—has decided to leave the job of director of the lab and return to research.

“I’ve done this 12 years, and it’s about time somebody else pushed paper,” he said.

Crow said he wants more time to study the origins of magnetism and superconductivity in new materials, and he wants to build other science programs at FSU.

The magnet lab—officially named the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory—was at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for 30 years until FSU, the University of Florida and the Los Alamos National Laboratory proposed that it be moved to Tallahassee.

After a peer-reviewed competition, the National Science Foundation surprised many in the academic and scientific worlds by awarding the contract to FSU, in cooperation with the University of Florida and Los Alamos.

“I know of no individual more responsible than Jack for bringing this laboratory from Cambridge to Tallahassee,” FSU Vice President for Research Raymond Bye said. “With the assistance of a marvelous staff, Jack has overseen the evolution of this laboratory into the preeminent facility of its kind in the world.”

High magnetic fields are critical to understanding matter and living structures and developing modern technologies and

new materials. The NHMFL is the only laboratory of its kind in the Western Hemisphere and one of only nine in the world. As a national user laboratory, the NHMFL has magnet systems for research projects in all areas of science.

Combined federal and state support for the laboratory is more than \$27 million a year, with \$23.5 million from the National Science Foundation.

The magnet lab houses world-record magnets, including the 33-Tesla resistive magnet, the 45-Tesla hybrid magnet and the 60-Tesla long-pulse magnet.

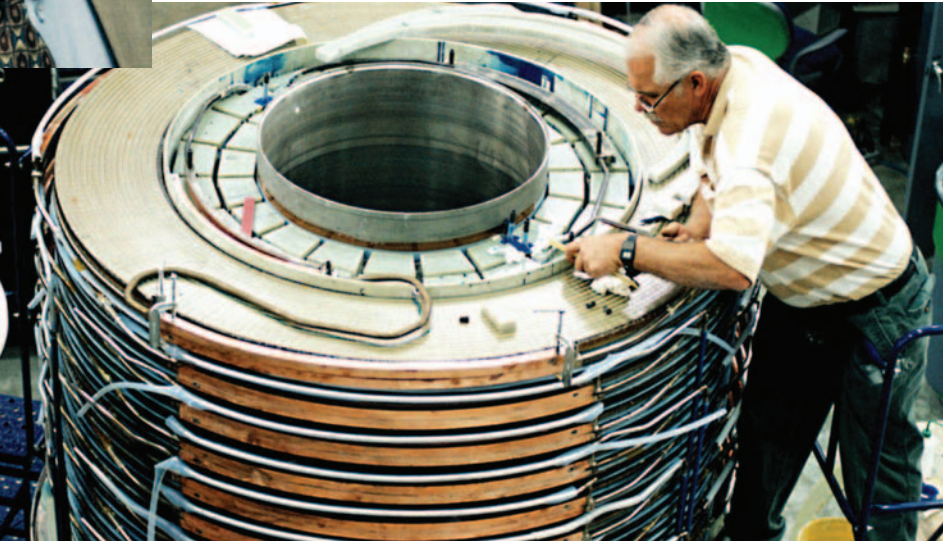
Under Crow’s leadership, the lab’s main facility in Tallahassee has drawn hundreds of scientists from around the world in a wide range of disciplines, including chemistry, physics, materials science, engineering, biology, geochemistry, medicine and geology.

The early years of the lab focused on establishing the essential infrastructure—building the largest and highest powered magnet lab in the world, recruiting a supe-

rior faculty and demonstrating international leadership in magnet-related technologies and science.

Among the distinguished scientists at the laboratory are: physicist and Nobel Laureate Robert Schrieffer as chief scientist; Alan Marshall, co-inventor of Fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance; Hans Schneider-Muntau, the world’s

Jack Crow



Jere Kenney, Magnet Lab technician, with the 45-Tesla hybrid magnet

Medical students say they learned important lessons in Panama

(Continued from page 1)

where the sad woman came in, the “clinic” was a one-room house with no electricity or running water. The students worked with Handler and saw 104 patients in two days, often whole families coming in together.

The students wanted to make sure the remaining children in the woman’s family would be safe. They asked other people from the woman’s village about the family. They were told that some authority was investigating the situation.

Treating ailments in a poverty-stricken area of a small country isn’t a typical spring break for college students. But 10 FSU College of Medicine students spent their spring break in tropical Panama. They volunteered to work in remote villages, helping anyone who showed up.

The students worked in two villages, Portobelo and Filipinas, with Handler;

Edwin Crane, a retired obstetrician/gynecologist; and FSU medical faculty Richard Usatine and Sarah Sherraden.

Another patient was Benita, 94, who hikes an hour through mountains each day to do chores and help feed the men working in the fields. Her only complaints were muscle and stomach aches.

The students, impressed by her life and not surprised by her symptoms, gave her over-the-counter pain relievers.

Miller, Sachin Shrikant Parikh, Amanda Davis, Alex Ho and Kim Ruscher-Rogers went to Filipinas.

Students Rob Allison, Natosha Canty, Sarah Fein, Adam Ouimet and Shayla Smith went to Portobelo, on the Atlantic



Left and center, Javier Miller helps patients. Above, house in Filipinas where five students and Dr. Handler stayed.



Coast.

The Portobelo group learned about the public health system in Panama from their

host, Dr. Ricardo Guzman, regional health director, who took them on inspections of homes, businesses, a communal slaughterhouse and a small aqueduct.

The students also visited clinics in three towns, where they saw patients with scabies, respiratory infections, high blood pressure and abdominal pain.

“I was astonished at the fact that us helping in little ways that we take for granted resulted in how appreciative the people would be,” said Sachin Shrikant Parikh, president of Project Panama, the students’ medical mission group. “Simply handing out over-the-counter medication like Tylenol and general vitamins made a difference in these people’s lives. They were so appreciative for something we consider in our society to be not that vital.”

Parikh and his roommate, Rob Allison,

also a medical student, came up with the idea of the medical mission. Contacts were made with the FSU Panama campus, and Panama became the destination.

“My goal was to have us exposed to international medicine and another culture,” Parikh said. “There’s no learning experience that compares to working with real people.”

“It was a life-changing experience for me. It’s going to definitely affect the way I practice medicine.”

“We really did help a lot of people, I think,” Parikh said. “But we didn’t know what we were going to see, what their primary needs were, what ... they would be afflicted with. So unfortunately we came with a lot of the wrong drugs and medications for what we encountered. Next year, we’ll have a much better idea of what to bring.”

The students plan to make the FSU Cares medical mission an annual spring-break event. They are planning a 5K run Nov. 23 to raise money for next year’s trip.

—Bayard Stern

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Who's your favorite Professor?

By **Vida Volkert**

Student: Kelly Moore, 22, of Parkland, Fla., majoring in music education.

Instructor: Roy Campbell

Subject: Middle East civilization

What makes him great: He makes it easier for students to learn, by incorporating his own experiences and ideas. "He gave us information on Middle Eastern Islamic cultures, beliefs and ways. "It made me want to go to the Mosque to see how people in our country worship, but then came Sept. 11, and I thought it was not a good idea. "His lecture is not out of the book. He integrates funny little stories that happened there [Middle East] and makes the class more interesting. "He uses a lot of different outside material, which makes it easier for the student to learn."

Vida Volkert

Reading research gives hope that America can be thoroughly literate

Condensed from an article in *Research in Review*, by Frank Stephenson, editor

(Continued from page 1)

Dozens of critics have argued that the education system is fatally, irreparably flawed.

It is stunning that the findings are not the result of a recent shift in the way kids are learning to read. Reading scores have hardly improved since 1971, when the Nation's Report Card gave a collective "D-minus" in reading to kids ages 9, 13 and 17.

But the value of a literate American has failed to register much of a blip on the national consciousness, despite periodic ballyhoo from Washington.

Until recently.

The Clinton administration trotted out the "America Reads Challenge," a \$2.75-billion program, in 1998, and last year the George Bush administration announced the \$26.5-billion "Reading First" program. In the form of the No Child Left Behind Act, it was signed into law Jan. 8.

The 1,200-page law creates precedent-setting measures, including higher standards in classroom achievement, stiffer teacher-quality monitoring and aggressive rescue of failing students.

Also—to the great relief of a special corps of university researchers—the act puts pressure on school districts in every state to teach kids how to read using "scientifically based reading research."

For Florida, the new law may be the tonic that finally saves the patient. With an embarrassing K-12 track record reflecting the national problem, the Sunshine State is in high gear to get aboard the new federal imperative. Taking a cue from his brother, last September Gov. Jeb Bush created "Just Read, Florida!"

Based on the premise that a child's success in any subject hinges on the ability to read, Bush's "Just Read" effort is hailed on both sides of the aisle in Tallahassee. The law aims to have all Florida students read-



Lisa Jones teaching the sounds of letters.

ing at grade level by 2012. Less than half do now.

In February, Gov. Bush announced creation of a \$2.5-million reading research center at Florida State University.

Tapped to head the center is FSU's Joseph Torgesen (Ph.D. Michigan), a developmental psychologist who specializes in studying how children learn to read.

Torgesen's work at Tallahassee's Hartsfield Elementary School came to the attention of the Jeb Bush administration.

In 1994, 32 percent of Hartsfield's first graders read below the 25th percentile (that means that 75 percent in Florida scored higher). Five years later, after changes based on Torgesen's research, fewer than 5 percent read below the 25th percentile. In six other schools, the FSU research group worked with 180 kindergartners who were identified as most likely to be "reading disabled" by second grade. The children were randomly assigned to regular instruction or intense reading instruction.

At the end of the two-year study, children who had the most explicit and systematic instruction had the lowest retention rate—9 percent—compared to 41 percent for the group that got less direct instruction.

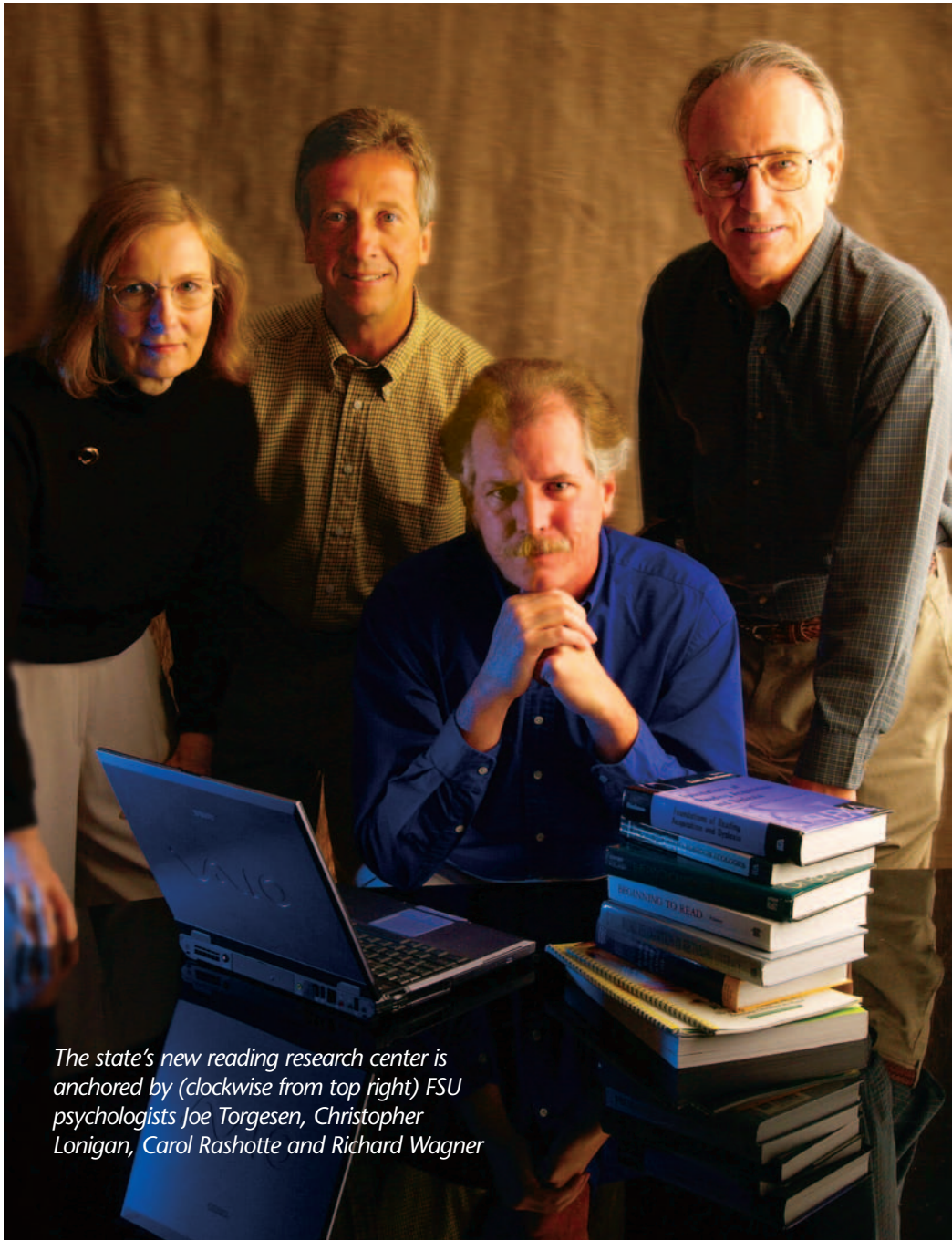
In another study with older, severely dyslexic kids in Gainesville, Torgesen's group applied the same techniques and accomplished what most had said was impossible—turning older, dyslexic children into readers.

"We were able to take fourth- and fifth-graders reading below the second percentile of their class, and bring them up above the 30th percentile—and in only eight weeks," Torgesen said.

The secret? A teaching method steeped in phonics.

Among many elementary educators, not long ago, "phonics" was essentially a dirty word. To some, it still is.

Their message from Washington: Get over it. Phonics-based reading instruction is how America is going to save itself from a



The state's new reading research center is anchored by (clockwise from top right) FSU psychologists Joe Torgesen, Christopher Lonigan, Carol Rashotte and Richard Wagner

steady descent into dumbing-down hell, say backers of the George Bush plan.

In his "No Child" act, the "scientifically based" language addressing how students should be taught to read is code for phonics, intensive methods developed and tested mainly by university researchers—mostly psychologists such as FSU's Torgesen—over the past 30 years.

The measure lances a national boil that has festered for years over the best way to teach kids to read—"reading wars" between the disciples of phonics-based instruction and embattled defenders of a method called "whole language."

By most accounts, "whole language" has been the predominant reading instruction method in America for many years.

The phonics-based method relies at least in part on drills that in America date to colonial times—rote memorization of the many letter sounds ("p" as in "pot," "m" as in "man") that make up speech. The whole-language method contends that children will discover the phonics clues they need on their own as they plunge into reading and writing.

The Bush initiative "is not the bad old phonics of yesteryear, as some think, where



Mary Laura Openshaw, head of Jeb Bush's "Just Read, Florida!"

teachers turned kids loose with some workbooks," Torgesen explained. "This involves intensive, explicit instruction designed to do whatever is necessary to give children all the information and skills they need to learn to read."

The beauty of letting phonics be the first taste a child gets in reading instruction, he says, is that it gives the child the essential keys for unlocking literature, for grasping the meaning, derivation and kinship of words, as well as the complexities of other languages. Once children master phonics, they feel more confident diving into literature, which is basically what the whole-language movement advocates—immersing children as early as possible in the rich world of words.

President Bush's bold, high-dollar incursion into American classrooms doesn't sit well with everybody.

Some educators have called it a cynical refusal to acknowledge societal ills that U.S. schools must battle daily with too few weapons.

Backers of the new measures argue vehemently that they're long past due and point to the government's own studies as ample evidence.

In 1965, The National Institute of Childhood Health and Human Development (NICHD) began backing scientific

research on reading and learning disabilities in children. Today, the \$200-million research project continues, with key components at 18 universities that include Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins, the University of Houston and Florida State.

One of the most profound revelations is what neurologists (scientists who study brain function) have learned about how the brain analyzes phonemes, the individual sounds in spoken words. They found that

the healthy human brain is "hard-wired" to bundle, store and dissect phonemes as the first step in speech.

The process breaks down speech into separate, distinct sounds. It's the first critical step in assembling a "vocabulary" to form speech and then to decode printed words.

Researchers concluded that their findings had implications not only for reading disabilities, but for mainstream instruction as well.

G. Reid Lyon, head of the NICHD branch that directs reading research, says the findings present "overwhelming evidence" that the key to overcoming most

reading (and thus learning) obstacles is early exposure to the relationships between the sounds of letters, letter combinations and words. Such is the brick-and-mortar of phonics-based teaching.

Especially for increasing numbers of kids falling into the direst of reading straits, Lyon says "phonics is non-negotiable."

Lyon, a lifelong Democrat, has become the Bush Administration's chief adviser on reading instruction. He worked closely

with teaching specialists in Texas when George Bush was governor, and he is credited with writing most of the reading portions of the No Child Left Behind Act.

Some of Lyon's best evidence has come from Torgesen and his FSU colleagues Richard Wagner (Ph.D. Yale), Christopher Lonigan (Ph.D. Stony Brook) and Carol Rashotte (Ph.D. Florida State). Since 1990, they have studied the way children learn to read and methods to prevent reading failure.

Despite figures that label 15 to 20 percent of the American public as reading disabled—upwards of 40 million people—

Torgesen believes that as few as 2 percent of Americans are incapable of learning to read.

Whatever its causes, America's LD plague has an effective antidote, Torgesen and his NICHD colleagues argue. They say the problem can be solved or substantially alleviated through intense phonics-based teaching.

"Give a child basic strategies to decode words, and when they encounter strange words, they have an effective way of attacking them," says Torgesen. "Then watch what they can do."

Talking to Torgesen, one picks up a sense of immediacy that envelops the man in his cluttered campus office. Meeting time is hard to come by; ringing phones and e-mail alerts punctuate every hurried visit.

But through it all, he's smiling.

Torgesen and his FSU colleagues are experiencing something rare for academicians—the application of research, work that has consumed their careers, at the highest level in a high-stakes fight to solve a national crisis.

"I really believe we've finally turned a corner now in our approach to this national crisis," he said. "There's just too much momentum behind this kind of research not to change the way we're teaching America's children to read."

Florida teachers to learn methods developed at FSU

Florida is one of the first three states (the other two are Colorado and Alabama) that have been promised federal money to train reading teachers in the methods that the studies say will work.

No surprise. FSU's Joe Torgesen—a psychology professor who has done many of the studies and knows about the rest—wrote the grant application that got the money for Florida. Beginning in the 2003-04 school year, \$300 million of federal money will go to 360 Florida schools.

To get the money, the schools must have a large population that needs help—at least 47 percent of fourth graders reading below grade level—and a plan for bringing up the scores. About 800 schools in Florida have the low scores needed to apply, and 360 of them will get grants of as much as \$100,000.

The training will go to teachers in the first three grades, with the purpose of making sure third graders can read.

The teachers must be trained in "research-based" methods. Torgesen and his colleagues at FSU have done the research and developed intensive phonics-based methods that have the approval of the state's "Just Read, Florida" program and the nation's "Reading First" program.

This summer, an academic center cranked up in Florida with the purpose of re-training roughly 56,000 elementary school teachers to teach reading.

As a partner in this mammoth enterprise, Gov. Jeb Bush created the Florida Center for Reading Research and put the headquarters at Florida State.

Consider the need:

- Today, 47 percent of Florida's fourth-grade students cannot read at their grade level;
- Fifty-seven percent of eighth graders are in the same

boat, as are

- Sixty-two percent of 10th graders.

Torgesen, says he's up for the challenge.

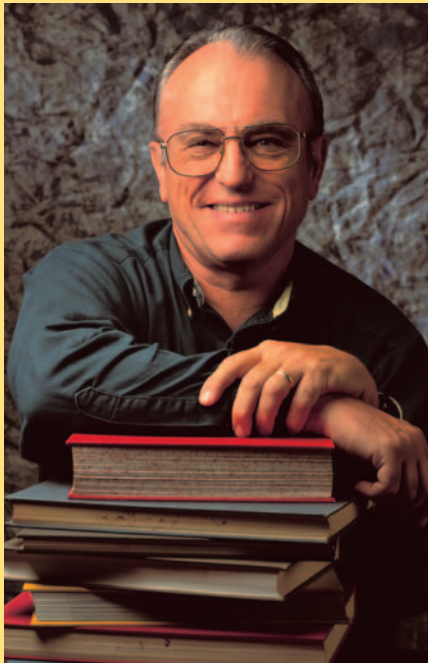
Torgesen has spent 20 years studying why some children do not learn to read well, and he's developed successful programs for those who lag behind. He's found that Florida's standard reading-instruction methods simply aren't geared to help struggling readers much beyond first grade.

To help them, Torgesen and other FSU researchers developed an intensive phonics-based reading program that shows promising results in some first- and second-grade classrooms in Leon County.

Florida is approved for \$45 million a year for six years under the program. Of that, \$9 million each year can be used for the necessary research and teacher training. The catch is, to qualify for a dime of the federal money, Florida's Department of Education must require that schools use "scientifically based reading instruction" (read: lessons with a heavy emphasis on phonics). It's the first time the state—backed by federal money—has dictated to Florida public schools how to teach reading.

If all stays on track, by the summer of 2003, K-3 teachers across the state will start learning the new methods. While FSU will be the lead horse in developing the programs, the actual teacher training will fall to its partner in the governor's plan, the University of Central Florida's Family Literacy and Reading Excellence (FlARE) Center.

Torgesen said the training will go easier for some



Joe Torgesen

more students.

Torgesen said that smaller classes, while laudable, are beyond many states' cash-strapped budgets because they require more teachers and more classrooms.

Republican leaders in Florida's Legislature this year shot down numerous attempts by Democrats to earmark extra money for reducing class size in K-3. In the meantime, Sen. Kendrick Meek, D-Miami, is pushing a constitutional amendment that would require classrooms in pre-kindergarten through third grade to have no more than 18 students. The amendment would allow 22 students per classroom in grades four through eight and 25 students in high school. —Condensed from an article in *Research in Review*, by David Cox, FSU Communications Group

NEWS
NOTES
ALUMN

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1965
Lester W. Poggenburg (B.S.) retired general manager of Lehmann's Bakery in Milwaukee, Wisc., donates his time to worthy concerns in development and marketing Internet Web sites.

1966
Sallyanne Huffaker Fitzgerald (B.A.) is vice president of instruction at Napa Valley College in Napa, Calif. Judge John Lenderman (B.A.) was recognized by The Florida Law Related Education Association for his five-year effort to educate Pinellas County students on the legal issues facing emerging adults.

1971
Sue Daily Cunningham (B.S.) has retired from the U.S. Army Reserves with the rank of colonel. She is a Ph.D. student in Nutritional Epidemiology at the University of Texas School of Public Health and has been in London this summer conducting research on the eating patterns of young children.

1972
Raymond O. Gross (J.D.) has received the University of South Florida Alumni Association's 2002 Distinguished Alumnus Award.

1973
Dr. **John E. Penick** (Ph.D.) is president-elect of the National Science Teachers Association, the nation's largest professional science teacher organization.

1975
Byrd F. "Biff" Marshall Jr. (B.S. '75, M.B.A. '78, J.D. '78) is a member of Leadership Florida Class XXI. Leadership Florida was created in 1982 by the Florida Chamber of Commerce to build leadership and a sense of state community.

1977
Philip Kemble Siddons (B.S.) is on the Board of Directors of VyStar Credit Union, formerly Jax Navy Federal Credit Union, in Jacksonville.

1978
Carla Edward Jones (M.S.) is senior associate dean of student life at Kansas State University in Manhattan, Kan.

1979
Paula G. Freeman (B.S., M.B.A. '81, J.D. '82) has joined the law firm of Thompson & Knight in Houston.

1980
Paul R. Sutton (B.A.) has formed a new company, Sutton Brick & Stone, in Ft. Lauderdale. It provides paving and vertical surfacing materials to home builders.

1981
Eric B. Kraft (B.A.) (with his brothers Chris and Peter Kraft) is owner of Kraft Motorcar Co. in Gainesville and will soon become owner of Courtesy Nissan Oldsmobile Volvo in Tallahassee.

1982
William F. Stephenson (B.S.) is a senior vice president of De Lage Landen Financial Services in Wayne, Pa.

1984
Doreen Spadorcia (J.D. '84, M.A. '84) is

president and CEO of Travelers Bond, a major U.S. surety business in Hartford, Conn.

1985
Chris Kraft (A.A. '85) and Peter D. Kraft (B.S. '85) (with their brother Eric) own Kraft Motorcar Co. in Gainesville and will soon become owners of Courtesy Nissan Oldsmobile Volvo.

Kathleen L. Combs (B.S.) is general store manager with Belk Department Stores in Jacksonville, N.C. Gary D. Wilson (B.S.) has joined the firm of Akerman, Senterfitt & Eidson P.A. as counsel representing employers in employment discrimination and union matters in Orlando.

1986
Nesbit M. "Marty" Ryall III (B.A.) is chairman of the Republican Party of Arkansas.

1987
Ronald G. Brodeur (B.S.) was recently certified as a master custom clothier and elected to the board of the Custom Tailors & Designers Association of America.

1988
Belinda M. Jones (B.S.), a first grade teacher at Medart Elementary School in Wakulla County, Florida, was Teacher of the Month in June. **Leigh A. Smith** (M.B.A.) has joined

American General Financial Services as vice president of marketing analytics in Evansville, Ind.

1989
Christa Cahill Cavanaugh (B.S.) has started a company in Bridgeport, Pa., United Quality Merchants, which sells women's designer handbags and accessories at 35 percent less than the suggested retail prices.

Daniel B. Moisand (B.S. '89) has won the Journal of Financial Planning's Call for Papers competition. He's also been featured in Mutual Funds magazine, tabbed a "Future Star" and profiled in Financial Advisor magazine.

1991
Andrew T. McNeil (B.S.) owns and operates American Motivations, a lecture series promotions company in Fort Lauderdale, that offers one-day motivational lectures.

1992
John K. Waddell (E.D.D. '92) was appointed by President Bush to serve on the White House Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

1993
Charlotte M. Barnes (B.S. '93) has written a song "Redneck to the Bone," and won an honorable mention in American Songwriter magazine's Lyric



Robert Lawrence Froemke

Christopher M. Blaschum

Lt. Cmdr. Christopher M. Blaschum, 35, was killed March 2 when an F-14 Tomcat fighter plane he was flying crashed into the Mediterranean Sea. He was on a training mission from the aircraft carrier USS John F. Kennedy, which was on its way to the Arabian Sea to join the war against terrorism. Christopher Blaschum grew up in Port St. Joe, Fla., and attended FSU in 1988. His father, Mike Blaschum, a Coast Guard pilot, said he last spoke to his son Feb. 6, the day he left Oceana Naval Air Station at Virginia Beach. "I just told him, 'I'm so proud of you — get over there and do your job,'" Mike Blaschum told the Associated Press.

Robert L. Froemke

Robert Lawrence Froemke, a scholar, retired FSU business professor, expert chess player and active community volunteer, died at age 81. "Bob had a great mind," said longtime friend Ralph Turlington, Florida's education commissioner from 1974 to 1987. "He mixed his idealism and pragmatism in a very useful and practical way. He was a strong advocate of public education, and he was a person you could trust." Froemke designed and conducted a master's degree program for engineers and scientists at Cape Kennedy to upgrade NASA's management capability. He also pioneered in the setting up of educational programs far from campuses to serve working students. During World War II, he was a lieu-

tenant in the U.S. Navy. He was stationed at Yokosuka Naval Base in Tokyo Harbor during the occupation. Born in Buffalo, N.Y., Froemke earned a bachelor's degree in engineering from the Colorado School of Mines, a master's degree in industrial management from the Georgia Institute of Technology, a doctorate from Columbia and a law degree from New York University. He had been chairman of FSU's management department, professor and chairman of the graduate department of industrial management at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, dean of the College of Business at Florida Atlantic University, and visiting professor at Columbia. During the 1970s, he was chief legislative analyst for the Florida House of Representatives' Minority Office. — Condensed from an article by Dorothy Clifford in the Tallahassee Democrat

Contest #3. **James E. Whiteside** (B.S. '93) passed the Illinois C.P.A. exam in November 2001 and is now a senior financial analyst with International Truck and Engine Corporation in Warrenville, Ill.

1995
Natasha O. Hammond (B.S.) recently completed an M.A. in English literature at the University of Miami. **Todd Mastry** (B.S.), who has a master's degree in sports management and leisure services from the University of Nevada, is event-services manager at the Jerome Schottenstein Center at Ohio State University. **Alberto Dominguez** (B.S., J.D. '97) is director of legislative affairs for the Florida Department of Corrections.

1996
Rachel Smith Diller (B.A.) is marketing manager of Ovation Business Resources in southern Wisconsin. **Stanley C. Scarvey Jr.** (B.A.) is assistant vice president of Regions Morgan Keegan Trust Company in Tuscaloosa, Ala. **Brian J. Watkins** (B.S.) recently joined the Eastman Kodak Company as manager of business insights, new products and services in Atlanta. **Kimberly Rose Wheatley** (B.S.) has joined Premier Construction and Development, Inc. as a broker sales associate in Tallahassee.

Pasquale Pietro Camillo Graziadei

Dr. Pasquale Pietro Camillo Graziadei, 80, an internationally recognized professor of neurobiology at FSU, died in June. Dr. Graziadei was born in Pavia, Italy. He received an M.D. after World War II and practiced family medicine. In 1966 he came to the United States to take a job as a biology professor at FSU. He retired as a full professor in 1996.

Charles K. Mann

By Thomas J. Vickers, Professor, FSU department of chemistry and biochemistry

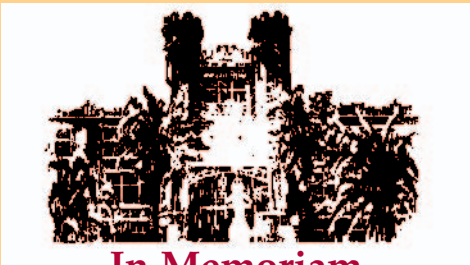
Dr. Charles Kenneth Mann, 74, professor of chemistry at Florida State University, died July 5 after a bicycle accident on June 24. A native of Fairmont, W. Va., he received a B.S. degree and an M.S. degree from George Washington University and a Ph.D. from the University of Virginia. He was on the faculty of the University of Texas at Austin from 1955 to 1958. From 1958 until his death, he was on the faculty of Florida State, where he was instrumental in developing the graduate program in analytical chemistry. He created a graduate course in chemical instrumentation and a research program in electroanalytical chemistry, which expanded into organic electrochemistry. He explored the electrochemical oxidation reactions of aliphatic amines. In 1970 he

wrote a widely cited reference work, "Electrochemical Reactions in Nonaqueous Systems." In 1974 he co-wrote "Instrumental Analysis" and "Basic Concepts in Electronic Instrumentation."



Charles K. Mann

With the arrival of small digital computers in the 1970s, Mann reoriented his efforts to mathematical applications in chemical analysis. From this, he developed a substantial body of research that deals with understanding solutions to the problems of applying Raman scattering to chemical analysis of mixtures. This was also the stimulus for him to develop a graduate course in chemometrics. He wrote more than 100 publications, and directed the research of 32 graduate students and four postdoctoral associates. An award in his name is planned, and the department of chemistry and biochemistry at FSU will also name the graduate analytical computer laboratory for him.



In Memoriam

1920-1929
Voncile Powell Waldecker (B.A. '23), Nellie Richards Griffin (B.S. '27, M.S. '50)

1930-1939
Evelyn Schavie Brooker (B.A. '32), Hollis Henderson Hellier (B.A. '32), Elise Brantley White (L.I. '34), Alice Fletcher Grissom (B.A. '36), Jewell Maige Ward (B.S. '36), Ruth Arant Diamond (L.I. '39), Dorothy Jane Rickards (B.A. '39)

1940-1949
Byron K. Godwin Jr. (B.S. '48), Flora Mae McBride Brinkley (B.A. '49)

1950-1959
Helen Treadwell Moore (B.S. '52), Charles L. Mosby (M.M. '53), William B. Fletcher (B.S. '54, M.S. '70), Connie Bassett Amos (B.A. '56), Thomas C. Todd (M.S. '57), Edward C. Boone (B.S. '59), John G. Martin (B.S. '59)

1960-1969
Caryl Ann Bodine Sharpe (B.A. '60), Benjamin C. Withers (B.S. '60, M.S. '72), Charles W. Lanier Jr. (B.S. '61), Donald L. Green (B.S. '62), Margaret Wardle Jones (B.S. '63), Dr. Thomas J. Martin (E.D.D. '64), Martha Ann Redus (B.S. '64), Catherine Joy Tiffany (B.S. '65)

1970-1979
Gertrude E. Conover (B.S. '70), Doyle M. Rowell (B.S. '70), Gene S. Taylor (B.A. '70, J.D. '74), Laura Susan McKinley (B.A. '72, M.S.W. '74), William E. Doty (B.S. '74, M.S. '76), George H. Meier (B.A. '75), Hugh M. Read (B.S. '76), Lyle E. Thornton ('79)

1980-1989
Dr. Harvey E. Netterville (Ph.D. '80), Dr. Elaine Glass Clark Johnson (E.D.D. '81), Phillip H. Herring (B.S. '83), Dean G. Condurelis II ('86)

1990-1999
Michael P. Antinori ('92), Michael D. Andrews (B.S. '94), Mary Williams Scheid (M.S.W. '96), Steven T. Krakowski ('97), Barbara Jean Gilliam Lockley-Myles (M.S. '99)

STUDENTS

Christopher D. Brown ('02)

FACULTY AND STAFF

Henry Duhart, Charles S Ruberg

James M. McCrimmon



James M. McCrimmon

James M. McCrimmon, 93, author of a top-selling textbook for composition and

rhetoric, died in Charlottesville, Va., in June. Dr. McCrimmon taught at FSU from 1967 to 1976, when he retired. He published "Writing With a Purpose" in 1950, while he was an English professor at the University of Illinois. For nearly 30 years, it was the nation's most popular textbook for composition and rhetoric. He revised it every four years and supervised its publication through the ninth edition. "Up through the 1970s, it was the unqualified, unparalleled, leading textbook in the field," FSU English Professor Fred Standley told the Tallahassee Democrat. "It was at the heart of American education, and he was at the forefront of the field." At FSU, McCrimmon published the sixth and seventh editions of "Writing With a Purpose."

From Harvard to Nepal to teaching public policy at FSU

(Continued from page 1)
subject ever since. Now Scholz is teaching it at Florida State, where he came last year as an Eppes professor.

The Eppes professors—11 so far—are internationally known scholars. Florida State is able to attract them by offering exceptional research opportunities and a “market rate” of pay for people of their caliber, according to Dale Smith, chairman of the FSU political science department.

“He was the obvious choice for us,” Smith said of Scholz. “He is internationally known in the area of public policy.”

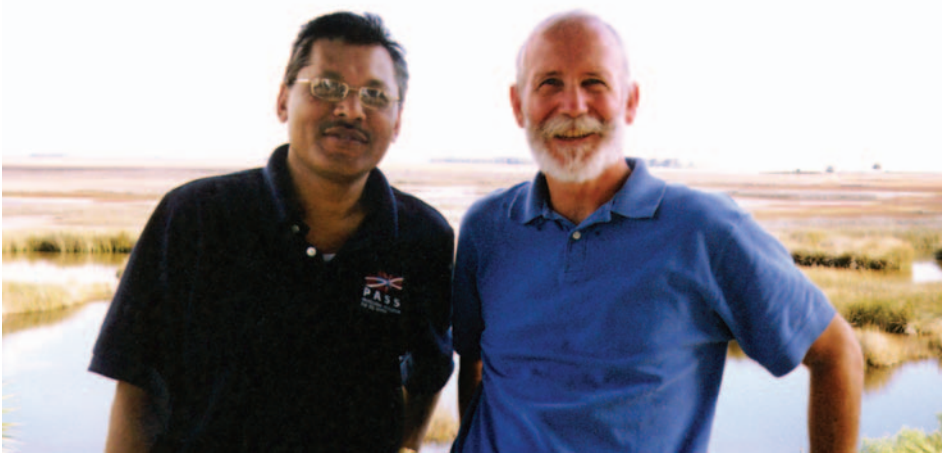
When Scholz was in Nepal from 1968 to 1971, the government announced a new policy of making loans to small farmers to buy fertilizers, insecticides and the other modern aids to farming.

“When the policy had wended its way through the bureaucracy, the village mayor really decided who got loans and who didn’t,” Scholz remembers. “So only rich farmers could get the loans, and they weren’t interested in helping their tenants improve cultivation.”

“There are a lot of policy problems here,” he remembers thinking. “No wonder they’re not developed.”

So when he left the Peace Corps, he went to the University of California at Berkeley to study Nepal and “try to figure out what was going on in that little village and why the policies got so screwed up when they got down to my level.”

“I found out that America has many



Scholz, right, and Majoj Shrestha, a visiting scholar from Nepal, at St. Marks Refuge

policy problems similar to those in Nepal,” he said, and he turned his attention to “why American policies were so screwed up when they got down to the street level.”

His first project was to look at the regulation of business—early attempts to protect occupational safety and health, consumer products and the environment.

The regulatory agencies “do a lot of things quite well,” Scholz said.

But he sees two kinds of problems: one set that comes from the conflict that is expected when interests are competing, and another set that comes from ignorance about how to resolve problems.

And he sees two ways to approach problems: coercion and cooperation.

In coercion, he explains, each side tries to persuade the courts, law-enforcement

officials, regulatory agencies and Congress to “beat up on the other side.” There are winners and losers, but mostly losers, since the unending battles leave nobody happy.

Coercion is necessary, Scholz says, but he sees more hope in cooperation.

One of his favorite examples is the National Estuary Program, which encourages “new institutional arrangements” to solve critical water problems.

As a result, he said, developers and environmentalists are creating a plan for Tampa Bay and other estuaries that may work better than the usual court order.

Scholz is interested in finding institutions capable of resolving problems like those of the Chattahoochee/Flint/Apalachicola River, where developers in Atlanta, factories and farmers of southwest

Georgia and the fishing and tourist industries of the Florida Panhandle have conflicting needs for the river.

Because of rapid development and government’s efforts to solve problems, “Florida is a great place to look at water problems,” said Scholz, who came to FSU from State University of New York at Stony Brook.

He came to Florida not just for the water problems.

“It was a very nice offer from a very good department,” he said of FSU’s political science program, which hired him to teach and conduct research.

Scholz said he is impressed with the research FSU is doing, the emphasis on integrating teaching and research and the productivity of the faculty.

He’s no slouch himself. Scholz’s curriculum vitae lists more than 100 articles, presentations, chapters of books and whole books. The subjects include taxes, trust, regulation, cooperation, corporate misconduct, bureaucracy, politics, Nepal and more.

This summer, Scholz worked on his fourth book, an examination of why people pay their taxes.

In one of the classes he’s planning to teach this winter, students will go through case studies of water conflicts to see which have resolved well and which haven’t.

“I like the research, but I can’t do without teaching,” he said. “Good students stimulate good research ideas.”

—Margaret Leonard

Batista’s grandson is an American, an FSU fan and a top Florida judge



The Canteros, left to right: Christian, Ani, Elisa, Michael and Raoul.

(Continued from page 1)
those fresh from the practice of law,” he said.

Cantero began planning his career as a lawyer before he even stepped foot on the Florida State campus. He says he chose FSU because he wanted to stay close to his then-girlfriend, now-wife, Ana Maria, and to study criminology.

“FSU was one of the few schools that had a criminology program at the time,” he said. “I wanted that program because I wanted to go to law school and be a prosecutor.” He decided later to pursue a more well-rounded curriculum.

“I had an English/business co-major that offered the full English program with the core business classes,” he said. “It was an excellent combination and preparation for law school. My professors were very strong, and my writing training...has helped with my career immensely.”

Cantero has published short stories.

“I used to write before I had kids and was trying to practice law full-time,” said

the father of three. “The pieces that got published tended to be humorous—I even included one in my application for the Supreme Court position.”

An honors student, Cantero says his personable professors are what he remembers most. “There were small classes, 12 people or less, and the professors would have receptions at their homes for the students,” he said. “I treasured those times.”

His experience at Florida State was not purely academic, however.

“I walked on the FSU football team as a freshman, but the problem was that I played linebacker in high school but was too small to play there in college,” Cantero said. “So I went out for defensive back, but I was too slow.

“One day though, I was walking home from practice, and before I got too far away from the field, a big black car pulled up beside me and Bobby Bowden said to me, ‘Do you need a ride, Son?’ and then he drove me to Salley Hall. I hope to see him again so I can thank him.”

“I have indoctrinated my kids to be fans,” he admits, although it’s tough because his wife is a graduate of University of Florida. “I have won the battle so far.

“This year, I already have tickets for the Notre Dame game, and I am taking my son to his first game at Doak Campbell Stadium for Homecoming against North Carolina. Now, I won’t have to fly.”

—Dave Fiore

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Legal Aid lawyer chooses a tough line helping the poor

Virginia Trujillo, a 1987 FSU graduate, is a lawyer who deliberately takes on the most difficult and least popular clients there are, the homeless.

Helping them is not easy, Trujillo said, especially when most are mentally ill, can barely follow instructions and sometimes can’t bathe.

It is also a line of work where money is scarce and attracting supporters is hard.

“Homeless people have never been popular,” Trujillo said. “They are difficult clients. They don’t keep their appointments. Sponsors don’t feel so much sympathy for them. It is easier to get money for programs to help children and the elderly.”

But Trujillo, who majored in humanities at FSU and got a law degree from St. Thomas University Law School in 1991, does not seem discouraged.

She is described by friends and colleagues as a compassionate advocate with a good sense of humor and a mission to help the homeless find a better life.

Since she joined the Broward County Legal Aid Services in January 2001, she has represented hundreds of homeless people in appeals for Social Security disability, public benefits.

County reports show that from April through June 2002, Trujillo’s project helped 253 homeless people; eight have received Social Security disability and three have moved from a shelter to a low-cost house.

“Those figures are good,” said Michael Wright, the contract grants administrator of

Broward County’s Homeless Initiative Partnership Administration.

According to Wright, Trujillo’s project is “surfacing more clients than they did last year at that same time.”

As a result, the county has agreed to increase the contract with the Legal Aid’s Homeless Project from \$27,300 to \$67,300. The project also received \$45,000 from a homeless shelter in Hollywood.

“Virginia has been very helpful in raising money for the project,” said Mertella Burris, a Legal Aid attorney who works with Trujillo.

Although that money will help keep the project alive for another year, Trujillo said it is not enough for the county’s roughly 5,000 homeless.

Wright said that between 70 and 75 percent of the people in the shelters are “mentally ill and/or substance abusers.”

The rest are families, children, elderly people, pregnant teenagers and even unemployed professionals.

“There are so many issues when dealing with the indigent that it is difficult to remain just a lawyer,” said Laurie Sherry, a case manager at the Broward Partnership for the Homeless.

Sherry, who referred to Trujillo as a little bit of a social worker and a little bit of a nurse, said, “Virginia goes way above her way” to make sure her clients are helped.

“Most of the people that we see need medical services,” Trujillo said. “If I help



Virginia Trujillo

them only in a consumer-related matter and let them walk out the door without fully helping them, what good am I doing them?”

Trujillo said that’s why she takes the time to listen to her clients’ stories of pain and sorrow. She reviews their medical records and learns about their illnesses. She refers them to local clinics and may ultimately represent them in front of a Social Security judge who may, based on the seriousness of the disability, determine that they are entitled to monthly checks of \$545.

“Not much to live on,” Sherry said.

She said Trujillo’s work with such sad cases requires a positive attitude and a commitment to help the indigent.

Joan Boles, deputy director of the Tampa Bay Area Legal Aid Services, where Trujillo once worked, remembers her as a “passionate,” “energetic” and “dedicated professional” who worked long hours helping the migrant farm workers.

In 1996 Boles and Trujillo opened a legal aid office in Wimauma, a rural community 28 miles south of Tampa.

The office served seven towns. Boles said that late in that year “so many of the farm-worker laws were changing” that it was important to straighten out the workers’ immigration status.

“It was overwhelming,” Boles said.

The daughter of Cuban immigrants, Trujillo was born in Miami in 1966 and grew up there.

After law school, Trujillo spent six months helping Haitian immigrants at the Haitian Refugee Center before she moved to the private sector to work for a law firm.

“That was not my goal,” Trujillo said about the private sector. “It was not as fulfilling as helping the indigent.”

“I enjoy the work that I do. Although it is absolutely exhausting, I feel successful every time we are able to help someone who was picked up off the streets, taken to a shelter, given Social Security, medical assistance and ultimately reincorporated into the system.” —Vida Volkert

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15

HOMECOMING PARADE
2:00 p.m., begin at Call Street, turn south on Monroe Street, west on to College Avenue and ends at Copeland in front of Westcott.

POW-WOW 8:00 p.m., Leon County Civic Center.

CLOCK and SEAL
5:30 p.m. reception, 6:00 dinner. location TBA. Contact Jason Silah 523-7876, email clockandseal@burningspear.org.

COLLEGE OF LAW
12:00 p.m., CLE Program.
7:00 p.m., Class Reunion & Alumni Dinner Party (Classes of '72, '77, '82 and '92). Locations TBA. Call (800) 788-7097.

SCHOOL OF INFORMATION STUDIES
12:00–2:00 p.m., Alumni Open House, Main Lobby, Shores Building.

SCHOOL OF NURSING
Conference: “Success Stories: Improving Nursing Environments and Quality of Care,” keynote speaker: Dr. Patricia Quigley, President of the Florida Nurse Association. Q & A panel discussion. For more info (850) 644-3296.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16

HOMECOMING BREAKFAST
8:30 a.m., buffet, Oglesby Union Ballroom. Program begins at 9:00. Presentation of FSU Alumni Association's Bernard F. Sliger Award for Service; Gold Key's Ross Oglesby Award and 2002 ODK Grad Made Good: **Janice Huff '82, Lynda Keever '69 and Hansel E. Tookes, II '69.** Tickets and more information: (850) 644-2761.

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
3 Hours Prior to Kickoff, Annual Homecoming Chili Party, north lawn of the Bellamy Building. Call (850)644-4844.

COLLEGE OF LAW
9:30 a.m., College of Law Alumni Association, Board of Directors, room R-103. 3 Hours Prior to Kickoff, Alumni Tailgate Party, D'Alemberte Rotunda.

SCHOOL OF INFORMATION STUDIES
8:30 a.m., Beta Phi Mu Breakfast and Business Meeting. Lower Lobby, Shores Bldg. Business meeting conducted in Room 002, Shores. Reservations and membership required.
10:00 a.m., Convocation and Brunch, Speaker Katherine Hayles, Outstanding Student Awards, Scholarship Awards, Distinguished Alumni Award, Outstanding Faculty and Staff. Room 006, Shores Bldg.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
TBA, Homecoming Brunch, Radisson Hotel. Hosted by Dean Bruce A. Thyer. For info. (850) 644-9752.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17

SUNDAY ECUMENICAL PRAYER SERVICE
11:00 a.m., Opperman Music Hall.

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OTHER EVENTS

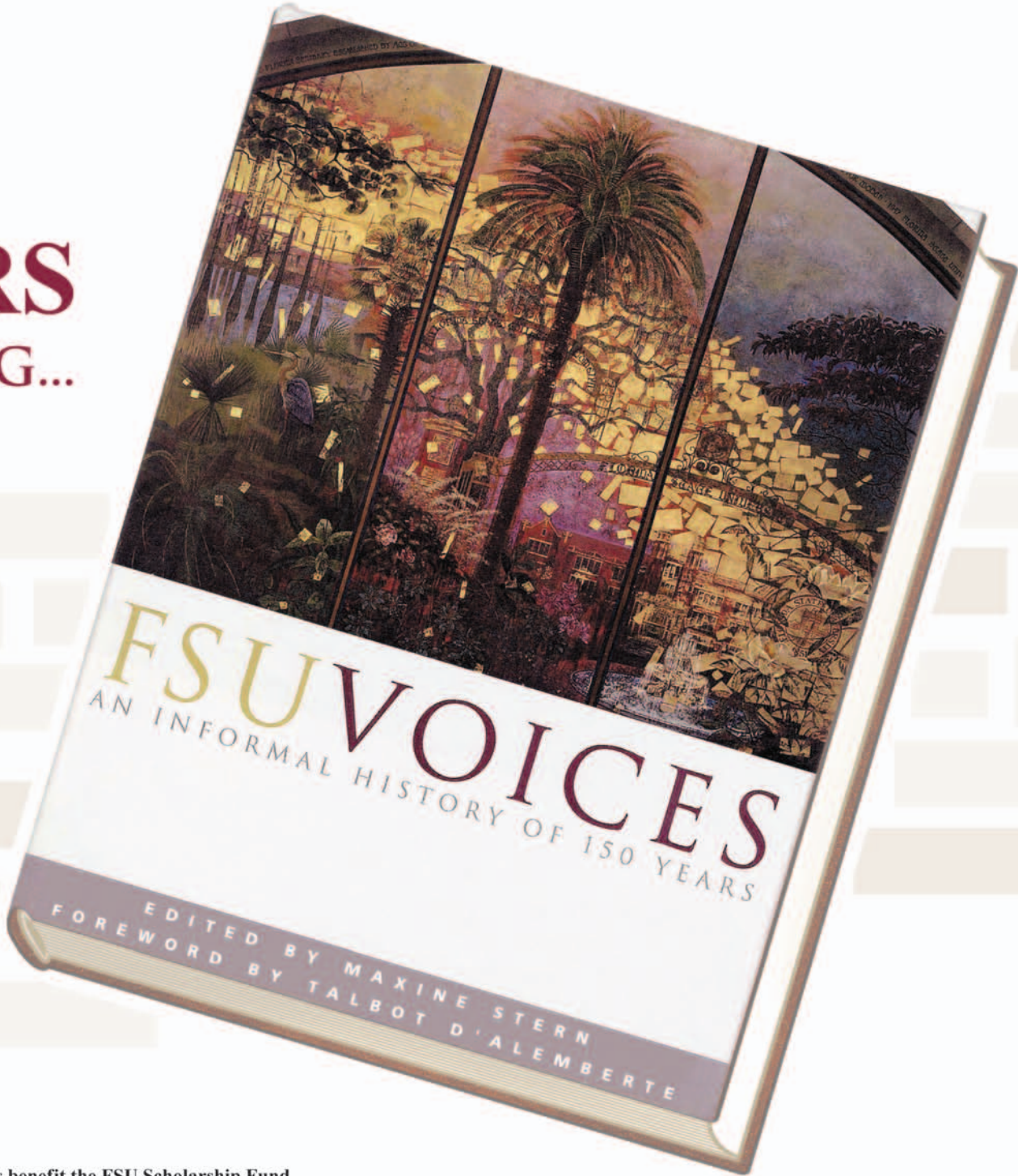
Nov. 14, Lawton Lecture, 9:00 a.m., Opperman Hall. Speaker Dr. Kirby Kemper, Physics.

Nov. 15, 11:00 a.m., Rededication of Cawthon Hall.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC
Nov. 14, 8:00 p.m., University Philharmonia, Opperman Music Hall.
Nov. 15, 7:30 p.m.,
Nov. 17, 2:00 p.m., The Florida State Opera by Heinrich Marschner. Ruby Diamond Auditorium. German opera with superlatives.
Tickets: \$20 reserved, \$16 Senior citizens; \$12 FSU Student.
Nov. 17, 8:00 p.m., Vocal Jazz Ensemble, Opperman Music Hall.

*Scheduled kick-off time is subject to change.

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