In this special issue of Spirit, Texas A&M biologists save the Gulf Coast oyster industry. This early venture gave life in 1949 to A&M's oceanography department. Today, Aggie oceanographers are exploring the breadths and depths of every ocean and major sea, contributing greatly to understanding of the earth's largest environment.
Gifts: 1876-2001

Texas A&M celebrated its 125th anniversary on October 4, 2001, launching a yearlong birthday celebration that we continue in this special issue of Spirit. This newsletter, instead of focusing on gifts Texas A&M has received, looks at gifts A&M has given: a review of the global contributions our former students, faculty and staff have made over the past 125 years.

The examples are so numerous that they fill this issue of Spirit as well as the recently-released Texas A&M Foundation 2001 annual report. The annual report reviewed four areas of Aggie contributions: democracy, commerce, sustenance and culture. This newsletter features stories from three more key areas: environment, learning and technology.

If you'd like to get a broader picture of A&M's global impact, request a copy of our annual report at www.tamu.edu/foundation (click "Publications Request" at the bottom of any page), or by calling 800-392-3310 or 979-845-8161.

On the cover: Oceanography graduate student A. Conrad Neumann '58 aboard Texas A&M's R/V Jakkula in 1956 or 1957.
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APRIL
10 Agriculture Donor Recognition Event
18-19 Industrial Engineering Distr. Alumni Banquet; Advisory Board
25-26 University Associates and Forsyth Heritage Society Gala

MAY
2-3 Agriculture Development Council
4 Friends of Stanley G. Evans Library Meeting

JUNE
21-22 Education Dev. Cncl. Summer Meeting

SEPTEMBER
6 12th Man MVP Gala
12 Foundation "Founders' Day" Reception
20 One Spirit One Vision Campaign Leadership Summit
20 Education Dev. Cncl. Fall Awards Breakfast & Meeting
25 Agriculture Campaign Leadership Committee
27 Planned Giving Council Annual Conference
28 President's Endowed Scholarship Reception

OCTOBER
4 University Academic Convocation
4 Look/Engineering Advisory Council
24-26 Agriculture Development Council
The evolution of the universe has fascinated mankind almost since the beginning of time, but it wasn’t until the 1960s—when versatile, heavy ion accelerators were developed and key advances in astronomy and astrophysics were made—that scientists began to appreciate the key role of nuclear processes. To enable students and faculty to explore this new frontier, Texas A&M University established the Cyclotron Institute in 1963. A cyclotron is a machine that accelerates particles for use in studying nuclei and nuclear reactions.

Institute director Dr. Joseph Natowitz finds it fascinating “that so much of the underlying physical behavior and evolution of our universe is governed by nuclear processes which can be studied in a controlled laboratory setting.”

One of four university facilities supported by the United States Department of Energy (DOE) and partially funded by the State of Texas, the institute enables a myriad of research projects for Texas A&M students—both graduate and undergraduate—in nuclear chemistry and nuclear physics. The institute comprises approximately 100 Texas A&M-based members and a global contingent of academic scientists from more than 14 nations.

“The institute has established Texas A&M as an international center in nuclear research and applications of heavy ion beams,” says Natowitz. It is recognized as the world leader for research on the “nuclear giant monopole resonance,” an expansion and contraction motion of the nucleus that was discovered here in the 1980s by Texas A&M physics professor Dr. David H. Youngblood and colleagues. Their achievement opened the door to study on a wide range of nuclei and provided information critical to understanding the evolution of stars.

Institute scientists also have their eyes on the sun. Texas A&M physics professors Dr. Carl A. Gagliardi and Dr. Robert E. Tribble have pioneered novel techniques in nuclear astrophysics that are contributing to new knowledge about the sun’s behavior. Along with physics professor Dr. John Hardy, they are also widely recognized for their study of fundamental interactions, using the nucleus as a laboratory to explore basic symmetries...
The institute has established Texas A&M as an international center in nuclear research and applications of heavy ion beams.

of nature. Dr. Hardy was on the pioneering team that developed the Canadian Penning Trap, an improved technique for precisely measuring the mass of radioactive nuclei.

Exploring collisions of heavy nuclei at high energies, the groups of Natowitz and Dr. Sherry Yennello attempt to duplicate the temperatures and “excitation energies” of earlier periods in the universe. Others are pursuing parallel efforts in the theory behind these experimental programs.

Some of the institute’s programs have focused on nuclear medicine. Doctors from Houston’s M.D. Anderson Cancer Center have treated cancer patients with institute technology. Former Institute Professor Ron MacFarlane initiated development of sensitive mass spectrometric techniques now being studied for medical diagnosis. Professor Emeritus Jack A. McIntyre has developed a diagnostic tool which uses a novel arrangement of gamma ray detectors and optical fibers to produce sharper images.

The Institute’s first 88-inch cyclotron was put into operation in 1967. The current superconducting cyclotron is more powerful. Built on-site by staff and first operated in 1989, it is one of only five of its class in the world. It can accelerate a wide range of particles—from the lightest element, hydrogen, to heavier elements like uranium.

Several interdisciplinary groups from other colleges on campus test and modify materials at the Institute. Other visitors have included the groups of Nobel laureate Dr. Richard Smalley from Rice University and Dr. Paul Chu from the University of Houston.

The Institute also provides accelerator capabilities for applications in industry. NASA and a variety of aerospace, telecommunications and semiconductor manufacturers use the cyclotron to test aircraft, spacecraft and satellite electronic parts.
1912

Since the first county extension agent, Edna Trigg, gave tomato canning classes in 1912, the Texas A&M-based Texas Agricultural Extension Service has evolved into one of the world’s largest educational outreach programs, with 1,400 personnel serving 254 counties—and beyond. (The innovative AGropolis Web site offers a wealth of “Aggie reliable” quality living information to readers anywhere.) More than 200 undergraduate and graduate students participate in agency projects. This year, the agency’s name changed to Texas Cooperative Extension to reflect its 21st-century programming for urban as well as agricultural communities. Service scientists such as entomologist Dr. Cliff Hoelscher, who recently spent six months teaching and researching in Indonesia, are in demand around the world.

1980

Dr. L.S. “Skip” Fletcher ’58, Regents Professor and the Thomas A. Dietz Professor of Mechanical Engineering, has been an international leader in developing engineering education programs for more than 30 years. Universities in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America have adopted innovative teaching methods based on his widely-translated books. A Texas A&M faculty member since 1980, Fletcher is also widely recognized for his experimental research in thermal contact conductance and aerothermodynamics. He is currently on sabbatical, leading the aerospace directorate at NASA Ames Research Center in California.

Dr. Marlan O. Scully, the Hershel & Burgess Chair in Physics and a distinguished professor of physics, is known on the Texas A&M campus as the “Quantum Cowboy.” His influence in the world of laser physics, quantum optics and quantum statistical mechanics is global. Scully is the author of the standard text in laser physics and quantum optics—and more than 400 research articles. He and his colleagues have achieved numerous “firsts” in physics. Among the most recent are experiments that delve into the world of the quantum, demonstrate a new class of lasers and yield ultra-slow light that moves at only 10 meters per second.
America's supply of science and math educators at secondary schools and universities is declining at an alarming rate. Directed by Dr. Jane Schielack '75 (Ph.D. '88), A&M's Information Technology in Science (ITS) Center for Teaching and Learning is working to reverse that trend. In 2001, the NSF-funded center began the process of turning 74 public school teachers and administrators into science education specialists. When certified next year, they will be expert at transferring current scientific knowledge, via information technology, into grades 7-12 curricula.

What roles may oncogenes, the genes usually responsible for cancer, play in learning and memory, especially as people age? Dr. Efthimos M. Skoulakis, an assistant professor of biology at Texas A&M since 1997, is working to find out. His research utilizes fruit flies with inserted human genes in the search for mechanisms that govern the biochemistry of learning and memory and how aging affects these processes. Sponsored by NSF and NIH, this work is providing important clues about how we learn and remember and may lead to cures for neurodegenerative diseases such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's.
More than 70 percent of the earth's 'living space' is ocean. These waters harbor a wealth of natural resources, influence climate, and buffer man from storms and even greenhouse gases. Texas A&M acknowledged humanity's need to understand and sustain oceans in 1949, when it established the nation's first academic oceanography department. Since then, the department has explored all oceans, awarded nearly 800 graduate degrees, and contributed significantly to understanding of the earth's largest environment.

It all began with oysters and oil. In the early 1940s, oysters died in record numbers along the Texas and Louisiana coasts. Fishermen blamed the expanding offshore oil industry. In response, oil companies funded a multimillion dollar study through the then-new Texas A&M Research Foundation. Several of the scientists involved became the department's first faculty, including Drs. John G. Mackin, Robert O. Reid and Dale F. Leipper (first department head). They discovered that the oysters were being killed not by industry but by *Perkinsus marinus*—also called Dermo—a disease triggered by certain temperature and salinity conditions.

From the start, A&M's oceanography program offered multidisciplinary study in physical, biological, chemical, geological and atmospheric oceanography. Research flourished, and the department's international reputation grew. Little was known about the geological nature of the Gulf of Mexico before Texas A&M oceanographers began intensive studies in the mid-1960s. They were the first to survey its Mexican Ridge System, the largest submarine slump system in the world. Their work also led to new knowledge about the Gulf's salt tectonics. In 1971, Texas A&M became one of the nation's first four Sea Grant Colleges, and the university created the Moody College of Marine Sciences and Maritime Resources in Galveston.

In the 1970s, Dr. Sayed El-Sayed, now professor emeritus, pioneered the study of the effects of ozone depletion on marine ecosystems, developed the first algorithm for assessing the distribution of phytoplankton biomass by satellite, and alerted the scientific community to the danger of ultraviolet radiation on marine organisms. El-Sayed also co-founded the first major international cooperative study of the Antarctic ecosystem.
One of his early students, Greta A. Fryxell (M.Ed. '69, Ph.D. '75), now professor emerita, helped establish the field of phytoplankton taxonomy.

Another early alumnus who is now a distinguished professor, Dr. Worth D. Nowlin Jr. '58 (M.S. '60, Ph.D. '66), is chief investigator for the U.S. office of the World Ocean Circulation Experiment, a multinational research effort that studies how oceans interact with the atmosphere. He is helping to develop the new Global Ocean Observing System, whose purpose is to improve global climate forecasts. Around the world, Texas A&M oceanographers have recently surveyed Russia’s polar seas for radioactivity, studied tectonic plates in the Pacific, and examined currents in the Indian and Southern Oceans.

The Gulf of Mexico continues to fascinate Aggie oceanographers, who are participating in the largest coastal measurement study to date in the region. They have also made important discoveries about hydrocarbon seepage and the organisms that thrive on the Gulf’s floor—including the newly-discovered "ice worm." Oysters are still in the picture, too. Because they are "filter feeders," A&M researchers use oysters to monitor Gulf of Mexico bays for contamination by heavy metals, pesticides and petroleum hydrocarbons.

The university’s oceanographers often collaborate with researchers in other disciplines. Since 1983, Texas A&M has served as science operator for the Ocean Drilling Program, an international partnership of scientists and governments that explores Earth’s structure and history beneath the seafloor. Through the Department of Petroleum Engineering, the university operates and staffs the ODP’s drill ship, the JOIDES Resolution, retrieving, curating and distributing cores from strategic sites around the world—as well as editing and publishing the scientific results.

The Department of Oceanography is also "sea going" in its own right. Its present ship, the R/V Gyre, is a floating laboratory and learning environment for up to 23 scientists, plus technicians and crew.
Scores of hospitals today incorporate “rooms with a view” — be it a window to a garden or a serene painting on the wall — because researchers in the 1980s uncovered evidence of a link between a more natural healthcare environment and faster patient recovery. The Aggie who made that discovery was Dr. Roger Ulrich, a behavioral scientist, professor of architecture and landscape architecture, and director of Texas A&M’s Center for Health Systems and Design. His theory of Supportive Design has become influential as a scientifically-grounded yet “designer friendly” guide for creating successful healthcare facilities worldwide — affecting their architectural form, location, land acquisition, siting, landscaping, and interior design.

In the unincorporated colonies along the Texas-Mexico border, more than 500,000 people lack basic water and sewer systems, paved roads and safe sanitary housing. They are the beneficiaries of the Community Outreach and Education Program of Texas A&M’s Center for Environmental and Rural Health. The program’s primary goal is educating rural Texas communities on how to reduce environmental exposures that cause human illness. Populations of special interest are immigrants, children and the elderly.

Entomology department head E. Dwight Sanderson started Texas A&M’s Insect Collection in 1902. Many of the specimens, which now total nearly 2 million, hail from unique ecological zones in Mexico and the south central and southwest U.S. The massive collection is an extremely important resource for entomologists worldwide in their studies of insect biodiversity, identification and taxonomy.
Dr. Davis L. Ford '59 has assisted private industry and government agencies worldwide with the gamut of water treatment, waste water treatment, river authority and water quality improvement projects. Prior to founding Davis L. Ford & Associates in 1985, he was an executive of Engineering-Science Inc., where he consults with more than 150 industries.

United Nations agencies, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and seven foreign governments. The author of five books and more than 150 articles, Ford was elected to the National Academy of Engineering in 1997. He has been an adjunct professor of civil engineering at the University of Texas at Austin for more than 20 years.

**1990**

Nuclear sampling standards improved dramatically in the early 1990s thanks to a group led by Dr. Andrew McFarland. The Texas A&M mechanical engineering professor led development of a shrouded probe and, with a colleague from Los Alamos Natl. Laboratory, also developed single-point representative sampling. Together, the new device and sampling strategy acquire better samples, more economically, than previous multiple probe systems. McFarland’s team, with funding from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Dept. of Energy, also developed a computer code for predicting the performance of sampling systems.

She’s a “Way Cool” scientist. Dr. Robin Autenrieth, a professor of civil engineering, is one of the principal investigators on more than $1 million worth of research projects at Texas A&M. A specialist in the biodegradation (organic breakdown) of explosives, nerve gases, chemical weapons, petroleum products and other compounds, Autenrieth is known not only internationally among her colleagues. She’s also recognized by fans of the Emmy Award-winning television program, Bill Nye the Science Guy, where she was featured as one of the program’s “Way Cool Scientists” in 1996.
Since NASA’s inception in 1958, Texas A&M has contributed to the nation’s scientific and technological achievements in space. Aggies have provided leadership, knowledge and manpower at multiple levels in the government’s military and administrative branches as well as private industry and academia.

Texas A&M University received space grant status in 1989—the year the federal government’s Space Grant Program was established—making A&M one of few institutions anywhere with land, sea and space grant status. But its first forays into the air began long before space travel became a reality. The Department of Aeronautical Engineering, established in 1939, provided flight training and ground courses for students.

The moment the real Space Age dawned, Aggies were on the scene, prepared to lead. Aaron Cohen ’52 (now professor emeritus of mechanical engineering) and Gerald D. Griffin ’55 were among the pioneers. Both have directed NASA’s Johnson Space Center and were key figures in putting men on the moon. Griffin directed Gemini and Apollo space flights and laid the foundations for America’s space shuttle and space station programs. Cohen was project manager for several Apollo missions and directed the Space Shuttle Orbiter program for 10 years.

Today, Dr. Richard E. Ewing, Texas A&M’s vice president for research, has a voice in NASA’s direction. He is the only Texas representative on the NASA Advisory Council (NAC), the primary group that reviews the agency’s policies, programs and strategies.

On the military front, distinguished Aggies in space include General Joseph W. Ashy ’62. Prior to his retirement in 1996, he was 'triple
Texas A&M contributes in a major way to the development of new technologies for NASA mission and commercial space ventures.

hatted as concurrent commander of the U.S. Space Command, North American Aerospace Defense Command and Air Force Space Command. These positions made him responsible for the air sovereignty of the United States and Canada; for providing tactical warning and attack assessment; for directing space control and support operations and for directing satellite control, warning, space launch and ballistic missile operations missions through a worldwide network of support facilities and bases.

The Honorable Edward C. “Pete” Aldridge Jr. ’60 is America’s current under secretary of defense for acquisition, technology and logistics. He is responsible for effectively managing major weapons programs and incorporating emerging technologies. As secretary of the Air Force from 1986-1988, Aldridge developed the Air Force’s first comprehensive space policy. From 1981-88, he headed the Natl. Reconnaissance Office, charged with overseeing the nation’s security satellites. Aldridge also served in private industry as president and CEO of the non-profit Aerospace Corporation, a leader in space systems engineering.

Texas A&M contributes in a major way to the development of new technologies for NASA missions and commercial space ventures. It hosts two of NASA’s 17 commercial space centers, the Center for Space Power (CSP) and the Commercial Space Center for Engineering (CSCE). Along with its partners, the CSP has developed power-related technologies applicable to both space and Earth-based commercial activities. The CSP’s assistant director, Dr. Michael Schuller ’80 (M.Eng. ’82, Ph.D. ’85), pioneered the space technology that will power a NASA mission to Pluto set for the year 2007. In 1986, he initiated Air Force research on alkali metal thermal to electric conversion (AMTEC), an advanced power conversion technology capable of supporting multi-year missions in deep space where little sunlight exists to generate solar power. The CSCE provides a platform in the International Space Station that allows industry to cost-effectively test and demonstrate improved solar arrays, antennas, sensors, and other satellite components in space.

Space-related research at Texas A&M is diverse and reaches even to the biotechnology laboratories as scientists seek new ways to keep astronauts healthy. One of the world’s premier research groups in the field of biological clocks is based here and led by Dr. Vincent Cassone, professor of biology and neuroscience. Cassone’s group is studying how circadian rhythms may influence common cardiovascular problems among astronauts. This important work, funded by the National Space Biomedical Research Institute, could eventually be applicable to heart health on earth. Other groups at Texas A&M, also funded by the Institute, are investigating ways to reduce bone loss caused by weightlessness and minimize the health risks of radiation exposure.
1961

Three-time Tour de France winners Lance Armstrong and Greg LeMond have both used it. So has Nike. The Oran W. Nichols Low Speed Wind Tunnel operated by Texas A&M’s aerospace engineering department is known to international athletes and sports equipment manufacturers as the most accurate in the world. The Nichols wind tunnel is sensitive enough to detect even tiny changes in air flow around an object. John Cobb, aerotechnical adviser to the cycling team sponsored by the U.S. Postal Service, has been coming to College Station since the 1980s to test new cycling equipment and help athletes reduce their wind resistance so they can move faster.

1982

The Baculovirus Expression Vector System (BEVS) is a powerful tool for producing recombinant proteins, the proteins that result from new combinations of genetic material. Used in basic research, medical therapeutics, diagnostics and drug discovery, the BEVS was created in the 1980s by A&M’s Distinguished Professor Max Summers and Gale F. Smith (Ph.D. ’82). Summers is one of the world’s most cited molecular biologists. Smith is now chief scientist at Protein Services Corporation, a biopharmaceutical company and world leader in the commercial use of BEVS.

1954

During World War II and the Korean War, submarine commanders did not have a suitable instrument for measuring salinity levels in the waters they plowed—an important factor in steering their vessels safely and fighting effectively. They finally got the right tool in 1954, a type of salinometer developed by Texas A&M oceanographer Dr. Kenneth E. Harwell. An organic chemist by training, Harwell created the first device that made it possible to take salinity and temperature readings accurately and quickly on-board submarines. Previously, such devices were available only at land-based laboratories.
it's hard to imagine the motion picture industry today without computer-generated animation and visual effects. Many of the artist-scientists who create those effects come from the College of Architecture’s Visualization Laboratory. Established in 1989, the "Viz Lab" enjoys virtually a 100 percent placement rate for its graduates — many of whom go to work for world-renowned digital image companies such as PIXAR and Industrial Light + Magic. In 1999, six Aggies were recognized for their technical direction of *Bunny*. Produced by Blue Sky Studios, the seven-minute film received the Academy Award for Best Animated Short Subject.

1981

Jim Harris ’68 (center), Rod Canion (left) and Bill Murto (right) were senior managers at Texas Instruments in 1981 when they decided to pool $1,000 each to form their own company. They sketched their initial product on a paper placemat at a Houston pie shop: A portable computer able to run all of the software being developed then for the IBM PC. Time declared it "The Machine of the Year" in 1982, and the trio’s company, Compaq Computer Corporation, soon became the fastest ever to join the Fortune 500. (It took four years.) Harris served as vice-president of engineering until 1991.
Cox and Stepp Join Foundation Board

Jerry Cox '72 and Rod Stepp '59 are the newest appointees to the Texas A&M Foundation board of trustees. Seven trustees govern the foundation, each appointed by A&M's Association of Former Students for a term of seven years.

Jerry Cox is president of Cox & Perkins Exploration Company, an oil and gas exploration and production company. He has served as president of the Texas A&M 12th Man Foundation and currently serves as a member of its advisory board. He co-chaired a committee of A&M's Vision 2020 initiative and plays an active leadership role in the Lowry Mays College & Graduate School of Business.

Rod Stepp is president and CEO of M&M Manufacturing Company, a metal products manufacturer headquartered in Fort Worth. He was president of the 12th Man Foundation in 1999 and served on its board of directors from 1994-2000. He served as a vice president of The Association of Former Students from 1988-1992.

A&M Announces One Spirit One Vision Campaign

Texas A&M University announced its new, university-wide campaign, One Spirit One Vision, in October. The campaign is the first of two, major fund-raising efforts that will support progress toward Vision 2020, A&M's plan to become one of the nation's top 10 public universities by 2020.

One Spirit
A&M
One Vision

"Private giving is the engine of quality at a time when Texas A&M receives half as much state funding per student as the nation's best universities," said Vision 2020 co-chair Jon L. Hagler '58 in announcing the campaign.
Hagler reported that several former students and friends have already agreed to give and serve as campaign leaders. "We will persevere, and we will succeed, because we must," Hagler said. "Higher education is the key to this nation's democracy and its prosperity."

The university will not finalize the campaign goal and timetable until the campaign kick off, tentatively slated for spring 2003.

TEXAS A&M RANKED AMONG TOP UNIVERSITIES

Texas A&M recently ranked 48th among doctoral-granting national universities in the 2002 edition of America's Best Colleges published by U.S. News & World Report. Texas A&M tied with the University of Texas at Austin and three other institutions.

Texas A&M also was listed in the issue's "best values" category, and the Dwight Look College of Engineering and Mays College & Graduate School of Business placed high in the publication's rankings for individual disciplines.

HANDLEY & PULLIAM JOIN FOUNDATION

The Texas A&M Foundation created two, important staff positions in 2001.

Janet Handley '76 joined the foundation in April as investment director.

Handley worked for Shell for 25 years, most recently as equities director for the Shell Pension Trust. She graduated from Texas A&M in 1975 with a degree in applied mathematical sciences. Handley formulates and presents recommendations regarding investment policies, strategies and objectives for the foundation and its subsidiary, the Texas A&M Foundation Trust Company.

Al Pulliam '87 joined the foundation in July as assistant director of corporate relations. One of his key responsibilities is seeking corporate support for Foundation...
Excellence Awards, scholarships that aim at increasing diversity in Texas A&M’s undergraduate student body. Pulliam served previously as a Department of Athletics scholastic supervisor. He earned a Texas A&M degree in recreation and park administration and, as a student, played forward for the Aggie basketball team.

Donors Endow 27 Vision 2020 Chairs

In less than two years, Texas A&M donors have pledged to endow 27 faculty chairs worth at least $1 million each. This progress is due in part to the Vision 2020 Chair Matching Program. The program, now coming to a close, is matching private gifts dollar-for-dollar with public funds. Fifteen of the chairs are already fully-funded and helping Texas A&M attract nationally-renowned faculty.

E-Brochures Offer Gift Planning Insights

The Texas A&M Foundation gift planning Web site now offers 15 e-brochures about planning for the financial well-being of your loved ones and Texas A&M. Brochure titles include Retirement Income Plans: Ways to Pay You More and Questions & Answers About Wills.

To have a brochure e-mailed to you, simply go to www.tamu.edu/foundation/MethodsOfGiving, click “New Gift Planning Newsletter,” and finally click “More” under the first story about E-brochures. Questions about this service can be directed to Glenn Pittsford ’72, director of gift planning, at 800-392-3310 or g-pittsford@tamu.edu.
Frequently Asked Question

What is One Spirit One Vision?

One Spirit One Vision is Texas A&M's new multi-year, fund-raising campaign. This volunteer-led campaign encompasses all private gifts benefiting the university, whether made through the Texas A&M Foundation, The Association of Former Students or 12th Man Foundation. The campaign’s goal is to help Texas A&M attain national top 10 status while sustaining the distinctive spirit that sets the university apart. The name One Spirit, One Vision reflects our unified commitment to Texas A&M's rich heritage and bright future.

Find it on the Internet

Learn more about stories in this issue of Spirit by visiting these Web sites.

Cyclotron Institute
cyclotron.tamu.edu

Texas Cooperative Extension
ageextension.tamu.edu

Hazard Reduction & Recovery Center
hrrc.tamu.edu

Dept. of Oceanography
oceanography.tamu.edu

Center for Environmental & Rural Health
cerb.tamu.edu

Dept. of Entomology
insects.tamu.edu

NASA
www.nasa.gov

Ora Nicks Wind Tunnel
wind.tamu.edu

Visualization Laboratory
viz.tamu.edu
Requests & Comments: Spring 2002

_Spirit_ is published to keep you informed about Texas A&M fund-raising efforts. If you have a comment or question, take a moment to fill out this form and mail it postage-free. Thank you.

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☐ Please contact me about making a gift to Texas A&M.

☐ I’d like to know more about making an estate gift: (trusts, life insurance, bequests, gift annuities).

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