Yzaguirre bolsters civil rights efforts

Noted Hispanic leader Raul Yzaguirre has joined ASU as Presidential Professor of Practice in Community Development and Civil Rights. Yzaguirre, former president and chief executive officer of the National Council of La Raza, will help create a center, to be located at ASU’s Downtown Phoenix campus, focusing on community development, education for practitioners, and academic scholarship.

Yzaguirre is one of the most widely recognized national leaders in Hispanic community. His involvement and academic community development in Arizona. His involvement and academic commitment to the city in the past three decades has made him a key national player on behalf of Hispanic Americans.

ASU researchers take Mars project to Beijing

In May, ASU will take Mars to Beijing in an exhibit never before seen outside of the United States. ASU will present “Welcome to Mars!” as part of China Science & Technology Week.

ASU is the first educational institution outside of China to be invited to stage an exhibit at the event. China’s S&T week is an annual, national event that has attracted 20 million people in Beijing in its 10-year history — including 3 million people attending in 2004 alone.

ASU’s Space Flight Facility is the earthy home for two instruments currently in orbit around Mars and assists in commanding decisions for two instruments on the surface of Mars.

Prescott earns ASU’s first Nobel Prize

Edward Prescott, the W. P. Carey Chair in Economics at ASU, was named winner of the 2004 Nobel Prize in economic sciences in October 2004.

Prescott is a professor in the department of economics at ASU’s W. P. Carey School of Business and a senior monetary adviser at the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. He shares the prize with Finn E. Kydland of Carnegie-Mellon University.

In its announcement, the Nobel Committee of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, lauded Prescott and Kydland “for their contributions to dynamic macroeconomics: the time consistency of economic policy and the driving forces behind business cycles.”

The prize, including a check for 10 million Swedish kronor (about $1.36 million) shared by the two, a gold medal and a diploma, was presented in December, on the anniversary of Nobel’s death in 1896.

“The work of Prescott is most deserving of this highly prestigious honor,” ASU President Michael Crow says. “He is a man of great intellect, drive and commitment, who always puts others — particularly students — first. We are immensely proud to have Ed at ASU, and we hope this is the beginning of many Nobel laureates winning out of this great institution. We are extremely excited about the fact that he chose to join this university because of what we are attempting to achieve.”

Prescott, known for his work on growth theory and time inconsistency, is one of a small circle of scholars who have altered the course of macroeconomics thinking in the last 30 years. This span of his research includes seminal work in business cycles, economic development, general equilibrium theory and finance, and his work has addressed some of the most important questions in economics. His insights have had profound implications for the conduct of fiscal and monetary policy and even bank regulatory issues.

ASU’s city of Phoenix work to develop downtown campus

ASU and the city of Phoenix are developing key elements for a proposed intergovernmental agreement to develop a 15,000-student campus in the city’s downtown area. The agreement must still be approved by the Phoenix City Council and the Arizona Board of Regents.

ASU will move five schools to the new Downtown Phoenix campus: the existing schools of Nursing, Journalism, and Public Programs, and the new University College and School of Global Health. KAET, the university’s PBS affiliate, also will move downtown.

The campus will comprise an urban mix of academic, residential, and cultural facilities, residential facilities, ground-level dining and retail stores, and open pedestrian spaces.

According to the proposed agreement, the city will acquire about 20 acres of land within the Phoenix Redevelopment Area, bounded by Van Buren Street, Fillmore Street, First Avenue and Third Street; develop and finance academic and academic support space through the renovation of existing buildings and new construction; and build any necessary public infrastructure.

ASU will operate and manage all Downtown Phoenix campus facilities. The university estimates an annual investment of $40 million to $50 million.

The university is optimistic about the development of student housing and campus parking. On- and off-campus residential housing will be funded and constructed by the private sector.

According to city leaders, the Downtown Phoenix campus will be a major step in building a vital downtown urban core.
New college deans offer dynamic leadership

Hackett to serve as founding dean for University College

Gail Hackett has been chosen as the founding dean for ASU's new University College.

ASU is launching University College as an interdisciplinary un

Waldron for archaeologists, says archaeologist lite data has mapped the entire country

scientific approach to teaching and learning, as well as current and former undergraduate

A national news organization has for the first time identified

Fewer students have completed the required high school course

American Indian education an ongoing battle

Language in news releases put out by

For the first three months of the March

When researchers unveiled evidence of an extinct race of dwarf humans

When you see that Bush seemed to pick


For the second time in the past five years, students

Warne management and policy. “It’s a way to

Northwestern University.

University College will function

University College are improving retention

The council has 4,000 members

The most comprehensive national col

Innovative social work program

Winning student awards are a major

Cordelia Candelaria, chair of ASU’s

American Association for the Advancement of Teaching.

In the Spotlight

Marketing’s Ostrom named Arizona Professor of Year

Amy Ostrom, an associate professor of marketing at ASU’s W. P. Carey School of Business, has been named Arizona Professor of the Year by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Award criteria included impact on and involvement with undergraduate students; scholarly approach to teaching and learning; contributions to undergraduate education in the institution, community and profession; and support from colleagues, as well as academic freedom for students.

Candelaria claims Outstanding Latin Cultural Award

Cordelia Candelaria, chair of ASU’s Chicano and Chicano Studies Department, has been honored with the 2005 Outstanding Latin Cultural Award in Literary Arts and Publications from the American Association of Higher Education.

Cordelia Candelaria, chair of ASU’s Chicano and Chicano Studies Department, has been honored with the 2005 Outstanding Latin Cultural Award in Literary Arts and Publications from the American Association of Higher Education. Candelaria’s claim to fame is her research on American Indian education in the nation, through various literature works, including publishing 15 books and serving as executive editor of the two volumes, Latino Encyclopedia of Popular Culture.

Innovative social work program garners national praise

Christina Ridley-Curtiss, an associate professor at ASU’s School of Social Work, earned national acclaim from the Human Rights Watch and the Pan American Animal Welfare League for her work in Native American animal welfare.

Bernadette Mazurek Melnyk and Debra Friedman have joined ASU to serve the deans for the College of Nursing and the College of Public Programs, respectively.

Bernadette Mazurek Melnyk and Debra Friedman have joined ASU to serve the deans for the College of Nursing and the College of Public Programs, respectively.

For the first three months of the March

Cordelia Candelaria, chair of ASU’s Chicano and Chicano Studies Department, has been honored with the 2005 Outstanding Latin Cultural Award in Literary Arts and Publications from the American Association of Higher Education. Candelaria’s claim to fame is her research on American Indian education in the nation, through various literature works, including publishing 15 books and serving as executive editor of the two volumes, Latino Encyclopedia of Popular Culture.

Innovative social work program garners national praise

Christina Ridley-Curtiss, an associate professor at ASU’s School of Social Work, earned national acclaim from the Human Rights Watch and the Pan American Animal Welfare League for her work in Native American animal welfare.

For the first three months of the March

Cordelia Candelaria, chair of ASU’s Chicano and Chicano Studies Department, has been honored with the 2005 Outstanding Latin Cultural Award in Literary Arts and Publications from the American Association of Higher Education. Candelaria’s claim to fame is her research on American Indian education in the nation, through various literature works, including publishing 15 books and serving as executive editor of the two volumes, Latino Encyclopedia of Popular Culture.

Innovative social work program garners national praise

Christina Ridley-Curtiss, an associate professor at ASU’s School of Social Work, earned national acclaim from the Human Rights Watch and the Pan American Animal Welfare League for her work in Native American animal welfare.

For the first three months of the March

Cordelia Candelaria, chair of ASU’s Chicano and Chicano Studies Department, has been honored with the 2005 Outstanding Latin Cultural Award in Literary Arts and Publications from the American Association of Higher Education. Candelaria’s claim to fame is her research on American Indian education in the nation, through various literature works, including publishing 15 books and serving as executive editor of the two volumes, Latino Encyclopedia of Popular Culture.
H.J. Fernando recently returned home to Sri Lanka, but it wasn’t a heart-warm- ing visit spent only with family. Fernando, a professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering at ASU’s Ira Fulton School of Engineering, flew back to Sri Lanka in January with a team of researchers focused on learning clues about the devastating tsunami of December 2004.

Fernando and the others on his team gathered measurements and evidence from the disaster including the maximum wave height and the inundation area in five or six of the regions most affected by the tsunami.

Fernando, who does wave research and operates a wave simulator at ASU, is working back from that information to try and better understand exactly what happened. That information will allow the researchers to gain a better scientific understanding of the waves and to improve the predictive capabilities of tsunami warning systems.

Fernando’s group is one of two sponsored by the U.S. National Science Foundation and the Earthquake Research Institute and sent to the region.

For Fernando — who was born and raised in Sri Lanka and whose entire family still lives there — the journey back to his native land included some valuable time to be with family after one of the greatest natural disasters of our time.

The trip has also given Fernando hope that he can help provide technology that could prevent similar tragedies like this in the future.
Researchers aim to take a closer look at the Washington - nose and all - in a first-of-its-kind project that will forensically "de-age" our nation’s first president by computer modeling. The research team includes Anshuman Razdan, director of the Partnership for Research in Spatial Modeling (PRISM), ASU for the motion-e performance.

A new study has found that states with high-stakes exit exams have lower graduation rates and college enrollment exam scores than states that don’t have them. "There does seem to be a lingering fear that you could Bharatdate the curriculum and hurt achievement on broader tests like the SAT that measure critical thinking skills," says education professor David Berliner. Education Week, Feb.

A hepatitis B vaccine grown in genetically engineered potatoes seemed to protect most people who ate them, ASU researchers reported. They hope to develop the vaccine into something that could be used in developing nations. Scientist Charles Amzica said he was pleased with the success of the trial, and then thinking of the vaccine witnessed the stomach’s acids and enzymes. ABC News, New Scientist, Jan.

New mineralogical information from Mars indicates that while some of the planet was hot at one time, most of the surface has been cold and dry. "This shows that climates on Mars if Mars truly was warm and wet," says planetary scientist Phil Christensen, but "the evidence is there doesn’t seem to be "incredibly dry and un-wetted" for billions of years. Science Magazine, Feb. 18.

Humor is especially important in regimes. Once used as a way to cope, it now is part of a healing mechanism. ASU In The News, Feb.

A 25-year-old ceramic meteorite is a way of inverting the power system. "Humor is a way of transcending or calming the power system," says law professor Eric Telstaedt, who will have even greater capabilities than the very successful Mars Exploration Rovers, which continue to operate nearly a year after their arrival. Four of the eight instruments selected for the mission have ASU faculty on their teams.

New mineralogical information from Mars indicates that while some of the planet was hot at one time, most of the surface has been cold and dry. "This shows that climates on Mars if Mars truly was warm and wet," says planetary scientist Phil Christensen, but "the evidence is there doesn’t seem to be "incredibly dry and un-wetted" for billions of years. Science Magazine, Feb. 18.

A 25-year-old ceramic meteorite is a way of inverting the power system. "Humor is a way of transcending or calming the power system," says law professor Eric Telstaedt, who will have even greater capabilities than the very successful Mars Exploration Rovers, which continue to operate nearly a year after their arrival. Four of the eight instruments selected for the mission have ASU faculty on their teams.

New mineralogical information from Mars indicates that while some of the planet was hot at one time, most of the surface has been cold and dry. "This shows that climates on Mars if Mars truly was warm and wet," says planetary scientist Phil Christensen, but "the evidence is there doesn’t seem to be "incredibly dry and un-wetted" for billions of years. Science Magazine, Feb. 18.

A 25-year-old ceramic meteorite is a way of inverting the power system. "Humor is a way of transcending or calming the power system," says law professor Eric Telstaedt, who will have even greater capabilities than the very successful Mars Exploration Rovers, which continue to operate nearly a year after their arrival. Four of the eight instruments selected for the mission have ASU faculty on their teams.

New mineralogical information from Mars indicates that while some of the planet was hot at one time, most of the surface has been cold and dry. "This shows that climates on Mars if Mars truly was warm and wet," says planetary scientist Phil Christensen, but "the evidence is there doesn’t seem to be "incredibly dry and un-wetted" for billions of years. Science Magazine, Feb. 18.

A 25-year-old ceramic meteorite is a way of inverting the power system. "Humor is a way of transcending or calming the power system," says law professor Eric Telstaedt, who will have even greater capabilities than the very successful Mars Exploration Rovers, which continue to operate nearly a year after their arrival. Four of the eight instruments selected for the mission have ASU faculty on their teams.

New mineralogical information from Mars indicates that while some of the planet was hot at one time, most of the surface has been cold and dry. "This shows that climates on Mars if Mars truly was warm and wet," says planetary scientist Phil Christensen, but "the evidence is there doesn’t seem to be "incredibly dry and un-wetted" for billions of years. Science Magazine, Feb. 18.

A 25-year-old ceramic meteorite is a way of inverting the power system. "Humor is a way of transcending or calming the power system," says law professor Eric Telstaedt, who will have even greater capabilities than the very successful Mars Exploration Rovers, which continue to operate nearly a year after their arrival. Four of the eight instruments selected for the mission have ASU faculty on their teams.

New mineralogical information from Mars indicates that while some of the planet was hot at one time, most of the surface has been cold and dry. "This shows that climates on Mars if Mars truly was warm and wet," says planetary scientist Phil Christensen, but "the evidence is there doesn’t seem to be "incredibly dry and un-wetted" for billions of years. Science Magazine, Feb. 18.

A 25-year-old ceramic meteorite is a way of inverting the power system. "Humor is a way of transcending or calming the power system," says law professor Eric Telstaedt, who will have even greater capabilities than the very successful Mars Exploration Rovers, which continue to operate nearly a year after their arrival. Four of the eight instruments selected for the mission have ASU faculty on their teams.

New mineralogical information from Mars indicates that while some of the planet was hot at one time, most of the surface has been cold and dry. "This shows that climates on Mars if Mars truly was warm and wet," says planetary scientist Phil Christensen, but "the evidence is there doesn’t seem to be "incredibly dry and un-wetted" for billions of years. Science Magazine, Feb. 18.

A 25-year-old ceramic meteorite is a way of inverting the power system. "Humor is a way of transcending or calming the power system," says law professor Eric Telstaedt, who will have even greater capabilities than the very successful Mars Exploration Rovers, which continue to operate nearly a year after their arrival. Four of the eight instruments selected for the mission have ASU faculty on their teams.

New mineralogical information from Mars indicates that while some of the planet was hot at one time, most of the surface has been cold and dry. "This shows that climates on Mars if Mars truly was warm and wet," says planetary scientist Phil Christensen, but "the evidence is there doesn’t seem to be "incredibly dry and un-wetted" for billions of years. Science Magazine, Feb. 18.

A 25-year-old ceramic meteorite is a way of inverting the power system. "Humor is a way of transcending or calming the power system," says law professor Eric Telstaedt, who will have even greater capabilities than the very successful Mars Exploration Rovers, which continue to operate nearly a year after their arrival. Four of the eight instruments selected for the mission have ASU faculty on their teams.

New mineralogical information from Mars indicates that while some of the planet was hot at one time, most of the surface has been cold and dry. "This shows that climates on Mars if Mars truly was warm and wet," says planetary scientist Phil Christensen, but "the evidence is there doesn’t seem to be "incredibly dry and un-wetted" for billions of years. Science Magazine, Feb. 18.
University targets humanities, social science

ASU is developing a pair of new institutes designed to develop world-class research in the sciences and humanities. The university has launched the Institute for Social Science Research and the Institute for Social Science Research in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

The Institute for Social Science Research (ISSR) seeks to strengthen and expand some transdisciplinary collaborations. It will also help ASU's social science research enterprise become more accessible to the community.

ASU researchers find why parrots’ heads are red

Parrots, long a favorite pet animal, are attractive to owners because of their vibrant colors. But those colors may mean more to parrots than what meets the eye.

For more than a century, biochemists have known that parrots use an unusual set of pigments to produce their rainbow of plumage colors. But their biochemical identity has remained elusive. Though archaeologists hope that discoveries at the Pyramid of the Moon at Teotihuacan are central to the city’s culture, contrary to traditional thinking by the faculty and to foster new world-class research activity in the humanities and to create active research connections between humanities scholarship and social arship and research in other disciplines.

The IHR will increase the profile and in- volvement of humanities research through a range of newly funded programs. Prominent among these is the IHR Fellows Program, which is designed to support collaborative research among scholars, both at ASU and around the world.

Details of ASU assistant professor Kevin McGraw’s work are in a paper, “Distribution of unique red feather pigments in parrots,” by McGraw and Mary Nogare, a parrot fancier from Snoqualmie, Wash. Their findings were published in the Feb. 16 issue of the Journal Biology Letters.

Scientists track birth of ‘designer ecosystem’ amid Phoenix growth

When ASU’s Central Arizona-Phoenix Long Term Ecological Research Project (CAP LTER) was funded by the National Science Foundation in 1997, more than 50 scientists signed on to do the multidisciplinary research, knowing they were embarking on something unusual: the first long-term ecological study of “a human-dominated ecosystem” in other words, a city.

Seven years later, the first phase of the research has been completed, and the NSF has renewed the project with a second grant of $4.9 million for six more years of study, indicating the agency’s satisfaction with the researchers’ accomplishments.

The project scientists increasingly are con- vinced that they are looking at a new kind of ecosystem – one that is radically different from the native desert that surrounds it and driven in part by forces unlike those traditionally studied by ecologists.

“It’s not what people generally think. They think there’s either nature or there are cities,” says George Cowgill, a professor at the University of Arizona and one of the project’s principal investigators. “That’s what this is all about – there is nature in the city. The city is part of nature.”

Sacrificial burial deepens Teotihuacan mystery

A spectacular new discovery from an ongo- ing excavation at Teotihuacan’s Pyramid of the Moon has been widely publicized. But a period when the great pyramid was at its peak, with artwork unlike any seen before in Mexico has been largely overlooked.

Though archaeologists hope that discoveries at the pyramid located outside of Mexico City will further our understanding about the dis- tinctive culture that built the great city, the new find deepens the mystery, with clear cultural connections to other beaches found at the site – but with some markedly new elements.

With the excavation of the pyramid nearly complete, one important conclusion is emerg- ing: combined with burial artifacts at the site, the new find strongly suggests that the Pyramid of the Moon was significant to the Teotihuacan people as a site for celebrating state power through ceremony and sacrifice. Contrary to other interpretations, the creation of this great city almost linearly apparent was with the city’s creation.

Teotihuacan, the 2,000-year-old, master- planned metropolis that was the first great city of the Western Hemisphere, has long perplexed Mesoamerican archaeologists. Located 25 miles north of Mexico City, this ancient civilization left behind signs of a unique culture amid the ruins of a city grid covering eight square miles.

But even the Aztecs, who gave the city its present name, did not know who built it. They called the monumental ruins “The City of the Gods.”

The Pyramid of the Moon is one of the city’s oldest structures, and has long been suspected to be a ceremonial center.

ASU In The News

International Media

The ancient city of Teotihuacan in Mexico long ago lost its grandeur but with some markedly new elements. It was a peaceful place, but the evidence now is overwhelming, says archaeologist George Cowgill. “The Guardian, UK, Dec. 8, 2004.

Parrots, long a favorite pet animal, are attractive to owners because of their vibrant colors. But those colors may mean more to parrots than what meets the eye.

For more than a century, biochemists have known that parrots use an unusual set of pigments to produce their rainbow of plumage colors. But their biochemical identity has remained elusive.

Though archaeologists hope that discoveries at the Pyramid of the Moon at Teotihuacan are central to the city’s culture, contrary to traditional thinking by the faculty and to foster new transdisciplinary collaborations. It will also help ASU’s social science research enterprise become more accessible to the community.

One of the goals of the institute is to serve as an umbrella organization, among the lines of the “small business incubator” model, for a number of promising research projects and centers. The institute provides these projects with initial organizational support, start up space, funding and as- sistance in finding appropriate funding sources.

The Institute for Humanities Research (IHR) is designed to support and develop world-class research activity in the humanities and to create active research connections between humanities scholarship and social arship and research in other disciplines.

The IHR will increase the profile and in- volvement of humanities research through a range of newly funded programs. Prominent among these is the IHR Fellows Program, which is designed to support collaborative research among scholars, both at ASU and around the world.

The Pyramid of the Moon is one of the city’s oldest structures, and has long been suspected to be a ceremonial center.

The pyramid strongly suggests that the Pyramid of the Moon was significant to the Teotihuacan people as a site for celebrating state power through ceremony and sacrifice. Contrary to other interpretations, the creation of this great city almost linearly apparent was with the city’s creation.

Teotihuacan, the 2,000-year-old, master- planned metropolis that was the first great city of the Western Hemisphere, has long perplexed Mesoamerican archaeologists. Located 25 miles north of Mexico City, this ancient civilization left behind signs of a unique culture amid the ruins of a city grid covering eight square miles.

But even the Aztecs, who gave the city its present name, did not know who built it. They called the monumental ruins “The City of the Gods.”
Enquirer, Feb. 16

Razdan says. “Rarely do you get nice, clean printed documents.”


boosts the argument there are signs of ocean rather than formed from lava, and estimates that 30 percent of tickets from scalpers and looked for an easier way to buy tickets. “There’s a whole bunch of uncertainties, and uncertainty is very bad for rates. “There’s a whole bunch of uncertainties, and uncertainty is very bad for rates.

Happel

Thirty years ago, if you had said there would be this huge growth out here, people would have laughed their heads off,” says policy researcher Rob Melnick. Washington Post, Mar. 26.

South/Southeastern

Despite the arguments that year-round schools promote academic excellence, 43 percent of the schools that have tried it abandoned it. “These arguments are data driven from lab experiments, where subjects memo- rize nonsense syllables or perform other non-meaningful tasks,” said research pro- fessor Gene Glass says. Atlanta Journ- al-Constitution, Sept. 1, 2004.

Economists say U.S. economic recov- ery will not be immediate and depend on several factors: the November election, thefts, and changes in interest rates. “There’s a whole bunch of uncer- tainties, and uncertainty is very bad for economic growth,” said research econom- 200

Midwestern Media

Big campaign spending doesn’t translate to victory on moral issues. “When you get an overpowering kind of message, you get a result that with something people inherently feel strongly about, money can’t overcome the real power of the truth,” says Ruth Jones, political scientist. Kansas City Star, Aug. 16, 2004.

Online ticket reselling has flourished in the past five years, as fans jumped from scalpers and looked for an easier way to buy tickets. “There’s a lot more reselling of tickets today than ever,” says economist Stephen Happeo, who studies the ticket market and estimates that 30 percent of tickets bought the traditional way are resold online. Chicago Tribune, Oct. 11, 2004.

Nearly 4 billion-year-old rocks from Greenland may hold the earliest evidence of life on Earth, scientists say. Geologist Ariel Anbar says the finding of sediment boosts the argument there are signs of microbial life. The results seem to show that the rocks were at the bottom of an oceanic crust, which was one of the first to form, and they contain relatively high oxygen levels. Chicago Sun-Times, Dec. 7, 2004.

When the CEA wanted cutting-edge technology to solve a problem, Church and his team developed a way of separating out proteins from human blood samples. “We wanted a technology that could improve the efficiency of blood analysis,” Church says. “A technology that could handle blood samples at high throughput.”

The new Biodiesel Institute building brings world-class research labs to ASU. A $15 million grant from the U.S. Department of Energy to explore innovative methods for generating hydrogen.

Water fuels hydrogen energy research

Biodiesel Institute researchers have received a $1.5 million grant from the U.S. Department of Energy to explore innovative methods for generating hydrogen.

Neal Woodbury, director of the Center for Bio-Optical Nanotechnol- ogy at the Biodiesel Institute, says the research will explore new ways to effi- ciently convert water into hydrogen.

College offers first biotechnology degree

The ASU College of Law will offer the nation’s first advanced legal degree in biotechnology and genomics starting in the fall of 2005 as part of the school’s plan to develop a number of advanced degrees for lawyers and research.

The college will award a Master of Laws, or LLM, in biotechnology and genomics to students who complete a new course of study in the field. The curriculum will address legal issues arising from the increasing use of genetics in legal contexts, which range from forensic criminal investigations to new gene-based medical therapy to genetically modified foods.

The new program is headed by Professor Gary Marchant, executive director of the College’s Center for Law, Science and Technol- ogy, the oldest such center in the United States.

College engages emeritus faculty

ASU is forming the Emeritus College faculty will serve in a number of ways, including mentoring students and junior faculty, providing ad- ditional teaching resources, overseeing collections and archives, offering public lectures and performances, and providing an organized source of expert consultants.

Many of the college’s functions will be offered by centers designed to bring together faculty from di- verse academic backgrounds who have expertise in research or creative activity.

These centers include the Center for Moni- toring, the Center for Issues in Higher Education, the Center for Innovation in Teaching, the Center for ASU History and Tradition, and the Center for Emeritus Writing.

Research to develop new HIV/AIDS prevention drugs

Biodiesel Institute researchers have been tapped to lead development of potential new medical medications that would prevent HIV/AIDS and other sexually-transmitted diseases. A $74 million grant from the National Insti- tutes of Health will fund a collabora- tive research effort headed by Charles Arntzen, who co-directs the Biodiesel Institute’s Center for Infectious Dis- eases and Vaccinology.

The research will focus on develop- ing microbicides, medications that would kill or block sexually-transmit- ted viruses at the point of contact and could be formulated as gels, creams or time-released applications.

Scientists develop biomolecular ‘roadmap’

A team of scientists led by biophysicist Stuart Lindsay has created the first reproducible single molecule negative differential resistor – and in the pro- cess has developed a groundbreaking experimental technique that provides a “roadmap” for designing single-mol- ecule devices based on biochemistry.

Lindsay’s team reports achieving an experimental result that physicists haveExperimental result that physicists have

expected to quickly join Harvard, Columbia, Stanford and a handful of other institu- tions around the world as a leader in the important and emerging field of sustainability, the institute is slated to develop into a degree-granting school within two years. It would make ASU the first university in the world with a school fully dedicated to research, education and solutions to real-world problems in sustaining life on Earth.

ASU has created the Inter- national Institute for Sustainability to deal with global and regional ecological, economic and social challenges. “It’s an effort to ensure that humans main- tain a sustainable quality of life on Earth.”

The Institute is based with a founding gift of $15 million from Julie Ann Wrigley, a philanthropist and former Arizona governor. The Founda- tion board of directors and co-chair of the Foundation’s Women and Philanthropy pro- gram.

In a major effort to revolu- tionize on-field command and information exchange that will also lead to unlimited consumer applications, the U.S. Army and ASU have established the Flexible Display Center.

The FDC, based at the ASU Research Park in Tempe, brings together academic, in- dustry and gov- ernment to develop in essence will be revolutionary information portals – devices that are small, lightweight, rugged and consume very l i t t l e power. The center will ac- celerate research, development and the manufacture of flexible display technologies, which will speed commercialization. The Army will use the technology devel- oped in the center to accelerate the pace of Army trans- formation, which cannot be achieved with existing glass-based displays.

ASU, Army building a flexible future

When the Biodiesel Institute opened the doors of its first new building in December 2004, it made a significant milestone for ASU. By adding some of the most advanced research laboratories in the nation, it signified a major step toward fulfilling President Michael Crow’s vision for ASU becoming a New American University.

The 170,000-square-foot building, the first of four that will make up the Biodiesel Institute, is now home to 285 researchers and eight of the institute’s initial 10 centers. The building itself is sleek-looking, and the labs incorporate the latest innovations in design and functionality to promote sci- entific inquiry and collaboration.

The institute serves as a major draw for some of the world’s top researchers. Among the newest additions are:

• Bruce Rittmann, a professor of civil and environmental engineering and a fellow of the National Academy of Science, joined the university and the institute to build the new Center for Environmental Biotechnology at the Biodiesel Institute.
• Roy Curtis, also a National Academy member joined ASU to co-direct the Center for Infectious Diseases and Vaccinology.
• Stephen Johnston, a pre-eminent scientist whose work spans a broad range of genetic and medical research, has been

ASU in The News

Eastern Media

ASU scientists in the Goldwater lab are conducting experiments that could change the way people think about huge gasses to reduce global warming. “What you’re trying to do is take what nature does in 100,000 years and do in less than an hour,” says Michael McKevey. “A lot will depend on the next few years,” says Andrew Chizmeshya. Washington Post, Feb. 22.

The desert in northwestern Arizona could be Arizona’s version of the Florida Keys. The region is home to a unique and diverse community of species, and a new study suggests that it could be the next great experiment on the effects of climate change.

The desert in northwestern Arizona could be Arizona’s version of the Florida Keys. The region is home to a unique and diverse community of species, and a new study suggests that it could be the next great experiment on the effects of climate change.

College of Law

Research and instruction in the law school will focus on the intersection of law and science. The school will bring together faculty from different disciplines to create a center for collaboration between law and science.

The college will begin offering an LLM, or Master of Laws, in Biotechnology and Genomics starting in the fall of 2005.

Biodiesel Institute brings world-class labs to ASU

The institute is slated to develop into a degree-granting school within two years. It would make ASU the first university in the world with a school fully dedicated to research, education and solutions to real-world problems in sustaining life on Earth.

ASU has created the Inter- national Institute for Sustainability to deal with global and regional ecological, economic and social challenges. “It’s an effort to ensure that humans main- tain a sustainable quality of life on Earth.”

The Institute is based with a founding gift of $15 million from Julie Ann Wrigley, a philanthropist and former Arizona governor. The Founda-
Graduate student heads to U.N. to work on global warming study

This spring, ASU graduate student Tracy Johns began working for the United Nations in implementing the Kyoto Protocol, in essence, getting the opportunity to help develop international policy to curb global warming.

Johns, a master’s student in biology in the School of Life Sciences (SoLS), was awarded a six-month internship at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Bonn, Germany, which is the organization that administers the Kyoto Protocol. The 1997 treaty sets guidelines for industrial nations to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, which trap heat in the earth’s atmosphere. According to some in the scientific community, the gases have caused temperatures to rise and eventually will lead to more frequent extreme weather events.

In the Spotlight

Grant paves path to investigate doctoral degree completion rate

ASU Division of Graduate Studies (DOGS) was awarded a grant to study how to increase doctoral degree completion rates, including those of underrepresented students in fields where they have been traditionally underrepresented or experience disproportionately high attrition.

ASU is one of 21 institutions selected from a highly competitive pool to participate as a research partner in the Ph.D. Completion Program led by the Council of Graduate Schools, the only national association dedicated to representing and advancing graduate education. The three-year project, supported by funding from Pew Inc. and the Ford Foundation, is designed to address attrition issues in the areas of the sciences, engineering, and mathematics, as well as the humanities and social science disciplines.

ASU ranks No. 4 in universities for freshmern Merit Scholars

ASU is again one of the top universities in the nation for the number of freshman National Merit Scholars enrolled this year. ASU ranks fourth among public universities and 12th overall, according to a report just released. ASU enrolled 162 National Merit Scholars in the fall 2004 freshman class.

The annual report by the National Merit Scholarship Corp. listed 375 public and private institutions representing 8,450 scholars last fall.

National Merit Scholars represent the top one-half of 1 percent of all high school students who take the Preliminary SAT.

For the past five years, ASU has ranked among the top 20 universities in the country.

Football team program emphasizes academics

When the ASU Sun Devils began the 2004 football season, 29 student-athletes took to the gridiron wearing a special logo signifying their commitment to the university’s “Scholar Baller” program, designed to reward athletes for scholarship and academic achievement on and off the field.

The players are part of the “Scholar Baller” program, designed to reward football players for strong academic efforts in the classroom. Among the rewards, players who achieve a 3.0 grade point average in the previous academic year will wear a Scholar Baller patch on their jerseys. The “Thinkman” logo will be highly visible on the left front of the jersey from the stands, or by the audience at home tuning in.

“There are lots of ways by which athletes are recognized for their athletic accomplishments, but there are very few that recognize academics,” says Jean Boyd, assistant athletic director for student-athlete development. “To my knowledge, there has not been an institution that has recognized academic achievement on a jersey. The players are really excited about it.”

The Scholar Baller paradigm is a mentality – and an incentive program – to support the university’s regular academic efforts. All incoming football players are screened academically and monitored throughout the semester.

Students who pass their courses get to participate in regular meetings with academic advisors for all. Those considered at-risk are placed in additional programs to aid them academically.

Scholar Baller builds on conventional efforts, creating an atmosphere of success, positive peer pressure and academic competition. Boyd says every effort on the team understands the concept of a “baller” – an urban or hip-hop term for a top performer or outstanding athlete. Boyd has challenged the team with the idea of being more than just a baller, but a Scholar Baller, or a top academic performer.

ASU highlights enrollment surges past 58,000 mark

Freshman 2004 class boasts record number of scholars

ASU’s largest freshman class in history, 7,719 first-time freshmen – also included a record number of scholars. There were 69 National Hispanic Scholars, the most in one year, and an overall record number of students who take the Preliminary SAT.

From left, football players Randy Hill, Chaz White, Lamar Baker (standing), and Kyle Caldwell were part of the Scholar Ballers program.

Enrollment at ASU continued to rise in the fall of 2004, reaching a record 58,156 at all campuses, more than 600 students over last year’s 57,543 enrollment.

As planned, the growth primarily occurred at the East and West campuses, with the Tempe campus remaining relatively stable.

Programs at ASU’s East campus, with its polytechnic focus, are in high demand. The campus registered a 12 percent increase in enrollment, for a total of 3,983 freshmen

ASU’s West campus also is experiencing record growth, with enrollment increasing 5.4 percent to 7,748 students. Formerly an upper-division campus, the northernmost Valley location began enrolling freshmen three years ago and now has 1,385 freshmen and 107 graduate students.

The Tempe campus grew slightly to 49,171, just 270 more than last fall. This reflects ASU’s focus on managing growth by attracting students to the other campuses, concentrating on maintaining quality and services on all ASU campuses.

More students than ever before are enrolled full time, continuing a trend toward full-time enrollment that has grown for several years.

Though the university established earlier priority application deadlines and tuition increased over last year, the student body is larger than ever before and the demand for a higher education continues to grow.

“The demand for an ASU degree continues, and we are managing the growth in a manner that ensures the highest standards of quality,” says James R. Eskin, vice president for university undergraduate initiatives.

ASU student leads Goldwater, Udall scholarships

ASU continues to cut a wide swath in the world of prestigious university scholarships, with the news that two students won a Goldwater Scholarship and a Udall Scholarship. Jason Rugolo and Jackson are enrolled in the Barrett Honors College and the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Jason Rugolo, a junior in physics who is doing research on materials metals, has been named a Goldwater Scholar from Hartsville, Miss., has been named a Udall Scholar for his service and research in the area of environmental policy.

Taylor Jackson, a junior in biology and society who recently came to ASU as a National Merit Scholar from Hattiesburg, Miss., has been named a Udall Scholar for his service and research in the area of environmental policy.

“Thinkman” logo is highly visible on the left front of the jersey from the stands, or by the audience at home tuning in.

The “Thinkman” logo will be highly visible on the left front of the jersey from the stands, or by the audience at home tuning in.

“Thinkman” logo will be highly visible on the left front of the jersey from the stands, or by the audience at home tuning in.

“Thinkman” logo will be highly visible on the left front of the jersey from the stands, or by the audience at home tuning in.

“Thinkman” logo will be highly visible on the left front of the jersey from the stands, or by the audience at home tuning in.
Financial aid program boosts access to ASU for needy Arizonans

To help build a university of the highest academic rank that also is accessible, ASU has launched a series of new initiatives called “Access ASU.”

The cornerstone of the first initiative is a new financial aid program for low-income Arizona high school seniors, which covers all costs directly related to obtaining an undergraduate degree.

The program, “ASU Advantage,” is targeted to Arizona families whose total annual family income is $18,850 or less. A combination of financial aid resources that do not require repayment, ASU will cover the annual cost of tuition, fees, books, room and board for eight semesters of full-time enrollment. ASU officials believe this program is the only one of its kind in the West.

While ASU Advantage is targeted at students who have significant financial need, the university is committed to supporting Arizona families from a wide range of income levels. ASU has increased its institutional aid by 57 percent since 2002. This additional aid, combined with ASU’s tradition of generous scholarship support, resulted in the highest amount of gift aid and ASU has ever offered to Arizona residents. In 2001, nearly 31,000 Arizona undergraduates received more than $34 million in ASU grant and scholarship aid; nearly $24 million was awarded to students who demonstrated financial need.

This year, eligible Arizona undergraduate students with an annual family income of $20,000 to $50,000 received, on average, $2,200 in grant support.

For more details, visit the Web site (www.asu.edu/af/ad-
vantage).

Cottage becomes home to writer’s house

After nearly a hundred years of history, the former “Presi-
dent’s Cottage” has a new and exciting role to play as the Vir-
ginia G. Piper Writer’s House.

The building, built in 1907 and listed on the National Reg-
ister of Historic Places, has been restored to serve as a home-
ly retreat for writers interested in publishing.

The Piper Writer’s House also will serve as the headquarters for Virginia G. Piper Center for Creative Writing and the myriad of programs the Center sponsors in the community.

The center’s activities will continue to expand beyond the Piper Writer’s House, with a wide range of educational and outreach activities being planned at a variety of other venues in collaboration with other Valley education and cultural institutions.

Report shows public funds for science benefit state economy

University-based research activities in bioscience, nanotechnology, information science, materials science and advanced manufacturing benefited Arizona’s knowledge economy from 2002 through 2004, according to a study by the Morrison Institute for Public Policy, a unit of ASU.

ogy research under voter-approved Propo-
sition 301 funding. It shows that the research activities attracted new federal and private funding, in addition to producing highly skilled workers, new products and spinoff companies.

Among ASU’s Proposition 301 accomplishments for the three years are: a $47.7 million increase in external funding attributed to research projects; $3.7 million in revenue from newly developed products and new company startups; 26 new courses developed in bioscience, nanotechnology, information science; 100 newly degree-granted graduate students and 43 post-doctoral students trained in sci-
ence and technology added to the work force; 46 new patents approved, 10 new companies launched and 13 new products in the market-
place; 64 new tenure track and research fac-
culty recruited; 41 new research collaborations initiated with industry partners and national labs; and an internationally recognized re-
search, development and business leader hired to direct the Biodesign Institute.

The flagship for ASU’s Proposition 301-
supported research investments is the Biodes-
ign Institute, a transdisciplinary biomedical research center that invests in new ideas for improving human health and quality of life. The Biodesign Institute also links ASU to other biomedical research facilities in the Phoenix area, includ-
ing the Translational Genomics Research In-
stitute (TGen), Barrow Neurological Institute and Mayo Clinic.

For years, the ASU Art Museum’s gallery of American artwork was just like that of many other museums. Audiences liked the permanent exhibitions of relevant American artists and movements, but they wanted works presented in a more dy-
namic way.

Now, the ASU Art Museum has broken down the barriers between the United States and Latin America and reinstalled its former American Gal-
lery as the new Americas Gallery. In November, the Arizona Republic named the museum “the best home to Latin-American art.”

Get more information on Arizona’s geographic position on the border and the growing presence of people of Latin-American heritage in this area, it

was time for us to begin the discussion of art and art history in light of the confluence of two cultures,” says Marilyn Zentlin, museum director and chief curator.

The Americas Gallery features artwork from North America, Central America and South America, grouped by three themes: faces, work and space/place.