



February/March 2003

T.K. Wetherell

FSU's new president—on the job

Once he had the job, T.K. Wetherell took over quickly as president of Florida State.

"I'm ready to start working," Wetherell, 57, said Dec. 18, when he learned that the FSU Board of Trustees had just chosen him to be the new president—and he did work that day, gathering his connections with the people he would lead.

On Jan. 2, the state Board of Education confirmed the choice, and five days later, Wetherell was in the president's office.

He replaced Sandy D'Alemberte, who had announced his decision to step down at the end of August and said he'd like to leave the office in January.

Few were surprised by

Wetherell's speed at taking charge.

"T.K. is a whirling dervish," said Lee Hinkle, a member of the FSU Board of Trustees. "There is the potential for something to happen quickly, and we'll all be shaking our heads going, 'What was that?'"

Wetherell has moved quickly before—as a star football player at FSU, where he earned three degrees (bachelor's, master's and Ph.D.); as an educator, including six years in charge of Tallahassee Community College; as a legislator from 1980 to 1990; and then as top man in the Florida House of Representatives from 1990 to 1992.

In all those jobs, Wetherell's accomplishments have been

noticeable (starting with the Hall of Fame ring he still wears—earned as an FSU athlete).

He was an assistant professor at Bethune-Cookman College, a minority-dominated institution that taught him an awareness and appreciation for the rights of all races. Later, he was vice president of Daytona Beach Community College and president of Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida.

From 1995 to 2001, as president of TCC, Wetherell pulled in substantially larger grants and other revenues that made it possible for the college to grow and add programs and faculty. As a result, he won over many skeptical faculty members who had not

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Florida State Times

A newspaper for FSU alumni, friends, faculty & staff

Message from President T.K. Wetherell

Help! Proposed state budget puts Florida state universities at risk

Although the 2003 Legislative session doesn't begin until March 4, the Florida Legislature has already begun work on a proposed state budget for 2003-2004, which I believe puts at risk the state's higher education system in favor of the mandate to reduce K-12 class size. This is an unnecessary conflict.

As president of Florida State University, I ask you to help us make the case for funding FSU appropriately by sending an e-mail message, fax or letter to your state legislators today. Let them read your opinion about

how state funds, your tax dollars, are essential to the operations of FSU and the other state universities. Send them a brief message today. Let them know you are aware that studies show each dollar invested in public higher education in Florida returns \$9.72.

Don't believe the myth that federal and private funds alone can maintain our efforts to fulfill our instructional mission. They simply cannot.

If the Legislature approves the proposed \$16.7 million cut for

(Continued on page 15)



Naresh Dalal, FSU chemistry chairman

Taxol pays for new chemistry lab

Organic chemist Robert Holton and his team became world-famous working in a crowded, poorly ventilated and outdated laboratory at FSU, where they found a way to artificially make Taxol, one of the most successful cancer drugs so far.

Thanks to Taxol, Holton and his colleagues now can afford a modern, fully equipped laboratory to carry out their complex experiments and make new cancer-fighting drugs.

Taxol has not only saved thousands of lives but has also changed the way chemistry does business at FSU.

The Taxol revenues are generating hundreds of millions of dollars in royalties for FSU, and now some of those royalties will be used to build a \$46-million chemistry laboratory.

Holton says "some of the best discoveries have been done in the worst places," but he's ready to work in a better place than the aging Dittmer Laboratory of Chemistry and Biochemistry, where he first synthesized Taxol.

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For the story of Taxol, how it was discovered and synthesized and what it meant for Florida State and thousands of cancer patients, see pages 8-9

Nobel laureate from Britain to teach, research at FSU

Florida State University will add another Nobel laureate to its ranks when Sir Harold Kroto arrives in the spring of 2004.

Kroto, a chemistry professor at the University of Sussex in Brighton, U.K., won the 1996 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, along with Robert Curl and Richard Smalley, for their discovery of fullerenes, carbon atoms linked in the form of a hollow ball.

"We were looking for an opportunity to recruit distinguished senior scientists," said FSU Dean of Arts and Sciences Donald Foss, "and as we thought about who would be fabulous to try to get here, Dr. Kroto's name occurred to us."

According to Naresh Dalal,

chairman of the FSU department of chemistry and biochemistry, Kroto will teach and conduct research while at FSU.

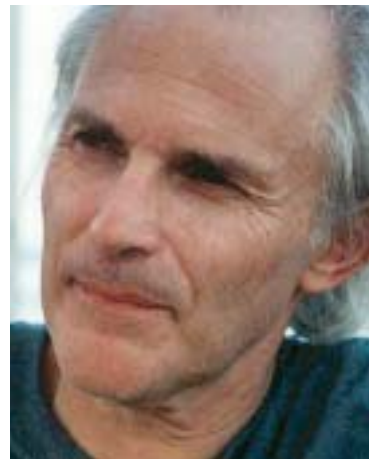
"He is a very exciting teacher, and we would like him to initiate some lectureship in the beginning (chemistry) classes," Dalal said. "Hopefully this will ignite some interest in our young chemistry students."

Until Kroto and his colleagues discovered fullerenes in 1985, carbon (the building block of all life forms) was thought to exist naturally only as graphite or diamond. The principal form of carbon detected by Kroto, Curl and Smalley was C₆₀, a highly symmetrical multi-sided ball, with 20 six-sided (hexagonal) and 12 five-

sided (pentagonal) surfaces.

Because the C₆₀ ball has the same pattern as the geodesic dome designed by American architect R. Buckminster Fuller, the new carbon molecule was dubbed buckminsterfullerene. Because soccer balls also contain the same pattern of hexagons and pentagons, fullerenes are often referred to as buckyballs.

The discovery of buckyballs initiated an entirely new field of chemistry research aimed at understanding the properties of these unusual molecules. Although a large-scale commercial application has yet to be found, the growing number of patents (more than 500 in the U.S. Patent database alone) involving



Sir Harold Kroto

fullerenes is a testament to their enormous commercial potential.

Alan G. Marshall, FSU profes-

(Continued on page 15)

FSU scientists work on water crisis in Central Asia

Dominated by a long range of high mountains with glaciers, fertile valleys and sandy deserts with dunes, Central Asia might once have been a paradise to Arabs and Mongols—until the Soviets transformed it into one of the largest producers of cotton in the world.

Cotton came at a high environmental price, which five former Soviet Union republics are paying now, said Norbert Barszczewski (pronounced Barshefsky), a research assistant with FSU's Institute for International Cooperative Environmental Research.

Fifty years after the Soviets began constructing inadequate irrigation systems for the mass production of cotton and rice in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, the Asian paradise has become an arid and contaminated land, where water is scarce and deadly.

The irrigation and drainage systems built during the Cold War have taken so much water from the rivers that fed the Aral Sea that they no longer feed the



sea. "The sea has lost over 60 percent of its area and approximately 80 percent of its volume," Barszczewski said.

What little water is left is a concentrated broth of salt and chemicals that can no longer support the life around it.

The fishing industry has almost disappeared, and the region is becoming dry and unproductive. There is not

enough food, and the people are suffering malnutrition, anemia and related diseases.

Last September, Barszczewski and five others from the FSU Institute traveled to Almaty, Kazakhstan, in an effort to help save Central Asia from the environmental crisis.

They met with representatives of NATO's Science Programme and other international organizations.

A study presented by the FSU team, noting the results of decades of mismanagement of water in Central Asia, proposed ways to treat water similar to the methods used in Tallahassee, according to Michael Kuperberg,

associate director for technology deployment of the FSU team.

"Compared to Central Asia, the quality of water in the United States is high," Kuperberg said. "Here the water that comes from the tap has been treated for drinking purposes. Also, there is a lot of effort in Tallahassee for recycling water."

Kuperberg said that in Tallahassee waste water is not wasted; "It goes to water the field."

Beginning in 1966, Tallahassee was one of the first municipalities to use treated effluent water to irrigate crops. Various crops such as canola, corn, soybeans, hay and sorghum are grown year-round for purposes including feed for the neighboring farmers' cattle.

The water that isn't absorbed by the crops, Kuperberg said, eventually reaches the Floridan Aquifer, the source of drinking water in Tallahassee. But the water is treated further before it becomes drinking water.

The quality of the water is also checked with monitoring wells at various locations and depths, Kuperberg said.

Kuperberg, who teaches ecological toxicology and risk assessment at FSU and FAMU, said Tallahassee methods could work well in Central Asia.

"The dried up [Aral] Sea is

leaving behind a harmful layer of chemical pesticides and contaminating substances that are then picked up by the wind and blown into toxic dust storms," he said.

In rural areas "many people get their water directly from contaminated streams and wells," he said. As a result, water-borne diseases are constant.

"Unfortunately, these are poor countries, and when you have problems of food and you need to eat, the quality of your water is secondary," he said.

The biggest challenge, said Barszczewski, is in persuading the authorities of the former Soviet republics to take action.

"They have autocratic political systems, so the decisions sometimes are made on personal interest rather than public interest," he said. In Central Asia, "democracy is still under construction."

An optimistic Barszczewski believes the final product of the Central Asia meeting will be seen "one day when we watch the news and see something good being created in one of these countries."

FSU's participation in saving the Aral Sea and fighting pollution in Central Asia, he said, "will probably remain only as a small brick in a big bridge to a better world for people there."

—Vida Volkert

New trustees on FSU Board



Valliere Richard Auzenne



Jim Smith

The FSU Board of Trustees acquired two new members in January—one appointed by Gov. Jeb Bush and the other joining the trustees automatically because she is president of FSU's Faculty Senate.

They are Valliere Richard Auzenne, a professor, writer, producer and documentary filmmaker; and Jim Smith, an FSU alumnus, lobbyist and attorney who has been Florida's secretary of state and attorney

general. Amendment 11, which was adopted by Florida voters in November, requires, among other things, that faculty be represented on the boards of trustees of the state's 11 public universities.

"The big step here is faculty having a voice at the table," said Richard, 50, assistant director of the FSU School of Motion Picture and Recording Arts.

She is also a member of the

board of trustees of the Ringling School of Art and Design.

Richard is currently working on a documentary about Ca d'Zan, the palace at the John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art in Sarasota, and is planning a documentary about the children who disappeared in Argentina during the military regime of the 1970s.

Richard earned a bachelor of fine arts degree in film arts from California College of Arts and Crafts in 1975, a master of arts degree from California State University in 1977 and a doctorate in communication from FSU in 1989.

Smith, 62, who has held many high positions in state government, is currently a partner with Smith, Ballard, Bradshaw and Logan.

He majored in public administration at Florida State and earned a law degree at Stetson. Smith has held two state Cabinet offices, attorney general from 1979 to 1987 and secretary of state from 1987 to 1994.

—Vida Volkert

Long journey brings him to medical school

By Nancy Kinnally
Director of public information
Florida State College of Medicine

Phuong Nguyen's journey to the FSU College of Medicine began in 1981, when his mother, Yen Le, carried him, then 18 months old, onto an overcrowded boat headed from Ca Mau, Vietnam, to Thailand.

For four days and four nights, Phuong, his mother and about 30 fellow Vietnamese refugees survived on what little food and water they'd carried on board or could get from passing Thai fishermen in exchange for their few belongings.

"There was no room to lie down (on the boat)," Le said.

The gold jewelry that Phuong's mother used to pay for their passage was only a small part of the price of leaving Vietnam.

Imprisoned three times, along with her four older children, after attempts to escape Communist rule, Le had decided to send ahead the older ones—ages 10 to 19—hoping that if they were caught without her, they would not be put in prison.

Throughout her ordeal at sea, Le could only wonder what had happened to her four other children, who had left on a similar boat two weeks earlier.

After arriving in a refugee camp in Thailand, it took Le three months to locate her other children, who were in a different



Yen Le, left, and Phuong Nguyen

camp. The family, minus Phuong's father, who had stayed behind in Vietnam, was eventually reunited in Bangkok.

Le's sister, brother and mother had settled in Tallahassee, and with sponsorship from a local Catholic church, she and her five children were able to join them.

When Le arrived in Tallahassee, a church volunteer took her to buy groceries for the family. Not realizing that Le had no money, the volunteer left her in front of the Publix supermarket on Pensacola Street and promised to pick her up in an hour.

With nothing else to do, Le wandered until she saw a coin laundry across the street with a "for sale" sign in the window.

Using broken English, Le negotiated to buy the laundromat with \$2,500 down, promising to pay the rest of the \$25,000 sale price over three years.

Le returned home that night and persuaded her brother-in-law to lend her the down payment, and by 9 a.m. the next day, Le owned Coin-O-Magic.

Phuong spent his toddler years perched on his mother's hip at Coin-O-Magic's cash register, seated in front of her at the counter, or propped up behind her at the sewing table when she did alteration work for a department store to make extra money.

"I hemmed a pair of pants for \$5 or \$6," said Le, who had learned only rudimentary sewing in

Vietnam. "It took me all day."

Le worked long hours at the laundromat seven days a week so that her children could all get an education. Family members recommended she send the older children to work to help support the family instead, but Le refused, saying she didn't want them to resent it later.

Le's daughter and three oldest sons have earned bachelor's degrees in computer science from FSU and succeeded in their careers.

Phuong, who graduated with

honors from the University of Florida, is the last one in school. He says his mother was "overcome with joy" when he told her he was coming home to go to medical school at FSU.

Now, at age 62, Le still works every day at Coin-O-Magic. Phuong often stops by to check on her.

"The reason I've been working so hard for the past so many years is just for her, just to show her that we are grateful, and that without her none of us would be where we are," he said.

New medical faculty

J. Ocie Harris M.D. has replaced Joseph Scherger M.D. as dean of the FSU College of Medicine. Harris was associate dean for clinical affairs at the college.

Scherger, the first dean of the college of medicine, was reassigned to teaching.



Alma Littles

Dr. Harris' research interests include medical education and the effects of cigarette smoke on pulmonary defense mechanisms. He is the author of more than 70 abstracts and academic publications.

Alma Littles M.D., chairwoman of the department of family medicine and rural health at the college,

will be appointed associate dean.

The new college has also hired new heads for two departments: Kenneth Brummel-Smith M.D., a national leader in geriatrics, was named chairman of the department of geriatrics. Suzanne Johnson is chairwoman of the department of medical humanities and social sciences.

FSU's two-year-old College of Medicine received its provisional accreditation Oct. 17.



J. Ocie Harris



Kenneth Brummel-Smith

Who's your favorite Professor?
By Karl Brozyna

Dyana L. R. Ellis

Lesley Ibanez

Student: Lesley Ibanez, 20, of St. Petersburg, junior, majoring in psychology

Professor: Dyana L. R. Ellis, a graduate assistant

Subject: Spanish

What makes her great: Dyana Ellis makes class entertaining and challenging. She has a great sense of humor and is always willing to listen to and help out students.

"Señora Ellis would always have a positive attitude and encourage me to work to the best of my abilities. She took the time to actually get to know the students on a more personal level and was able to motivate us to work harder.

"Señora Ellis always makes sure that class is interactive and creative from using computer lab resources to making group videos.

"She was understanding and willing to work with students having problems. She always made sure to offer positive comments to give students the extra confidence they might need."

FloridaStateTimes

Vol. 8 No. 5
www.fsu.edu/~fstime/FS-Times/
Florida State Times is published 7 times annually by the Florida State University Communications Group, Alumni Association and the FSU Foundation to keep alumni, friends, faculty and staff informed about FSU's growth, change, needs and accomplishments. Views expressed in the Florida State Times are not necessarily the views of university officials or the newspaper staff. Inclusion of underwriting does not constitute an endorsement of the products or services.

Editor-in-Chief: Margaret Leonard
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To suggest news stories, write to the Florida State Times, 1600 Red Barber Plaza, Suite 104, Tallahassee, Fla. 32310-0068 or e-mail the editor: fstimes@mailers.fsu.edu. To submit address changes, news for NewsNotes or In Memoriam, call Alumni Affairs at 850-644-2761. Underwriting is handled by the Florida State University Communications Group. For rates, call Charles M. Allen Jr. at (850) 487-3170 ext. 320. Frank Flynn at (850) 487-3170 ext. 317. Florida State Times is available in alternative format upon request. It was published at a cost of \$27,000 or 60 cents per copy.

It is printed on recycled paper.

Congratulations

I thoroughly enjoyed reading Bayard Stern's piece in the November issue about Bill Durham's role in the creation of the Osceola & Renegade tradition. It's good to see Mr. Durham getting well deserved credit for his generous and unselfish contributions.

Congratulations on the 25th anniversary of this wonderful symbol! It is one of the most recognized and revered images in college athletics....

Kristi Scottaline, B.S. '02

Let's roll again

I wholly disagree with USAF Lt. Horn's letter to the editor in the November 2002 issue of the FSU Times, in which he expressed disappointment with Coach Bowden's use of "Let's Roll" as his motto for the current football season. The motto has... no relationship to the plight of armed forces personnel deployed around the world, living in tents (oh yes, numerous civilians also). A close friend of mine was enlisted with seven children in a government-

Letters to the Editor

provided three-room apartment, but he enjoyed his football.

As an Air Force veteran working at the U.S. Army CECOM Acquisition Center, Ft. Monmouth, N.J., I strongly support Coach Bowden's use of the motto. I have flown from Newark to San Francisco on United's flights, in support of buying batteries that power equipment for the complete military, and could have been on that fateful Flight 93 on Sept. 11, 2001. Had I been on that flight, I would have supported the passenger takeover and would have been honored with Coach Bowden's motto. I believe that Coach Bowden should be instilling the values of our heroes, and I fully support the motto emulating them.

Insofar as the military academies having exclusive rights to the motto, I strongly disagree. FSU has an ROTC program, and we may have some heroes coming out of the program. One person comes to mind, Danny McKnight of Black Hawk Down fame. I don't know if Danny was in the ROTC program, but he did graduate from FSU in 1973. Danny was a star high school quarterback from Cocoa (Fla.) High, N.J., I strongly support Coach Bowden's use of the motto. I have flown from Newark to San Francisco on United's flights, in support of buying batteries that power equipment for the complete military, and could have been on that fateful Flight 93 on Sept. 11, 2001. Had I been on that flight, I would have supported the passenger takeover and would have been honored with Coach Bowden's motto. I believe that Coach Bowden should be instilling the values of our heroes, and I fully support the motto emulating them.

Donald L. Baldwin, B.A. '76, M.A.'77

Professor was role model

It is with great disappointment that I write to you today. I am a '95 graduate of FSU and the School of Criminology. Recently, I went on campus to purchase a School of Criminology T-shirt and inquired about my favorite professor during my time at FSU: James White.

I was told that he had passed away just days prior to my visit, and I was crushed. Everyone has a teacher in their lives who made an impact on them, and Professor White was that teacher for me. He was so good that I took an extra class within my major just to hear him lecture.

He was an incredibly accomplished man and a role model for me. His professional life was one that at the time I wished to emulate. From beat cop to detective, to special forces, to attorney, to college professor. His many highlights included his work during the prosecution of Ted Bundy.

I only wish I had the opportunity to talk to him one last time, and I am deeply upset that there was no mention of his death in your last two issues.

Sincerely,
Matt Mucci

Editor's note: The Florida State Times reported Mr. White's death in the November 2002 issue.

New concertos recorded

Ellen Taaffe Zwilich, an FSU alumna, an Eppes professor and a Pulitzer-prize winning composer.



Ellen Taaffe Zwilich

has recently released a compact disc with three of her concertos recorded by Koch International.

Zwilich has a doctorate in composition from Juilliard, and the Juilliard Orchestra performed her Symposium for Orchestra in 1975, launching her as an internationally respected composer.

In 1995, she was the first person appointed to the Carnegie Hall Composer's Chair, and in 2000, she came to Florida State as an Eppes professor.

Zwilich's new compact disc is available at ArkivMusic or at Amazon.

Swan vaccines

An FSU professor is helping to save swans from botulism.

Fanchon Funk, FSU educational leadership professor who has specialized in science education, is part of a research team that has successfully tested a vaccine



Fanchon Funk

to prevent botulism in captive swan populations.

As part of a three-year study, six researchers, including Funk, established protocols for inoculating swans with a vaccine for the deadly Clostridia bacterial toxin, which causes botulism. The vaccine, which produced no detrimental side effects in the inoculated swans, resulted in a sustained level of antibody response and the first real hope that a vaccine for botulism can protect the world's largest waterfowl.

The inoculations were part of a clinical trial of vaccine usage in

COMPREHENSION SHORT TAKES ON BIG SUBJECTS

swans covering more than 20 years.

During the study, Funk and the other researchers would capture swans at the break of dawn to administer the vaccine and record the swan's weight, sex, wing span and beak length, the pH levels of its body fluids and measure its blood pressure and blood chemistry.

Along with their vaccination results, the researchers are compiling a book, "Swankeepers Handbook: A Guide to the Care of Captive Swans."

Lightening the burden

The altruism of Claude Pepper, the Florida politician known throughout his life for trying



Claude Pepper

ing to "...lighten the burden upon those who suffer," was renewed recently with a gift to Florida State University.

The Claude Pepper Foundation gave \$4 million to the Claude Pepper Center at Florida State with an expectation that the contribution would be matched this year by the state.

The money will be spent on continuing educational research into public policies, especially those regarding the aging, as well as sponsoring Florida projects for children. Currently the center is developing virtual visits via the web to the Claude Pepper Museum at Florida State's main campus.

"The excellent partnership between the foundation and Florida State University in support of the Pepper Center has increased greatly the capacity to carry forward Sen. Pepper's legacy in strengthening social policy in America," said Frances Campbell, president of the foundation.

Astronaut engineers

The FAMU-FSU College of Engineering has two astronauts on the faculty now.



Winston Scott

Winston Scott is moving from the post of vice president for student affairs to take a teaching and administrative position in the engineering school, where he joins Norm Thagard, once an astronaut and now associate dean of college relations.

A U.S. Navy captain, NASA astronaut and engineer, Scott, 52, left NASA to become associate vice president for student affairs at FSU in August 1999. He became vice president for student affairs in January 2000.

A native of Miami, Scott earned a bachelor of arts degree in music in 1972 from FSU. He also has a master's in aeronautical engineering from the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School.

Scott has been on two space missions, including the Space Shuttle Columbia in 1997, when he and another astronaut retrieved the out-of-control Spartan satellite and placed it back on the Space Shuttle Columbia.

Thagard, 59, is a graduate of FSU and a medical doctor, as well as an astronaut and engineer. As a marine captain, he flew combat missions in Vietnam. He has also spent more than 140 days in space, including 115 days on the Russian Mir 18 mission in 1995.

Ancient writing

There is evidence now that the first writing in the New World was done 2,600 years ago by the Olmecs of ancient Mexico.



FSU archaeologist Mary Pohl led a team that found writing

symbols, or glyphs, on a cylinder seal used to make imprints and on fragments of a greenstone plaque.

The evidence of ancient writing was found in southeastern Mexico, near the Olmec site of La Venta, close to the Gulf of Mexico in Tabasco State. It was dated at about 650 B.C.

Before that discovery, scholars had believed that the earliest American writing was about 300 years later, by the Zapotecs in Oaxaca, and 500 years later, by the Mayans in southern Mexico and Central America.

The Olmecs, sculptors of massive stone heads with exaggerated lips, built their culture for about 1,000 years before the Zapotecs began to write in 300 B.C.

Pohl's group said the excavations found evidence of a connection between Olmec writing, the 260-day calendar and kingship, all contained in later Mesoamerican cultures.

"We're seeing evidence of a mother culture," she told the New York Times.

Yoga heals

Yoga may be one of the hottest fitness trends sweeping the country, but a Florida State University medical educator says it may also be the prescription for ailments ranging from headaches to heart disease.

Dr. Richard Usatine, associate dean of medical education at the FSU College of Medicine, is the co-author, along with yoga therapist Larry Payne, of "Yoga Rx" (2002, Broadway Press), a new book that offers step-by-step programs to promote health, wellness and healing for common ailments.

"Yoga can be as important as any medication," Usatine said. "This is a lifestyle change. This is a way to improve the quality of your life."

For each type of ailment, Usatine and Payne recommend prescriptions that combine a specific yoga routine with common-sense suggestions, such as dietary changes, exercise and getting enough sleep. For example, those suffering from asthma may want to try walking as well as a yoga routine that includes the positions of "wing and prayer," "the newspaper" and "seated chair twist."

Depressed? The authors say the "mountain posture," "cobra" and the "sitting cat" may help to

lift your spirits.

Anxiety? Heartburn? Migraines? There's a remedy for those and just about every other common malady.

Usatine, a family physician who first tried yoga in college, often recommended yoga to patients to help them manage stress and even quit smoking. In



Dr. Richard Usatine

1997, when he suffered recurring back pain after a car accident, he was referred to Payne for yoga therapy. His back pain disappeared, and the pair began collaborating on providing yoga therapy education to medical students at the University of California at Los Angeles.

While the authors are careful to note that "Yoga Rx" is not meant to replace modern medical treatment, they say yoga therapy can complement medical treatment, and patients should see considerable results within a couple of weeks and significant changes within three months.

Studying abroad

Florida State students are more likely than most to study abroad at some point in their undergraduate years.

In the 2000-2001 school year, FSU had 1,464 students studying abroad in 37 programs, from Spain and England to Ghana and Vietnam.

FSU came in fourth in a list of



Students in Italy

the U.S. research institutions with the greatest number of students studying abroad in 2000-01. The list was compiled by the Institute of International Education and published in The Chronicle of Higher Education.

Original Seminoles

Art is a form of language, the Seminoles have used its elements—color, design, technique and medium—to speak volumes.

A prime example of that artistic communication can be attributed to Osceola, the famous Seminole warrior. At the peak of his struggle against the demands of the U.S. government to clear the Seminoles out of Florida, Osceola used the talents of Seminole artisans to convey dramatic messages of power and strength.

Osceola was painted and sketched by several artists, but George Catlin, an American known for his work on Native Americans, painted one of the most popular representations.

Osceola granted permission to Catlin to paint him standing in full splendor in 1837, holding a rifle as he would have held a scepter, and dressed in clothing and jewelry worthy of any leader of a great nation.

As the story goes, Catlin had rushed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., to paint Osceola after the guerilla leader was captured by military forces under a flag of truce—and then imprisoned.



Osceola by George Catlin

In Catlin's painting, Osceola wore the distinctive Seminole turban accented with three ostrich plumes. Around his neck, he dangled metalwork of heavy Seminole gorgets (metal plates on chains). On his wrists were metal bracelets tightening the loose sleeves of his knee-length jacket.

The portrait can only suggest the richness of the design and color in the calico material of Osceola's tunic. The artist's detail does depict laborious beadwork that decorated Osceola's waist sash and shoes.

More dramatic, however, but less familiar than the painting of Osceola's majesty, were his last moments before his death at Fort Moultrie on Jan. 30, 1838.

According to various accounts attributed to Osceola's attending physician, Dr. Frederick Weedon, the dying Seminole got out of his sick bed, dressed in his shirt, leggings and moccasins and strapped on his war regalia—his bullet pouch and powder horn.

After dressing, according to Dorothy Downs in her book, "Art of the Florida Seminole and Miccosukee Indians," Osceola held a mirror and painted one half of his face, neck, throat, wrists, the backs of his hands, and the handle of his knife with vermilion (a yellowish-red pigment); this was a practice when an irrevocable oath of war and destruction was taken.

Osceola then arranged his turban and feathers, shook hands with those who were present, was helped back to his bed, "placed his knife on his chest, and quietly died." —Dana Peck

Southern California Seminole Club

In a dimly lit sports bar in Santa Monica, Calif., fans in cardinal and gold USC T-shirts cheered on the University of Southern California Trojans against the Fighting Irish of Notre Dame.

A smaller crowd, wearing garnet and gold, sat in the center of the bar, riveted on their own college football game. They were Florida State alumni, gathered for the game against the Gators.

Both crowds got what they wanted: USC beat Notre Dame 44-13, and FSU beat Florida 31-14.

The Noles' games are a ritual in Southern California. Maurice Cassamajor, a 1993 film school graduate and a writer in the film industry, said it is natural to go to games with other alumni.

"It's an obsession to come out to watch the game," Cassamajor said.

And graduation didn't stop him. Cassamajor said he goes to the Santa Monica bar, Yankee Doodles, to watch every game.

Most of the FSU alumni at Yankee Doodles on Nov. 30 were

members of the Southern California Seminole Club.

Dan Wegner, acting president of the group, said it has 200 paid members, 400 on the mailing list and 550 in the database.

Some, like Cassamajor, said that watching the games with other Seminoles and a few beers is their major alumni activity.

Others said the group has become their social outlet. Kerry Flaherty, a 1998 biology graduate who works for the U.S. Forest Service, moved to Southern California four months ago.

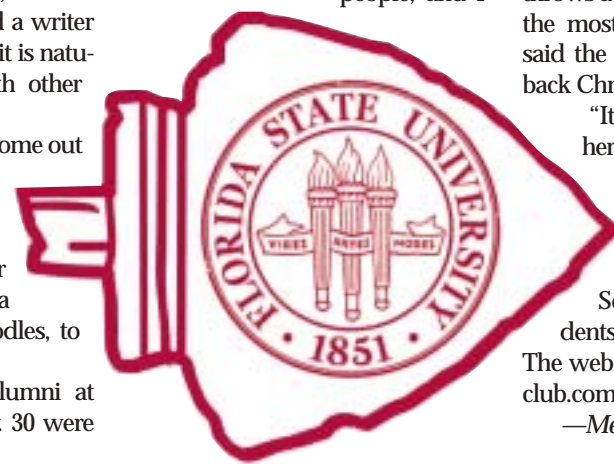
"I knew I had to meet some people, and I

believed this was a good way to see some friendly faces," said Flaherty. "I have honestly met more people from here than from my apartment complex or from my job."

Flaherty joined other Seminoles at the club's Oktoberfest in Torrance, Calif., the Nov. 9 Garnet and Gold Night at the Tamarind Theater in Hollywood, Calif., and the new play "Waiting," by FSU graduate Lisa Soland (see story on this page).

Mike Swift, a 1984 accounting graduate who owns his own small business, said the group also throws a great party every year. At the most recent gathering, Swift said the group met FSU quarterback Chris Rix.

"It was great; he flew out here, and we got to meet him," Swift said. The 15-year-old Seminole Club has a scholarship for Southern California students who want to attend FSU. The web site is at www.seminole-club.com. —Megan Ahearn



FSU grads are networkers



Megan Ahearn

On a sunny, slightly breezy Sunday afternoon in early December, about 40 people filed into the tiny Tamarind Theater on trendy Franklin Street in Hollywood, Calif., and sat close together buzzing about the new comedy, "Waiting," they were about to see.

They wondered what the characters were "waiting" for. "I think it's about waiting for sex," one man said. The woman to his left replied, "It's about waiting for other things as well."

Both were right. And as the curtain rose, the tiny Tamarind Theater seemed to grow. It all of a sudden felt like the Kennedy Center as the first couple came onto the stage and talked about why they were "waiting" to have sex until marriage. When the curtain closed on the last scene—centered on an aging man who was "waiting" to go to heaven to see his beloved wife, the tiny Tamarind was small and intimate once more.

Though the stage was far from the FSU campus in Tallahassee, there were many Seminoles in the house who made the production possible.

The FSU alumni included Lisa Soland, the playwright; Chip Chalmers, the director; Scott Ford, Cynthia Beckert and Julie Shimer, actors; and Hilde Garcia, the producer. An FSU alumnus, Tom Kendall, owns the Tamarind Theater. Many people who built the sets and set up the lighting are FSU grads. And even the audience had members of the Southern California Seminole Club.

In fact, the Florida Project, an FSU alumni theater-networking group, made the two-act play possible. Soland, who had originally written the romantic comedy as vignettes in a writing class, submitted the unfinished script to the Florida Project for financing.

Florida Project helps several plays each year. "I only submitted the first act, so of course they picked that one," Soland said. "I only had 10 days to write and finish up the second act."

Soland scored another coup when fellow FSU theatre alumnus and Florida Project member Chip Chalmers became director of her play. Chalmers, a Tallahassee native, is a veteran television director. He has directed such television hits as "Star Trek: The Next Generation," "Melrose Place" and "Miami Vice."

Florida Project began in New York City in 1984 as a networking tool for alumni of FSU, the Asolo Conservatory and the Burt Reynolds Institute for Theater Training. Today, the group is nationwide. Most recently, the Los Angeles branch has taken off with about 100 members.

Hilde Garcia, a 1988 graduate of the FSU School of Theatre, began the Los Angeles chapter of the Florida Project in 2000, when she moved from New York City. Joining the project has other practical purposes besides finding jobs. Each new member receives a packet in Los Angeles and New York, with tips on finding an apartment, where to get headshots taken and names and numbers of acting coaches.

"We offer these grads something they don't get in school," Garcia said. "You learn acting in college, not these practical things."

The project holds annual networking parties. "We all get together and talk about how the football team is doing," Garcia said. "Of course we also talk about what projects we're doing. So many things have come out of the parties. Comedy troupes have been formed, plays and even weddings."

The organization's Web site is at www.floridaproject.org. —Megan Ahearn

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New dean has plans for School of Visual Arts and Dance

Sally McRorie says she started out to be a painter, but detoured when her parents asked her to be sure she could make a living. She took up art education in college and fell in love with it.

Now she's the new dean of FSU's School of Visual Arts and Dance.

"I was going to school to be a painter and printmaker, and my parents wanted me to be able to make a living," she recalled recently. "I agreed to get a degree in something I could use to get a job right away."

That something was art education. McRorie graduated from the University of North Carolina at Pembroke and then received a doctorate in art education from the University of Kansas. While earning her doctorate, McRorie taught art in middle school and elementary schools.

"I fell in love with teaching," she said. "There is a power and wonder in teaching children about the arts. I felt I contributed more directly as a teacher than as an individual artist."

McRorie worked as a teacher until Purdue University offered her the position

of chairwoman of art and design. Purdue was interested in reshaping the program, and McRorie said she had some ideas.

But in 1994, she got a chance to come back to the South as chairwoman and professor in the FSU art education department.

"I knew by reputation of the strong programs in the department of art education and wanted to focus on furthering their development," she said.

McRorie said she was very excited about the prospect of being back in an area of the country she felt was home.

"As a southerner by birth, I also was really ready to return to the southeastern United States, to a climate and cultural sensibility in which I felt much more at home than in the Midwest."

After eight years as chairwoman of the department of art education at FSU, McRorie said she was ready for a new challenge. It came when Jerry Draper, the long-time dean of the FSU School of Visual Arts and Dance, left after nearly 30 years. Last summer, McRorie took over as dean.

McRorie said she wants to work on



Sally McRorie

three areas while she's dean. One is the physical space housing the school.

"There are eight different buildings used in the city right now for the school of visual arts and dance students," she said. "I would like to consolidate the programs in a smaller number of buildings."

She also wants to develop new curricula and form partnerships across the different programs.

The art department, headed by Roald Nasgaard, is working on a new MFA program and on improving the department's national ranking.

McRorie said the high-ranking dance, art history, art education and interior design departments are working to move ahead on the already solid foundation they have.

She also mentioned a desire to work more closely with the Appleton Museum in Ocala and the Ringling Museum in Sarasota.

Her third goal, she said, is to increase alumni involvement in the program and in raising money. —Megan Ahearn

Harrison is new graduate dean



Dianne Harrison

When Dianne Harrison was appointed dean of graduate studies in October 2002, she didn't leave social work behind.

"I miss the old School of Social Work (where she was dean from 1994 through 2000)," she said. "but actually I do it in my new position every day."

Now she has oversight of policies and procedures in more than 200 graduate programs, including 72 doctoral programs covering 133 fields.

She replaces Alan Mabe, who left FSU to become a vice president at the University of North Carolina.

"One of the university's priorities is to increase our graduate enrollment, so I hope to bring the help and resources and supports for departments to meet our enrollment goals," Harrison said.

She hopes to increase minority graduate enrollment and create a strong network for graduate students, including benefits such as health insurance and housing.

"I'm also going to focus on raising private money for fellowships," she said. "We really haven't focused on fundraising through graduate studies in the past."

Harrison is good at it. When she was dean of the FSU School of Social Work, the school quadrupled its external grants.

The school also created the widely praised Boys' Choir of Tallahassee, which has a reputation for working well as an outlet for the talents and energies of young men from impoverished families.

Harrison is doing two jobs. When she became dean of graduate studies, she did not give up the post of associate vice president for academic affairs. The two positions dovetail nicely, she said.

Harrison continues to conduct research and publish. In January, she attended an invitation-only workshop held by the National Institutes of Health in Washington for researchers who have NIH grants. Her grant—which began in 1999—was close to \$3 million and allowed her and colleague David Sly to research HIV and pregnancy prevention in couples. At the workshop, Harrison presented some of their findings.

"We will spend the next couple of years analyzing data and writing papers out of it," she said.

Now 52, the dean grew up between Mobile, Ala., and Short Hills, N.J., because her father worked in the shipping industry, and both cities were ports. She is a single mother with two children, one a junior at the University of Alabama and one at Lawton Chiles High School.

Harrison earned a Ph.D. in social work from Washington University and joined the FSU social-work faculty in 1976. She has bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Alabama. —Sibley Fleming



Jim Croft

Jim Croft loves his bands and Sousa

Reprinted from the Tallahassee Democrat
By Mark Hinson

Don't casually question Jim Croft about the music of John Philip Sousa (1854-1932) if you're expecting a quick, easy answer of "yeah, he was OK when it came to marches."

Croft, a much-respected music professor and the director of bands at Florida State University, loves to talk about Sousa's harmonic structure, "his judicious use of contrast," the "little hooks he throws in" and the "diaphanous transparency and dancelike quality" of certain marches.

If you'd like, he can sound out passages of marches by sounding out the music with lots of "hurrtrumps" and "padump-padumps" and "other sounds imitating trombones and kettle drums."

"I get kind of excited about it," Croft said after interpreting a passage as a one-man band.

He told the story about when he was researching Sousa for a program and kept turning to his wife to share more news

about Sousa.

"She finally put down her book and said, 'Jim, I'm losing my en-Sou-siasm.'" ...

Sousa may have been an impressive musician and arranger, Croft said, "but he was also a businessman. He knew what an audience wanted to hear and expected. He gave it to them. It was all very, very well-rehearsed."

Sousa was a genuine patriot, Croft said, but he was a frustrated composer.

"He wanted desperately to be known as a writer of operettas," Croft said. "That didn't work out. His music whistles real well, but it doesn't sing real well." ...

In April, (Croft) will officially retire from teaching.

"After 52 years, it's been a helluva roll," Croft said and laughed.

(This) spring, the choral department and the band department of FSU will gather together for not one, but two, bang-up farewell shows in Croft's honor.

"It will be a special thing," Croft said. "My whole tenure has been a special thing."

Students had a friend in the office for 42 years

Students are used to seeing Sherrill Ragans at their events. She may just show up, or she may advocate their causes, listen to them, help them through hard times or have a good time with them.

She's well known for accessibility, warmth and ethics.

So where is she? Retired—maybe in North Carolina with her husband, maybe traveling abroad, probably still helping PACE, the Urban League and a schoolgirl who needs a mentor.

After more than 42 years at FSU, Sherrill Ragans has moved on from the job she had 14 years: associate vice president of student affairs.

She came to FSU in 1959 as a residence counselor after majoring in history at Tift College (now Tift College of Mercer University). She later earned a master's in student personnel from the University of Southern Mississippi.

In school, Ragans says, she wasn't sure where her work would take her; she thought she might one day be a Girl Scout executive or a non-profit administrator.

"I went into this work because I'm very

much a people person. I was renewed and rejuvenated by my associations with students. When I was chosen for a more administrative position, I wanted to keep up those associations. I think students appreciate that a great deal—playing with them, crying with them, whatever."



Sherrill Ragans

She has impressed her colleagues.

"There's nobody like her," said Robin Leach, an associate dean of student affairs. "I work with a lot of student emergencies. Whenever there's a memorial service, she's always there. She's a remarkable student advocate, quietly supporting students."

Another associate dean, Joyce Howard, said Ragans is very accessible.

"She's also one of the most ethical people I've ever known," Howard said. "People who know her just really respect her."

Rita Moser, director of university housing, said Ragans "didn't just take part in things that she was directly responsible for."

Ragans has worked at making sure that students could find their niche on a big campus.

She played an important role in moving the International Student Center from a rundown building on Jefferson Avenue and an office in Bryan Hall to a larger, more welcoming house on Wildwood Drive.

She was chairwoman of the building committee for the new Student Life Building, a leader in the President's Task Force on Community and Service Learning, adviser to the Golden Key National Honor Society and on the board of the Seminole Torchbearers.

"It's hard to be part of a 35,000-member student body, but with all the organizations, each student can belong to some smaller community," she said.

Ragans' colleagues say they admire her

Want Something to read?



Reader: Joseph Allaire, associate professor of French

American Standard by John Blair (B.A. '83, M.A. '85) University of Pittsburgh Press

The short stories in this collection are set mostly in central Florida, especially the suburban streets near Orlando. Interconnected, the stories capture lives of disquieting longing and stubborn isolation.

The Redemption of Akin Apot by Art A. Ayris (B.S. '80)



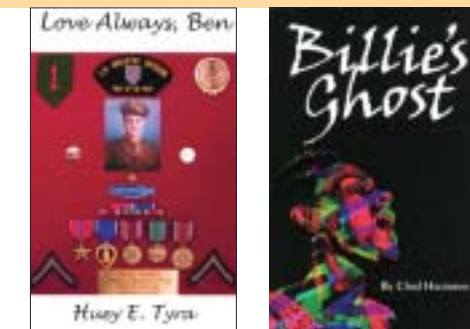
Kingstone Publishing
This book, based on a true story, is about modern slavery and subjugation of African women in Sudan. The focus is on a girl being kidnapped by guerrillas and her father's attempts to get her back.

Love Always, Ben by Huey E. Tyra (B.S. '62) P&H Publications, Gastonia, N.C.

Ben F. Strickland went from the cotton fields of Alabama to the battlefields of Africa and Europe. Before he was killed in action in 1944, Pfc. Strickland wrote home letters that described the good times and the bad.

Billie's Ghost by Chad Hautmann (B.A. '80, M.A. '85) VanMeter Publishing

An offbeat literary mystery, this book takes the reader into the life of a sad widower, Casey Cooper, who is visited by a mysterious stranger named Eleanora -- a smoking, drinking, cursing young black woman who claims to be a singer looking for gigs. But something is not quite right.



CODE 3-M
Third Millennium Road Map for Peace by John Moody Presley (Ph.D. '65) Luthers Publishing, New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

This novel takes on major religions and the impact they have on world peace. Set on a yacht, seven main characters are in a think-tank situation, and they represent a diversity of faiths, race, sex and age. They have many clashes but end up with 60 guidelines for peace.

Brood Bitch A Mother's Reflection by Celia Townsend (M.A. '56) Purdue University Press

"Brood Bitch" is a candid account of a woman's attempt to come to terms with what she considers to be her failure as a mother. Years after her daughter is grown, the narrator raises the orphans of her Pembroke Welsh corgi, that died after a Caesarean delivery, and reflects on her feelings of maternal inadequacy.

NEW BOOKS BY FLORIDA STATE GRADUATES AND FACULTY



consistent student advocacy, national reputation as a researcher and student affairs professional, involvement in community and professional activities and extensive knowledge of FSU's history.

But they also speak of smaller things—sending cards to staff members, remembering students' names and taking the time to listen.

"She never forgets a birthday, holidays, the birth of a child or weddings of students and staff," said Nancy Turner, director of Oglesby Union. "She always recognizes the participation of folks for their contributions to our efforts, whether it's committee work that they've participated in or programs they've produced. She's famous for her showering of thanks."

FSU has a few words of thanks to give her: If the Legislature approves, the new residence hall next to the Student Life Building on Wildwood Drive will be named Sherrill Williams Ragans Hall.

Meanwhile, Executive Secretary Phyllis Dechant is adjusting to the change.

"She's the greatest boss in the world," Dechant said. "I'm weeping buckets of tears trying to figure out how I'm going to answer the phone for someone else after 13 years of saying, 'Hello, Sherrill Ragans' office.' She's really missed."



Tim Quinnan

Student Affairs post now filled

Tim Quinnan replaced Sherrill Ragans in January as vice president of student affairs.

After nine years as associate dean of students at the University of Cincinnati, Quinnan was ready for a change.

"This is a completely different environment from a place like Cincinnati..." he said. "Tallahassee has a smaller-town feel that I find appealing. People smile at you."

Quinnan had chosen the profession that brought him to FSU as a student at the University of Miami in Ohio.

"I wanted to work in higher education," he said. "I saw it as an environment where learning was valued."

Quinnan majored in English as an undergraduate. He earned a master's degree in student personnel from the University of Miami in Ohio, then a doctorate from Union Institute & University in Cincinnati.

A TALE OF TAXOL

Arthur S. Barclay stood sweating, hands on hips, staring at a stand of small, scraggly trees in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest near Mt. St. Helens.

It was Aug. 21, 1962. Barclay, 32, a Harvard-trained botanist working for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), had been sent out west to collect samples of trees, shrubs, weeds, seeds or any plant that might be of some use as medicines.

Barclay was one of a handful doing the collecting from Canada to Capetown. That day he had samples pulled from a Pacific yew tree, a native of old-growth forests that still cling to rugged parts of the Pacific Northwest.

With his companions—three botany grad students—Barclay stripped off needles, twigs and pieces of the tree's paper-like bark, cramming about 15 pounds into a burlap bag.

A few days later, they shipped it to USDA in Maryland.

In Durham, N.C., Monroe Wall, a medicinal chemist, was busy in his USDA organic chemistry lab.

In July 1960, Wall had left a senior government job to take a chance on the Research Triangle Institute (RTI) in the pine woods connecting the university towns of Raleigh, Durham and Chapel Hill.

Condensed from FSU Research In Review by Frank Stephenson

Photo: Getty Images

Wall was starting a program in natural-products chemistry. His contacts included some of the best minds in academia and government.

Not the least of them was Jonathan L. Hartwell, an organic chemist at the National Cancer Institute (NCI).

The impetus was a theory that somewhere in the world—in a test tube, a beaker of crude oil, a lost ravine or even under a rock—unknown chemicals existed that could fight cancer. Initially, the center screened man-made chemicals, but the emphasis shifted to extracts from plants, animals and insects.

By 1960, the USDA was supplying NCI with fresh plants. Field agents generally followed the rule that if it grew, pick it.

The NCI tested the collections to determine which could kill cancer cells. Promising species, including the Pacific yew, would go to chemists like Wall.

Wall was a fractionator. The term comes from separating slurries of ground-up plants into distinct "fractions" or parts of a plant's often hideously complicated chemical composition. Such work demands extraordinary skill, intuition and patience. And luck is often critical. In 1964, Wall was one of the best fractionators in the business. And he was feeling lucky.

By spring of 1965, Wall and Mansukh Wani, an organic chemist, had begun their search for the cell-killing essence buried in the yew extracts. By December, they believed they'd found it.

Wall quickly sent a vial of the solution—which he dubbed "K172"—for biological testing. When he saw the results, he wrote

that K172 was showing "the broadest spectrum of activity that we have ever noted ... and the first time we have observed activity in P-4 (a mouse leukemia)."

Wall was ready to find out, in chemical terms, exactly what this K172 was. He asked Hartwell for 45 pounds of yew bark, twigs and needles.

Wall got yew shipments, but rarely in amounts he wanted. He was devouring the stuff—by Christmas of 1966, he wanted 375 pounds. Thirty pounds of dried bark produced barely half a gram of K172.

By April 1967, Wall issued a paper on a yew tree extract that "exhibited an unusually broad spectrum of anti-tumor activity."

He added a preliminary sketch of the chemical structure of the new molecule, which he had now named "Taxol"—combining the yew's family surname "Taxus" and "ol," a tag chemists use for compounds containing alcohol.

It took the RTI chemists nearly three years to figure out the true molecular skeleton of their yew compound—a molecule the likes of which they never knew existed. They soon realized that Taxol was basically two molecules in one—a large, gangly molecule sporting a small "tail."

In May 1971, The Journal of the American Chemical Society carried their findings, and chemists around the globe began to take note.

One was Robert Holton, a 27-year-old North Carolinian just starting post-doctoral training in California. When he saw Wall's article on Taxol, "Wow" was all he said.

Holton had just graduated from high school when Arthur Barclay collected his

first yew samples in '62.

A course at UNC-Chapel Hill—organic chemistry—got Holton's attention away from his early dream of medical school.

For graduate degrees, he chose Florida State, and he was the first Ph.D. student of phytochemist Martin A. Schwartz.

At FSU, Holton and Schwartz were hot on the trail of enormously complicated molecules—the kind only nature bothers to make—and it was fun. The object was to isolate some beastly molecules, figure out how they're built, and try to make them artificially.

In his pupil, Schwartz saw a remarkable single-mindedness.

"The guy had an incredible drive, a focus, on the right object," Schwartz said.

After Holton did post-doctoral work at Stanford, he considered his post-doc future. What good-looking molecules were out there?

Taxol was one hell of a good-looking molecule, but nothing a neophyte academic better try to make, if tenure was in the plan. He could spend a lifetime on a monster like that. He had to be realistic—but forgetting it was out of the question.

With the publication of Taxol's structure in 1971, Monroe Wall's work with the molecule was essentially done. He handed over all his paperwork to Hartwell.

In its first years out of Wall's lab, not much happened with the molecule. The NCI had budget problems and an enormous workload—thou-

sands of plants, microbes, bugs and other critters.

Monroe Wall was chafing at the thought of the NCI just sitting on Taxol. He had spent his life looking for a molecule that could be an important medicine. Taxol was by far the most promising molecule the nat-

ural products dragnet had ever turned up. *Didn't the feds see that?*

Wall's entreaties finally landed on the right ears. Matthew Suffness, a pharmaceutical chemist in charge of NCI's Plant and Animal Products Section, got NCI to take another look. In April 1977, Taxol was narrowly approved for more tests.

Suffness ordered 7,000 pounds of bark, which meant up to 30,000 Pacific yew trees. Western environmentalists said such an assault on the yew would spell ecological disaster.

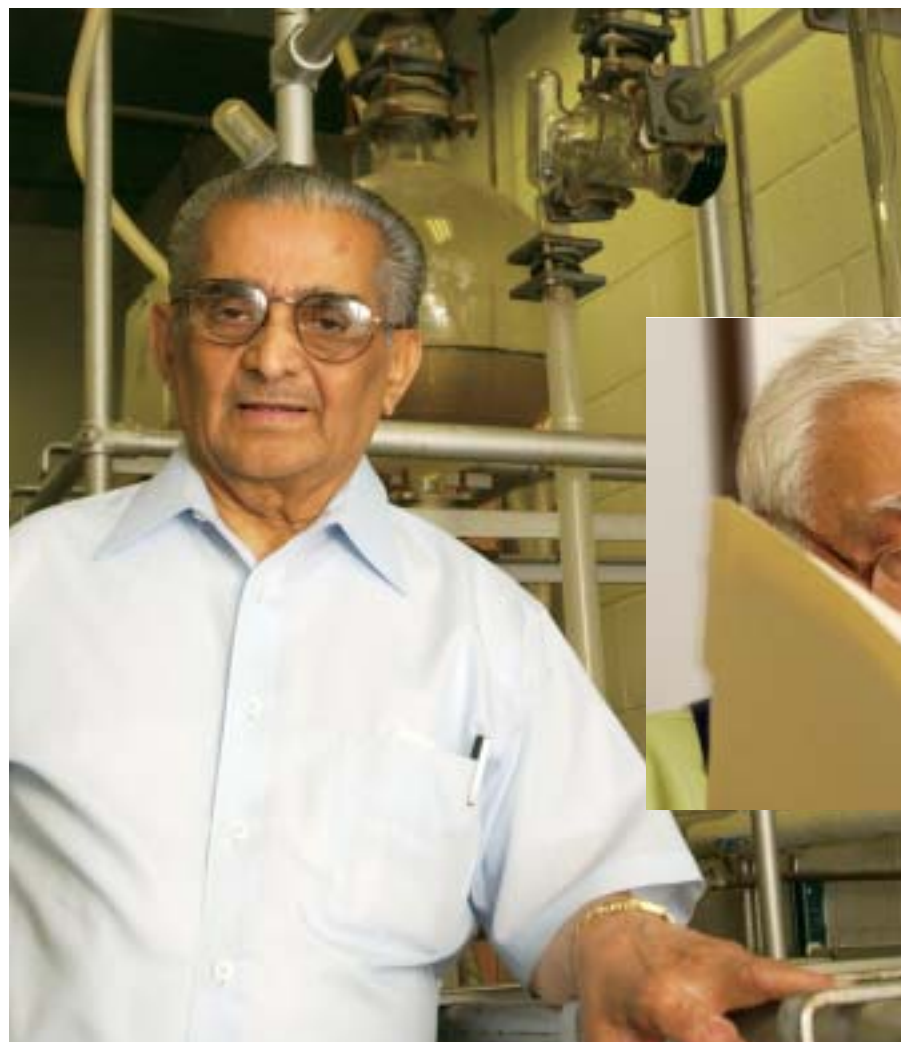
In the East, academic researchers were interested.

Among the more ardent was Susan B. Horwitz, an associate professor at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine at Yeshiva University.

Horwitz was fascinated by how quickly and elegantly Taxol killed cells growing in culture. She wanted to find out how it worked.

She was accustomed to seeing compounds kill cancer cells by interrupting their abilities to divide.

But she discovered that Taxol didn't work that way. Instead of preventing microtubules—the proteins necessary for growth—from forming, Taxol stimulated their growth. The cells would go into overdrive churning the things out, eventually clogging up a cell's innards. Choking on their own growths, the cancer cells collapsed and died.



Mansukh Wani, left, and Monroe Wall, above.

FloridaStateTimes

FloridaStateTimes

Taxol began to be called a "miracle drug in the making." And academics everywhere hollered for it.

In 1984, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) cleared Taxol for its first tests on sick people.

In March 1988, the FDA released the results, and the demand for yew bark soared. In Taxol's trials against the most virulent forms of ovarian cancer, tumors shrank in at least three of every 10 patients. In some tests, the response rate was 60 percent. Such odds were unheard of in ovarian chemotherapy.

But to make Taxol available to all ovarian-cancer victims in the United States that year, NCI officials calculated, would take about 240 pounds of the drug—and the death of 360,000 trees.

The Pacific yew was finite and slow-growing. There might be two grams of Taxol in a 200-year-old tree.

Environmentalists were gearing up for a fight.

By the spring of 1988, Suffness, now chief of the NCI's natural products branch, had concluded that somebody had to find a way to make the stuff on the cheap and in a test tube.

He reached for his list of scientists who had ever done anything on Taxol, and picked up the phone.

In Tallahassee, Robert Holton was a tenured professor in the chemistry department of his alma mater. Tenure meant he could finally take his Taxol dreams out of the drawer, and in 1982 he produced his first Taxol paper. Another, two years later, made him a respected player in the now wildly competitive game of Taxol chemistry.

But he didn't believe that Taxol would ever be a commercial product.

Holton knew that the NCI would be lucky if even one in 100,000 of its nature-made concoctions ever came close to a drugstore.

To Holton, Taxol's supply dilemma was a sideshow. What fired his imagination was the molecule itself, the fact that it even existed.

It was the "wow" molecule. He wanted to make the damn thing!

By his second year back at FSU, Holton's lab had more than \$1 million from NCI, and the workaholic organic chemist was in hog heaven.

In September 1988, Holton's team announced that it had synthesized taxusin, a naturally occurring compound and a cousin to Taxol. Taxusin was a milestone, because it contains the core atomic structure of the heart of Taxol itself. It was a step toward making Taxol in the lab.

When Matt Suffness called Holton, a crisis was looming for Taxol. Demand was ratcheting up daily from researchers, clinicians and desperate cancer patients.

"He basically told me it was time I got off my butt and did something, that this was going to be big stuff," Holton said last spring. "Matt said 'Bob, this one's gonna be a drug, and some-



A new Taxol derivative

body's gotta figure out how to make it.' After that call, I realized I needed to change my way of thinking."

He did. Eighteen months later, Holton had out-raced chemists across the world. He had found a semi-synthetic pathway to Taxol.

Alarms went off at the headquarters of the largest manufacturer of anti-cancer drugs in the world. NCI was quitting the Taxol business.

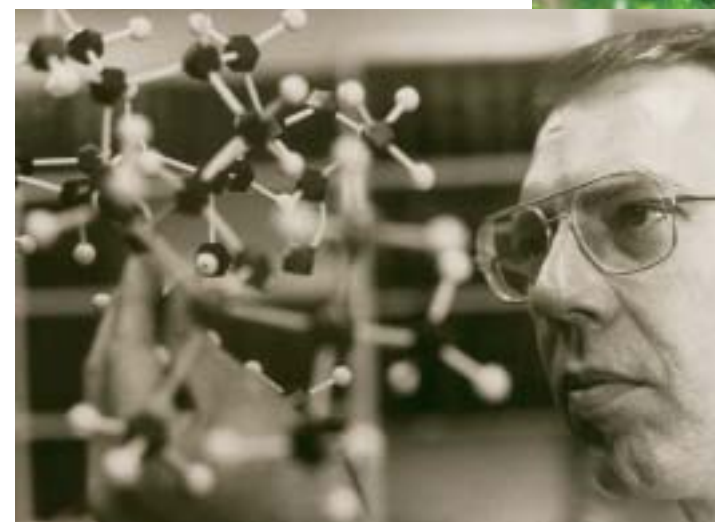
The government wanted a deep-pocket pharmaceutical company to turn Taxol into a marketable drug.

Thanks to a novel tool Congress had just created via the Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986, Suffness & Co. could hand over the commercial rights to Taxol to any private company they chose.

In August 1989, the agency had an agreement with Bristol-Myers Squibb.

Bristol took off. On April 1, 1990, the company signed a contract that changed forever not only the future of Taxol, but of Florida State University and Bob Holton.

FSU officials had just brokered the deal of a research university's lifetime. Bristol had an agreement to use Bob Holton's semi-synthesis patent plus any related patents



Robert Holton, above, and Phong Vu, right, chemist at Taxalog Inc.

his research might cook up. In exchange, FSU was entitled to royalties on Taxol patents, and Holton got a five-year, \$1.7-million research deal.

Bristol also agreed to cover all costs of patenting anything Holton's lab came up with, including Taxol derivatives.

In 1992, soon after Taxol won FDA approval for use against ovarian cancer, FSU patented a vastly improved version of the semi-synthesis, using the needles of the English yew.

Without undue fanfare, in January 1993, Taxol was trumpeted as the most important cancer-fighting drug in two decades.

From bark to business, the molecule's development had taken 31 years, had cost the government roughly \$32 million, and had already hit up Bristol for 10 times that in ramp-up costs. Before 1993 ended, one gram of Taxol was selling for \$5,846.

Bristol predicted that within two years the new semi-synthesis process would make bark collection unnecessary. On a meteoric ride, a little known tree was now on the road back to obscurity.

At Bristol, things were hopping. Hope in the form of an IV solution came first to ovarian-cancer patients and then to thousands more with breast cancer.

The picture, though, wasn't all rosy. Taxol had drawbacks. For hundreds of patients, the drug simply bounced off their tumors, doing little good. Side-effects included nausea, vomiting, joint pain, appetite loss, brittle hair and tingling hands and feet. The drug was no panacea, but it was saving lives.

By 1995 Taxol was the hottest selling anti-cancer medicine on the planet. Sales peaked in 2000 at nearly \$1.6 billion.

On Dec. 9, 1993, Holton announced a total synthesis of Taxol, a feat that some had written off as impossible.

But for the business of making and selling Taxol, it seemed to mean very little. The process required no less than 40 steps, and the yield was abysmal—only 2 percent.

Still, Holton had scaled the mountaintop of Taxol chemistry, and the trip up had taught him volumes.

His research had spun off a variety of Taxol derivatives, just as he had predicted.

As the end of Holton's five-year contract with Bristol neared in 1995, Bristol had shown little progress in developing any of the analogs, and Holton accused the compa-



Ray Stanyard

ny of sitting on them.

In January 1996, a compromise defused what was shaping up to be an ugly legal battle. Except for the exchange of royalties, the FSU-BMS partnership was history.

By decade's end, the university's Taxol revenue would top \$200 million.

An incentive the university had created for its research faculty in the early 1980s—entitling inventors to 40 percent of any royalties—had made Bob Holton wealthy.

His university now had a free hand to explore the more than 35 patents on Taxol analogs passed over by Bristol. Holton hired his own bioassay specialist to run toxicity tests on all of them. To his delight, the batch of chemicals was, on the whole, far less toxic than Taxol itself.

Holton created his own nonprofit foundation, which he named Molecular Design and Synthesis (MDS), and he set it up as the parent of a for-profit company, Taxalog Inc.

FSU would get a share of royalties on the sale of any Taxalog product and matching grants from MDS to beef up graduate training and research.

Holton has used his new wealth primarily to build a better place for research and education at FSU:

- ◆ An \$11-million gift from his MDS Foundation, combined with other Taxol-related revenues, that will pay for most of FSU's new chemistry research building;

- ◆ The Cornerstone Research Program, a grant program for FSU faculty;

- ◆ Endowed professorships.

Marty Schwartz has noted Holton's new direction.

"For years and years, it was strictly 'let's climb the next mountain—find a way to make this horribly complex molecule.' Now, it's not that at all.

"Now, he really believes he's on a track to cure cancer."

In the spirit of second sons and perfect women

From comments Charlie Barnes made Oct. 25 at the final celebration of the Dynasty Campaign to raise money for FSU athletic capital needs:

In so many ways, Florida State is unique among American colleges and universities, just as our great country is unique—the



Keeping Score

By Charlie Barnes
Executive Director
Seminole Boosters

only nation in the history of the world founded on principles of individual liberty.

The people who forged America in the fire of their magnificent vision were not kings and emperors. They were not the rulers of the Old World. They sought the independence of the New World.

They arrived with little, sometimes nothing. Sometimes all they had to sustain them was their dreams and the intoxicating freedom to make those dreams come true.

Bill Murray said it to be clever, but he was right. We Americans are descended from people who were thrown out of every decent country in Europe.

In the Old World, the first son in a family inherited everything. Daughters inherited only if there were no sons, and the second sons were generally left to choose the priesthood or the military.

But many of those second sons were ambitious. Many burned with a passion for success. Many of them came to America, where their talents and their energies could carry them to whatever heights their imaginations could reach.

America is the result of the spirit of those second sons.

Our university is the result of that same unique spirit.

One hundred years ago, the Florida Legislature declared that all boys would go

to the Florida Agricultural College and all girls would go to Tallahassee, to the Florida State College for Women.

The boys made an Old World assumption in the context of the times that they had inherited the mantle of superiority.

Fortunately, the women had better ideas. They created one of the most prestigious women's universities in America and brought the first chapter of the academic honor society Phi Beta Kappa to the state of Florida.

And they were, and are, fiercely proud of their creation.

Fran Cannon and I were discussing the motto on the great seal of FSCW: *Femina Perfecta*. I goaded her a little. "You know, Fran, *Femina Perfecta* doesn't mean perfect women; the proper Latin translation is the complete woman."

Fran said, "You can translate that any way you want, Sparky, but I know what it says, and perfect women is exactly what it means."

Some 50 years ago, when we became

Florida State University, we arrived with very little. We were a New World school, different, dynamic, willing to compete against the established Old World schools for our own destiny on our own terms.

While other schools may proudly sing, "We are the boys," Florida State's alma mater just as proudly proclaims that here, sons and daughters stand faithful and true.

Good luck and burning ambition and great leaders compelled by magnificent dreams have accomplished this wonderful achievement.

These last five years, we have had one window of opportunity, while Coach Bowden was still here and while key political leaders proudly wore their garnet-and-gold ties.

This was a critical time, and you—thousands of great, loyal, generous Seminole fans and alumni and supporters—you made this dream become real.

So, here we all are tonight, together relishing our success in the spirit of—second sons and perfect women.

FSU football hardly sounds out of control

There is a perception out there that Florida State's football program is mired in problems and reeling out of control. Is the perception reality?

Athletic Director Dave Hart and football Coach Bobby Bowden bristle at the notion. Yes, they will agree, three players made regrettable decisions over the past two months—and that is three too many. But in each case, the football staff and the athletic department moved swiftly to examine the facts and to appropriately punish the offenders.

In each case the punishment was severe.

The national media immediately asked if the program was out of control.

The three players—quarterbacks Chris Rix and Adrian McPherson and defensive tackle Darnell Dockett—were all star players, yet the program held them out of important games against arch-rivals Florida and Georgia.

Does that sound like a program out of control?

With McPherson already dismissed from the team, and Fabian Walker nursing an injured shoulder, it would have been awfully tempting for a college program trying to regain its competitive edge to have looked the other way when Rix broke a team rule by not taking a final exam.

Rix did not break a state law or an NCAA rule, so FSU could have perhaps won its tenth game of the season in the Sugar Bowl, by granting Rix a waiver based upon compelling family issues that he had been dealing with.

But neither the university nor the football program thought that was the right thing to do.

Does that sound like a program out of

control?

Technically, FSU could have played Dockett in the Sugar Bowl since no charges were filed. But whether charges were going to be pressed or not, FSU suspended him from the game. Again, does that sound like a program out of control?

Certainly, when a program of Florida State's national image has its starting quarterbacks suspended or kicked off the team, it will attract national attention. Add when your star defensive tackle gets in trouble one week later, well, you're simply going to be in the news again.

Rather than saying, "Hey, Florida State has had some problems, but it is taking care of business," friends and foes ask if the program is spinning out of control.

Hart, Bowden and even incoming university President T.K. Wetherell, who played for Bowden in the 1960s when Bowden was the wide receivers' coach, have heard the questions.

But here are the facts: two players were allegedly involved in independent thefts.

Another failed to take a final. That hardly means a program is mired in problems or out of control.

Rumors have swirled that one or more players have been involved in gambling.

Some fans have expressed horror at the mere thought of a Florida State football player placing a bet. Is the program mired in problems and out of control?

My response has been: Is Billy

Donovan's basketball program mired in problems and out of control? Or was Steve Spurrier's a few years earlier?

Funny, how quickly people forget that the University of Florida's star point guard, Teddy Dupay, was thrown off the team for gambling just a little over a year ago. Or that Gator quarterback Shane Matthews, Kyle Morris and a pair of walk-ons were suspended for half a season for the same offense in 1989.

It happens at schools all across the country.

Florida's problem was not a rumor—it was proven—and yet that story had a shelf life of about one day. One year later, few people even remem-

I have no proof that any FSU player has ever made a bet, but I will bet you more than a few have. FSU compliance director Bob Minnix, who has been unable to prove it, isn't naive either. That's why his staff spends so much time on the issue, bringing people in to talk to the players about NCAA rules and consequences and investigating rumors of player involvement.

Minnix hates it, but he will tell you that it is a fact of life on college campuses across the country. Many fraternity houses have a brother bookie, and any number of bartenders in college towns can lay

down a wager for you.

The perception that FSU is mired in problems, or is spinning out of control, is a product of people who do not like the Seminoles, and people who love them but have an emotional tendency to exaggerate the facts. They take a few facts, multiply them by rumors and fears, and come up with a tragedy.

Seminole fans should be confident that Bowden, Hart and Wetherell have access to the facts. The three men are fully committed to having a clean and successful program and will continue to do whatever is right.

The three are attuned to those issues and will address any systemic issues in private. —Jerry Kutz, FSU Boosters



Adrian McPherson



Darnell Dockett



Chris Rix

Wetherell knows the terrain



T.K. Wetherell, left, and Beverly Spencer, FSU vice president for university relations, were both Florida legislators in the 1980's.

(Continued from page 1)
supported him at first.

In the Legislature, he pushed through numerous power starts for education (Bright Futures, the Eppes Scholars, Pathways to Excellence and Blueprint 2000, among others).

But for some Seminoles, the most noticeable achievement of Wetherell's career so far is the University Center, where football, academics, administration, socializing and money-raising all mingle in an imposing Gothic structure on the west end of campus.

Wetherell was Speaker of the House

when the Florida Legislature decided to build the University Center.

He has a track record of solving the greatest recent problem in education, a shortage of money, and he has been described as an advocate for students.

At FSU, Wetherell said he has several immediate goals: accreditation of the medical school; a chiropractic school; joining the Association of American Universities, which admits the top research universities; turning out more Ph.D.s; finding money for research; and raising salaries.

He also wants to spend more on financial aid, counseling and scholarships.

Four reasons to convert a bequest

By Paula Fortunas

Florida State University is profoundly grateful to those who have named it as a charitable beneficiary under either a will or other estate-transfer document. Often those making such testamentary provisions have chosen to convert all or a portion of their bequests to a charitable gift annuity (CGA) for the following multiple-benefit reasons:

1. Increased income

One of the more important benefits of a CGA is the attractive rates offered. For example, a 75-year-old person qualifies for an annuity rate of 7.3 percent. Thus, establishing an annuity with \$100,000 would provide \$7,300 every year for the duration of life. An 80-year-old annuitant would fare even better with a rate of 8.3 percent. Other representative rates are age 65 – 6.3 percent, age 70 – 6.7 percent.

2. Reduced taxes

The IRS provides a charitable deduction for gifts made during life. For itemizers, this deduction may be used to reduce income taxes. And fewer taxes mean more money for you to save, spend ... and give.

Since a portion of CGA funding qualifies for a charitable deduction, making that gift now, with assets you already plan to give later, is a tax-wise idea worth considering.

3. Stabilized retirement income

Gift annuity payments are fixed. Once the payment dates are established (monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually), you will receive the identical amount with every check, thereby stabilizing retirement income.

4. The joy of giving now

When you establish a CGA, you will experience the satisfaction of completing a gift now by actually transferring assets to Florida State University. Furthermore, you will give us the opportunity during your life to express our gratitude and to include you in Florida State University's recognition programs.

Special Note

Whether or not your current estate plan includes Florida State University, we invite you to consider the merits of a charitable gift annuity.

Prospective donors should not make final gift decisions without first consulting their personal legal and financial advisors. To request additional information and receive complimentary literature, please return the form below.

- Send free literature about charitable gift annuities and other gift and estate planning.
- Contact me about a personal visit or other assistance.
- I have provided for Florida State University in my gift and /or estate plans.
- Send information about the James E. Westcott Legacy Society of Florida State University's Presidents Club.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone _____ Fax _____
E-Mail _____

Please send this form to:
Office of Planned Giving
Florida State University Foundation Inc.
225 University Center, Building C, Suite 3100
Tallahassee, Florida 32306-2660
Telephone: (850) 644-6000 Fax: (850) 644-6211
e-mail: pfortunas@foundation.fsu.edu

Chemistry department aims high

(Continued from page 1)

Besides, he said, the new building will help the department attract "some of the best chemists in the world."

Naresh Dalal, chemistry professor and chairman of the department at FSU, said \$11 million for the new building comes from Holton's nonprofit Molecular Design and Synthesis Research Foundation, \$6 million from Holton's share of Taxol royalties, \$1 million from the chemistry department's share of royalties and \$7 million from the university's shares.

The rest comes from \$11 million in state matching money.

Dalal said the new building will "play a critical role in elevating the department's national and international status."

In the next decade, he hopes to make

his department one of the top 20 chemistry departments in the country. It is currently in the top 30, he said.

Under present conditions at the Dittmer Lab, which was built in the mid '60s, there is enough space for only 40 chemists, Dalal said.

That's how many he has, but he wants more, and he doesn't have room for them.

Holton is one of only eight organic chemists in the department.

The university has agreed to create four \$5-million faculty chairs in synthetic organic and bio-organic chemistry and two Francis Eppes professorships.

The Dittmer Laboratory of Chemistry was named after Karl Dittmer, head of the department from 1949 to 1958.

—Vida Volkert

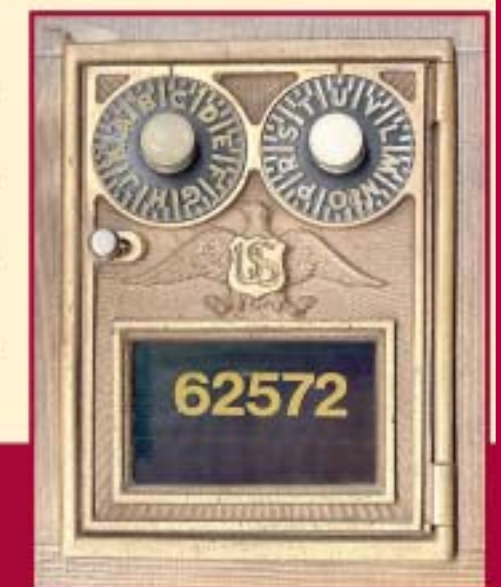
Florida State University Post Office Banks

Remember the mail boxes in the Student Union?

The door fronts from these original post office boxes date back to the early days of FSCW, having been purchased around 1910.

These doors are now available as part of a hand-crafted wooden bank, available only through Florida State.

The price is
\$100 with the
proceeds going to
campus beautification.



Please make your check payable to the FSU Foundation and send it to:
University Relations
Florida State University
216 Westcott Bldg.
Tallahassee, FL 32306-1350.

Visa or Mastercard is accepted as well.
Please call the Office of the Vice President for University Relations if you have any questions. (850) 644-1000

standing criminal justice educator" for 2001-2002 by the Southern Criminal Justice Association.

1976

James C. Banks (B.S.) has formed a new law firm, Banks & Morris, in Tallahassee.

Gail Oeschger Bauman (B.S., Ph.D. '85), an assistant professor of elementary education at Florida A & M University, was named University Teacher of the Year in 2001-2002 for outstanding undergraduate teaching and service to students.

Deborah C. Dozier (B.S.), a sergeant in the Crime Scene Investigations Bureau of the Miami-Dade Police Department, has completed a master's degree in criminal justice at Florida International University.

Diahann W. Lassus (B.S.) C.P.A., C.F.P. practitioner and president of Lassus Wherley & Associates, appeared Oct. 1 on CNBC's Power Lunch segment to speak about "Rethinking Your Retirement Plan" and answer caller inquiries.

1978

James J. Tritten (M.A.) is chief of the Training and Inspections Division, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, in Albuquerque. The agency seeks to reduce the threat posed to the United States by nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

1979

David W. Persky (Ph.D.) is dean of the School of Continuing Education at Saint Leo University and provides leadership for the school's 14 continuing education centers in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Texas. The university campus is in St. Leo, Fla.

1979

Thomas N. Ray (B.S.) is president of Orion Bank in Naples, Fla.

1980

Sheila Martin Costigan (B.S.) has been elected to the Leon County School Board.

Mark S. Elam (B.S.) has joined Asset Management Advisers as vice president, financial adviser, in Atlanta.

Margaret Donelian Ericson (M.S.) is art and music librarian at the Bixler Art/Music Library at Colby College in Waterville, Maine.

Michael H. Freedman (B.S.) established Web Site Marketing Group in North Bay Village, Fla.

1981

Craig T. Lynch (B.S.) is the recruiting committee chairman at the law firm of Parker, Poe, Adams and Bernstein in Charlotte, N.C. He was featured in the 2002 edition of the Boston University Law School Admissions catalog.

1982

Tom J. Wolfe III (B.S., B.S. '84) is senior consultant in Orlando with Trintech Inc., a Dallas financial services software firm.

1983

Soren Kirchner (B.S., M.S. '86) is working at DKS Systems in Minneapolis, Minn. DKS develops web sites for companies.

1984

Lisa M. Getson (B.A.) recently spoke to the U.S. Senate Finance Committee regarding Medicare Part B expenses. She is senior vice president of business development/clinical services at Apria Health Care in California.

1985

Karen Usher-White (B.A.) is associate producer of the recently released blues compact disc "From Clarksdale to Heaven—Remembering John Lee Hooker."

Paul M. Williams (B.S.) is program director of the radio station 99.5 in Dallas.

1986

John W. Lee (B.S.) is a senior programmer/analyst at Oxford Industries in Atlanta.

1988

Francis D. Martello (M.S.) is a volunteer assistant coach for the Stetson University baseball team in Deland, Fla. He is in his 14th year teaching physical education in Volusia County and is a team leader and school advisory chairman.

Dan R. Winchester (B.S., M.S.P. '90) won a second term on the Leon County Commission.

1989

Stephen G. Cobb (J.D.), a certified criminal-trial law specialist, is president of the Okaloosa-Walton Chapter of the Florida Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers.

1990

Brian L. Bingham (Ph.D.), an environmental science professor at Western Washington University, was honored as a national role model at a National Role Models Award Banquet in Washington, D.C.

1991

Matthew D. Cowden (B.F.A.), a tenured professor at Miami Dade Community College, is head of the speech and theater faculty at the Homestead campus.

Kara Sproles Mock (B.S.) is director of public relations for CNSG, an integrated marketing communications firm in South Carolina. She is also president of Columbia City Ballet's board of directors.

Robert A. Stuart (B.A.) is marketing director for FSU's International Programs.

Donna M. Wheeler (M.F.A.) has premiered her film "Death of a Saleswomen" in Ft. Lauderdale's Gateway Theater. It is a comedy-mystery written, directed and produced by Wheeler.

2000

Elisa M. Dekaney (Ph.D.) is an assistant professor of teaching and leadership programs at Syracuse (N.Y.) University. She has recently published "O Regente como Comunicador Eficaz" (The Conductor as an Effective Communication) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

1992

Eileen Getson Bentley (B.S.) is the marketing officer with Community Trust Bank in Hiram, Ga.

1993

Amy Owen Center (B.A.) has relocated Cavallo farms, a full-service hunter/jumper equestrian center, to Lloyd, Fla.

1994

Steven R. Carney (Ph.D.) is assistant professor for the sports management program in the business department of DeSales University in Center Valley, Pa.

Toby S. Srebniak (B.S.) is director of communications of the Greater Boca Raton Chamber of Commerce.

1995

Leslie Rutter Rogers (B.S.) is manager of the Caller Information Center in the Office of Telecommunications at FSU.

1996

Jason L. Fernandez (B.S.) is audit manager of the professional service firm, Ernst & Young.

Scott A. Haeberlin (M.P.A.) is a sales consultant at Carey Paul Honda in Stone Mountain, Ga.

Ronald A. Stunda (Ph.D.), associate professor of accounting at Birmingham-Southern College, won an "Outstanding Manuscript for Accounting Research" award from the American Academy of Accounting and Finance for his paper, "The Effects of Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Filings on Earnings Forecast."

1997

Neal S. Feldman (B.S.) and Smyara Rog Feldman (B.S.) are in a joint venture, opening a Cold Stone Creamery Franchise in Plantation, Fla.

1998

Jesse H. Little (B.S., J.D. '01) has joined the Nashville office of the law firm Stokes Bartholomew Evans & Petree.

Amy D. Littleton (B.S.) has a master's degree in business administration from the Loyola University Chicago School of Business.

1999

Alicia M. Caridi (M.S., J.D.) has joined the regional defense litigation law firm of Marshall, Dennehey, Warner, Coleman & Goggin in Scranton, Pa.

2000

Tommy L. Troutman Jr. (B.S.) recently graduated from the Basic Hospital Corps School at Naval Hospital Corps School in Great Lakes, Ill.

2001

Elisa M. Dekaney (Ph.D.) is an assistant professor of teaching and leadership programs at Syracuse (N.Y.) University. She has recently published "O Regente como Comunicador Eficaz" (The Conductor as an Effective Communication) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

John Champion



John Champion

Former FSU President John Champion died Nov. 22. He was 80.

Champion was FSU president from June 1965 through February 1969. Though it was the third shortest tenure of FSU's 12 presidents, Champion presided over a period of significant growth at the university.

During his presidency, the FSU law school opened, FSU's first international study center (Florence, Italy) was created, construction was begun on the Fine Arts Building and FSU was named one of 30 Centers of Excellence by the National Science Foundation.

Champion inaugurated the FSU Artist Series and the President's Awards for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching. He established the school's Program in Medical Sciences, the forerunner of today's medical school, and was an advocate of campus beautification.

Champion presented the diploma to FSU's first black graduate, Maxwell Courtney. Enrollment swelled from 12,000 students to 16,000 students during his tenure, which also endured the tumult of student political protests.

In November 2001, the courtly Champion was one of five living FSU presidents honored with portrait paintings, which now hang outside the president's office in Westcott Hall.

"This university owes so much to John Champion's leadership and vision," said former FSU President Sandy D'Alemberte.

Earl R. Beck

Earl R. Beck, 86, an FSU history professor and "Forty-niner," died October 30 in Jacksonville.

The "Forty-niners" were the numerous new professors who came to FSU in 1949 to beef up the faculty for the inrush of male students after the women's college became a coeducational university.

Dr. Beck came to FSU as an assistant history professor, became an associate professor in 1952 and was promoted to full professor in 1960. He taught until 1989 and retired as professor emeritus.

Dr. Beck was chairman of the history department from 1967 to 1972.

A noted scholar on post-World War II Germany, he wrote eight books and many articles on Germany and Spain.

He held numerous membership and

"Over the years, John remained devoted to this school. We will miss him greatly."

Champion was hired as an FSU accounting professor in 1956, rose to assistant dean and later FSU's first vice president of administration before being tapped as president. After his presidency, he returned to the classroom as a professor in the College of Business, retiring as professor emeritus in 1985.

Champion was the first professor hired by now-retired business Dean Charles Rovetta.

"John was a very quiet man. But he was inquisitive and always asked intelligent questions," Rovetta said. "He made such an effort to help other people. He was an inspiring teacher."

Champion was a native of Chipley, Ga., a west Georgia hamlet that changed its name to Pine Mountain in 1959 after it became home to Callaway Gardens—where Champion arranged for the FSU Circuit to perform every summer.

A tall, gangly youth—he was 6' 2", 115 pounds, when he graduated as valedictorian from high school—Champion enrolled at the University of Georgia in 1939 with intentions of majoring in music.

"He played the piano by ear quite well," said Homer Black, his college roommate who later joined him on the FSU business faculty.

But Champion soon "turned practical," Black said, and he pursued a degree in accounting. He graduated from Georgia in 1942, served in the U.S. Army during World War II and returned for a master's degree from Georgia in 1949.

He was hired on the Georgia faculty, where he taught until moving to FSU. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1960. He married Mary Lanier, a descendant of the famed Georgia poet Sidney Lanier, in 1955. They had a daughter, Sally, and a son, John Jr.

In 1961, Champion and Black co-wrote "Accounting In Business Decisions," a then-innovative textbook that focused on the practical applications of accounting. The textbook went through three editions and was used at FSU. —Condensed from the Tallahassee Democrat, by Gerald Ensley



Earl R. Beck

leadership positions throughout the years in the FSU Faculty Senate, the Southern Historical Association and the German Studies Association. He also received many research grants and teaching awards.



In Memoriam

1920-1929

Nell Wallis-Arnaw (B.A. '29, M.A. '30), Hazel Anderson Lewis (B.S. '29)

1930-1939

Helen Lastra (B.A. '30), Lucile Stickle Hamiter (A.B. '32), Mildred Coker McDaniel (B.S. '32), Elizabeth Craig Richardson (B.S. '32), Mary Agnes Johnson Plancon (B.M. '32), Frances D. Fabrick (B.S. '35), L. Louise Johnson (L.I. '36, B.A. '44, M.A. '52), Margaret Anderson Moorer (B.A. '36), Violet Mitchell Stapleton (L.I. '36), Mary Margaret Pfeiffer (B.S. '38), Elizabeth Crenshaw Poole (A.B. '39), Sarah Moore Ramsey (B.S. '39)

1940-1949

Nan Hinson Martin (B.S. '40), Hazel Silva Orman (B.A. '40), Dr. Elizabeth Nickinson Chitty (B.A. '41, M.A. '42), Lucy Fudger Manson, ('41), Mary Frances Thompson Croft (B.A. '46), Eleanor Bragg Flanagan (B.M. '47), the Rev. Harry M. Middlebrooks (B.A. '48), Luella Rouse Nielsen (B.S. '48), Judson W. Bibb (B.S. '49), Bertie Loftus Moore (B.S. '49), Donald H. Pearlman (B.S. '49), Patricia Carlson Roesch (B.A. '49)

1950-1959

Stanley A. "Al" Hobson (B.S. '50), Robert Rubesne (B.S. '50), Jo Carolyn Campbell Brubaker (B.A. '52), Edward C. Norton (B.A. '52), Janice Arbogast Clark (B.S. '53), Vera Stephens Holland (B.S. '53), John E. Henshall (M.S. '56), Paul Murchek (B.S. '56), William E. McCarter, ('57), James H. O'Neal (B.S. '57), John P. Striegel (B.S. '58), William E. Palmer (M.S. '59), Steve R. Revell (B.S. '59), Douglas R. Smith (M.S. '59)

1960-1969

Dr. Albert L. Stoutamire (E.D.D. '60), Albert J. Zyla (B.S. '60), John F. White III (B.A. '61, M.S. '63, Ph.D. '65), Martha McKethan Kimbrough (B.S. '62), Julia Rigby Tanner (B.S. '62), Peggy Simpson Dyer (B.S.W. '64), Willard "Denny" Midgett (B.S. '65), James E. Tomberlin (B.A. '65), Judith McManus Price (B.A. '66, M.A. '68), William E. Dolan (B.S. '68), Courtney Schwertz (M.S. '69, Ph.D. '71)

1970-1979

James W. Hutchens Jr. (Ph.D. '70), Jon M. Henning (B.A. '71, J.D. '74), Ruth Day Regan (B.A. '71), Pinkney C. Seale (M.S. '71), James I. Draper ('72), Thurston G. Edwards (B.S. '72), the Rev. Lawrence M. Cranor (M.P.A. '74), Adelaide Grier Folensbee (M.S. '74), Hilda Bertran Olexa (B.S. '74, B.A. '99), A. Dale Pennington (B.S. '74), Peter L. Firehock (B.S. '75), Mary Martindale Knight (M.S. '75, E.D.D. '82), Daniel Dale Green ('77), Elizabeth Kosky Triplett ('77), Nadine Riley Turner (M.P.A. '77), Nan Boynton ('78), Julia M. Duckwall (M.S. '79, Ph.D. '86)

1980-1989

Thomas A. Lamont (B.S. '80), Patrick N. Preddy (B.S. '81), Debra Ferrin Williams (B.S. '82), Stephen P. Cutino (B.A. '83), Michael E. Ingram (B.A. '83), James E. Miller (B.A. '83), Mary Dell Carey McClaren (B.S. '83), Tim J. Bookout (Ph.D. '87), Vetrece Lonnie Lawson (Ph. D. '88), William C. Dunlap (B.S. '89)

1990-1999

Mary O'Donnell Finnegan (Ph.D. '91), Jeffrey A. Yarmesch (B.S. '93), Milas J. Turney (B.S. '95)

FACULTY AND STAFF

Charles F. Williams II

Roderick McLain Brim



Roderick McLain Brim

Roderick McLain "Rod" Brim, 86, a retired auto-parts executive and a dedicated Seminole Booster, died in October.

Mr. Brim was a former national director of Seminole Boosters and a Golden Chief. He endowed three athletic scholarships and held an honorary doctorate of humane letters from Florida State.

Suzanne C. Fallon

Suzanne C. Fallon, often called the "First Lady of Florida Theatre," died in November.

She was married 56 years to Florida State's dean emeritus of theatre, Richard Fallon, and she worked tirelessly to support theatre on campus and in Tallahassee.

Mrs. Fallon founded the FSU School of Theatre's Patron Association and Theatre Guild and was a leader in supporting the Asolo State Theatre. She also helped the Burt Reynolds Institute in Jupiter.

Mrs. Fallon also worked at the LeMoyné Art Foundation, where she was on the board of directors, and she volunteered at Tallahassee Memorial Hospital.

Claude Flory



Claude Flory

Claude R. Flory, 96, professor emeritus of English at Florida State, died in November.

Dr. Flory, an English professor at FSU for 33 years, retired in 1978.

He received his doctoral degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1935.

While at FSU, Dr. Flory wrote numerous articles and lectured to campus and community groups on everything from the decline of the humanities in the educational world to Florida's troubled times during Reconstruction.

Dr. Flory was described by friends as an avid golfer and tennis player. He was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church.

He was married to a professor emerita of government, Dr. Daisy Parker Flory, FSU's former dean of the faculties.

Addison Starr Gilbert III



Addison Starr Gilbert III

Addison Starr Gilbert III, 73, FSU Circus director, died in October.

He was the first coach in the United States to teach an amateur triple somersault.

Under Gilbert's direction, the FSU circus toured Europe with performances in Barcelona, Nice, Florence and Athens. CBS filmed the tour and presented the highlights on "Wide World of Sports."

He also developed and directed the Callaway Gardens Summer Program, featuring FSU circus performers.

Michael A. McDaniel



Michael A. McDaniel

Michael A. McDaniel, 67, a senior management consultant and trainer at the FSU Center for Public Management, died in October in Tallahassee.

Known as a strong believer in lifelong learning, Mr. McDaniel designed and taught curriculum at the center.

He also had a love for old-time country music and was a fiddle player.

Dee Sellers



Dee Sellers

Dee Sellers began her duties at the front desk of the Program in Medical Sciences (PIMS) in August 1992. She was at her desk in the FSU College of Medicine advising office on Oct. 10 and died two days later.

She had served pre-med and medical students at FSU for 10 years.

"No one cared more about the thousands of pre-med students at FSU she talked to, visited with, scheduled and helped with their applications to medical school, than Dee," said Myra Hurt, associ-

ate dean of the college and a former dean of PIMS.

"I'll never forget the way she greeted us every morning and brightened our days," said Joda Lynn, a medical student.

A scholarship fund for FSU medical students has been established in Dee Sellers' name. Contributions can be made to the Dee Sellers Scholarship Fund, Dean's Office, FSU College of Medicine, Tallahassee 32306-4300.

Carolyn I. Steele



Carolyn I. Steele

Carolyn I. Steele, 64, a retired associate professor in the School of Social Work, died in October. Dr. Steele was employed at FSU for 28 years, specializing in clinical social work, mental health and women's issues.

In addition to being in the classroom (believed to be her greatest love), she held administrative roles including director of the Undergraduate Program and coordinator of Off-Campus Programs.

A fixture at FSU graduations, Dr. Steele was head marshal at all academic ceremonies until she retired.

She earned her bachelor's degree at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, a master's from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and a Ph.D. from Smith College School of Social Work.

Mayme Tyner



Mayme Tyner

Mayme Tyner, 96, a major supporter of Florida State University and other institutions she believed in, died in November.

Mrs. Tyner graduated from Florida State College for Women in 1930 and went on to work for many years as an English teacher. She later became a rancher and a real-estate broker. In 1950, she received a master's degree at Florida State.

Mrs. Tyner helped establish the Okaloosa County Republican Party and was secretary of the Florida Republican Executive Committee for 16 years.

"Mayme was a very loving and caring person," said Jerry Parker Sr., an old friend. "She wasn't the most outgoing person, but

once she decided you were her friend, it was like she was in a silent march to help any way she could. She was also a Republican around here before many people were; she was an old-timer."

Mayme Tyner and her sister, Pearl Tyner, grew up in the tiny community of Laurel Hill, Fla., graduated from FSCW and became generous friends of the college and then the university.

The sisters established the Mack and Effie Campbell Tyner (named for their parents) Eminent Scholar Chair in the College of Human Sciences.

"She was proud of FSU and FSCW," said Virginia Bert, an old friend. "Her parents made sure the kids knew how important education was, and Mayme fully believed in it."

Harry M. Walborsky



Harry M. Walborsky

Harry M. Walborsky, 78, a professor emeritus of chemistry at FSU, died in October. He was born in Lodz, Poland, but had lived in Tallahassee since 1950.

He was Distinguished Professor of the Year for 1980-81.

Dr. Walborsky's research and writing on cyclopropanes are considered fundamental to an understanding of the mechanisms of stereochemistry. He won the 1978 Florida Award of the American Chemical Society for outstanding accomplishments in the advancement of chemistry.

He is also remembered by friends as an avid player of tennis, bridge, chess and poker.

James L. Wyatt



James L. Wyatt

James L. Wyatt, 79, a professor of language and linguistics at FSU for close to 30 years, died in October.

Dr. Wyatt, chairman of the department of modern languages for more than 20 years, also had other careers; he was a journalist at United Press International in California a diplomat in Rio de Janeiro, a professor at Louisiana State University and an assistant vice president of the University of Texas at Arlington.

Kroto's work on fullerenes likely to continue at FSU



Kroto, left, receives Nobel prize from King Carl XVI Gustav of Sweden

(Continued from page 1)

son of chemistry and director of the Ion Cyclotron Resonance Program at the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory, was a professor at the University of British Columbia several years ago when Kroto visited there. Marshall initiated the contact between FSU and the Nobel laureate.

Marshall said that Kroto's research at FSU is likely to be "primary research developing from his original Nobel Prize work (on fullerenes).

"What people have done lately is to knock out both ends (of the molecules) and make tubes out of them."

At approximately one nanometer (one billionth of a meter) in diameter, carbon nanotubes are the world's smallest tubes. Nanotubes are the focus of intense research, said Marshall, because "they're stronger than steel and could serve as conductors."

Kroto will also work with other groups from the chemistry, physics and biology departments involved in nanoscale research (research involving the manipula-

tion of atoms and molecules to form complex, miniature systems), Dalal said.

One such group, led by Steve von Molnar, FSU physics professor and director of the Center for Materials Research and Technology (MARTECH), is studying magnetic memory devices at miniature levels.

Four other Nobel Prize winners have taught at FSU: Paul A. M. Dirac (physics), Konrad Bloch (biochemistry), James M. Buchanan Jr. (economics) and Robert S. Mulliken (chemical physics).

Robert Schrieffer, an FSU Eminent Scholar and chief scientist at the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory, is FSU's only current Nobel laureate (he received the Nobel Prize in physics in 1972). According to Dalal, Schrieffer is a friend of Kroto's and encouraged him to come to FSU.

In addition to his research interests, Kroto is also chairman of the Vega Science Trust, which he helped found in 1994. The goal of the Vega Science Trust is to promote public understanding of science, and to that

Budget cuts would hurt FSU

(Continued from page 1)

FSU, we will be forced to consider some draconian actions that may affect you and your family in addition to the economic growth of the state.

We would have to look at such actions as:

■ Freezing enrollment immediately. That means FSU would have to turn down tens of thousands of highly qualified Florida students.

■ Initiating steep tuition increases as well as reducing the number of courses offered. The combined impact would mean greater costs to students and their parents and would slow students' progress towards earning their degrees.

■ Cutting existing programs and halting construction of new buildings. Studies show that higher education and research

can fuel the state's economic growth.

Reducing the supply of an educated workforce and eliminating research that improves our health and quality of life amount to a formula for failure.

Government by the people will be well exercised if your state legislators can hear your voice in support of higher education and Florida State University. If you have access to a computer and an e-mail address, I urge you to send your personal message today by pointing your Internet browser to <http://www.fsu.com>. This privately funded site will help you complete and send your message in just a couple of minutes.

Thank you.
T.K. Wetherell,
President,
Florida State University

end the trust has produced more than 50 science programs for the BBC. Kroto has an extensive schedule of lectures, workshops and interviews aimed at communicating the excitement and importance of scientific research to the public.

According to Dean Foss, Kroto will

probably continue his science education efforts while at FSU, through lectures open to non-scientists. "He's a great public speaker so I'm anxious for him to do some more of that in the spring," Foss said. "I think it'll add a great deal to the intellectual spice of the community." —Ann Morris

Winner had reservations about the prize

Kroto expressed doubts about prize winning in an autobiography he wrote for the Nobel Committee in 1996:

"...A youngster recently asked what advice I would give to a child who wanted to be where I am now. One thing I would not advise is to do science with the aim of winning any prizes let alone the Nobel Prize that seems like a recipe for eventual disillusionment for a lot of people. (Over the years I have given many lectures for public understanding of science and some of my greatest satisfaction has come in conversations with school children, teachers, lay people, retired research workers who have often exhibited a fascination for science as a cultural activity and a deep ... understanding of the way nature works.)

"I believe competition is to be avoided as much as possible. In fact this view applies to any interest—I thus have a problem with sport which is inherently competitive. My advice is to do something which interests you or which you enjoy ... and do it to the absolute best of your ability. If it interests you, however mundane it might seem on the surface, still explore it because something unexpected often turns up just when you least expect it ... Having chosen something worth doing, never give up and try not to let anyone down."

FSU fights modern slavery

They are promised steady work and a chance to escape the poverty of their native countries if they are smuggled into the United States.

Instead, when they arrive in America, they are forced to work as prostitutes, domestic servants or migrant laborers.

"It's modern-day slavery, and much of it is taking place right here in Florida," said Terry Coonan, executive director of the FSU Center for the Advancement of Human Rights.

Coonan estimates that more than 50,000 women and children every year are tricked or forced into such lives in the United States.

He and FSU Social Work Professor Robin Perry are helping the state of Florida

find and help human trafficking victims. They have a two-year, \$250,000 grant from the Office of Refugee Services in the Florida Department of Children and Families.

The grant will allow the researchers to develop protocols and teach social workers and law-enforcement officers how to recognize victims of human trafficking and arrange help for them.

Economic conditions in Russia and Eastern Europe have fueled the rise in human trafficking to the United States over the past decade, Coonan said. Smuggling rings also are flourishing in Asia and Central and South America.

"This has really become a multibillion-dollar industry," Coonan said. "Unlike

drugs, humans can be recycled. They can continue to be exploited. It's a better investment for the traffickers."

The Trafficking Victim Protection Act passed in 2000 allows victims a "T visa," which means they can live and work in the United States for three years while their cases are prosecuted. In the past, victims have been deported, while the traffickers often went unpunished.

The law also gives victims access to social services and makes them eligible for the same benefits that are given to refugees.

To determine the needs of the victims, Graciela Marquina, an FSU graduate student in social work, is interviewing 12 Mexican women who were found in a 1998 FBI raid on brothels in South Florida. The

women had been smuggled across the Texas border and then brought to South Florida, where they were kept in trailers and forced to work as prostitutes to pay off their smuggling fees.

"There is such a cloak of secrecy regarding the circumstances of how these people got into the country; it's possible that a case worker may never know that a child was exploited and enslaved," Perry said.

Coonan plans to develop guidelines to help law-enforcement officials understand the federal law and investigate trafficking. He also plans to organize a "work group" of key contacts for trafficking victims. The group will be asked to propose and carry out many of the recommendations. —Jill Elish, FSU Communications Group

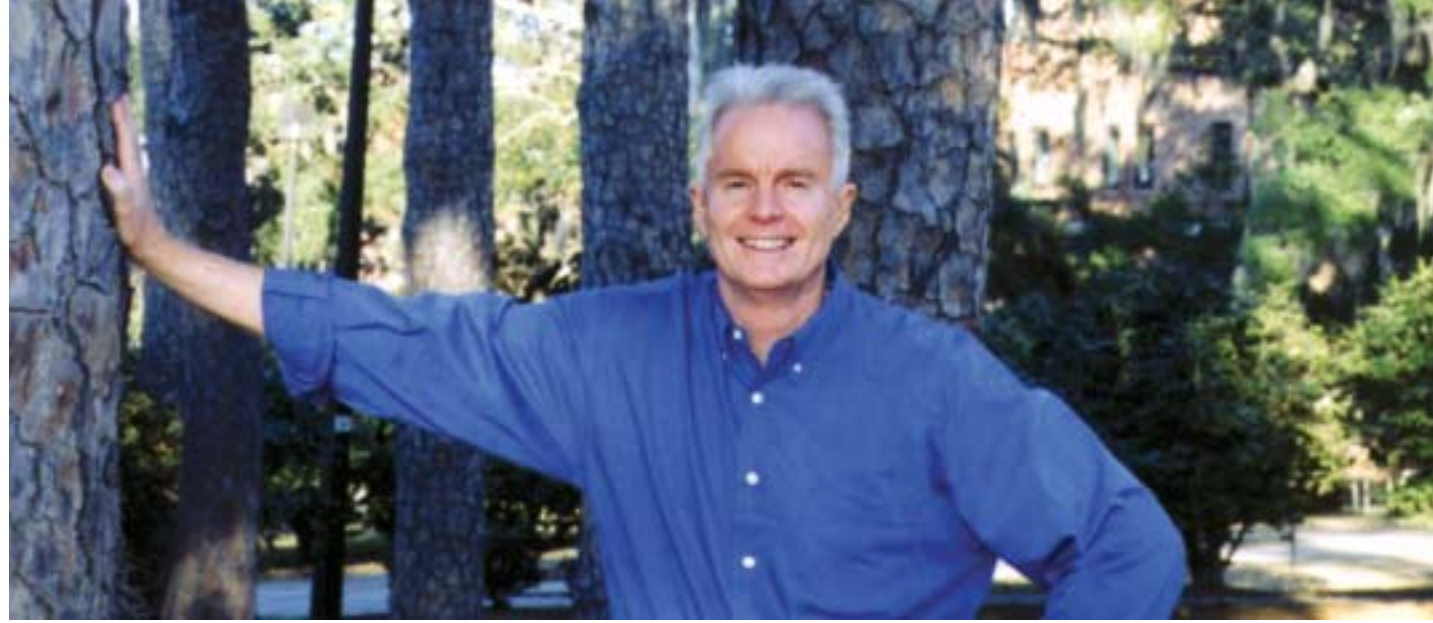


Terry Coonan



Robin Perry

If money matters much, don't bother to write poems



David Kirby

By David Kirby
Poet and FSU professor of English
Reprinted from the Christian Science Monitor

LONDON - From its beginning, Poetry magazine was run on a shoestring. In 1914, founding editor Harriet Monroe sent poet Amy Lowell \$100 for some poems but asked Lowell if she could find it in her heart to send the check back. A member of the famous Boston family, Amy was the cousin of poet James Russell Lowell and the sister of the president of Harvard, and she could have easily returned the check. But she didn't, claiming she was "a little stuck" that month. So the ever-resourceful Monroe did what she always did, cutting here, trimming there to keep the magazine going. Even today, Poetry has a staff of just four members and is run out of cramped quarters on the second floor of a Chicago library.

But all that's about to change, thanks to

another member of another famous family who's a little freer with her money. Last week, it was announced that Ruth Lilly, an heir to the Eli Lilly pharmaceutical fortune, would make a bequest to Poetry that is likely to amount to more than \$100 million.

This won't be the first time Poetry has received money from Ruth Lilly. In the 1970s, she submitted some of her own poems to the magazine, but editor Joseph Parisi turned them down. She wasn't one to take rejection personally, though, because in the '80s, she endowed two fellowships for young poets as well as a prize now worth \$100,000. It's not unusual for benefactors to donate modest amounts at first to see how institutions handle the money. Evidently Poetry passed the test, which is why Mr. Parisi got a call last month from a Lilly estate representative who told him, in effect, to make sure he was sitting down, because a lot of wealth was headed his way.

The words "poetry" and "money" seldom occur in the same sentence. Poets are expected to be poor: It makes about as much sense to say "that big idiot Albert Einstein" as it does "multimillionaire Emily Dickinson." After all, the poet of most people's stereotype is Rodolfo of Puccini's "La Bohème," who burns his manuscript in the opening scene to warm his garret in the Latin Quarter of Paris.

Yet obviously poets have managed to make ends meet over the ages. You teach, you win prizes, you get grants—you even make a little money from the books you publish, though I've made a lot more by reviewing other poets' books than from collecting royalties from mine. But the real wealth in poetry isn't monetary. People who question the value of poetry need to consider this: Why have there always been poets? Since the dawn of history, every culture has had poets; why do people write and read

poetry if it isn't hugely rewarding?

Of poetry's many rewards, the greatest is freedom to say whatever you want. W. H. Auden pointed out that, precisely because poetry is so ill-paid, the poet can do pretty much as he or she pleases, because there's no possibility of selling out.

That's why I get the feeling sometimes that my novelist colleagues are looking at me with a faint air of pity. After all, their novels might be optioned by Hollywood, and as everybody knows, you get paid when a studio buys the rights to your book even if it's never turned into a movie. I, on the other hand, will be fortunate if someone pays me enough for my latest poem that I can take my wife out to dinner at a place where I won't be asked if I want fries with my order.

Why write poetry at all, then? The answer is that there are lots of different kinds of wealth, and money is just one of them. When we think of Homer and Virgil and Dante, we think of laurel leaves, not gold (that's Midas's department). I consider myself a rich man, even if I don't have a huge bank account.

So am I worried that Poetry magazine has just gone from being a postage stamp-sized operation to a mighty empire? Not a bit. I'm rubbing my hands together gleefully, because it looks as though the Lilly bequest is going to go to poetry, not poets. After editor Parisi gets some expert financial advice, he says he plans to move the magazine to more spacious quarters, expand its staff, and start new programs, including one to show high school teachers how to introduce students to the pleasures of poetry.

But even if some money ends up in poets' pockets, I'm not worried about anyone being corrupted. Poets know the real money is in the poems. What else would we conclude? We've been writing for nothing too long to think otherwise.

Not everything has changed on Queensberry Place in London

From 1985 to 1991, students in the FSU London program lived and studied in a classically British edifice on Queensberry Place in South Kensington. It was ideally situated near the Victoria and Albert Museum, The Science Museum, Royal Albert Hall, Hyde Park and some exclusive neighborhoods.

Thousands of FSU students walked through its doors and were introduced to the history and culture of England and London in a way that was exciting.

I lived at 7-11 Queensberry Place in 1987 and 1988, and it was my first home abroad. The winding staircases, a disturbingly rickety elevator, antiquated plumbing and temperamentally heated rooms were the crucible where a diverse group of FSU students lived and studied. In this old London building, we made friendships that would never have been possible anywhere else.

Here I learned from teachers like Betty



Carter Witt, left, and Keith Howes, a friend

Furdell about "1066 and all that," the cool intricacies of beheadings, the scary stuff they did at the Tower of London, as well as all the events and people who had lived in the place that slowly became my home.

The concerts and theater I experienced meant more because the curriculum told me the back-story about the writers and the theaters. Soon London was no longer foreign. It became a living place with a history that spoke to you, and I came to understand it in ways that really inspired me.

The creaking floors and noisy children in the playground of the French school next door had made the experience extremely exotic for a kid who had grown up with sand dunes and cow pastures.

For me that building was a stepping stone to a life abroad. So I was saddened to hear a few years back that the center had moved to Great Russell Street.

I couldn't imagine what my life would have been without it. Fortunately I hear that the new buildings are quite historic.

In the years since I packed my bags and left Queensberry Place, I'd never returned to London. So when my wife began dreaming of wine, high cholesterol cuisine and the French countryside for our summer vacation, I was thinking more about doggy London pub food and a pint at the local. I got my two days in the city.

I had heard through friends that the center was now an upscale hotel. So I

booked us a room at "The Gainsborough".

My report? The kids are still screaming and the stairways still winding, but it is a place transformed. I wouldn't call it four-star, but they do have all mod cons. The classrooms are now "suites," and they are quite well done. My former room is now a rather expensive "Superior Double" with mini bar and 300-thread-count linen sheets. The lobby sparkles with expensive fabric and a commanding front desk. Gone are the Yugoslavians behind the small front counter, replaced by svelte Italians, French and Spanish staff.

As the day faded, I sat in that lobby on embroidered sofas and luxe carpeting reading The Evening Standard. It was the same room where we had watched darts, snooker and Spitting Image on TV. I turned around to take it all in and chuckled to myself when I noticed that the same rickety elevator was still there.

—Carter Witt, *Class of 1988*

Carter Witt lives in Japan and is the publisher of the monthly English-language periodical *Japanzine*. He can be reached at editors@japanzine.com