



Jane Alexander

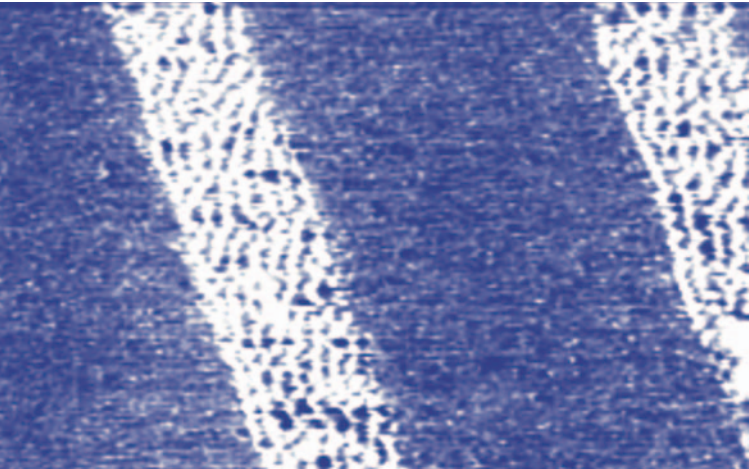
October 2002

FloridaState

A newspaper for FSU alumni, friends, faculty & staff

Times

Inconceivably small, but very important



Seunghun Hong

Muscle motor proteins that will eventually be fuel for nanoactuators

Even the Democrats were glad to see him back in town

By mid-July, candidates and voters throughout Florida were praying for a special somebody who could bring order to the chaos bogging down business in the state elections office. By August, those prayers had been answered. Gov. Jeb Bush appointed former Secretary of State Jim Smith, respected politician, successful lobbyist, lawyer, avid hunter and FSU alumnus, to replace Katherine Harris as Florida Secretary

of State. Harris, who oversaw Florida elections during the 2000 presidential election, stepped down to run for Congress, after confusion and controversy surrounding her performance. Bush praised Smith's "critical" experience and leadership, while both Democratic and Republican leaders heaved sighs of relief and sounds of joy. "Smith, because of his experience, will bring a greater degree of



Jim Smith

(Continued on page 11)

FSU is launching a new president's search, the first in almost 10 years. Sandy D'Alemberte announced Aug. 30 that he would step down as president next year, but stay involved in some of his favorite FSU projects.

"My observation is people get themselves into trouble by staying on too long," said D'Alemberte, whose nine years is four years longer than the stay of the average university president. "I see some advantage to institutions having a change in leadership."

He said he would step down in January, if a new president is found, but if not, he offered to stay through the 2003 legislative session, scheduled to end May 2.

an acclaimed director. Alexander is a new FSU Eppes Professor and Sherin is a professor and visiting artist-in-residence in the theatre school. The two are among the best known names in acting and directing in film and television, as well as on the stage. Sometimes they have worked together, as in

the bold and impressive 1967 play, "The Great White Hope," when he was the director and she the feminine lead. She later starred in the movie. Both will teach and work with students. Nancy Smith Fichter, the former FSU interim theatre dean who was involved in bringing them to FSU, said their individual roles will be defined over the course of



John Kelsay

His subject looks urgent now: Islamic law on war and peace

What might have appeared before Sept. 11 to be an obscure area of academic study—the Islamic law of war and peace—is now as relevant as the daily weather report. John Kelsay, an FSU religion professor and chairman of the religion department, has devoted 15 years to the subject, and now he has major fellowships—a Guggenheim and a Rockefeller—to finish his book, "Religion and the Imperatives of Justice: The Islamic Law of War and Peace." A Richard L. Rubenstein Professor of Religion, Kelsay will be on sabbatical only this year, though he expects to work on the book through 2004. Contracted by Cambridge University Press three years ago

as one of a series of books on Islamic law, it is slated for publication in late 2004 or early 2005. Kelsay, a Presbyterian, said his initial interest in the second largest world religion was stirred by the Iranian revolution in 1978 and 1979. He was "impressed by the power Islam had to attract about 1 billion or so followers around the world." In graduate school at the University of Virginia studying the history of Christian ethics, he decided to take a minor in Islam. He said he is interested not just in the history of Islam, but even more in the Islamic tradition as a living thing. One of the benefits of understanding Islam as it relates to



Bayard Stern

(Continued on page 9)

President Sandy D'Alemberte plans to move on in 2003



Sandy D'Alemberte

campaign was in high gear. Both seem to be accomplished. The medical-school accrediting agency issued an encouraging report (story on page 6) a few days before D'Alemberte announced he was planning to step down next year. And the money-raising campaign—the second in D'Alemberte's presidency—has already raised more than \$301 million. While D'Alemberte has been president, the student population has grown from about 29,000 to almost 37,000. He has raised academic standards for incoming students and brought in dramatically higher revenues for research. He has

(Continued on page 13)

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With a three-movie deal, FSU film grad writes horror for Hollywood

A year had not passed since Eduardo Rodriguez graduated from the FSU Film School before he was in Los Angeles writing a horror-movie script with “X-Files” writer Chip Johannsen.

Rodriguez, a 28-year-old Venezuelan national, signed a three-movie deal with Dimension Films after his thesis film “Daughter” caught the attention of producers in Los Angeles.

The psychological thriller “Daughter” displays “some photography that I have not seen in anyone else’s movies,” said Andy Ruben, FSU film instructor. “And if you watch this film, you can even turn off the sound and follow the story without it.”

Ruben praised Rodriguez’s talent to tell a story in pictures, build tension and explore human frailties. He also said Rodriguez did a good job directing the film crew and actors, which is not common at the student level.

When filming a movie, Ruben said, “this is your family and the director is the father, the parent in charge who gives love and support to his family. Eduardo has all these wonderful qualities.

“He is amazingly loyal and soft spoken. I think these are characteristics of someone who wants to be successful in this business, because filmmaking is a collaborative art. A director has to capture

a novelist’s internal dialogue through light, shadow, production design, angle, lens — and inspire other people with his vision.”

Rodriguez’s film “Daughter,” said Kathy Barber of FSU’s Film School, “creates more suspense than usually seen at the student-film level.”

That’s why the film went to many film festivals, including the popular festival Cannes, but it was at FSU’s annual screening in Los Angeles that it was noticed by the right people.

Among them was Carlos Goodman, an attorney in the film industry, who sent “Daughter” to Dimension in New York.

Dimension, a subdivision of Miramax Films, has produced Hollywood films such as “Halloween,” “Hellraiser,” “Scary Movie,” Wes Craven’s “Dracula 2000” and “The Others.”

After “Daughter,” Dimension’s co-chairman Bob Weinstein sent for Rodriguez.

A nervous Rodriguez flew from Tallahassee to New York

City, where he met Weinstein at the Tribeca Grill for lunch. He said he was so nervous that he ordered water instead of food.

“When Bob figured out why I wasn’t eating, he had the waiter bring me every flavor of ice cream they had.”

“He said I had a potential to scare people,” Rodriguez said, still in awe with his luck. “I am amazed. I was

not expecting all this stuff to happen.”

Rodriguez and Weinstein signed a three-movie deal, and Rodriguez is now re-writing “Symbiosis,” a short horror film he wrote and directed at FSU.

“Symbiosis” is scheduled to go into production in about three months, and the other two movie schedules are still open.

Rodriguez began paving his road to Los Angeles long before he entered FSU. He studied communications in Venezuela at the Catholic University Andres Bello.

As a child, Rodriguez knew he wanted to be a filmmaker. He said

he had a preference for horror movies, and Roman Polanski’s classic, “Rosemary’s Baby,” helped him decide to do movies based on human fears.

David Cronenberg and Steven Spielberg also influenced Rodriguez’ career and style.

Spielberg’s “E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial,” with the main character’s identity secretly guarded by a group of teenagers, became a theme in one of Rodriguez’s scripts. In “Symbiosis” a supernatural creature hides at a diner, where the waitresses guard it in exchange for protection. (The script has changed for the coming movie.)

In “Daughter,” Rodriguez explores the mind of a suicidal woman psychologically affected with the memories of her deceased daughter.

“The way I see the world, it is not a very nice place,” he said. He said he chose FSU’s Film School because of the opportunities and convenient program.

“We are the only public film school that pays all the cost of the film developing,” Barber said. “We don’t ask them [students] to pay additional fees. We provide the equipment, film and developing.”

Rodriguez said those advantages were important to him.

—Vida Volkert



Eduardo Rodriguez



Rodriguez directing Marcie Seklecki on “Daughter” set

Ecologist’s message: Respect the snake—it can kill you or feed you



Bruce Means in Australia

Bruce Means, an FSU adjunct professor and three-time alumnus, has turned to the small screen—but large enterprises—to help him protect the environment.

“Television allows me to reach more people and educate them with values of nature,” said Means, 61, an ecologist, writer and researcher whose latest documentary film was aired on MSNBC in July.

“Quest for the Rainbow

exactly what to do. He has studied the reptile’s biology and behavior for more than 25 years. He earned a bachelor’s (1968), master’s (1972) and doctorate (1975), all in biology, at FSU.

Means made his latest film on the island continent of Australia, where 70

percent of the snakes are venomous. Among them is the Taipan Inland snake, which is “90 times more venomous than the American Rattlesnake” and a featured character in the film.

The production occupied two men, Means, the scientist, and cinematographer David Wright, for five months of strenuous physical and mental work.

In a Toyota Land Cruiser, they crossed Australia’s long deserts and plains and captured colorful images of 5-to-7-foot snakes, sometimes in life and sometimes in art.

An ancient painting of a 26-foot-long “monster snake” is featured in the film during Means’ visit to a remote canyon in the Kimberley, in the northern part of Western Australia.

The painting illustrates the myth of the Rainbow Serpent, venerated by the indigenous people of Australia. “In their minds,” Means said, “the snake was the creator and destroyer of the world, the provider of food and the survivor, a powerful creature they perceived as a deity.”

Means also flew to Chappel

Island, in the south beaches of Australia, where hundreds of birds come from Alaska every year to lay one egg each. Each mother stays with her chick until it is big enough to fly away. During that time, the 7-foot black tiger snake eats as many chicks as it can swallow because, after the season, the snake will go one year without more food.

Means also found that the Aborigines catch water file snakes in the rivers and use them for food.

Between the killers and the food providers, snakes represent a full circle of life.

“If you learn about a creature, you can appreciate it,” Means said, “If you don’t know anything about it, all you can do is fear it.”

Means has also co-produced “King Rattler,” another National Geographic documentary, and “Viper’s Kiss,” for the Discovery Channel.

“Quest for the Rainbow Serpent” is expected to run again soon, according to Denise Jones of National Geographic Television, but the date is undecided.

—Vida Volkert



Means and “Rainbow Serpent”

Math professor aims to make FSU top in the Southeast

Max Gunzburger, a new Francis Eppes professor at FSU, said he thinks FSU can be the top university in the Southeast United States in the field of research into applied computer science and applied mathematics.

And Gunzberger will help make it happen, according to DeWitt Sumners, a Lawton distinguished professor and chairman of the math department.

“Max Gunzburger is a world-class applied mathematician, especially in the areas we are working on here,” Sumners said. “He is an international figure. His research gives him very high visibility, and he is really good in developing Ph.D. students and conducting important research.”

Gunzburger comes to FSU from Iowa State University, where he was chairman of the math department.

Although his academic home is the math department, in the Love Building, Gunzburger will be spending much of his time nearby, at the FSU School of Computational Science and Informational Technology, or CSIT, in the Dirac Science Library.

CSIT performs basic research in applied computer science and applied numerical mathematics and also overlaps those areas with traditional disciplines.

Alumni say thanks to trooper who has escorted the coach for 39 years

The face and the uniform are familiar to everybody who watches FSU football.

And the man is familiar to coaches and players.

It’s Billy Smith, Florida Highway Patrol major and escort to Coach Bobby Bowden on game days.

The Alumni Association has given Smith the Circle of Gold Award for gratitude that he has escorted and protected Bowden for 39 years at no charge.

“You do not worry with Billy Smith,” Bowden said. “He gets you there on time. He has everything organized. He is the ideal law-enforcement officer, and you

can trust him all the way. In today’s environment, security is important.”

“He is a fixture at Florida State for more years than he would want announced,” said Tom Haney, former chairman of the Alumni Association Board. “When you see Coach Bowden before or after the game, he (Smith) is the uniformed officer who is so much part of our program.”

The Circle of Gold Award recognizes people who, through their service and achievements, “personify the university’s tradition of excellence.”

“CSIT cuts across artificial barriers to solve modern problems that don’t come in neat [academic] packages,” Sumners said. “The researchers work together to attack problems in a new way.”

That kind of challenge helped lure Gunzburger to Tallahassee.

“The math department and CSIT both offer good opportunities to make contributions,” Gunzburger said. “There are many universities that are putting together centers of this sort, but most are ineffective because the universities are not backing it properly.”

“The primary thing is that here, if you are willing to work hard, you will have the resources to get something done,” he said. “FSU will be the premier university in this field in the Southeast.”

Gunzburger said that a key to FSU’s future success is the commitment of all involved.

For those who are not math professors, the research side of applied and computational mathematics may be hard to understand, so Gunzburger breaks it down to simpler terms.

“What I do is design, analyze and implement algorithms of problems in many areas such as aerodynamics and superconductivity,” he said. “We take meaningful phenomena and use com-



Max Gunzburger

puters in a really big way to solve problems.

“An algorithm is a recipe for solving problems—a description on the computer. Software is the implementation of the recipe. Our role is to develop the recipe and then analyze and implement it. We help develop testing software to make sure it works, and to see if it is better than existing recipes that the computers use.”

Gunzburger said his time at Florida State has been encouraging so far.

“Everything has been very positive,” he said. “People have high expectations of me, but that’s good. They all seem sincere

about providing me help. The administration, up and down the line from where I sit, has been very supportive. That is very important to get things done. Having ideas is great, but you need resources to get things done. They support the development of good ideas and innovations.”

Tallahassee is somewhat of a family affair for Gunzburger. His wife, Janet Peterson, will also teach at CSIT and the math department, and his daughter is a doctoral candidate in biology.

“I have always liked Tallahassee. I always thought this was a place I could live, and now I finally get the chance.”

Sumners said Gunzburger’s experience will be invaluable to the department in research and training, getting grants, designing new courses and helping students and faculty develop fresh ways to do things.

Gunzburger said he embraces those challenges and would like to add a couple more.

“In the short term, my main goal is to help FSU develop a

group of computational mathematicians of the first rank, with the expectations of that group putting FSU on the map,” he said. “At the same time, I want to develop a graduate degree program at CSIT.”

“It won’t be meant to compete with the separate disciplines, but to complement them, working hand in hand.”

The best part of his new job, he says, is the group of students he will teach. “Even though I will be continuing my research, I get my greatest satisfaction from advising students. It’s what I enjoy most about university work.” —Dave Fiore



Billy Smith, right, with Bobby Bowden

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Woodward transformed

You can forget about driving through campus on Woodward Avenue. One crucial block—from Call Street to the Stultz swimming pool—closed permanently to motor traffic in August, to start construction of a pedestrian mall with landscaping, benches and paths for walking and cycling.

The mall is expected to be completed by spring 2003.



Bayard Stern

“This is a safety issue,” said Mark Bertolami, director of facilities planning. “Twenty thousand cars a day cut through campus, and there are at least that many pedestrians crossing as well. This situation is an accident waiting to happen. It’s also not a proper academic environment to have such heavy traffic on campus. When we’re finished, it will be a great place for students to meet, study and just be able to enjoy a new area of campus that was very busy.”

The Stults parking lot will remain accessible.

A few blocks south, at the corner of Woodward and Jefferson Streets, construction is underway for FSU’s first new residence hall in almost 30 years. Scheduled to open in fall 2003, it will house 600 students in suite-style rooms.

Watson leaves FBI

After more than 24 years at the FBI, Dale Watson, the bureau’s chief of counterterrorism and counterintelligence, is retiring.

Watson, 52, planned to leave the FBI in September to take an executive position in the Global Strategic Security Unit of the international consulting firm Booz Allen Hamilton.

Having mixed feelings about leaving a bureau he served for almost half his life, Watson said he has had a good but consuming career.

“I realized that this has been my life for at least the past six years,” he said. “I am not tired, but it’s time to pass on the tremendous responsibility to someone else and start dedicating time to myself and my family.”

A 1972 FSU honors graduate, he supervised investigations of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks and the anthrax mailings.

Watson was recently credited with helping reorganize the FBI Counter-Terrorism Division.

Although he will detach himself from the FBI’s 24/7 consuming career, he said he



Dale Watson

“will continue working in trying to make this nation safer.”

He said the job with the consulting firm will require his expertise in dealing with terrorism “at a lower speed.”

According to FBI statements, Watson was instrumental in the successful investigation into the bombing of Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia and, in 1995, he played a key role in the investigation into the Oklahoma City bombing.

In a statement to the public delivered in early August, FBI

Director Robert Mueller said Watson is “a visionary, leading change in the FBI at a critical moment in our history. He will be greatly missed, and we wish him continuing success.”

Napoleon honor

FSU history Professor Donald Horward has been promoted to the highest rank in the “Ordre des Palmes Académiques,” which was created in 1808 by Napoleon Bonaparte to recognize major contributions to the arts and sciences.

Horward, who was promoted from officer to commander of the order, is the director of the Institute on Napoleon and the French Revolution at FSU.

He is the Ben Weider Eminent Scholar in Napoleonic History and the author of many books and articles on Napoleon. He has appeared on television as a main speaker for the PBS production series, “Napoleon.”

Outstanding young chemist

Jerzy Cioslowski, an FSU chemistry and biochemistry professor, has been named the “outstanding computational chemist in the world under the age of 40.”

Cioslowski received the 2002 Dirac Medal, a major international honor named for Paul A.M. Dirac, the Nobel Prize-winning physicist who served on the FSU faculty from 1970 until his death in 1984.

“The Dirac Medal speaks in the highest terms of Professor Cioslowski’s accomplishments to date, and of FSU’s brilliant scientific promise for the future,” said Henry F. Schaefer III, president of the World Association of Theoretically Oriented Chemists (WATOC), which presents the medal annually.

Cioslowski’s major research interests are computational quantum chemistry, ab initio electronic structure calculations, development of algorithms for supercomputers, development of new electronic structure formalisms and electronic structure modeling of combustion reactions.

His research has been supported by the National Science Foundation and the U.S. Department of Energy.

Austin comes to FSU

Debra Austin, an FSU alumna who earned a reputation for competence in the top positions at Tallahassee Community College, has moved to FSU as assistant vice president for institutional effectiveness.

One of her first projects will be to work with the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools during FSU’s re-accreditation process. She also plans to initiate a study of FSU’s graduation and retention rates.

Austin has two degrees from FSU. She received an M.B.A. in 1980 and an Ed.D. in 1998.

Austin began her career at TCC in 1981 as assistant director at the division of applied sciences. She steadily moved up in TCC’s administration to executive vice president in 2000, and then for six months she was acting president when TCC president and FSU graduate T.K. Wetherell (B.S. ‘67, M.S. ‘68, Ph.D. ‘74) left the office.



Debra Austin

Oprah likes the Boys’ Choir

Oprah’s Angel Network has recognized FSU’s Earle Lee, director of the Boys’ Choir of Tallahassee, with a \$100,000 “Use Your Life Award.”

Winfrey presented Lee with the award during a May broadcast of “The Oprah Winfrey Show.” Perry Ellis America Formalwear also surprised Lee with a donation of 150 tuxedos for the choir.

“I’m very grateful for this award,” said Lee, an associate in the School of Social Work. He said the money will start an endowment with the hope that it will attract matching grants.

“Oprah recognized that we’re about making a difference in children’s lives and strengthening the community, and that’s what’s important to me,” Lee said.

Oprah’s Angel Network established the “Use Your Life Award” in April 2000 for individuals who, through their charitable organizations, are making a difference in the lives of others. Lee’s award came out of donations from “The Oprah Winfrey Show” viewers and Jeff Bezos, founder and chief executive officer of Amazon.com.

The FSU School of Social Work created the choir in 1995 for boys 8 to 18 who live in neighborhoods with limited social and economic opportunities.

Joel Chandler Harris books

FSU has acquired 49 rare books by Joel Chandler Harris, writer of African-American folklore, journalism, novels, short stories and children’s literature.

The family of former FSU student Paxton H. Briley gave the books to the FSU Libraries.

They have immeasurable historical value, said Lucia Patrick, head of special

collections at the FSU Libraries. Most of the donated books are first editions of works such as “Uncle Remus: His Songs and His Sayings,” and seven issues of “Uncle Remus: The Home Magazine,” which Harris edited.

“Paxton, who died last year, loved FSU and insisted that this university receive these books, which he had collected over several decades,” said FSU English Professor Bruce Bickley.

Briley, a Tallahassee resident, attended FSU from 1957-61 before becoming a Navy pilot in the Vietnam War and later a commercial pilot.

Harris’ first published book in 1880 introduced the world to Uncle Remus and the celebrated trickster Brer Rabbit.

The story of “Brer Rabbit and the Tar-Baby” is the world’s most recognized trickster tale, said Bickley, who has written extensively about Harris. Besides being the first to record the African-American stories told by ex-slaves, Harris wrote the tales in a dialect often associated with uneducated former slaves. Considered controversial for a time, the folklore and dialect of the Uncle Remus stories are now recognized for capturing the essence of slavery and Reconstruction.

New fall break

This year, for the first time, Florida State students will get a “fall break” of two days (plus 2 weekend days) in early October.

University administrators said the primary reason for the break is to allow new students, especially freshmen, enough time for a long weekend at home.

Duke, Wake Forest, Cornell, Penn State and other universities on the semester system already have the fall break.

This year, the break comes on Oct. 3 and 4.

“For several years, we have been considering the move,” said Larry Abele, provost and executive vice president for academic affairs. “Our students’ homes are so far from campus, with 90 percent of them living more than 250 miles from campus. In fact, Miami-Dade and Broward, even though they are almost 500 miles from here, are the two counties supplying the largest numbers of students to FSU.

“Freshmen students and their parents from those areas have been saying for some time that a break in the fall semester would help them cope with the ‘first time in college’ experience.”

The break also solves problems caused by an unusual Thursday, Oct. 3, NCAA football game at Doak Campbell Stadium.

“The game will involve more than 80,000 fans coming to campus during the day,” said FSU President Sandy D’Alemberte. “A fall break seems to be the answer for both the long-term and short-term challenges.”

Essential services of the university, including student health services, will remain open on Oct. 3 and Oct. 4.

The fall break applies only to the main campus. Classes will be held as scheduled at other FSU campuses, including Panama City and the engineering school.

Missing Gulf War pilot may be Saddam Hussein’s prisoner

The last decade has been a roller coaster of emotions for those who love FSU graduate Michael Scott Speicher.

His family, friends and colleagues were first shocked by the news of his death when his jet was shot down in Iraq on Jan. 17, 1991.

Lt. Cmdr. Speicher, then 33, was the first casualty of the Gulf War. He is the only one still unaccounted for.

Although Speicher’s body was never found, he was given full military honors and a granite plaque at the Arlington National Cemetery.

At FSU, the Scott Speicher Memorial Tennis Center was built. His wife, Joanne Armstrong Speicher, who went to FSU with him and graduated in 1980, started a new life with her two children and remarried a year later.

But in 1993, there was news that Speicher might have survived the crash. Some people close to the case concluded that he is alive, in prison in Iraq.

A hunter had found Speicher’s downed jet in the desert in Western Iraq and notified the Pentagon, which sent a spy satellite plane over the crash site.

The satellite images showed the jet on the ground and a large man-made symbol on the sand, suggesting that Speicher had bailed out and drawn the symbol in the sand to leave proof that he was alive.

An argument ensued in military circles

over whether to search the scene secretly—immediately—or negotiate with Iraq for permission to make the search.

The slower, safer choice prevailed, and in 1995, a Red Cross team found an altered site, obviously sorted through and cleaned up during the delay.

Speicher’s jet showed evidence that he had attempted, at least, to bail out from the plane—most succeed with that kind of plane, though they are often injured, the experts report—and there were no signs of human remains. Bedouin nomads gave the team a flight uniform that appeared to be Speicher’s. The legs had been cut open in the back, just as if the uniform had been removed, possibly by doctors treating an injured man.

That was the beginning of a long search for Speicher, or at least for the truth about what happened to him.

Some of Speicher’s friends feel he was



FSU students in 1980, from left: a friend remembered as Linda, Rick Bogle and Scott Speicher



Speicher

Connolly said a Kuwaiti man told him he had been in a hospital south of Baghdad and an American pilot was in a bed next to him.

Connolly sent a message to headquarters only to get a “we’re not missing anybody” response. Nothing was done then to try to identify or locate the pilot.

In 1999 an Iraqi defector told U.S. investigators that back in 1991 he had been told to drive to a town in Iraq to pick up an American prisoner of war and take him to Baghdad.

Shown several pictures of pilots, the defector picked Speicher’s photograph and identified him as the man he drove.

In 2001, the Pentagon changed Speicher’s official status from “killed in action” to “missing in action,” and the family is pushing again for the status to be

changed to “prisoner of war.”

Mark Crispin Miller, professor of media studies at New York University, says the Speicher case has been used recently in an effort to gain sympathy for a war against Iraq.

“I fully understand the emotional desire by Speicher’s comrades and loved ones to find him if he’s alive,” Miller said. “But I still don’t think there is any reason he survived that encounter. Why is all this coming up 10 years after the fact? You have to be naïve to think it is unrelated to the large, ambitious war drive that the government is now carrying out for a new invasion of Iraq.”

Laquidara said that motivation “may be quite possible.” But she hopes it’s more.

“I like to believe the country cares about a soldier left behind,” she said.

Born in Kansas City, Mo., Speicher has been described as a good athlete with a great sense of humor and all the tools to be successful.

“He was not cocky,” said Jim Stafford, a high-school friend who kept up with Speicher until just before the crash. “He would never tell you how good he was, and he was good at everything he did.”

If Speicher is alive, Joanne Speicher and her new husband, Albert Harris, who was also friends with Speicher, were asked what the family would do if he came back.

“First we’d throw a party, the biggest welcome-home party ever,” he said. “Then we’d figure things out.”

Harris said that he and Joanne told the children, “the worst thing that’s going to happen is that somebody is going to come back into your life who loves you more than anything else. Having more than one person love you that much can’t be bad.”

—Vida Volkert

Victims had a friend on the force

When he retired in June, FSU Police Sgt. Bill Taylor did not go unnoticed.

He had just been recognized by the Florida Attorney General for exceptional work with victims of crime. The year



Bill Taylor

Bayard Stern

Jacqui Pequignot, director of the FSU Victim Advocate program.

Taylor’s efforts have been acknowledged by many of those he helped.

One example was a 42-pound anorexic student. Doctors told Taylor and fellow officer Linda Riley that the girl might have died within days had they not brought her to the hospital against her will. Taylor says she later became grateful that he had intervened.

Taylor was also on duty at the Chi Omega house immediately after the January 1978 murders committed by Ted Bundy.

“The incident that chokes me up every time I think about it is the night the Chi Omega Chapter came over to the Police Department and serenaded us for helping them through the Bundy murders,” Taylor said. “There were no heroes in that case, just a lot of people doing their best to find the person responsible. That we did.”

Who's your favorite Professor?

By Bayard Stern

Student: Joe Landon, 20, of Jacksonville, majoring in accounting

Professor: Associate Professor Bruce Billings

Subject: Financial accounting and reporting I

What makes him great: Bruce Billings is a good communicator, makes difficult material interesting and sometimes entertaining. “Mr. Billings was an excellent teacher. He made what could easily be just a dull and complicated subject interesting and sometimes actually exciting. “It was important to him to make sure the class really understood the material and what it meant. He used a lot of real-world examples to demonstrate principles. He also asked people questions so it was important to pay close attention. He also had a good sense of humor, which helps.” “The class is one of the first classes for accounting majors that see if you can handle it, and I’m glad I had him.”

Bayard Stern

FSU medical school showing no deficiencies in draft report



Kerry Bachista, FSU College of Medicine student giving a flu shot in Gadsden County.

A draft report from accreditation officials gives Florida State University's medical school a clean bill of health. The report, received [in August] by FSU, lists no areas in which the school fails to comply with accreditation standards. That's a positive sign for FSU's bid for provisional accreditation that will be reviewed by the entire Liaison Committee for Medical Education board from Oct. 15 to 17. Any final decision rests with the

board. "The report is really a work in progress, and it's not appropriate to comment because it may change," said Barbara Barzansky of the Council on Medical Education, who led a four-member team reviewing FSU's school. Students graduating from accredited programs, among other things, have a better shot at the best residency programs—more intensive training doctors undertake in their specialty area after medical school. The report praises Dean Joseph Scherger's leadership and says "an impressive cadre of highly motivated and experienced administrators and faculty has been assembled." Students demonstrate "considerable enthusiasm" in helping the school develop, and the state has shown "impressive commitment" by providing \$60 million to construct a new building. Although it does not cite any weaknesses, the report outlines areas that should be monitored, including how FSU implements its curriculum this fall for second-year students and the recruitment of future faculty and administrators, such as the chairperson of geriatrics. "We're pleased with the report, and we

remain optimistic," said FSU President Sandy D'Alemberte. The administration is hopeful that the school will receive accreditation, but that's all he would say. Accreditation officials prohibit the dean and university president from making any public comments on the site visit until the final report and accompanying letter of accreditation have been received, he said. FSU failed in its initial bid for provisional accreditation in February and appealed the decision in April. At that time, the board decided FSU still failed to meet two standards—enough full-time faculty in medical disciplines and a clear administrative process for curriculum decisions. The university asked for another site visit as soon as possible. FSU also threatened possible legal action. The accrediting agency expedited the review process for FSU's next try.

Instead of waiting until next year, the committee will decide whether FSU receives provisional accreditation at its October meeting.

Initial provisional accreditation is the first step toward full accreditation, which takes several years. Once provisionally accredited, the school would be visited by officials each year to determine whether its status holds as the school seeks full accreditation. FSU's school is the first to seek full accreditation since 1978. —Condensed from the Tallahassee Democrat, by Melanie Yeager



Sarah Fein, middle, and Dr. Jessie Furlow examining a child

Want Something To Read?

NEW BOOKS BY FLORIDA STATE GRADUATES AND FACULTY

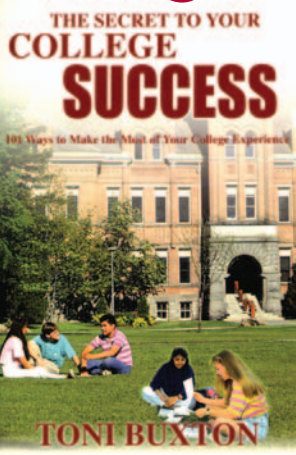


Reader: Jason Giles, senior, department of dance

EXTREME MEASURES by Renee Halverson (B.S. '85) Leisure Books, New York City

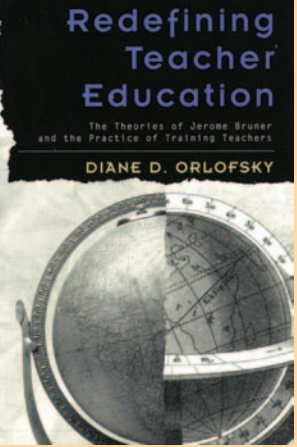
In Denver in 1879, a romance occurs between a saloon manager and a gambler.

BE ALERT BE AWARE HAVE A PLAN The Complete Guide to Protecting Yourself, Your Home, Your Family by Neal Rawls (B.S.W. '73) with Sue Kovach The Lyons Press Neal Rawls has 30 years experience in



law enforcement and is a security chief for a corporation. He writes for people who want to protect themselves and their families in any situation. Whether they're making an ATM withdrawal, driving in a strange city, or jogging alone down a country lane, the threat of danger—unlikely as one hopes it might be—is real. Rawls gives advice to avoid harm.

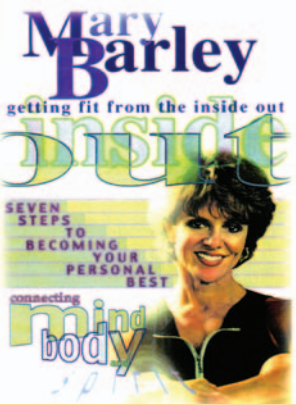
The Secret to Your College Success 101 Ways to Make the Most of Your College Experience by Toni M. Buxton (B.A. '95) Writers Club Press This book addresses questions and situations college students might face. Buxton says many students make dozens of freshman blunders that could be avoided if they



had someone to point them in the right direction. The book addresses topics such as "What to do if your professor is hitting on you?" "Should you let your roommate borrow your clothes?" "What is the drunk bus?" and many others.

Redefining Teacher Education The Theories of Jerome Bruner and the Practice of Training Teachers by Diane D. Orlofsky (Ph.D. '86, music education) Peter Lang Publishing Diane Orlofsky, a professor of music education at Troy State University in Troy, Ala., issues a call for reform from within each individual methods classroom. Teacher educators are challenged to use the learning theories of Jerome Bruner as a catalyst for constructing their own narrative concerning teacher education. This book provides practical applications of theory to improve pedagogical techniques.

Getting Fit from the Inside Out Seven Steps to Becoming Your



Personal Best by Mary Barley (B.A. '72) 1st Books Library Mary Barley discusses seven characteristics or steps that she thinks will lead people to healthier bodies and minds: awareness, acceptance, desire, commitment, self-discipline, perseverance and mentoring.

African-American Concert Dance The Harlem Renaissance and Beyond by John O. Perpener III (FSU dance professor) University of Illinois Press This book provides biographical and historical information on a group of artists who worked during the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s to legitimize dance of the African diaspora as a serious art form. John O. Perpener sets these seminal artists and their innovations in the contexts of African-American culture and American modern dance and explores their creative synthesis of material from European-American, African-American, Caribbean and African sources.

Open books—scholars track one of democracy's chief cornerstones

After the terrorist attack of Sept. 11, 2001, balancing America's need for safety and the public's right to know quickly became a national issue. If nothing else, public debates over how the nation defends itself in this new, sure-to-be-long war on terrorism has produced healthy reflection on how America's system of governance came to be. Scholars tell us that we have the ancient Greeks to thank for much of what passes for constitutional democracy in modern times. In particular, the notion that every citizen has a right to see public (government-created) records comes from ancient Athens, the most celebrated city-state of ancient Greece. Twenty-four-hundred years ago, Athenians were making what today we call a public information request, says James Sickinger, a classics professor and noted Greek historian at FSU. A free flow of information between government and the governed helped citizens keep an eye on the management of public resources and the performance of state officials, he said. "Athenians instituted safeguards to prevent malfeasance by public officials. There was a bureaucracy that made public records available to citizens who wanted to

consult them." The practice continues today, and in fact has become the stock-in-trade for journalists throughout the Western World. Athens was an anomaly in the ancient world, says Sickinger. All other Greek city-states were ruled by oligarchs, and Persia—the superpower to the east—was a monarchy. Literacy, open records and democracy were intertwined by the ancient Greeks. At the nexus of literacy and open records, Sickinger finds self-government. "Record-keeping was crucial to the essence of democracy," he said. "Written records preserved information and made it more available to citizens." Scholars have long puzzled over the origins of the so-called open society, where people have a right to reconstruct through the use of documents what the government does and how it does it. This oversight of transactions and procedures is unique to a free society and is expressed in the sunshine laws of many states, especially Florida's. Florida, in fact, is nationally renowned for open government. State law provides access to "any record of local and state officials and offices, unless that record is specifically exempted by law."

Speak softly or else

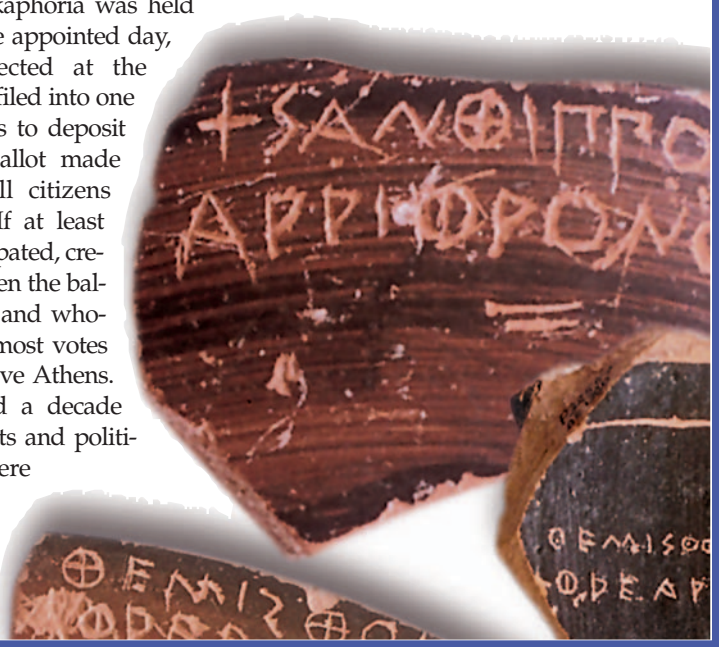
It didn't pay to be a public nuisance in early Athens

They're reduced to a few broken pieces of pottery today, but once long ago they had the power to kick irritating people out of town for a long time. Scholars say the pottery shards—recovered since 1995 in the excavation of the Agora, the central marketplace of ancient Athens—represent the curious Athenian tradition of ostrakaphoria. Each year the good people of Athens would decide whether to hold an election to banish someone from the city for 10 years. The reformer Cleisthenes conceived the idea as a way to prevent politicians from dividing the community and as a means to stop tyrants before they seized power. Anyone—a persuasive speaker, a wealthy man, anyone regarded as having outgrown his or her britches—risked being the top vote-getter in the city-wide referendum.

The first ostrakaphoria was held in 487 B.C. On the appointed day, barriers were erected at the Agora, and voters filed into one of the 10 entrances to deposit their ostraka, a ballot made from pottery. All citizens were candidates. If at least 6,000 voters participated, creating a quorum, then the ballots were counted and whoever received the most votes had 10 days to leave Athens. When he returned a decade later, his legal rights and political privileges were restored.

One apparently effective speaker was

Megakles, son of Hippokrates. He was ostracized twice. First voted out in 486 B.C., his inability to keep his opinion to himself annoyed his neighbors such that they told him to leave the city a second time, possibly in the early 470s. The possible politicizing of ostrakaphoria reached its peak in the case of Hyperbolus, a populist of humble origins who was a minor player in the political arena. When two rivals realized that one of them might be exiled, they conspired against Hyperbolus. His banishment in 415 B.C. for reasons other than plotting to seize power clearly demonstrated that ostrakaphoria had evolved far from its original purpose. According to Plutarch, when the citizens of Athens realized that Hyperbolus was the victim of a campaign, they abandoned the practice.



James Sickinger successfully challenged the assumption that literacy and public documents were unimportant in Athens. His research shows that the right to inspect official documents was central to Athenian democracy 2,500 years ago.

Since the days of ancient Greece, bureaucrats have debated what kind of information to publish. Although Dracon, an Athenian lawgiver of the late seventh century B.C., gave Athens a written code of laws, it was Solo—the "Thomas Jefferson" of ancient Athens—who popularized the power of written law when in 594 B.C. he placed the control of the judiciary in the hands of citizens, says Sickinger. "A citizen could get by without being literate, but if he intended to participate fully in government, he would find that the ability to read and write would be extremely valuable if not indispensable," claimed Sickinger. In most other Greek city-states, a "record" of official business was originally maintained by official rememberers, people whose job it was to remember the law. Luckily for Athenians, their fate in political and legal disputes didn't rest upon the capriciousness of human memory. "This meant that a ruler no longer had a monopoly of knowledge of the law and the convenience of remembering the clauses that suited him to remember," said Sickinger. Between the seventh and fifth century B.C., Athenians found more and more uses for reading and writing. They graduated from registering decrees and laws to making lists of assembly members, alien residents and military draftees and by the fifth century were requiring reports from boards of directors that oversaw businesses such as the port, silver mines and so on. The agenda and decisions of boards and the assembly were posted in all parts of the city on white boards, the mass media of ancient Athens. The citizens of Athens constructed a building, the Metroon, to store official records. Documents were archived on sheets of papyrus and wooden writing tablets. When a citizen requested a document, a member of the Metroon staff would find it, copy it and deliver it. The system apparent-

ly was quite efficient, says Sickinger. "We have over 100 speeches composed for delivery in Athenian courtrooms in which laws and decrees are frequently read out. We never hear of problems finding or locating documents, inscribed, archival or otherwise," said the professor. No one knows exactly how prevalent literacy was among the general population of ancient Greece, but Sickinger says that literacy clearly was a tool in the administration of the state. Athenians kept a meticulous account of the government's performance. Sickinger cautions against drawing neat parallels between antiquity and today. It is unknown what the Athenians did with their public records on the verge of war. Sickinger said that some scholars believe whatever documents the Athenians had were abandoned and destroyed by the Persians when they sacked the city in 480 B.C. But there's no concrete evidence suggesting what restrictions if any were placed on public records when faced with war and the impending fall of the city. Essentially, Sickinger has built a new platform to view the role of the written word in ancient Athens. He took what scholars agree about how daily life was lived, examined the artifacts recovered and reviewed the texts that survived. He concludes that when faced with rapid population growth in the seventh century B.C., Athenians found that literacy enabled them to share information. It was then decided to preserve in writing—a relatively young invention—the rules that governed their community. Sickinger's reputation is soon to carry him back to the very center of democracy's birthplace. He is the Andrew W. Mellon Professor at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, a three-year post. As supervisor of the school's graduate program, Sickinger will be in a position to influence the academic development of the next generation of Greek classicists.

Stories on this page are condensed from stories by James Call in Research and Review

All the glory of drama—Sherin/Alexander team can teach it



Edwin Sherin

(Continued from page 1)

the newly released John Sayles movie filmed in Jacksonville, “Sunshine State,” in which she plays a birder and high school drama teacher working with disturbed children.

Alexander’s best played part, however, according to her husband, is her role as activist. She is on the boards of the Wildlife Conservation Society, Project Greenhope,

about her tenure entitled, “Command Performance: An Actress in the Theater of Politics.” Though the NEA was poised to shut down, Alexander managed to keep it alive, in spite of a 45-percent budget cut.

While actresses typically enjoy better name recognition with the public than directors, Sherin’s work is equally recognized in the movie/television/theater world. His feature-film-directing credits include “Valdez Is Coming,” “A Marriage: Georgia O’Keefe and Alfred Stieglitz,” and “The Father Clements Story,” in addition to dozens of classic and popular stage productions and a broad range of television programs from “L.A. Law” and “Moonlighting” to “Hill Street Blues” and “Law and Order.”

At 73, the charismatic director—whose teaching style is effective and unconventional—is no stranger to university life. He has taught at Columbia, Bennington College and the Oklahoma Arts Institute. He headed the theater department at Boston University in tandem with an equally distinguished position as artistic director of the Hartman Theater in Stamford, Connecticut.

“My major concern is finding a program (for FSU) that will fit into the needs of the school,” says Sherin, who is also national vice president of the Directors Guild of America.

“I’m not comfortable yet with imposing any notions of mine without learning a lot

more about what the school’s objectives are.”

While defining his new role at FSU, Sherin plans to direct a new play in New Haven, an episode of “Law and Order” and his wife in a new production of Ibsen’s “Ghost” in the late spring.

After 40 years, he says, he has “directed everything but traffic in Hong Kong.”

“In a practical way, my teaching is eclectic, but in an objective way, it’s quite specific—as an enabling force to help the young artist to maximize his creative impulses,” he said.

The couple had other offers to teach but none that would bring them together. They plan to commute to FSU from their various professional jobs and then take up Florida residence in January through the end of April, when they will retreat to the Shakespeare Theatre in Washington, for “Ghosts.”

After 35 years as a couple and 28 years of matrimony, Sherin says the marriage is as sweet as ever.

He recalls a time when they worked in different cities in Spain, and he was forced to make a treacherous journey over an old Moorish road along the coast. “You took your life in your hands to meet your mate,” he said. “That’s one of the reasons that the glue has been so formidable.”

These days, they spend their summers in Nova Scotia, where their children and four grandchildren visit. —Sibley Fleming

Between Tallahassee and Sarasota, 21 plays to see

This Is Our Youth
October 9-12, 2002
Augusta Center for Theatre
Director: Jason Chimonides

The Illusion
October 23-26, 2002
The Lab Theatre
Director: Ellen Jones

CHICAGO
November 14-16, 20-23, 2002
Richard G. Fallon
Director: Fred Chappell

The Good Woman of Setzuan
November 14-16, 20-23, 2002
Richard G. Fallon
Director: John Degen

Company
February 19-22, 25-March 1, 2003
The Lab Theatre
Director: Tony Simotes

The Shape of Things
March 26-29, 2003
Augusta Center for Theatre
Director: Rory Ledbetter

A Midsummer Night's Dream
April 17-19, 2003
Richard G. Fallon
Director: Ian Borden

The new season at the Asolo in Sarasota

In the Mertz Theatre:
Inherit the Wind, by Jerome Lawrence and Robert E. Lee
Nov. 1 - Feb. 22
Brighton Beach Memoirs, by Neil Simon
Nov. 8 - Feb. 23
You Never Can Tell, by George Bernard Shaw
Nov. 15 - April 5
A Christmas Carol, by Charles Dickens, adapted by Barbara Redmond and Eberle Thomas
Nov. 30 - Dec. 28
The Corn is Green, by Emlyn Williams
Jan. 17 - May 24
Filumena, by Eduardo de Filippo, translated by Vittorio Rossi
March 14 - May 24
The Philadelphia Story, by Philip Barry
March 21 - May 25

Scattered Belongings, by Mark Wheatley
Jan. 8-26
Eye of the Storm, by Will Stutts
Jan. 31-Feb. 22, 2003 (in rotating repertory with Noel Coward at the Café de Paris)
Noel Coward at the Café de Paris, by Will Stutts
Jan. 31-Feb. 22, 2003 (in rotating repertory with Eye of the Storm)
Le Malade Imaginaire (The Imaginary Invalid), by Molière, translated by Morris Bishop
March 5-23
The Heiress, by Ruth and Augustus Goetz
April 9-27
Syncopation, by Allan Kneé
May 2-25, 2003

In the Cook Theatre:
The Blue Room, by David Hare, freely adapted from Arthur Schnitzler's La Ronde
Nov. 27 - Dec. 15

For more information about the Asolo Theatre Festival's current season, call the Box Office at 941-351-8000 or toll-free at 800-361-8388, or visit the Web site at www.asolo.org.

Kelsay on the culture of Islam

- “Islam stands currently, and has for a long time, both for what we would call a religion and for what we’d call a culture or civilization. Christianity has functioned that way at various times historically—like Christendom in the Middle Ages—not just a religion but like an orientation mixed up in the ways people dressed, the food they ate, the ways they conducted war.”
- The “suicide bombings” that Americans see on the news every day in Palestine and Israel are actually called “martyrdom operations (people who are sacrificing their life for a cause),” but they are viewed by Muslims not as a terrorist tactic but as a military tactic such as a weapon choice. “The problem, Islamically speaking, is an indiscriminate attack—soldiers and civilians alike... In Islam, soldiers fight soldiers. It’s not honorable to intentionally kill civilians.”
- “Some scholars say Israel is a military society through and through, so there are no civilians. Anybody except children is a fair military target. It’s a scary approach. It means total war.”
- Another argument that is problematic for the scholar is the radical Muslim point of view that since the Palestinians are at such a disadvantage, they’re in a true emergency, so what they do is okay. Historically, however, “Emergency situations do not allow you to attack civilians as well as soldiers.”

Kelsay on American Muslims and U.S. policy

- “According to some estimates, Islam is the fastest growing religion in the U.S.” The credit for this phenomenon goes to birth rates among immigrants as well as converts primarily from the African-American segment of the population. Moderately speaking, there are about 4.5 million Muslims living in this country.
- “Historically, it (conversion among African-Americans) has been a cultural statement—people feeling in some way cut out of the mainstream of U.S. life find in Islam something that affirms their dignity. Taking new names—like Malcolm X—for them, is part of this business of finding an alternative culture that affirms you. Theoretically, any name is an Islamic name.”
- As far as the “War on Terrorism,” Kelsay believes one of the more positive aspects has been President Bush’s insistence that this is not a war against Islam or Muslims but a war against people who do things we cannot tolerate. On the other hand, “Engaging militarily, as we did and are doing in Afghanistan, and you in effect undo the government that exists there, you have a lot of responsibility in terms of trying to help people restore the possibilities of living an ordinary life, and I wonder if we are engaged enough in that.” His second reservation has to do with domestic policies “that seem to have led to detaining people without charging them with crimes, without releasing their names to their families, in terms of our own sense of who we are and how we are administering justice.”

About 30 miles upstream from the mouth of the Apalachicola River on the Gulf of Mexico sits Fort Gadsden, built over the ashes of Negro Fort, a British stronghold in 1814 and later a refuge for Seminoles, a group of Indians and Negroes, who had been living in the area for generations.

Lt. Col. Nichols of the British Army built Negro Fort, after he was dispatched to the Panhandle as part of a widespread British plan to recruit Indians and Negroes to serve in the military.

Nichols also constructed the fort to protect the group from marauding slave-catchers, who crossed the Georgia borders to seize men, women and children and make money by selling them to plantation owners.

It appeared to be insignificant to the kidnappers that some of the Indians and Negroes settled along the rich banks of the Apalachicola had been there since the 17th century, indeed, longer, one historian says, than the Israelites had been in exile. In the late 1600s, these “Exiles,” as they were called, had escaped slave lands in Carolina and Spanish slave traders along the eastern coast to find freedom.

It also seemed to make no difference in 1816 to Georgia plantation owners and their bounty hunters that the Indians and

What does Islam really teach about war?

(Continued from page 1)

Muslim militants and fundamentalists who justify terrorism, Kelsay said, “is to estimate to what extent their religious citations are true.

“We’re in a time when the development of international rules governing the conduct of states on human rights... requires that we pay attention to the diversity of international cultures as we try to carve out this norm, and attention to Islam is

one piece of that.”

Wide interest in the professor’s research has switched on quickly since Sept. 11.

He was scheduled to deliver six lectures on “Islam and the Political Future” last September in Cleveland, Ohio.

Organizers told him to expect to attract no more than 50 to 75 people. At the first lecture he looked out to a crowd of 175 to 200 people.

“I thought it was just the after-



Middle Eastern wall hanging in Kelsay’s office

FSU’s past Guggenheim fellows

- Francois Bucher, president, Nautilus Foundation, Lloyd, Fla.; Distinguished Professor Emeritus of medieval art and architecture.
- Robert Olen Butler, writer; Francis Eppes Professor of English.
- Donald L. D. Caspar, professor of biological science.
- Bertram H. Davis, professor of English.
- Kathleen M. Erndl, associate professor of religion.
- Orville Goodwin Harrold Jr., deceased, professor emeritus of mathematics.
- Michael Kasha, professor of physical chemistry.
- Jill Quadagno, Mildred and Claude Pepper Eminent Scholar in social gerontology and professor of sociology.

The Guggenheim Fellowship was founded in 1925 to “promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding, and the appreciation of beauty, by aiding...scholars, scientists and artists...in the prosecution of their labors.” The John Simon Guggenheim Foundation was named in memory of the son of Senator Simon Guggenheim and wife, Olga Hirsch Guggenheim.

The Laurance S. Rockefeller fellowship is for outstanding scholars and teachers who spend a year at Princeton writing about ethics and human values and participating in some activities of the University Center for Human Values, which was founded in 1990 with a gift from Laurance Rockefeller. —Sibley Fleming

Original Seminoles

Negroes had been living for generations in the Spanish Territory and had been accorded the rights of citizens of Spain.

Although the events of the day were ironic — the British building a fort in Florida to protect the Seminoles, free citizens of Spain’s territory, from slave-catchers in Georgia — the events that followed the construction of Negro Fort were deadly.

Provoked by the fact that about 800 of those prospering in and around Negro Fort were escaped slaves from Southern plantations, Gen. Andrew

groans of the wounded and dying, foretold the sad fate that awaited them. The stout-hearted old men cheered and encouraged their friends, declaring that death was to be preferred to slavery.”

Loomis reported that of the 334 in the fort, 270 died instantly from the assault; three of the remaining 60 escaped without injury.

Of those killed, 34 were Seminole Indian men, a toll with even more costly results: Seminoles believed that no souls could rest until their deaths had been avenged. As a consequence, the Negro Fort massacre prompted the First Seminole War, which two bloody years later ended with the withdrawal of the U.S. military from Florida.

— Dana Peck

If you like a story with a good end, try this one

Sometimes, things work out better than you hoped.

Five years ago we invited a few major contributors and potential large donors to meet with us for lunch. There were only a



Keeping Score

By Charlie Barnes

Executive Director
Seminole Boosters

few dozen people, but they were the first to hear the details of our Seminole Boosters' capital campaign for athletics.

Booster President Andy Miller presented the case for a capital campaign based on the needs of our program. Money was needed to pay for the athletic scholarship endowment and build new facilities that would make us competitive with other, older schools.

We arranged the tables in the center of the cavernous ballroom of the University Center Club. I told them, "This is our core group. Five years from today we'll all meet in here again to celebrate the end of a successful campaign, and this beautiful room will be filled to capacity with people who have made contributions."

Now, it's five years later. Our Dynasty Campaign will end this month, Oct. 25, the

night before we play Notre Dame in Tallahassee. We'll have that spectacular celebration we promised, but it won't be in the Ballroom. The (now) Tom & Ginny Futch Ballroom is too small to hold all the people who have made such generous contributions. We had to move it to the Civic Center.

Five years ago we hired consultants, specialists, and good ones at that, to assess our chances of raising the needed dollars. They studied and interviewed and poked around and kicked the tires and finally told us that we might be able to raise \$35 million altogether over a five-year campaign.

They also told us that their study had turned up no potential contributions in the \$1-million range, and they did not envision any at that level.

By the time we made the public announcement of the campaign three years later, we had already raised more than \$40 million. We also announced a campaign goal of \$70 million. At the end of the Dynasty Campaign, we will have recorded nearly 40 individual gifts of at least \$1 million each, and we will have met and passed our \$70-million goal.

One of the interesting bits of information churned up by the consultants was the fact that our alumni contribute to Florida State University at a markedly higher level than people of comparable age and means who are alumni of other institutions.

"Your alumni really stretch to give more than they should," they said. They could offer no reason for that, so I'll offer my own.

My guess is that our alumni dig deeper because they embrace a common vision of our university. Our alumni feel that their university's leadership has great integrity, spends money wisely and operates with a great deal of enthusiasm. We are all, as it were, members of the same team.

Now, we are within weeks of finishing a campaign that has lasted for years. We took an ambitious goal, and we will exceed it. The gorgeous park of first-class athletic facilities will have taken only around six years from conception to completion. The athletic scholarship endowment will have been effectively tripled.

When the campaign went public two years ago, Coach Bobby Bowden agreed to serve as chairman. We named it the Dynasty Campaign because this, as much as his football dynasty, is really his legacy. It is the legacy for future generations of men and women student-athletes in all sports who will know only Bowden's name and will never know the man.

This August we sent letters from Coach Bowden to all Seminole Boosters who had not yet made a pledge to the campaign, to give them one final opportunity to contribute before the conclusion. In the letter, he told about having coached the legendary Ron Simmons 25 years ago.

Simmons, you'll recall, was a nose guard of phenomenal ability, probably the best at his position in college football in the late 1970s. Bowden used to joke about how hard he worked to coach Simmons, about

how he had to teach him all his moves. To one reporter who asked for the "coaching secret," Bowden said that when the time was right, he'd send specific, written instructions to Simmons in the defensive huddle. "I'd write it down on a slip of paper and send it out onto the field to be handed to Simmons," Bowden laughed. "It just said 'Now!'"

And that is what I want to do with this October column. I'd like to put this paper into your hands with the gentle request that, in these final few weeks, if you have entertained any thought at all about pitching in to help endow our scholarships, or build the new facilities, the time to do so is now. Whatever you feel you can do, at whatever level, will be most appreciated.

You can reach me, or any member of the Seminole Booster staff, by calling 644-3484. Or, write us at Post Office Box 1353, Tallahassee 32302. Advertisements in this magazine will give you more detail about the various giving opportunities.

The big celebration will take place at the Civic Center on Friday night before the Notre Dame game. We'll have a Las Vegas show, and lots of fun. It's not open to the public, but all contributors to the Dynasty Campaign will receive an invitation. Trust me, it will be the best show in Tallahassee that night.

This is a story with a good ending, one even better than anticipated. Florida State's loyal and passionate alumni deserve nothing less.

FLORIDA STATE BASKETBALL 2002-2003

Join new Head Coach Leonard Hamilton and the Noles as they get ready for an exciting home season, featuring the Florida Gators, Miami Hurricanes and the NCAA Champions-the Maryland Terrapins! Support the Noles and reserve your seat today.



This season is highlighted by teams from the SEC, Big Ten and Big East conferences and a visit from the defending National Champions- the University of Connecticut Huskies! Get your tickets and be a part of the action!

NOVEMBER	JANUARY
10 Sun. Nike (Exh.) @4pm	6 Mon. Texas A&M-CC @7pm
17 Sun. EA Sports (Exh.) @4pm	18 Sat. NC State @8pm
24 Sun. Savannah St. @1pm	21 Tues. Clemson @7pm
27 Wed. Mercer @7pm	
DECEMBER	FEBRUARY
2 Mon. Iowa @9pm	2 Sun. Duke @8pm
6 Fri. Florida @7pm	12 Wed. Maryland @9pm
8 Sun. Miami @2pm	15 Sat. Georgia Tech @12pm
15 Sun. Birmingham So. @2pm	26 Wed. Wake Forest @9pm
18 Wed. Stetson @6pm	MARCH
22 Sun. UNC @8pm	1 Sat. Virginia @12pm

NOVEMBER	JANUARY
12 Tues. Athletes in Action (Exh.) @7pm	5 Sun. UCF @2pm
17 Sun. Premiere Players (Exh.) @1pm	8 Wed. NC State @7pm
22 Fri. Seminole Classic vs Alabama St. @8pm	12 Sun. UNC @2pm
23 Sat. Seminole Classic Chmp. or Consolation game	20 Mon. Ga. Tech @4:30pm
29 Fri. Wright State @7pm	23 Thurs. Virginia @7pm
DECEMBER	FEBRUARY
3 Tues. Indiana @7pm	2 Sun. Wake Forest @2pm
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	MARCH
	2 Sun. Clemson @1pm

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Tiny machines will race through your body delivering medicine and repairs

(Continued from page 1)
will be measured in nanometers—billionths of a meter.

Physicists and biologists at Florida State are joining forces to advance medical science and combat bioterrorism with tiny—nano-scale—devices.

(The word "nanos," ancient Greek for "dwarf," now means "a billionth." The commonest measurement on that scale is done in nanometers.)

Scientists from FSU's biology department, physics department and Center for Materials Research and Technology (MARTECH) have grants for groundbreaking research incorporating biological matter into nano-scale machines.

"There has been a lot of speculation about how nano-scale devices in general will improve our lives," said biology Professor Bryant Chase, coordinator for one of the two research projects the scientists will undertake. "If even only 1 percent of the speculation turns out to be correct, our lives will be greatly improved."

One project involves the creation of a biological/mechanical actuator, like a tiny motor powered by protein.

Using a nickel rod 100 nanometers in diameter—about 1,000 times smaller than the width of a human hair—the researchers

hope to build a motor powered by the same proteins that muscles use.

The research could produce a device that moves about in the body to perform a variety of functions, such as delivering powerful medicine at the center of a tumor or controlling the flow of blood in a damaged artery.

The second project aims to build a nano-size biological sensor that can detect single molecules of various substances in the body and viruses in the air.

Researchers hope to develop a portable blood chemistry test kit that doctors and emergency medical technicians could carry in their pockets. They could then determine on-the-spot whether someone has suffered a heart attack by measuring in a single drop of blood the level of certain proteins released after a heart attack. A lengthy lab test is now required.

The National Science Foundation awarded FSU \$1 million over the next four years for the biological sensor research. While the primary objective is to build the prototype blood chemistry test kit, the same technology could aid the fight against bioterrorism with devices that detect viruses in the air, said physics Professor Seunghun Hong, coordinator of the project.

"This project reflects the enthusiasm



Bryant Chase

nationwide to develop rapid alarm systems to protect our homes from bioterrorism and other hazardous biological substances," Hong said. "Like smoke detectors in homes today, our future homes may be equipped with various virus detectors."

The federal Defense Advanced

Research Projects Agency (DARPA) is supporting the biological/mechanical motor research with \$800,000 for the next 18 months. FSU is eligible for another \$1.2 million to continue the research if the initial phase shows promise.

Chase noted that engineers have yet to produce a motor that operates with the efficiency or the duration of motors produced by Mother Nature.

Motors consisting of biological molecules will also be more environmentally friendly because the material is non-toxic and biodegradable.

Evolution has also provided many different biological motors with unique characteristics, such as ones that perform well in extreme cold, which has the military interested in FSU's research.

The partnership of the biology and physics departments sets a precedent for FSU and other research institutions, said Peng Xiong, a MARTECH physicist and a team member on both projects.

"This says that we're really at the forefront of these exciting areas of research," Xiong said. "Everybody talks about conducting interdisciplinary research, but it's usually really hard to get that ball rolling. In this case, we've done it." —David Cox, FSU Communications Group

Smith studied government at FSU

(Continued from page 1)
confidence that this election will go off fairly and impartially," said Bob Poe, chairman of the Florida Democratic Party.

Within 24 hours of his appointment, Smith, a Republican, defused a fury in the Democratic Party by negotiating an agreement on the wording of printed ballots used in the September primary.

Smith acknowledged that day that there would be problems in the upcoming statewide elections. When the problems came in two counties, Smith gave the elections officials a grade of "F-minus."

The Democrats have liked his style, an approval Smith attributes to his past.

"I used to be a Democrat, and now I'm a Republican," he said. "I kind of understand both sides."

Smith's career climb began when he

two terms from 1979 to 1986 as Attorney General. In 1986, he was defeated in a bid for governor, but returned to the Cabinet, appointed by then-Gov. Bob Martinez as Secretary of State. Then he was elected twice to the job. In 1988, he was the first Republican elected to the Cabinet.

In 1994, Smith made headlines in a run for governor. But Bush became the nominee that year in a race that ultimately was won by the late Lawton Chiles. Bush later asked Smith to be co-chairman of an election-reform committee, charged with studying the 2000 debacle and making recommendations for improvement.

On his first day back in office, the press noticed his demeanor and attire.

Although he and his wife had just completed a hurried drive with two pets from their vacation home in Colorado, Smith felt

**"I used to be a Democrat, and now I'm a Republican," he said.
"I kind of understand both sides."**

majoried in public administration at Florida State.

He said he chose FSU "strictly looking at catalogues" of colleges. At the time he was a high-school student in Libya and Spain, where his father was in the U.S. Air Force.

After graduating in 1962, Smith spent two years in the military and then attended law school, first at the University of Tennessee and then at Stetson.

After college, he practiced law briefly in South Florida, but was drawn back to the politics of Tallahassee.

"I was intrigued by state government," he said. "The rest of it is kind of history."

That "kind-of history" is long and loaded with accomplishments.

Smith's first Cabinet post was serving

that, despite fatigue, meeting with the press was imperative. So he put on a clean white shirt, a comfortable pair of jeans and loafers, and conducted the interview in a casual, but competent, manner.

"Because of recent history with this department—openness with the press problems—I felt I had to go to the meeting," he said. "I think if you want to be in politics, you ought to be accessible to the media."

As for a future in elective office, Smith kind of, sort of, says no.

"I'm 100 percent cured from running for elective office," he said. Then, acknowledging that his return has been heralded, he left a sliver of an opening for his future.

"Let's wait till it's all over," he said.
— Dana Peck

1950 - 1959
Herbert F. Reinhard Jr. (B.S. '57, M.S. '60) gave the commencement address at Slippery Rock University in Pennsylvania and was awarded President Emeritus status by the council of trustees.

1960 - 1969
Mary "Bebe" Fearnside (B.S. '62) was given the "Nancy D. Thomas Collaboration Award" by the One Goal Conference for Early Childhood Educators in Tampa in July. The award is given annually for sustained statewide effort to promote and maintain collaboration among programs and agencies serving young children.

Larry W. Thompson (B.S. '62), founder and former president of the Seattle Seminole Club, has moved to Largo, Fla., with his wife, Windy, and their two children.

Dr. Steven J. Schang Jr. (B.S. '64) practices cardiology in Pensacola and is chief of the cardiology section on internal medicine at Sacred Heart Hospital.

Stanley L. Ulanski (B.S. '68, M.S. '71) is a geology professor at James Madison University and avid fly-fisherman.

1970 - 1979
Victoria Box Emmmons (B.A. '72) is director of development and communications for Alliance for Community Care, a nonprofit agency serving people with mental illness.

Diahann W. Lassus (B.S. '76) is practitioner and president of Lassus Wherley & Associates, a wealth-management firm with offices in New Providence, N.J., and Naples, Fla.

Doug M. Guetzloe (B.S. '78), a political consultant with Advantage

Consultants, wrote an essay in the book, "Taking the Initiative," by Howard R. Ernst.

1980 - 1989
Jeff Sluman (A.A. '80) won the Greater Milwaukee Open golf tournament in July. It was Sluman's sixth PGA Tour victory and the biggest paycheck of his career at \$558,000. Sluman played golf at FSU.

Lynne Thomas Winston (J.D. '83) was named inspector general of the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice in July.

Elinor H. Grabar (B.S. '85) has an exhibit of photographs of Florida seashores in the Florida State Capitol Meeting Room and in the new office of the police department until October 7.

Maj. **Frank S. Dougherty** (B.S. '87) completed a master of science degree in health service administration at Central Michigan University.

Julie A. Bowland (B.F.A. '89), an often-exhibited landscape artist, has started at Valdosta State University as a gallery director and art professor.

1990 - 1999
Jean Sheddian Downing (B.S. '91) will join the law office of Rhonda S. Clyatt (B.S. '79, J.D. '82) in Panama City.

Scott T. Wright (B.S. '94) is national sales manager for WCTV Channel 6, the CBS affiliate in Tallahassee.

Jennifer Morgan (B.A. '95) is an associate at the law firm of Barnes, Richardson and Colburn in New York City.

Holly Rice Feliciano (B.S. '96) received a Master of Arts from the College of Education at San Jose State University.

Kez McCorvey (B.S. '95) is director of operations for Titus Sports Academy in Tallahassee. McCorvey was drafted by the Detroit Lions and played three seasons in the NFL. He also played in the Canadian Football League.

Diana M. Orrick (B.S. '96) wrote a guest column for "The Profession" entitled, "Toward Adequate Online Privacy Safeguards," published in IEEE magazine "Computer," volume 35, number 8, August 2002.

Brian C. Anweiler (B.S. '97, M.S. 2000) is Tallahassee Community College's new athletic director. He will monitor TCC's compliance with state and NJCAA regulations, coordinate fund-raising projects and conduct graduate exit interviews.

Adam A. Faurot (B.S. '97) is CEO of Titus Sports Academy in Tallahassee. He is a former FSU baseball player and spent five years in the minors in the Milwaukee Brewers and Boston Red Sox organizations.

Jason P. Mooney (B.A. '99) has received his commission as a naval officer after completing Officer Candidate School at Naval Aviation Schools Command, Naval Air Station, Pensacola.

Robert H. Dedman, 76



Robert H. Dedman

Robert H. Dedman, a generous supporter of Florida State University's Dedman School of Hospitality, died [in August] from a long illness. He was 76. "I have seen Robert talk with senators, and I've seen him talk with maintenance workers," said Terry Taylor, a spokesman for the Dedman family. "He treated each with the same level of dignity and respect and humor and was genuine in his appreciation for each."

Dedman, a Dallas businessman, philanthropist and entrepreneur, was founder of ClubCorp Inc., the world's largest owner and operator of golf courses, private clubs and resorts. He also was a major financial supporter of FSU and some Texas universities. A

Dedman School of Hospitality.

"His whole philosophy was to give back," Bosselman said. "He felt he'd been given so much in life that he wanted to give back."

Dedman was chairman of the ClubCorp board of directors at the time of his death.

Among its golf properties are: Pinehurst, the Village of Pinehurst, N.C.; Firestone Country Club, Akron, Ohio; and Indian Wells Country Club, Indian Wells, Calif.

In an interview on the 45th anniversary of ClubCorp in 2002, Dedman said he would like to be remembered as "a giver, not as a taker." —Reprinted from the Tallahassee Democrat, by Kim McCoy

Ray Green Jr.



Ray Green Jr.

Ray Green Jr. did a good job during his long career at FSU. As a result, not many, even on campus, knew his name.

As director of the physical plant and university planning for 30 years—from 1949 to 1979—Mr. Green was in charge of keeping the physical plant in good operation. As long as everything worked well, he drew no attention from the public.

He died in Tallahassee July 26. "Ray did a great job, but not many peo-

ple heard of him, which is good," said Homer Ooten, who worked with him at FSU. "With his job, the only time people said something is when something was wrong."

But the people who worked with him remember him, Ooten said.

"He was fair, honest and trustworthy. He was the classic Southern gentlemen. He never yelled or screamed, but he expected the

best and insisted on it."

Mr. Green was in the U.S. Navy during World War II and served 20 years in the Naval Reserves. He graduated from the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in 1945 and received a B.S. in civil engineering from North Carolina State University in 1949.

In Tallahassee, he had been a member of the Rotary Club and the First Church of Christ Scientist.

J. Russell Reaver, 86



J. Russell Reaver

J. Russell Reaver, 86, a professor emeritus in the FSU English department and an expert on Florida's folk culture, died Aug. 2.

Dr. Reaver established the first course in folklore at FSU. He also wrote and published numerous books and articles on the subjects of folklore, humanities and American and English literature.

Dr. Reaver received the 2002 Folk

Folk Heritage Award. "A pioneering Florida folklorist, he is one of our state's foremost cultural advocates."

A native of Phoenixville, Pa., he earned a bachelor's degree at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, and a master's and Ph.D. at Ohio State.

He taught at the Citadel and the University of Illinois and came to FSU in 1947.

Heritage Award for his research, writing and teaching about folklore at FSU.

"He is, and has been for more than 50 years, an outstanding advocate for the study and advancement of our state's folk culture," Gregory Hansen of the state Bureau of Historic Preservation, said of Dr. Reaver last year in recommending him for the

D'Alemberte wants more time for FSU projects he started



Bayard Stern

Sandy D'Alemberte tutoring an elementary school student

(Continued from page 1)
greatly increased the faculty, including a record number of new professors with international reputations as scholars.

Under D'Alemberte, FSU has moved ahead quickly with technological advances, offering distance learning to growing numbers of students with different needs and using technology in almost magic ways for research.

He opened centers on civic service and human rights and launched several other research, arts and service projects.

D'Alemberte has also taken care of the beauty of the campus. New buildings now

blend in with the historic old buildings, trees are planted and sculptures are installed throughout the outdoor places.

Before he became a university president, D'Alemberte had several other distinguished careers, beginning with a successful law practice.

He was one of a well known group of reform legislators who made substantial changes in Florida in the late '60s and early '70s. He was chairman of the Florida Commission on Ethics in the mid '70s, dean of the FSU College of Law in the late '80s and president of the American Bar Association in 1991-92.



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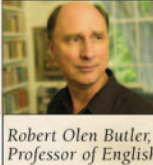


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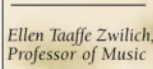
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Suzanne Farrell,
Professor of Dance



Robert Olen Butler,
Professor of English



Ellen Taaffe Zwilich,
Professor of Music



Writing contest winners

The Florida State Times has published four winning essays by alumni. The essays below are the third-place winners.



DORMS, DISRUPTIONS AND DOGWOODS

By Lucy Fuchs, M.S. '73

I was at Florida State University from 1969-1971, working on a master's degree in sociology. At the same time, I worked as a residence counselor at Cawthon Hall. Those were the days of the student protests against the War in Vietnam. I, along with thousands of others, marched on the campus and on the streets of Tallahassee, carrying candles and singing the Battle Hymn of the Republic, calling for an end to the war. Protests of all kinds took place during those two years. Most of my classes were held in Bellamy Hall and nearly every week, there would be a bomb threat. Finally a decision was made. At the beginning of each class, the professor would announce where we would meet if there was a bomb threat, usually outside under a tree. No classes would be stopped. But of course they were stopped. It was hard to discuss social problems or systems analysis outside with bugs crawling on our legs and laughing students passing by. Still, the War in Vietnam was no joke, and repercussions were real. Four students were killed at Kent State, and students all over the United States quickly responded. At FSU, student leaders often called strikes on classes. For every student who was sincere about skipping class to protest the war, there were perhaps 10 who skipped class

just to go to the beach. Idealism is never quite all it is cracked up to be. As a residence counselor, I was much involved in all of this, meeting with students and groups often late at night. Dorm meetings were usually held at midnight, the only time we could get together. The dorms were the battle grounds of other changes around the country at universities. Some of the dorms, including Cawthon, were to become coed. Someone, in a published article, called the dorms "Taxpayers' Whorehouses." Students reacted in a number of ways, sometimes funny and sometimes bordering on obscenity. For my part, as counselor of the dorm, some called me the Madam. Interesting, was my response, so where is the money I should be making? I was engrossed in it all, in my studies, in daily meetings and frequent conflicts, but the dogwoods were in bloom, and I was in love. One eventful day I met Frank, and he still is with me today, 30 years later. I consider myself fortunate to have been at a university during those times, being involved with students while studying sociology. Nothing could have made my learning more practical. Years later I hear some young people idealize those years and wish they had been there. Maybe, maybe not. All I can say is I was there.

The Snake and the Man in the Santa Claus Suit

by Earlynn Vance Grant, Class of 1954

I am the younger daughter of Earl L. Vance, who taught at FSCW/FSU from 1928 until 1974. He was the founder of the School of Journalism there and was for many years its head. One day in the mid-thirties, several FSCW professors, my father among them, were quail hunting and chanced upon an enormous diamondback rattlesnake. After beating it with sticks, they decided to take it home to show their children. My father slung it over the barrel of the gun he carried on his shoulder, and they all walked the mile or so back to his car. After stowing the body of the snake in the trunk of the car, my father drove to the home of one of his colleagues, who called his children to see the huge snake. When the car trunk was opened, the snake was alive! After taking the other men to their houses and showing their families the monster, my father returned home. I remember what was in the trunk of our car—a long, thick snake with its tongue darting in and out and its tail making a dry, rattling sound. It gazed at us with eyes that were cold and decidedly unfriendly. My father drove the snake to the home of Dr. Raymond E. Bellamy, the man for whom the Bellamy Building is named.

Dr. Bellamy was a great friend of ours. Among his extraordinary talents were those of a superb naturalist, and the matter of a gigantic, venomous reptile in a friend's car was no problem. Using a piece of string and a forked stick he was soon calmly leading the deadly beast up the hill along College Avenue, through the gates in front of Westcott, and on to the biology laboratory. It was just at the time of the morning when students were hurrying to their first class of the day, and the sight of Dr. Bellamy leading his dreadful "pet" along the sidewalk stopped them in their tracks. When the snake reached its destination in the biology department, it was dispatched with chloroform. I suppose the students also studied what was truly a remarkable reptilian specimen, and then someone skinned it and returned its skin to my parents. Dr. Bellamy was a many-sided genius: great teacher, sociologist, poet, artist, excellent cook, horticulturist, humorist, creator of the most astounding quilts I've ever seen and a kind, caring, very lovable human being. Raymond Bellamy, the man in the Santa Claus suit at our annual Christmas parties, was truly a Renaissance Man.

Zollar's teaching seeks to break through the mask and

If a good story leaps off the page, does a good dance leap off the stage? Most definitely, if Jawole Willa Jo Zollar and her six Urban Bush Women are the leapers—who also spin, kick, shake, sing, shout and tell stories like the famous, rule-breaking dance troupe they are. Art that gets off the stage and into everyday life is what Jawole Zollar set out to create more than 20 years ago. Her vision began taking shape when she was a graduate student in FSU's top-ranked dance department in the late '70s. In 1984, in the form of a company named Urban Bush Women, it took New York dance by storm. The same exuberant vision brought her back to Florida State in 1996 as artist-in-residence and professor. "I love teaching," she says. "I'm good at nurturing creative talent, pulling out of people what they don't know they have, breaking through the mask." If you haven't been lucky enough to see Urban Bush Women (UBW), live or on television, whatever you're imagining right now doesn't do them justice. As New York Newsday's critic put it: "given the breadth and freedom of their art...Urban Bush Women are in a category unto themselves." Breadth is right. Early New York

audiences weren't used to seeing dances that might combine stripped-down modern dance movement ("no affectations," Zollar says), African ritual, Caribbean styles, hip hop, street games, jump rope, club dancing, bursts of a capella song, on-stage percussion, brilliant improvisation and Zollar on a stool telling her own arresting stories. But first things first. Zollar is a dancer; dance starts with the body; and every choreographer starts with her own. Jawole (JAH woe lay) Willa Jo Zollar, 51, is small, compact, powerfully low to the ground—yet anything but earthbound. So much suppleness and strength lie coiled in her limbs and torso that her floor-skimming leaps cover yards, and her mobile rib cage seems untethered from her spine. Zollar's role in the company is no longer full-out dancing, but you wouldn't know it watching her teach. In a class at FSU, she demonstrates (and repeats and repeats) a long sequence including "ice skater" turns, direction shifts, quick jumps, backward shuffle-kicks, and a final, one-legged relevé balance (on the toes). She looks free. The young dancers (incredibly skillful, plus enthralled) look posed. Zollar sees it: "What I'm getting is too clean. You're showing me shapes. Be fluid. Listen to the jazz. Get into its weight." They do. Zollar grew up in urban Kansas City, Missouri. Her upbringing rooted her deeply in African American art and traditions. Because her mother had been a dancer and singer and played piano, Jawole at a young age took dance classes in a community center. She learned Afro-Cuban dance that was all about timing, flow, pure movement. Jawole's mother sent her onstage with "Go for what



Ray Stanyard



Jawole Willa Jo Zollar

"I call the process diving for pearls. The journey down into yourself and life's problems is dangerous; you can get stuck. But going into that muck is how UBW finds each work." Nancy Smith Fichter, retired head of the dance department, who watched the student Jawole's "exact and striking" works and lured her back to teach, believes Zollar's art "addresses the human condition and so it is full of wit and grief and silliness and depth, and always compassion. Her choreography reflects the person herself." —Condensed from Research in Review, by Ellen Ashdown

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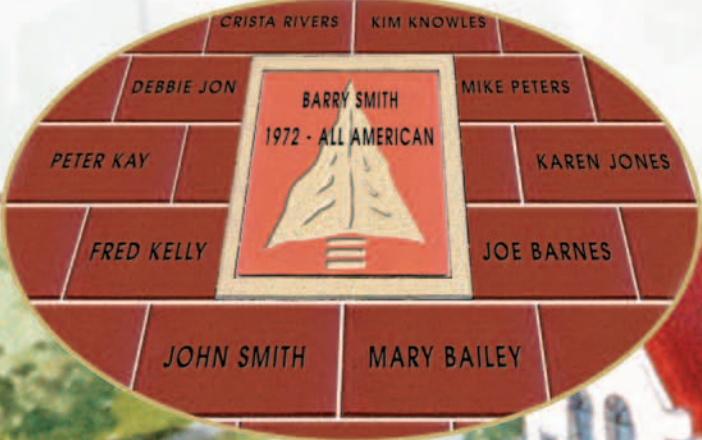
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