

Volume 43 • Number 13

ART EDUCATION Professor receives national honor, 2

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Research provides insight on inherited retinal diseases, **4**

CRC Cornerstone Awards, Small Grant Proposals announced, **7**

March 30 - April 19, 2009

Chemistry pioneer receives **'New Frontiers in Hydrocarbons Award'**

By Barry Ray NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

One of The Florida State University's most influential scientists has received the latest in an ever-growing list of prestigious awards.

Alan G. Marshall, the Robert O. Lawton Professor of Chemistry and Biochemistry at Florida State and director of the Ion Cyclotron Resonance Program at the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory, has been named the corecipient of the 2009 New Frontiers in Hydrocarbons Award, sponsored by Eni, an Italian energy company.

The prize recognizes "internationally significant results in the development of technologies for the efficient use of hydrocarbons with particular reference to the activities of exploration, production, transport, distribution and transformation." It consists of a gold medal specially minted by Italy's Zecco di Stato (State Mint) and a monetary award in the amount of 300,000 euros (about \$409,000).

"I am staggered and delighted by the news," Marshall said of being selected for the prize. "Recognition at this level is always a surprise, because there are so many worthy candidates. Although the work cited is relatively recent, it represents the end result of efforts dating back to 1973. That's especially satisfying.

"I'd like to add that (associate scholar/scientist) Ryan Rodgers of the magnet lab has had a leading role in our petroleum research," he said.

Marshall was cited for his research group's development of "petroleomics," an entirely



Alan Marshall

Read about Alan Marshall's petroleomics research at **www.tinyurl.com/dept72.**

new branch of chemistry that seeks to predict the properties and behavior of petroleum and its products. Using an incredibly precise analytical technique co-invented by Marshall that is known as Fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance mass spectrometry, his team has been able to simultaneously separate and identify thousands of separate chemical constituents within a single crude oil sample. In so doing, they have compiled the largest database of petroleum compounds in the world — priceless information for some of the world's richest companies.

"Crude oil is probably the most complex naturally occurring substance there is," Marshall said. "And to make things even more complicated, all crude oil isn't the same. A sample extracted from Saudi Arabia, for example, might have a dramatically different chemical composition from one taken from the Gulf of Mexico. Oil companies need to be able to quickly and accurately analyze crude oil samples to determine whether they're drilling in the most appropriate locations.

"Petroleum refiners, meanwhile, need to know exactly what types of acids and other corrosive compounds are mixed in with each batch of oil so that they can develop processes to remove them," he said. "Otherwise, a refinery that was built to last for 30 years might be rusted through in only 18 months, as we've seen happen."

In 2008, Marshall and magnet lab colleagues signed an agreement with a California-based company, Sierra Analytics (**www.MassSpec. com**), which will sell state-of-the-art software to petroleum companies. With this software, the companies will benefit from research that has made Florida State the best in the world at understanding petroleum.

Sharing the New Frontiers in Hydrocarbons Award with Marshall is Professor Antonin Settari of the University of Calgary, Canada. Settari was cited for his work in developing innovative techniques for simulating phenomena that occur during hydrocarbon extraction.



Former "NBC Nightly News" anchorman Tom Brokaw has given \$100,000 to the Florida State University Institute on World War II and the Human Experience to endow a fund in the names of World War II veterans Harold Baumgarten and Samuel Gibbons, both of Florida.

Professor named 'National Art Museum Educator of the Year'

By Libby Fairhurst NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The National Art Education Association (NAEA) has bestowed the distinguished title of National Art Museum Educator of the Year on Associate Professor Pat Villeneuve of The Florida State University. The prize will be formally presented in Minneapolis next month at the association's annual conference.

While Florida State art educators and studio art instructors are no strangers to top honors in their fields, Villeneuve has become the first faculty member at the university to earn the highly competitive NAEA award that typically goes to museum practitioners. It is an especially hard-to-get accolade with such high standards that in some years it hasn't been conferred at all.

Villeneuve serves as coordinator of the graduate program and director of the arts administration program in the Department of Art Education at Florida State, where the nationally known educator teaches graduate-level classes in art museum education as well as courses in arts administration and in development and learning theory.

"It comes as no surprise that Pat Villeneuve has been chosen as National Art Museum Educator of the Year," said Sally McRo-



Pat Villeneuve

rie, dean of the FSU College of Visual Arts, Theatre and Dance.

"Not only does Florida State boast amazing art museums that include our Museum of Fine Arts on the Tallahassee campus and the John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art on the Sarasota campus, but it also offers graduate certificate programs in art museum education and more general museum studies," McRorie said. "Add to those resources an exceptionally experienced and accomplished art educator like Professor Villeneuve, and you have the formula for true national leadership in art museum education. The National Art Education Association's recognition of her many achievements is noteworthy and further strengthens the continuing development of our university's great art museum education programs."

A widely published author, Villeneuve is a past editor of the *Art Education* journal. She is also the editor of the recently released work, "From Periphery to Center: Art Museum Education in the 21st Century," a collection of 33 essays by experts in the field that, according to McRorie, underscores her commitment to improving training and practice in the field. The book is only the second of its kind to be published by the NAEA (its first publication on art museum education was in 1989), and it is currently on the association's best-seller list.

Villeneuve earned a Masters of Art degree in Art Education and a doctorate in Administration and Art Education from the University of Arizona.

Professor lauded for contribution to personality assessment literature

Frances Prevatt, a professor of educational psychology and learning systems at The Florida State University, along with current Florida State doctoral candidate Heather Horne and recent doctoral graduate Tam Dao, have been selected to receive the 2008 Walter Klopfer Award for an article comparing two popular personality inventories. The annual award, bestowed by the Society of Personality Assessment, recognizes a statistically based research article that makes a distinguished contribution to the literature.

In recognition of their work, the three will be presented with a monetary award and commemorative plaque at this month's meeting of the Society for Personality Assessment in Chicago.

Dao, a recent graduate of Florida State's program in School and Counseling Psychology, was the lead author on the winning publication, which was selected from 29 nominations.

"I am truly honored to receive the award," Dao said.

Published in the January 2008 volume of the *Journal of Personality Assessment*, the study compares the validity and utility of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2



Frances Prevatt

(MMPI-2) with that of the Rorschach Perceptual Thinking Index, in relation to the differential diagnosis of psychosis.

"This study is unique in that it is one of

the first to examine how the MMPI-2 and the Rorschach can be used together to assess psychosis," Dao explained.

The results of the investigation, which present important findings for clinicians and researchers, indicate that the Rorschach has a greater overall correct classification rate than the MMPI-2.

Prevatt has been working in the area of personality assessment for 25 years and is a strong proponent of the Rorschach.

"For years, the MMPI has been thought to be the premier personality test for adults, but this study encourages the use of a test that has struggled to prove itself," Prevatt said. "The scoring system we use with the Rorschach is a very sophisticated one which does an excellent job of tapping into delusions and illogical thinking."

Award winners are selected in a two-step process. First, members of the Consulting Editor Board for the *Journal of Personality Assessment* nominate exceptional articles published in the past year. These nominations are then reviewed and rated by the journal's editor and associate editors to determine the winner.



Vol. 43 • No. 13 unicomm.fsu.edu/pages/State.html

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The deadline for the April 20 - May 10, 2009, issue is 4:30 p.m. on TUESDAY, APRIL 14.



State is the faculty-staff bulletin of The Florida State University. It is the university's document of record, published 16 times annually by the Florida State University Communications Group — every three weeks during the fall and spring semesters, and monthly during the summer. Submissions should be e-mailed to **jseay@fsu.edu**.

People with disabilities who require special accommodation for any event listed in *State* should call the unit sponsoring the event, or for the hearing or speech impaired, use the Florida Relay Service at 1-800-955-8770 (voice) or 1-800-955-8771 (TDD). Requests for accommodations must be received at least five working days before the event. To receive *State* in an alternative format, call the FSU Student Disability Resource Center at (850) 644-9566.

Program receives national recognition

A new Florida State University program has been selected as a national finalist in an awards competition that recognizes the contributions of student affairs administrators who are improving higher education through outstanding programs, innovative services and effective administration.

Florida State's Global Pathways Certificate received the Bronze Award from the NASPA Excellence Awards. The Global Pathways Certificate, an initiative of Florida State's International Center, was designed by the divisions of Academic Affairs and Student Affairs, and is supported by the Claude Pepper Center for Intercultural Dialogue at Florida State. The certificate maximizes the rich cultural learning experiences available to students on campus, in the community and abroad.

"For the Global Pathways Certificate program to receive such a prestigious award in its first semester is a great triumph," said Cadence Kidwell, coordinator of the certificate program. "NASPA has recognized that a dedicated group of FSU faculty and student affairs staff have designed a program that benefits our entire campus community and beyond as our students take their international and cross-cultural efforts into their respective fields."

Students can choose a certificate theme based on their interest and goals, take related academic courses and a language, and participate in international and/or cross-cultural experiences and events to enhance their theme. Such active learning and reflection, together with cross-cultural interaction, dialogue and service help provide the invaluable cross-cultural skills and competencies needed to be a global-ready graduate.

To date, there are 150 students enrolled in the Certificate program and 4 have graduated in the six months the program has been running. Fourteen are expected to graduate this spring. Faculty planning internationally themed lectures and student groups planning international experiential events are using the Global Pathways program to gain a larger audience for their events. Students



GLOBAL PATHWAYS

To learn more about the Global Pathways Certificate visit **http://global.fsu.edu**.

participating in the program frequently report that they are now involved in activities that they previously knew nothing about. The formerly languid international exchange program is now revitalized with faculty and student interest.

The program has been a collaborative effort from the start, partners in developing the certificate program include the Office of Admissions, Office of Undergraduate Studies, International Programs, Office of the Dean of the Faculties, Vice President for Student Affairs, Office of Graduate Studies, Department of Educational Leadership and Policy Studies, Human Resources, International Center, Office of Multicultural Affairs, Claude Pepper Center for Intercultural Dialogue, Department of Communication, Center for Intensive English Studies, University Communication, International Affairs Program, Center for Leadership and Civic Education, College of Communication, and the Middle Eastern Studies and Department of Modern Languages

The Global Pathways Certificate in one of the few global competency certificate programs at higher education institutions that combine cocurricular activities with academic course work.

NewsMakers

"People think just because the sand is beneath the water, it's gone. But most of the time, it's in storage just offshore and, if the wave action is right, we see the beaches start to rebuild in a week or two." Todd Walton, director of the Beaches and Shores Resource Center at Florida State University, as quoted by ScrippsNews.com. If barrier islands have dune systems that are high enough to prevent them from being "over-washed," then a tropical storm or hurricane will leave most of a beach's sand near the shore, according to Walton.

Florida State makes headlines around the world: www.fsu.edu/~unicomm/news



FISH TALE: Mutated gene in ZEBRAFISH sheds light on blindness in HUMANS By Libby Fairhurst NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Among zebrafish, the eyes have it. Inside them is a mosaic of light-sensitive cells whose structure and functions are nearly identical to those of humans. There, biologists at The Florida State University discovered a gene mutation that determines if the cells develop as rods (the photoreceptors responsible for dimlight vision) or as cones (the photoreceptors needed for color vision).

Described in a paper published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS), the landmark study of retinal development in zebrafish larvae and the genetic switch it has identified should shed new light on the molecular mechanisms underlying that development and, consequently, provide needed insight on inherited retinal diseases in humans.

From FSU's Department of Biological Science and Program in Neuroscience, doctoral candidate Karen Alvarez-Delfin (first author of the PNAS paper), postdoctoral fellow Ann Morris (second author), and Associate Professor James M. Fadool are the first scientists to identify the crucial function of a previously known gene called "tbx2b." The researchers have named the newfound allele (a different form of a gene) "lor" — for "lots-of-rods" because the mutation results in too many rods and fewer ultraviolet cones than in the normal eye.

"Our goal is to generate animal models of inherited diseases of the eye and retina to understand the progression of disease and find more effective treatments for blindness," said Fadool, faculty advisor to Alvarez-Delfin and principal investigator for Morris's ongoing research. "We are excited about the mutation that Karen has identified because it is one of the few mutations in this clinically critical pathway

that is responsible for cells developing into one photoreceptor subtype rather than another."

"What is striking in this case is that the photoreceptor cell changes we observed in the retinas of zebrafish are opposite to the chang-



Doctoral candidate Karen Alvarez-Delfin (left), postdoctoral fellow Ann Morris (center) and Associate Professor James M. Fadool — the trio of Florida State University biologists whose research on retinal development in zebrafish larvae sheds new light on the molecular mechanisms underlying that development and provides needed insight on inherited retinal diseases in humans.

es identified in Enhanced S-cone syndrome (ESCS), an inherited human retinal dystrophy in which the rods express genes usually only found in cones, eventually leading to blindness," Alvarez-Delfin said. "Equally surprising is that this study and others from our lab show that while alterations in photoreceptor development in the human and mouse eyes lead to retinal degeneration and blindness, they don't in zebrafish. Therefore, the work from our Florida State lab and with our collaborators at the University of Pennsylvania, Vanderbilt University and the University of Louisville should provide a model for better understanding the differences in outcomes between mammals and fish, and why the human mutation leads to degenerative disease."

Morris calls the zebrafish an ideal genetic model for studies of development and disease. The common aquarium species are vertebrates, like humans. Their retinal organization and cell types are similar to those in humans. Zebrafish mature rapidly, and lay many eggs. The embryos are transparent, and they develop externally, unlike mammals, which develop in utero.

"This lets us study developmental processes such as the formation of tissues and organs in living animals," she said.

"From a developmental biology perspective, our research will help us unravel the competing signals necessary for generating the different photoreceptor cell types in their appropriate numbers and arrangement," Morris said. "The highly specialized nature of rods and cones may make them particularly vulnerable to inherited diseases and environmental damage in humans. Understanding the genetic processes of photoreceptor development could lead to clinical treatments for the millions of people affected by photoreceptor cell dystrophies such as retinitis pigmentosa and macular degeneration."

The mosaic arrangement of photoreceptors in fish was first described more than 100 years ago, but the J. Fadool laboratory at Florida State was the first to successfully take advantage of the pattern to identify mutations affecting photoreceptor development and degeneration.

"Imagine a tile mosaic," Fadool said. "That is the kind of geometric pattern formed by the rod and cone photoreceptors in the zebrafish retina. This mosaic is similar to the pattern of a checkerboard but with four colors rather than two alternating in a square pattern. The red-, green-, blue-, and ultraviolet-sensitive cones are always arranged in a precise repeating pattern. Human retinas have a photoreceptor mosaic, too, but here the term is used loosely, because while the arrangement of the different photoreceptors is nonrandom, they don't form the geometric pattern observed in zebrafish.

"So how do we ask a fish if it has photoreceptor defects?" he asked.

Fadool explained that because the mosaic pattern of zebrafish photoreceptors is so precise, mutations causing subtle alterations are easier to uncover than in retinas with a "messier" arrangement.

"Just as we can easily recognize a checkerboard mistakenly manufactured with some of the squares changed from black to red or with all-black squares, by using fluorescent labeling and fluorescence microscopes we can see similar changes in the pattern of the zebrafish photoreceptor mosaic," he said. "Karen showed that within the mosaic of the lots-ofrod fish, the position on the checkerboard normally occupied by a UV cone is replaced with a rod. The identity of the mutated gene is then discovered using a combination of classical genetics and genomic resources."

To access the *PNAS* paper ("tbx2b is required for ultraviolet photoreceptor cell specification during zebrafish retinal development"), visit the journal's Web site at **www.pnas.org/content/106/6.toc**.

Funding for the Fadool laboratory's zebrafish research comes in large part from a fiveyear grant totaling more than \$1.7 million from the National Institutes of Health.





Adult zebrafish, like the one pictured above, are about one inch in length and recognized by many as a popular aquarium species.

At left, this "fireworks display" is actually a microscope image of a zebrafish retina immunolabeled for ultraviolet cones (magenta) and rods (green). The image shows the regular pattern of the cones and the scattered pattern of the rods typical of a normal fish. The labeling was performed by Karen Alvarez-Delfin, doctoral candidate at Florida State University.

Elusive particles key to understanding mysteries of the universe

Scientists at the U.S. Department of Energy's Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab), including six from The Florida State University, have made the first observation of the production of single top quarks, one of the elementary particles of matter. Researchers believe that top quarks provide clues to solving longstanding mysteries of the universe.

The observation of single top quarks resulted from the painstaking analysis of billions of proton-antiproton collisions recorded by the DØ (DZero) detector in Fermilab's Tevatron, the world's highest-energy particle collider. Physics researchers from Florida State who participate in the DØ collaboration are Associate Professor Todd Adams, Professor Susan Blessing, staff physicist Sharon Hagopian, Professor Harrison Prosper, postdoctoral research associate Jedranka Sekaric and Professor Horst Wahl, along with their graduate students.

Previously, top quarks had only been observed when produced by the strong interaction between elementary particles. That process leads to the production of pairs of top quarks. The production of single top quarks, which involves the weak nuclear force, is much harder to identify experimentally. But almost 14 years to the day after the top quark discovery in 1995, the production of single top quarks has now been observed.

"I am simply elated," said Prosper, the Kirby W. Kemper Professor of Physics at Florida State. "Fourteen years ago, the search for single top quarks seemed an almost impossible task. Yet several Ph.D.s later — including two from Florida State — my colleagues and I

Please see PHYSICISTS, 7

Florida State physics researchers Susan Blessing (left), Todd Adams (seated), Harrison Prosper and Horst Wahl (far right) pose in front of a poster of the "DZero" detector in Fermilab's Tevatron. Fermilab, located in Batavia, III., is the United States' top facility for research in the field of high-energy physics.



PHYSICISTS



finally succeeded."

Searching for single-top production is an extremely difficult business because only one in every 20 billion proton-antiproton collisions produces a single top quark. Moreover, the signal of these rare occurrences, called "events," is easily mimicked by other processes, referred to as "background," that occur at much higher rates.

At 200 times the mass of a proton, which is roughly the mass of a gold atom, the top quark is by far the heaviest elementary particle — yet it has no discernable size. Understood as an ingredient of the particle soup created just after the Big Bang, today top quark pairs exist only fleetingly within atoms, according to the laws of quantum theory. Therefore, in order to study the top quark in detail it must be created experimentally in a high-energy particle accelerator, such as the Tevatron, that can recreate the conditions of the very early universe.

"This was a difficult analysis, carried out by a very dedicated and persistent group," said Blessing, a professor of high-energy physics and director of Florida State's Women in Math, Science and Engineering program. "Their search began 15 years ago and required that we understand our detector and the data extremely well. This bodes well for future searches."

To make the single top quark discovery, the researchers spent two years combing through the results of proton-antiproton collisions recorded by the DØ experiment. The DØ collaboration is an international team of nearly 500 scientists studying high-energy particle collisions.

The Fermilab collaborators identified several thousand events that looked the way single top events are expected to appear. Using sophisticated statistical analysis and detailed modeling of background processes, the team showed that a few hundred collision events produced the real thing.

The researchers submitted their results to *Physical Review Letters* on March 4.

"This discovery, in which Florida State University scientists played a pivotal role, is a spectacular example of the truism that, even in a collaboration of some 500 scientists, individuals can make significant contributions," Prosper said.

High-energy physics is about what makes up the world and what holds it together. Its Standard Model is the most comprehensive theory ever created and explains in detail the interactions between all elementary particles.

CRC

Council on Research and Creativity

Small Grant Proposals

Florida State University's Council on Research and Creativity (CRC) has announced the recipients of its Small Grant Proposal awards for the Spring 2008-2009 round. The award provides up to \$3,000 in research planning support not typically available at the departmental level. Of the nine proposals received, six were funded for a total of \$17,483 in support.

Alphabetically, they are:

• Juan Carlos Galeano (Modern Languages), "Researching Oral Narratives in the Rio Negro Region of Brazil";

•Felecia Jordan-Jackson (Communication), "Perceptions of African American Men and Women's Use of Aggressive, Affirming and Non-affirming Messages in an Interpersonal Dispute";

•Daniel Kariko (Art), "Undeveloped: Images of Real Estate Crisis in Florida";

•Stephanie Leitch (Art History), "Hans Burgkmair's Peoples of Africa & India (1508) and the Art Historical Origins of Ethnography";

•John Raulerson (Art), "Last Cash Crop Florida Family Farms"; and

•Jeanne Wanzek (Learning Systems Inst/Education), "Vocabulary Instruction for Students with Reading Difficulties."

Cornerstone Awards

Florida State's Office of Research and its Council on Research and Creativity have announced the Cornerstone Award recipients for 2008-2009. There were six proposals submitted in the program's 11th year of competition. After an evaluation process of external and internal reviewers, a total of \$173,200 was awarded to four projects three in the "Arts and Humanities" category and one in the "Social Sciences" category. The recipients are:

AHPEG (Arts and Humanities Program Enhancement Grant):

•Carrie Ann Jones-Baade (Art), " Exhibition Publication for Cute and Creepy: What I Like About Contemporary Art";

•Jennifer Calienes (Dance), "2009 National Forum/Choreographic Process: Advancing the National Dialogue"; and

•Anne Stagg (Art), with Denise Bookwalter and Holly Hanessian (Art), "Inaugural Year of the FSU Small Craft Advisory Press: Programming & Promotion."

SSPEG (Social Science Program Enhancement Grant):

•Karen Oehme (Social Work), with Darcy Siebert (Social Work) and Nat Stern (Law), "Comprehensive Investigation of Domestic Violence Committed by Law Enforcement Officers."

To learn more about the Cornerstone Program, visit **www.research.fsu. edu/cornerstone/index.html**. For information on all of the programs of the CRC, visit **www.research.fsu.edu/crc/crc.html**.

From seeds to nuts: Human ancestor's face evolved to eat survival foods

The facial structure of an ancient relative of modern humans may have evolved to allow them to eat large, hard nuts and seeds as part of a survival strategy, according to a new study by an international team of researchers that includes Florida State University's Dennis E. Slice.

The findings, published in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science*, challenge a long-standing hypothesis that the distinctive facial skeleton of Australopithecus africanus, a human relative who lived in Africa more than 2 million years ago, was a dietary adaptation for feeding on either small, hard objects or large volumes of food. The unique facial features included columns of bone positioned along either side of the nasal cavity that acted as struts to reinforce the face.

Using finite element analysis - an engi-

neering technique used to examine how structures of complex design respond to external loads — as well as comparative, imaging and experimental methods, the team found that a small-object or high-volume diet was unlikely to explain the evolution of facial anatomy in this species. Instead, the team suggests that A. africanus might have used enlarged premolars, also known as bicuspids, and a structurally reinforced face to crack open and ingest large, hard nuts and seeds during periods when preferred, softer foods were in short supply.

"An interesting thing about these results is that they suggest an important role for relatively rare events in directing evolutionary change," Slice said. "The overall structure of the Australopith face looks well-adapted to the sort of function we tested in our paper, but this is at odds with molar microwear patterns that suggest a varied diet of relatively few hard foods. It is possible that their facial architecture was driven not by their day-to-day activities but by their capacity to survive hard times by switching to what are called 'fallback foods."

University at Albany anthropologist David Strait led the research team. Slice, an associate professor in Florida State's Department of Scientific Computing, contributed to the design and analysis of the study and to the writing of the paper reporting the findings.

The paper, "The feeding biomechanics and dietary ecology of Australopithecus africanus," appears in the Feb. 2 early edition of *PNAS*. To view the paper, visit **www.pnas.org/content/early/2009/02/02/0808730106.abstract**.

The research was made possible through grants from the National Science Foundation and the European Union.



>>Faculty Awards Speakers Series: Florida State University music Assistant Professor Mark Wingate will discuss how the Guggenheim Fellowship affected his teaching, research and service for the Faculty Awards Speakers Series, April 2, noon, in the Scholars' Commons, ground floor of Strozier Library. The Office of Faculty Recognition will have information available on the Guggenheim application and selection process. The Guggenheim Fellowship is open to faculty in all disciplines and carries a modest stipend. To learn more, visit www.gf.org.

>>Leadership Awards Night: The annual celebration of students, advisers and student organizations will be Tuesday, April 7, at 6 p.m. in the Oglesby Union Ballrooms. To learn more, visit www.leadershipawards.fsu.edu.

>>Celebration of Graduate Student Excellence: Florida State University's faculty, staff and students are invited to the Celebration of Graduate Student Excellence on Wednesday, April 8, at 3:30 p.m. in the Dodd Hall Auditorium. The annual event, which takes place during National Graduate and Professional Student Appreciation Week, will honor graduate students for excellence in teaching, research, leadership and service.

>>NWRDC Policy Board meeting: The next quarterly meeting of the Northwest Regional Data Center Policy Board will be held Wednesday, May 20, from 10:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at the Don Veller Seminole Golf Course and Club, 2550 Pottsdamer Road in Tallahassee. To learn more, call Kate Wasson at (850) 245-3522, or send an e-mail to **kate_wasson@nwrdc. fsu.edu**.



RECOGNITIONS

George Blakely, M.F.A., **Daniel Kariko**, M.F.A., **John Mann**, M.F.A., and **Pat Ward Williams**, M.F.A. (Art), along with participation from **Robert Fichter**, M.F.A. (Professor Emeritus, Art), and Todd Bertolaet of Florida A&M University, team-taught the class "Photocentric," a graduate seminar taught in Florida State's Department of Art. The class was featured in the article "It's Showtime," written by Julie Elman, published in the photography magazine *PDNedu*, Vol. 8, No. 1, spring 2009. The article explains the involvement of the class with other students and faculty in programs at the University of Florida, University of Central Florida, Savannah College of Art and Design, the University of South Florida and the University of North Florida. The seminar culminated in an exhibition at Florida State's Museum of Fine Arts.

Michelle Scalera, M.A. (John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art), will be honored with the Kean University Distinguished Alumni Award, Union, N.J., April.

BYLINES

Simon Nielsen, Ph.D. (Antarctic Marine Geology Research Facility, Geological Sciences), co-wrote the article "Wind-Driven Upwelling in the Southern Ocean and the Deglacial Rise in Atmospheric CO2," published in the journal *Science*, March 13.

Lauren S. Weingarden, Ph.D. (Art History), has written the book "Louis H. Sullivan and a 19th-Century Poetics of Naturalized Architecture," published by Ashgate Publishing, March.