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WILLIAM & MARY

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR FACULTY, STUDENTS AND STAFF

NEWS

VOLUME XXI, NUMBER 19 • WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1992

Town & Gown Lunch

Edward Malayan, counsel for bilateral affairs, Embassy of the Russian Federation, will speak on "The Russian Transition," at the Town & Gown lunch on Feb. 13. The lunch will be held in the Campus Center ballroom at 12:15 p.m.

Speaker for the Feb. 20 lunch will be Martin Mathes, professor of biology. His topic will be "The Plants of William and Mary."

There is a \$6 fee for the lunches. Reservations are necessary and may be made by calling ext. 12640 no later than noon on the Monday preceding the lunch.

Biology Seminar

"Searching for Medicines Amongst the Vanishing Tribes of the Amazon" is the title of a department of biology seminar to be given by Dr. Robert A. Wallace, University of Florida, at noon, Wednesday, Feb. 19 in Millington 117. Everyone is invited.

Wallace, co-author of *Biology: The Science of Life*, the text used in Principles of Biology 101 last semester, has just been invited by the President of Ecuador to accompany the president and his official party in retracing the 1540s exploration route of Francesco de Orellana, the first European to navigate the length of the Amazon River.

Watkinson Lecture

Barbara J. Watkinson, chairman of fine arts, will give an illustrated lecture on "The Goettingen Model Book" at 7:30 p.m., Wednesday, Feb. 19 in the Botetourt Theatre of Swem Library.

Watkinson will discuss a "how-to" manual used by decorators of 15th-century books and manuscripts.

It was these manuals on which decorators relied as they produced the fancy borders found in books and manuscripts of the period.

Watkinson's presentation will provide an insight into the world of early book illustration.

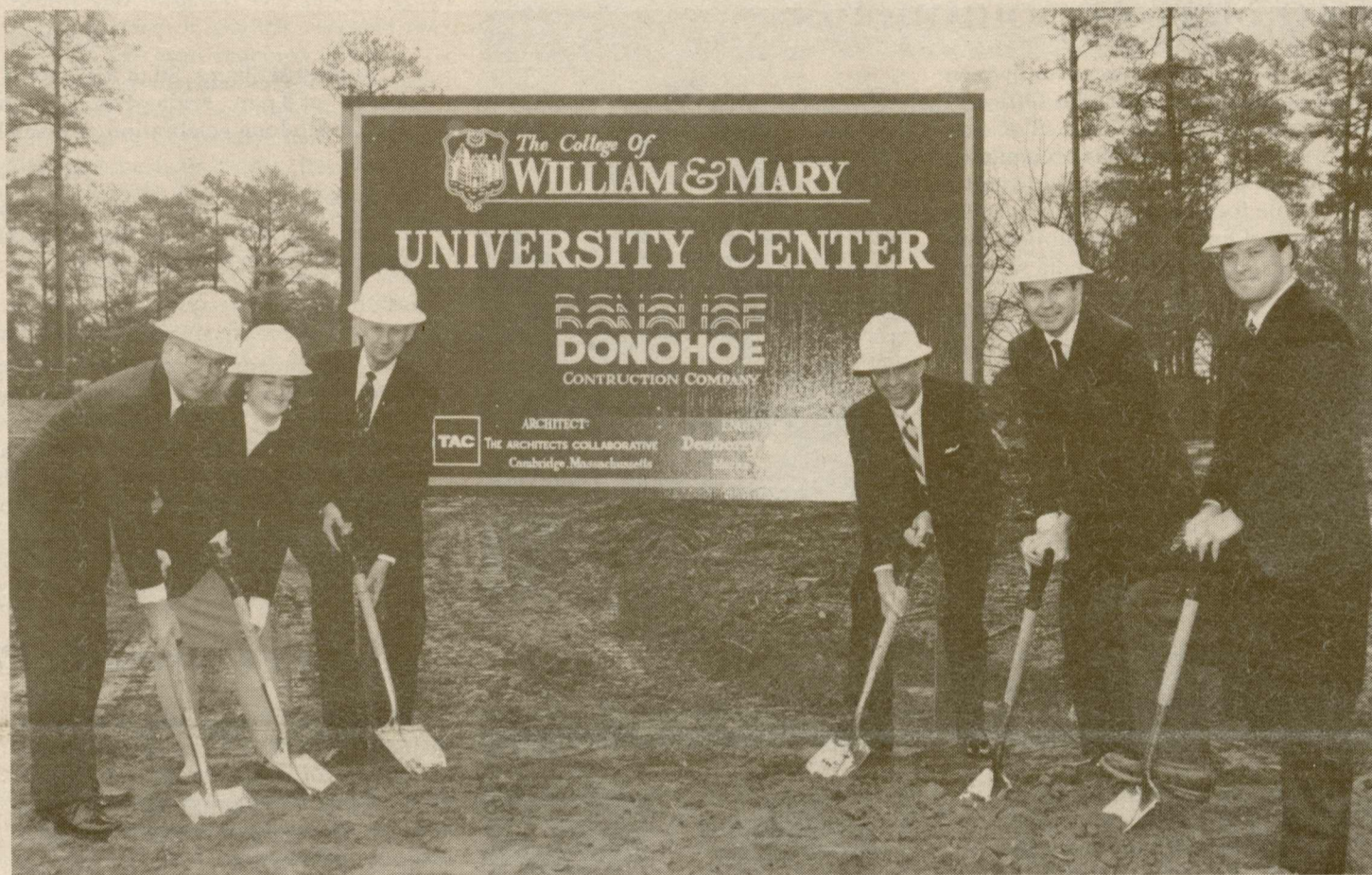
This program is sponsored by the Williamsburg Bibliophiles and the Friends of Swem Library.

REMINDERS

Brown Bag Lunch

Mary Voight, associate professor of anthropology, will speak on "Images of Woman From the Ancient Near East" at the Women's Studies series at noon, Feb. 12 in the Charles Center lounge.

Ground Is Broken For New University Center



Ground was broken this weekend for the new University Center. Taking part in the ceremonies were (l-r) W. Samuel Sadler, vice president for student affairs; Laura Flippin, SA president; Hays T. Watkins, rector of the College; James Brinkley, vice rector; President Verkuil; and Mason Hearn, project manager. The three-story structure is being built at the southern end of Zable Stadium across from the King Health Center. It is expected to open in late 1993 or early 1994.

Provost Schiavelli Is Named Acting President



Provost Melvyn D. Schiavelli was appointed acting president of the College by the Board of Visitors Friday, Feb. 7.

Schiavelli was appointed to the interim position to follow Paul R. Verkuil, whose last day as president was Feb. 8. Verkuil began his position as president and chief executive officer of the American Auto-

mobile Association Jan. 1.

The unanimous vote placing Schiavelli in the interim role is consistent with the board's by-laws, which place the provost in charge of the College in the absence of a president, according to Hays T. Watkins, rector of the College.

Watkins said the appointment will ensure a smooth transition once a new president is named.

"Having the provost take on the duties of acting president will guarantee that the College does not lose momentum as it prepares to enter its fourth

century," said Watkins.

Schiavelli, a faculty member since 1968 and former dean of the faculty of arts and sciences, has been provost since 1986. As provost, he is responsible for oversight of all academic activities at the college.

A presidential search committee is currently screening candidates for the president's position. Committee chair James Brinkley said the search has been narrowed to 12 candidates.

More than 178 people applied to be William and Mary's 25th president.

Mortar Board Forum On Economy Tonight

Mortar Board is inviting the campus community to participate in a forum on the economy and its impact on William and Mary at 8 p.m. tonight in the Campus Center lobby.

Stan Brown, director of Career Services; Clyde Haulman, dean of undergraduate studies, arts and sciences; Virginia Kerns, chair, anthropology; Bradner Coursen, biology; Robert Welsh, physics; and John Boschen, School of Business, will share their thoughts on the issue.

Following the speakers' presentations, the audience will be invited to submit questions. A reception will follow.

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NEWSMAKERS

Hoffman Named New Director Of IEAHC

Ronald Hoffman, associate professor of history at the University of Maryland, has been named director of the Institute of Early American History and Culture. His appointment is effective July 1. He will also serve as visiting professor of history.

The appointment was confirmed Feb. 7 at a meeting of the Board of Visitors. The board acted on recommendations from the Institute's Executive Board and from the College and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, joint sponsors of the Institute.

George Healy, retired provost of the College, has served as interim director of the Institute since 1990. He will remain until Hoffman arrives in July.

A 1964 graduate of George Peabody College, Hoffman holds advanced degrees from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and has taught at the University of Maryland since 1969. He has authored several books and articles about the Chesapeake and the South in the 18th century. He has directed symposia for the U.S. Capitol Historical Society.

"Ronald Hoffman brings impressive scholarly credentials, an exceptional

record and a firm commitment to the Institute and its programs. He will help make the Institute's second half-century as distinguished as the first," said Richard R. Beeman, chair of the search committee and a member of the Institute's executive board.

Hoffman said he was excited about joining the Institute as it prepares to celebrate its 50th anniversary in 1993. "That occasion will provide a unique opportunity to crystallize and measure a half-century of scholarship as we plan for a future full of possibilities for even more innovative and imaginative work."

Women's Studies Forum

Next speaker on the Women's Studies Forum will be Emily Martin, professor of anthropology at Johns Hopkins University and author of the book *How Science Constructs Our Bodies: The Saga of the Egg and the Sperm*. She will speak at 7:30 p.m., Tuesday, Feb. 18 in Washington 201.

This lecture is free and open to the public.

University Relations Announces Two Staff Appointments

Two appointments have recently been made to fill vacancies in the Office of University Relations

Raymond L. Betzner has been named the director of public information and is responsible for planning and managing internal and external communications. He has been manager of media services at the College since October 1988.

Betzner has a B.S. in journalism from West Virginia University and worked as a newspaper reporter in West Virginia and Virginia before coming to William and Mary.

Betzner replaced Elaine Justice, who has joined the public relations staff of Emory University in Atlanta where she and her husband now reside.

Sara Ketchum Piccini has joined the University Relations staff as coordinator of special projects. She is responsible for coordinating public relations for all College fundraising activities and for the College's year-long tercentenary celebration. Piccini replaces Melissa Gill, former advancement writer.

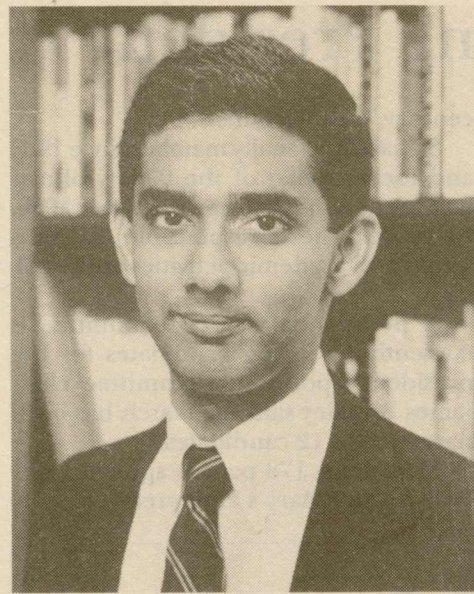
Prior to coming to William and Mary, Piccini worked as copy chief for Kelly Communications in Charlottesville, Va., a publisher of health and travel newslet-



Sara Piccini

ters and magazines. From 1987-1989, she was assistant director of the Program for the Exceptionally Gifted, an early college entrance program for gifted girls at Mary Baldwin College in Staunton, Va. Piccini received a B.A. in history from Yale University and a master's degree in history from the University of Virginia.

Indian Author To Speak Feb. 19



Dinesh D'Souza

Dinesh D'Souza, author of the new book *Illiberal Education: The Politics of Race and Sex on Campus* will speak at 7 p.m.,

Wednesday, Feb. 19 in Trinkle Hall.

This lecture is free and open to the public. It is sponsored by the Indian Cultural Association, a student organization on campus, through the Office of Multicultural Affairs.

D'Souza is a research fellow at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research.

In 1987 and 1988, D'Souza was senior domestic policy analyst at the White House. Prior to that he was managing editor of *Policy Review*. His articles on culture and politics have appeared in a variety of publications including *Harper's*, *Vanity Fair*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*.

Business Week calls his work "an indispensable book for anyone interested in the future of U.S. higher education."

A native of Bombay, D'Souza graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1983 from Dartmouth in 1983 where he was editor of *The Dartmouth Review*.

McGlennon To Offer Seminar On Getting Into Law School

John McGlennon, pre-law adviser, will offer a discussion on "Applying to Law School," at 7:30 p.m., Wednesday, Feb. 26 in Morton 20.

This workshop is designed to provide participants with information on the law school application process, the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT), the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), a calendar of when applicants need to take various steps in the process and sug-

gestions for improving the quality of their application.

McGlennon will distribute information on the recent experiences of William and Mary students applying to law schools, as well as on the recent national trends in law school applications.

This session is presented annually for juniors and others who are planning to apply to law school in the next academic year (1992-93).

Black History Month

Rodney Williams

Rodney Williams '80 of Richmond will present "An Evening of Song and Dance" at 8 p.m., Friday, Feb. 14 in the Campus Center ballroom as part of the month-long celebration of Black History Month

Nikki Giovanni

Poet Nikki Giovanni, who spoke on campus several years ago, will make a return visit at 8 p.m., Friday, Feb. 21 in Andrews 101. She will present a program drawn from her work.

Living Dream Inc.

Living Dream Inc., will present an original musical play by James Chapman, "Our Young Black Men are Dying and Nobody Seems to Care," at 8 p.m., Friday, Feb. 28 in the Campus Center ballroom. This performance is sponsored by Alpha Phi Alpha and Kappa Alpha Psi fraternities with the Black Student Organization, which is coordinating the month-long Black History Month program through the Office of Multicultural Affairs.

All programs on the Black History Month calendar are free and open to the public.

Gallery Players To Perform At Muscarelle

The Gallery Players will perform a major work by Charles Gounod, "Petite Symphony for Winds," at the next Music at the Muscarelle program at 4 p.m., Feb. 23. The program will also include several smaller works.

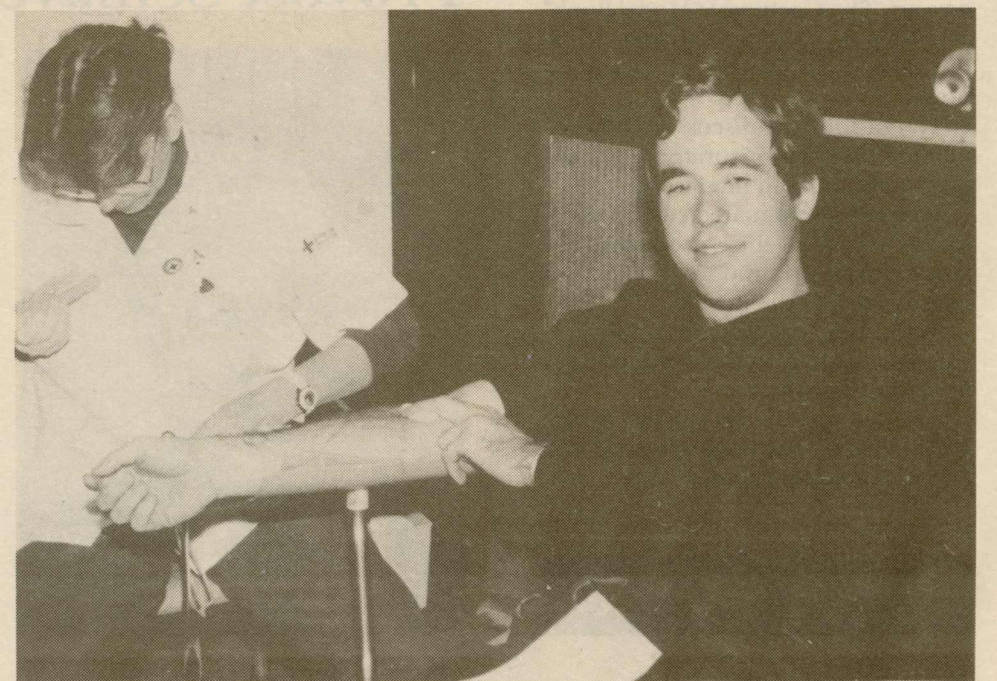
This concert is open to the public. There is no charge.

Concert patrons are invited to come early to see two special exhibitions, which are closing that day: "The Fourth Faculty Show," featuring recent drawings, prints, paintings, sculpture and ceramic figurative

sculpture by the Studio Art Faculty; and "Bernard Chaet: Five Decades of Drawing," which showcases figurative and landscape drawings created in a variety of media by the recently retired Yale University professor of painting.

The Muscarelle Museum on Jamestown Road is open Monday through Friday from 10 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday from noon to 4 p.m.

For more information about exhibitions and special events, call ext. 12700.



Blood Drive Wednesday, Feb. 19 In W&M Hall

John Carroll, a member of Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity, donates blood at the Red Cross blood drive that was held Jan. 30. APO and Sigma Chi will co-sponsor another drive from 1 to 7 p.m., Wednesday, Feb. 19 in William and Mary Hall. This is the second blood drive the fraternity plans in response to the current national shortage of donated blood. David Albert, co-chair of projects for APO with Julie McKenna, says that the disqualification of returning troops from Desert Storm and the fear of AIDS has been blamed for the drop in donations. The Red Cross, he adds, has tried to reassure donors that the fear of AIDS through donating blood is unfounded.

There will be blood drives March 31 and April 15. The March 31 drive will be co-sponsored by Mortar Board and held in the Campus Center ballroom. The April 15 drive will be co-sponsored by Gamma Phi Beta and held in Trinkle Hall.

Albert emphasizes that blood drives are open to all members of the campus community. Although the majority of donors are students, faculty and staff are also invited to participate.

Donors who participated in the Jan. 30 drive will not be eligible to give Feb. 19 but will be eligible to give March 31. (Photo by Harold Halbert)

NOTES

Radway To Speak

Janice A. Radway, professor of literature, Duke University, will talk on "Preparing for the Middlebrow: The Struggle Over the Book, 1880-1930" at a seminar at 5 p.m., Thursday, Feb. 20, in the Botetourt Theatre, Swem Library, sponsored by the Commonwealth Center for the Study of American Culture.

The seminar will include an exploration of the material and social conditions of possibility for the construction of the category "middlebrow culture."

Tracing the impact of changes in the organization of American production and distribution upon the publishing industry, Radway will discuss the development of two quite distinct systems for the production, reproduction and dissemination of books by the turn of the century.

She will also explain how the appearance of these two systems led to significant struggles over the proper definition of the book and the appropriate conception of reading, struggles that eventuated in the construction of middlebrow literary culture with the creation of the Book-of-the-Month Club and other similar agencies.

Essay Exam Workshops

The Writing Resources Center, in Tucker 115A, will offer two essay exam workshops at 7 p.m., Monday, Feb. 17 and 8 p.m., Thursday, Feb. 27.

Both workshops are free. Interested students should register by either calling the center at ext. 13925 or visiting the center during regular hours.

Attendance will be limited to 12 students per workshop.

Reves Coffee Hour

"The Lunar New Year" will be the topic for discussion at the Reves Coffee Hour at 5 p.m., Friday, Feb. 14 in the Reves Room of the Wendy and Emory Reves Center for International Studies.

Topic for Feb. 21 will be "Hong Kong 1997."

Mock Interview Program

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., will sponsor its annual Mock Interview Program from noon to 4 p.m., Sunday, Feb. 23 in Blow Hall.

Interviewers will be administrators and alumni of the College.

Students are asked to reserve interviewing spaces by Feb. 16 by calling Melissa Nazareth at ext. 14356 or Tawnya Chesson at ext. 14302.

All students are invited to participate.

Resumes are optional, but if submitted should be mailed to College Station Box 2373 or 2152.

Modem Pool Update

In response to continuing and worsening problems with the College's inbound and outbound modem pool, all modems have been permanently programmed to receive and transmit at 2400 bits per second only. The College will temporarily lose the capability to accommodate 1200 bits per second transmission.

A search is underway for a suitable replacement modem which will again allow multiple speeds. These modems will be procured and installed as quickly as possible.

Thank you for your patience and understanding in this matter

Arthur W. Brautigam
Director, Telecommunications

Associate Provost Jones Reports To Board Of Visitors

Crapol, Donaldson Presented Jefferson Awards, Bromley Gives Address At Charter Convocation

Charter Day is usually remembered for the Saturday morning convocation, who spoke and who got the Jefferson Awards. Charter Day 1992 will stand out for these events but also for the full schedule of events surrounding the convocation, which included the dedication of the new child care facility, the Matoaka Art Studio, groundbreaking for the University Center and the President's farewell. The Endowment Association and the Tercentenary Observances Commission also met.

The sustained applause for both recipients of the Jefferson Award attested to the popularity of the choices.

Edward P. Crapol, professor of history, was awarded the Thomas Jefferson Award and Susan V. Donaldson, assistant professor of English, received the Thomas Jefferson Teaching Award.

A former chairman of the history department, Crapol was cited for his contributions to interdisciplinary programs such as American studies, International studies and the Honors Program. Crapol also helped organize and secure funds for as well as taught in three Summer Institutes for Secondary School Teachers on U.S.-European-Soviet relations.

He was also recognized as "a voice for campus diversity" as chair of several committees including Affirmative Action and Admissions Policy.

"In sum, you have represented the best of collegiality and commitment to the College and the community for more than 20 years," his citation concluded.

Donaldson was praised for her enthusiasm for teaching and her effectiveness as a classroom instructor as well as her record of research and publication.

Her citation noted "Your students—at all levels of study, from first year students in English to doctoral candidates in American studies—have frequently singled you out for the highest praise ... Your scholarly colleagues in the fields of American literature and American studies have likewise acknowledged your many excellent contributions to learning, as indicated by your extensive record of scholarly publications and presentations."

Both awards are supported by a gift from the Robert Earll McConnell Foundation.

Honorary Doctor of Science degrees were presented to Richard Herman Petersen, former director of the NASA Langley Research Center and currently associate administrator for NASA's Office of Aeronautics and Space Technology; Hermann August Grunder, director of the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility in Newport News; Sir Cyril Ashley Clarke, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II for his research that led to the discovery of the preventive therapy for Rh hemolytic disease in newborns. Clarke is also the president of The Royal Entomological Society of London, elected by the membership in recognition of his extensive research on



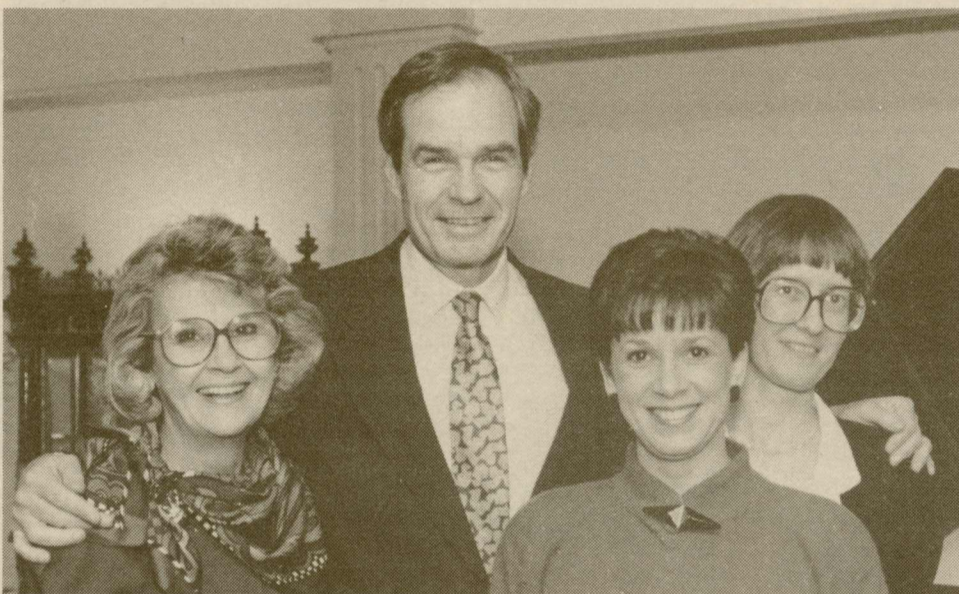
The dedication of the new Matoaka Art Studio was one of the major events on the Charter Day schedule. Above (l-r) Provost Melvyn D. Schiavelli; Barbara Watkinson, chair, fine arts department; President Verkuil; and Rector of the College Hays T. Watkins.

the genetics of butterflies and moths.

Clarke gave the 1992 Howard Hughes Lecture Friday afternoon.

The principal speaker at Charter Day, David Allan Bromley, science adviser to President Bush, also received a Doctor of Science degree from the College. Bromley also spoke Friday afternoon at a physics colloquium.

In his address Saturday morning, Bromley called attention to the current administration's commitment to research and technology and put the current wave of pessimism into perspective as one of the many currents of change that have been a part of human history. (A transcription of his remarks appears on p. 6.)



President Verkuil with members of his staff (l-r) Mary Anderson, Ruth Graff and Sandy Wilms at a Collegewide reception for the President held at the Wendy and Emory Reves Center for International Studies.

The President Says Farewell

There were a few minutes of confusion before President Verkuil began his farewell remarks. The program did not list his remarks and so, following the main address, the closing sequence of the program began. He good-naturedly joked about the miscue, noting that even with the great advances in science and technology Bromley had outlined in his speech, things do go wrong. "This is my last opportunity to address you," said Verkuil, "and I almost lost it."

"Charter Day is of course, for me, a bittersweet moment," he began. "Of all the official activities of the president, presiding at this day and at Commencement are two of the most fulfilling. On Charter Day we remember our past, a rich history unlike any other university's, and certainly the reading of the Royal Charter reaffirms that to us. At Commencement we offer degrees to our talented students and

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1993 Priorities Must Overcome Money Restrictions

State general funds for the College dropped from 70 percent in 1982 to 49 percent of the total budget this year, and could fall to 43 percent by 1994, the Board of Visitors learned last week.

The declines are a combination of policy decisions and changes in state revenues, said Samuel Jones, associate provost for planning and budget. In tracking the reductions over the last decade, Jones said the declines in the 1980s were clearly the result of a policy decision to make out-of-state students pay a greater share of the costs of their education.

A plateau in the percentage of state general funds was reached in 1986 and held until the state recession forced cuts to the College in 1991. Jones said that if

Gov. L. Douglas Wilder's budget package is approved as introduced to the General Assembly, state support would continue to decline.

Total general fund revenues from the state are expected to be about \$28.4 million for 1992, the current fiscal year.

The reductions will mean the College must become more cost-conscious and must work to find other revenue sources, Paul R. Verkuil told the board in his last meeting as William and Mary's president.

"I think we're in a new world now in terms of financing from the state. We cannot turn back the clock to go back where we were in the 1980s," Verkuil said.

If there is any good news in the financial picture, Verkuil said it comes from

his belief that the general fund split should not be expected to drop any more. "I hope we have hit bottom," he said.

Jones told the board that the institutional priorities for 1993 include: converting part-time faculty positions to fulltime and adding full-time instructional faculty positions; increasing operating support for the instructional programs, academic computing, and building and grounds maintenance; increasing student financial assistance; restoring funding for library acquisitions; enhancing the student information system; and selective additions to custodial and academic support.

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D. Allan Bromley Gives 1992 Charter Day Address

The following is a transcription of the Charter Day address by David Allan Bromley.

One must be moved by having one's name added to the list of those who have received honorary degrees from the College of William and Mary. It begins with the name of Benjamin Franklin, so let me begin, both personally and on behalf of Hermann A. Grunder, Richard H. Petersen and Sir Cyril A. Clarke, by expressing to all of you our appreciation at the very great honor that you have done to us by making us a member of this family. It is an honor that we shall all cherish for the rest of our lives.

To come to this college is truly to be reintroduced to American history. So many of the traditions that we take for granted in American universities today originated here on this campus, and we can only wonder how American higher education would have evolved had it not been for William and Mary. It is a very special privilege to be here on the 299th anniversary of Charter Day, when so many events of importance to the life of the institution have occurred. I have to admit, I must say, to being just a little bit disappointed to have missed Yule Log Day. I did have a large sprig of holly and a lot of not-so-great habits to get rid of. And I am told your president cuts no mean figure in his red nightgown.

William and Mary has been a leader in its dedication to the liberal arts and to the highest levels of teaching and learning. Your conviction that teaching and research are synergistic and inseparable have helped make the American university system the strongest such system in the entire world. One-third of all those worldwide who choose to study beyond

their own borders come to American universities. As the second oldest of those universities, William and Mary deserves substantial credit for establishing the tradition of excellence that lives on today in American higher education.

Of course, having said that, I have to point out that not everyone can be convinced of the advantages of a William and Mary education. Toward the end of the 18th century, the commissioners of Maryland and Virginia contacted the leaders of the local Indian groups, inviting those leaders to send some of their sons to William and Mary to obtain the benefits of a classical education in Greek, Latin, grammar, rhetoric, mathematics, philosophy—the standard curriculum of the day. The Indians gave this invitation very careful consideration, and in a document that I found, dated 1834, while browsing through Sterling Library back at Yale, produced the following answer:

We know that you highly esteem the kind of learning taught in your colleges and that the maintenance of our young men, while with you, would be very expensive to you. We are convinced, therefore, that you mean us good by your proposal and we thank you heartily. But you, who are wise, must know that different nations have different perceptions of things, and you will therefore not take it amiss if our ideas of this kind of education happen not to be the same with yours. We have had some experience of it. Several of our young people have formerly been brought up in the colleges of the northern provinces (Yale and Harvard). They were in-

structed in all your sciences, but when they came back to us, they were bad runners, they were ignorant of every means of living in the woods, unable to bear either cold or hunger, knew neither how to build a cabin, take a deer, kill an enemy; they spoke our language imperfectly. Indeed, they were therefore neither fit for hunters, warriors or counselors; in fact, they were totally good for nothing. We are, however, nonetheless obliged by your kind offer, though we decline accepting it, and to show our grateful sense of it, if the gentlemen of Virginia will send us a dozen of their sons, we will take care of their education, instruct them in all we know and make men of them."

One gets the decided impression that one of the products the colleges of the North had a hand in crafting this reply.

William and Mary offers a window on the past of our country, but like all great universities, even more it offers a window on our future. When Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, 16 members of the Continental Congress and four signers of the Declaration of Independence walked these grounds as undergraduates, they could not have known the glory that awaited them, yet I have the distinct feeling that they must have had a sense of the unbounded potential of the new lands in which they lived, and they must have sensed some promise of the future that lay ahead of them.

Science and technology also carry within them the promise of the future. It was C.P. Snow who once wrote that scien-

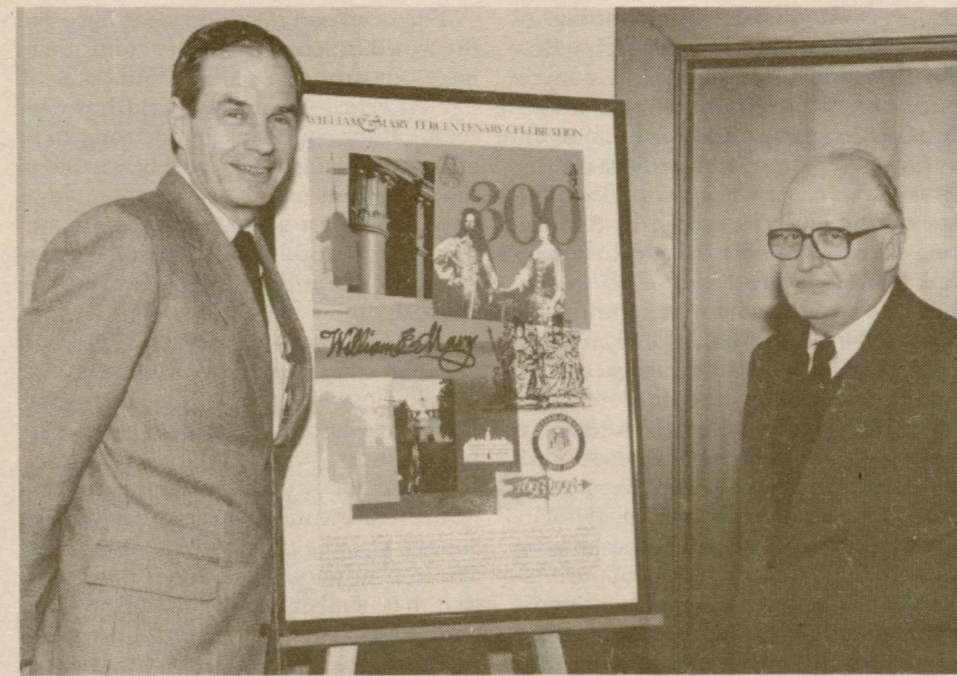
tists have "the future in their bones," and this is a feeling to which any scientist or engineer can attest. Science and technology have contributed to a period of almost unimaginably rapid change in our society. We live in a society whose hallmark is change, and nowhere more rapid than in science and technology. Scientists and engineers believe that, as a matter of fundamental principle, the potential for good in new knowledge far outweighs any potential for evil. We believe in the providence of human understanding. There is the often-quoted remark, "If you think knowledge is dangerous, you should try ignorance."

Think for a moment of how science and technology have changed our society and our world in the past century, changes that are all too often forgotten or overlooked. The application of technology has produced a rise in living standards and economic growth without precedent in human history. New medical treatments, materials and devices have almost doubled the average life span and enormously improved the quality of our lives. New communication technologies have brought the message of freedom to oppressed peoples around the world, inspiring them to rise up against unjust governments, and defense technologies have deterred international aggression and now promise a new era of peace. Even more fundamentally, however, science and technology constitute one of the greatest adventures that is available to the human race, and those of us who have been privileged to be part of that great adventure are singularly fortunate.

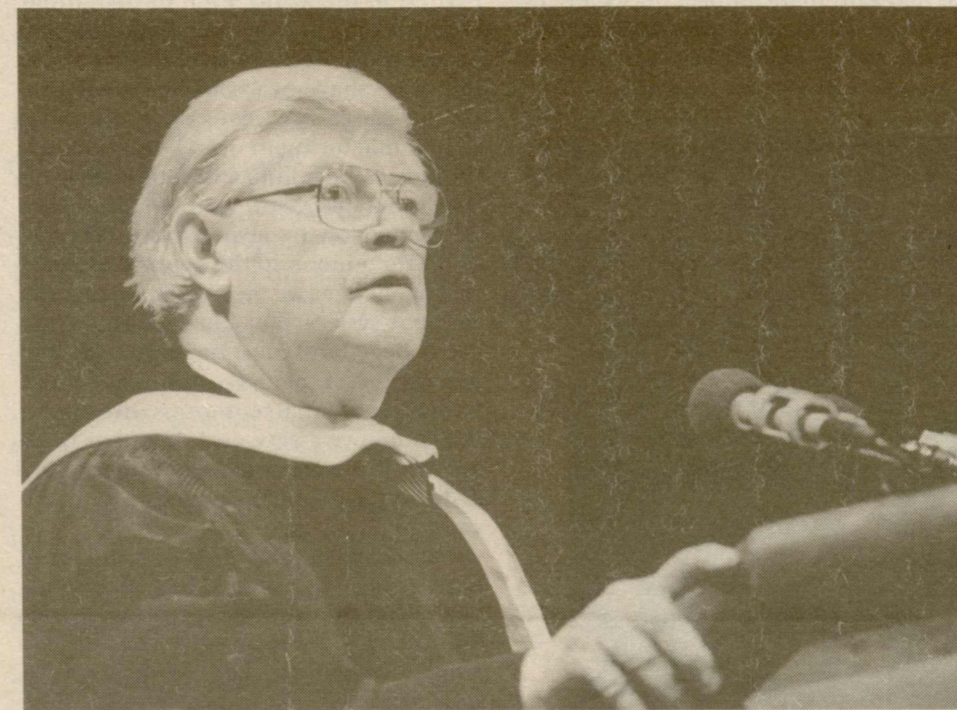
In my current position I am exceed-

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Variety Of Activities Highlight Charter Day



President Verkuil and Henry Rosovsky, chairman of the Committee on Tercentenary Observances, unveil a celebration poster designed by Greta Matus of Richmond.

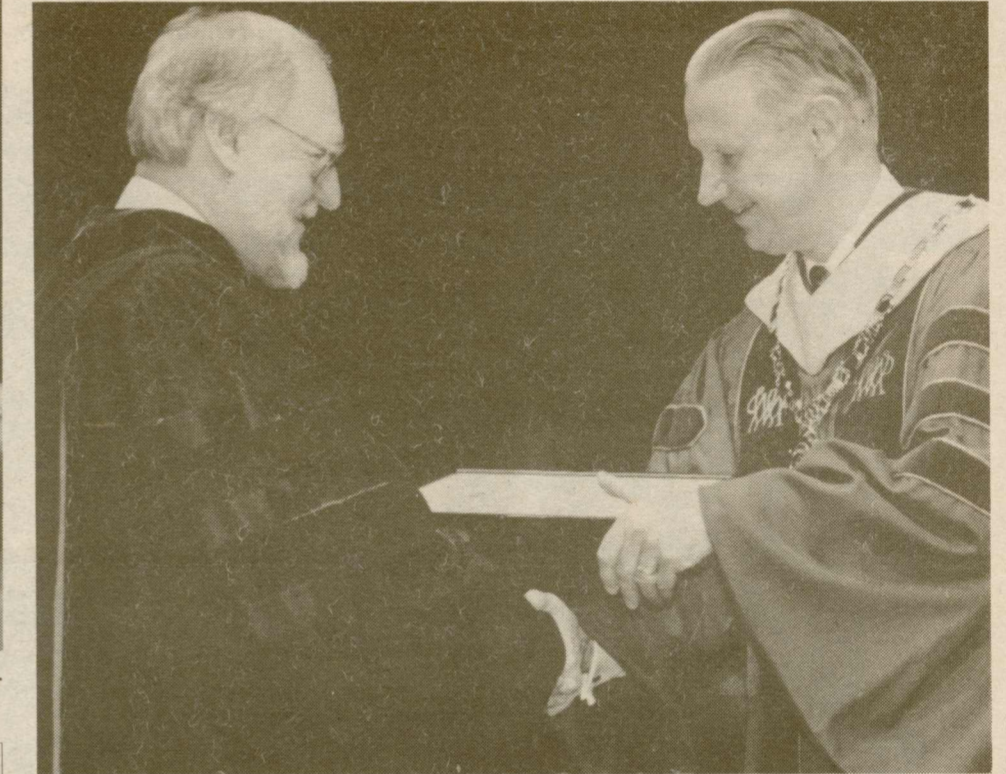


D. Allan Bromley, assistant to President Bush for Science and Technology, principal speaker at the Charter Day convocation.

Photos by Viscom/Gleason.



Susan Donaldson, recipient of the Thomas Jefferson Teaching Award, receives congratulations from the Rector.

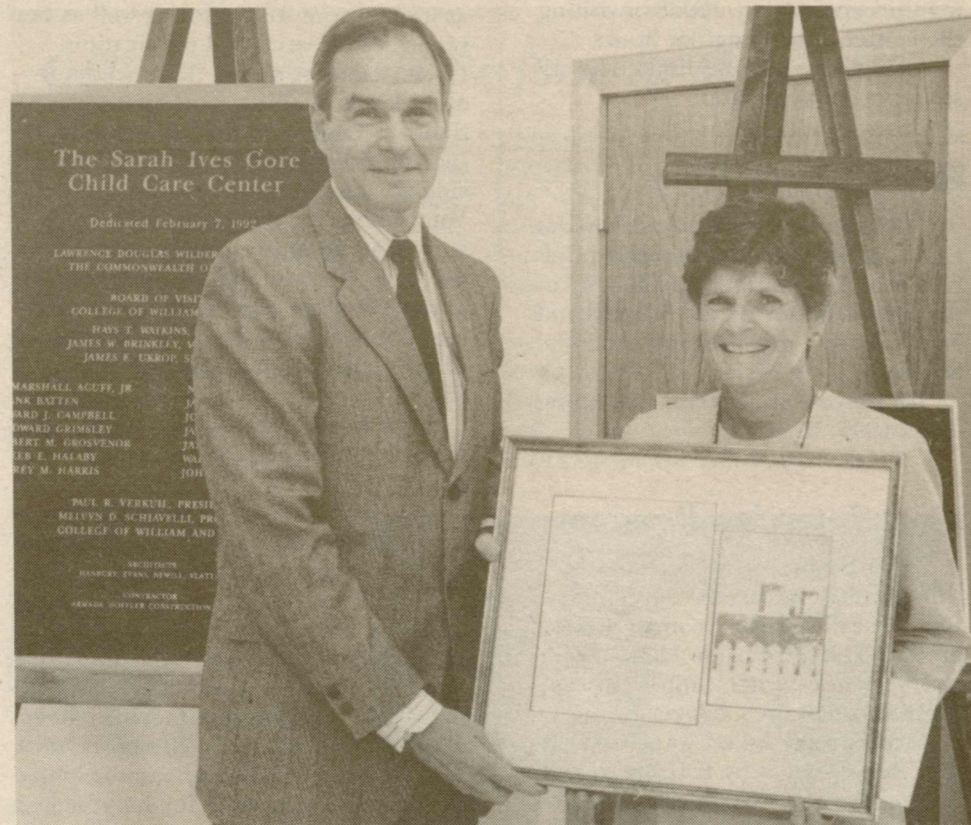


Presentation of the Thomas Jefferson Award is made to Edward P. Crapol by the Rector.



In recognition of the efforts on behalf of the center by Ann Reed, associate professor of English, and Hans vonBaeyer, professor of physics, a research fund will be established to provide support for faculty doing research in the areas of child care and early childhood development.

Pamela C. Harriman, one of the major contributors, is thanked at the dedication program. A room in the building has been named in her honor. Mrs. Harriman is a former member of the Board of Visitors and is currently a member of the Commission on Tercentenary Observances.



At left, Fran Dorsey helps the children line up for their opening song.

Above, President Verkuil presents a plaque to Sarah Ives Gore for whom the center is named. Gore is a member of the class of 1956 and is director of human resources for W.L. Gore & Associates, a company whose unique structure encourages workers to be creative.

Sarah Ives Gore Child Care Center Dedicated

At the dedication ceremony, President Verkuil outlined the beginnings of the center. "We had a plan for a child care center. The problem, as it has so often been a problem when it comes to the care of our children, was money.

"I would like to recognize the donors, many of whom have graciously agreed to join us here today: members of the College Women's Club, the Hourly and Classified Employees Association, the J. Willard Marriott Foundation, Dr. John and Carol Marsh, The Marietta McNeill Morgan and Samuel Tate Morgan Jr. Foundation, Martha L. Schifferli in the memory of Nancy Emery Gibson, Caroline B. Talbot, and Frances Gibson Verkuil."

President Recalls Accomplishments In Diversity, Curriculum, Facilities

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this nation's best hope for the future, that future that Dr. Bromley described and which we must all be optimistic about. Those are extraordinary opportunities, and I am honored to have been able to preside over them during my stay.

During 1993, you will hear a great deal about the College's past. William and Mary's history is, of course, one in which we all take pride. But I hope you will remember that it is now more important than ever to look to the future. As good as a William and Mary education is, it can still be better. It can be improved and refined, and it must be. Each of you has a stake in that future and a responsibility to see that our mission is fulfilled. With your continuing commitment, I know our future is in good hands.

In looking back at my seven years as president, there are many accomplishments which we have shared that bring me deep satisfaction. On a day like this, I feel justified in reciting them. I am proud of the fact that we have significantly enriched and broadened our academic programs at the undergraduate and graduate levels. New programs in American studies, applied sciences, computer science, public policy and international studies will permanently benefit our students in this state and nation. At the same time, we have dramatically increased our resources from state and private sources. I am proud of the \$56 million investment of public funds in our

physical plant made during my stay, which will soon put our campus facilities in the best shape they have ever been in. And I am confident that our precedent-shattering \$150 million Campaign for the Fourth Century—which stands at more than \$116 million today—will meet and surpass its goal.

During this time, we have kept the College's enrollment under control, and yet, my name is on more than 11,000 diplomas. Those students and I are forever linked. I am proud that we have created a responsible and effective faculty voice with the Faculty Assembly, an institution with the capacity to help shape future priorities in conjunction with the President and the Board of Visitors.

But I am most proud of what we have done during this time to diversify our student body. It is also, in some ways, the most fragile of our accomplishments and deserves our constant attention. Thus, let me spend a few moments recounting where we were and where we have come. In 1985, when I arrived, members of minority groups constituted less than 7 percent of the undergraduate student body; today they constitute more than 15 percent. But numbers hardly tell the story; indeed, numbers can be misleading.

Our achievement has come in the way we welcome and support our minority students. We monitor the admissions process carefully and for a purpose—to ensure that we select those students who have the capacity to succeed and then help them hone their abilities so that

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And they have. During these pivotal years, William and Mary has seen minority students take their proper role in the life of this campus, becoming full participants in our community. Thus I point with pride to leaders among our minority students who have achieved positions like honor council chair, Rhodes Scholar nominee, law review member, and homecoming queen. Their success is a tribute, first to their efforts, but it also reflects well on our open and supportive campus. It is critical to our future that this welcoming community spirit be maintained.

In my 1985 inaugural address, I discussed what was then a threat to academic freedom—the monitoring of courses by a self-appointed group called Accuracy in Academia. Today the threat is more complicated to identify—on the one side is the internal monitoring of politically "correct" speech and ideas by our own faculty and students that can serve to chill debate; but on the other side is the use of the First Amendment to attack what may often be the overblown danger of political correctness itself.

I don't want today to come down on the one side or the other of the legitimate opinions expressed in these conflicting views. What I want to do instead is to urge that we not allow that debate to focus attention on legitimate institutional mechanisms for admissions that create our diverse campus. Diversity should not become a code word for political correctness. Diversity, the way it is practiced

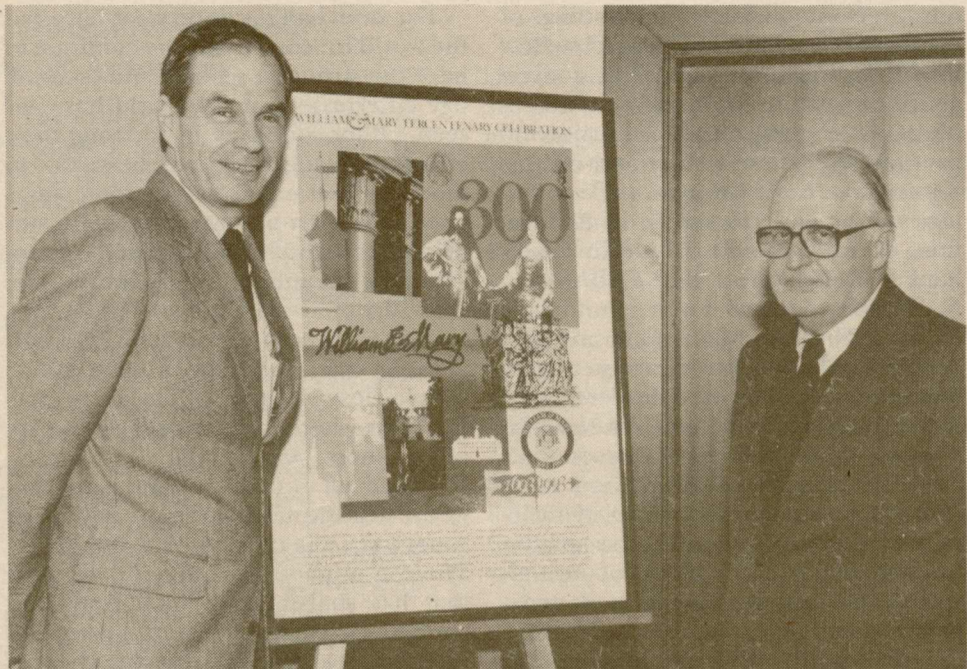
here, is good for both sides of the debate. It ensures that minority students are an integral part of our educational experience. William and Mary's experience proves we can—and, more importantly, must—learn from each other.

College campuses integrated in this fashion are successful beyond their borders. They can help permanently to prepare all students for a positive role in a society that is increasingly diverse, and regrettably, increasingly divided.

So I urge those who are here and those who will follow to keep watch on our successful efforts to diversify, even as we endorse the values of academic freedom and individual choice that remain at the core of our mission. The William and Mary experience is an example for other colleges and universities to follow. We can all share a just sense of pride in these accomplishments.

In closing, I would like to thank those who helped me succeed. Members of my administration, the provost, the vice presidents, the deans and their assistants, and people like Jim, Mary, Sandy, Reggie, Kathy and Sheila made my job easy. Numerous faculty and students who understand our efforts made my job rewarding. The Board of Visitors and especially the Rector made my job possible. But, of course, my wife, Fran, made my life work so I could do my job. And don't let me forget our children, Tara and especially Gibson, who grew up in all this. It has been a grand tenure. I shall never forget this moment, and I thank you.

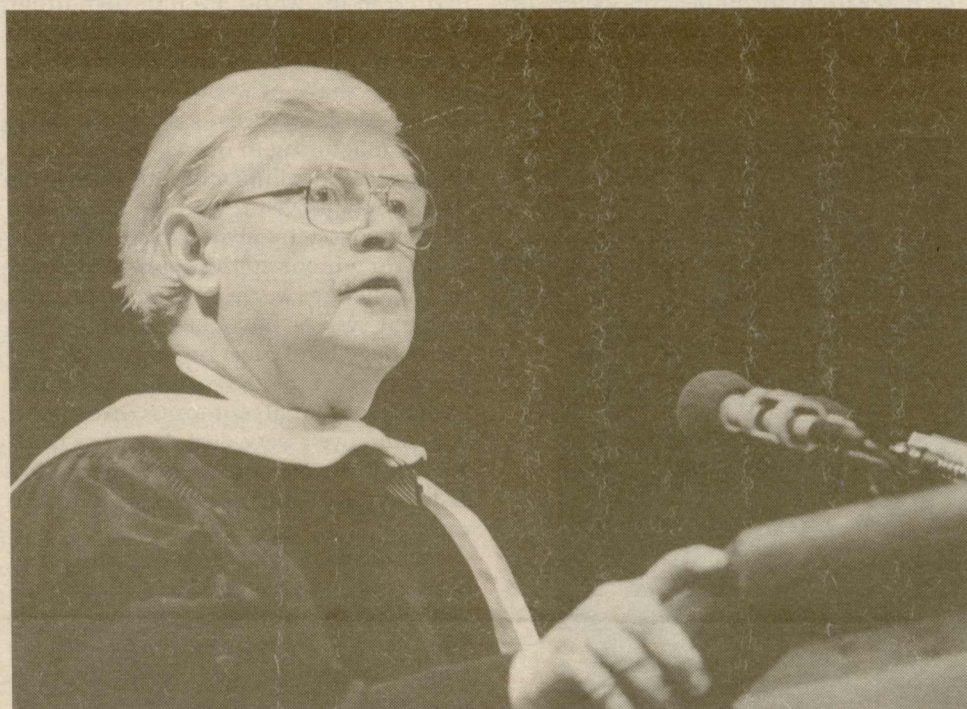
Variety Of Activities Highlight Charter Day



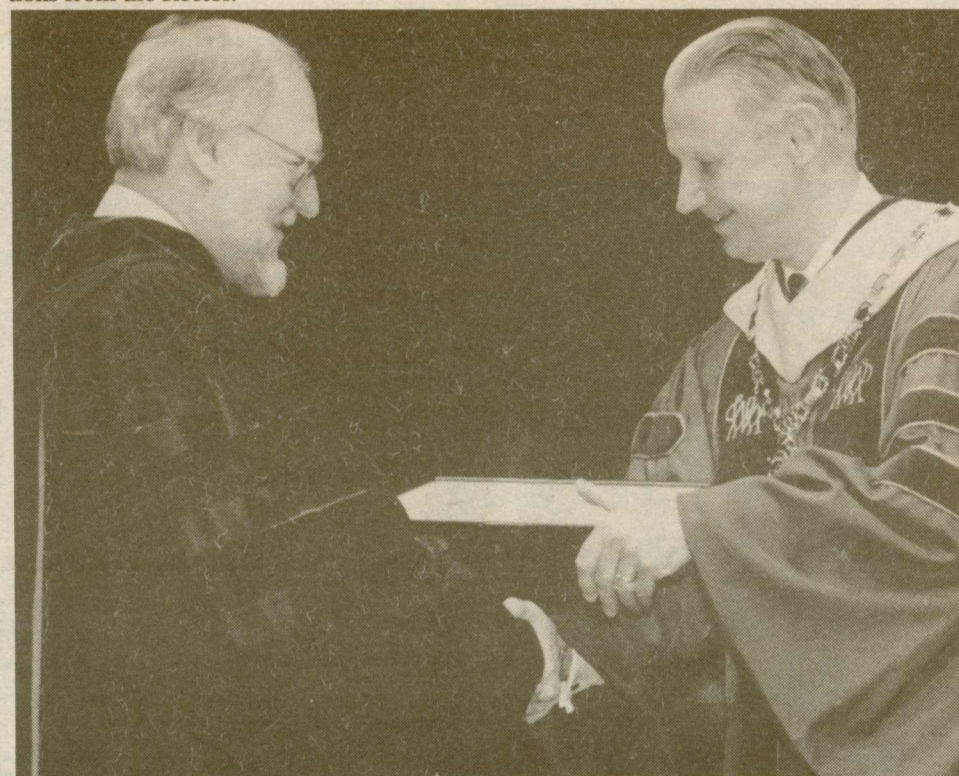
President Verkuil and Henry Rosovsky, chairman of the Committee on Tercentenary Observances, unveil a celebration poster designed by Greta Matus of Richmond.



Susan Donaldson, recipient of the Thomas Jefferson Teaching Award, receives congratulations from the Rector.



D. Allan Bromley, assistant to President Bush for Science and Technology, principal speaker at the Charter Day convocation.



Presentation of the Thomas Jefferson Award is made to Edward P. Crapol by the Rector.

Photos by Viscom/Gleason.

President Recalls Accomplishments In Diversity, Curriculum, Facilities

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3.

this nation's best hope for the future, that future that Dr. Bromley described and which we must all be optimistic about. Those are extraordinary opportunities, and I am honored to have been able to preside over them during my stay.

During 1993, you will hear a great deal about the College's past. William and Mary's history is, of course, one in which we all take pride. But I hope you will remember that it is now more important than ever to look to the future. As good as a William and Mary education is, it can still be better. It can be improved and refined, and it must be. Each of you has a stake in that future and a responsibility to see that our mission is fulfilled. With your continuing commitment, I know our future is in good hands.

In looking back at my seven years as president, there are many accomplishments which we have shared that bring me deep satisfaction. On a day like this, I feel justified in reciting them. I am proud of the fact that we have significantly enriched and broadened our academic programs at the undergraduate and graduate levels. New programs in American studies, applied sciences, computer science, public policy and international studies will permanently benefit our students in this state and nation. At the same time, we have dramatically increased our resources from state and private sources. I am proud of the \$56 million investment of public funds in our

physical plant made during my stay, which will soon put our campus facilities in the best shape they have ever been in. And I am confident that our precedent-shattering \$150 million Campaign for the Fourth Century—which stands at more than \$116 million today—will meet and surpass its goal.

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Bromley: 'We Mustn't Let The Mood And Sense Of Pessimism Defeat Us'

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4.

ingly fortunate in being part of an administration that shares these views of science and technology. We have just emerged from two exceedingly hectic weeks which always occur at this time of the year, when each president lays out his vision for the future and his budget for the next fiscal year. The headlines have been full of information, tax cuts, counter proposals, campaign rhetoric. But these are just the concerns of the moment. Underlying the day-to-day rush of events these are the more fundamental changes taking place. For the past three years the Bush Administration in cooperation with the Congress and the private sector have been working to redirect the way in which we as a nation spend our resources and focus our attention.

The recognition has been growing that throughout government, throughout the nation, we are seriously underinvesting in our own future, and specifically, that we are underinvesting seriously in the support of research and development. We are working to redress this imbal-

totally new era: We have entered the era of tailored materials, where we can build if necessary from the atomic and molecular level new materials that have properties that nature never created. This is an exciting time; indeed, materials have become as fundamental to technology as mathematics is to science.

To take one further example: In biotechnology, the president has announced a new initiative to maintain the lead we still have in this vitally important field and to move the applications of biotechnology from the area of the health sciences, where they have been focused thus far, into an enormous range of other activities where biotechnology holds enormous promise. These range from agriculture, where it is terribly important, through manufacturing, energy conservation, waste elimination, to areas that are limited only by our imaginations.

The new activity in biotechnology and in medical science recognizes a fundamental watershed in those two very important areas. We have now, in a major way, turned from fighting disease and responding to disease and its ravages to an era of prevention—to an era where

our forefront machines. The findings of condensed matter physics quickly flow into industrial processes. This convergence of basic research and societal applications is going to have a major impact on William and Mary and on this particular area of the nation. This college is singularly fortunate in its location, or since you were here first, perhaps I should put it that CEBAF and NASA are singularly fortunate in their location. The Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility, now nearing completion under the inspired leadership of Hermann Grunder in Newport News, by probing nuclei with high energy, high curve electron beams, will give us a vastly deeper understanding of nuclei, of nucleons, of the constituent quarks, of the fundamental building blocks of our universe. This is pure science at its most pristine, and my colleagues and I are eagerly awaiting the results from this world-class, state-of-the-art facility. But having said that, let me also note that nuclear physics throughout its history has had a dramatic impact on society, on medicine, on energy production, on electronics, on geology and even on fields as

For over half a century we have led the world in science, and we continue to have the strongest science and technology enterprise that the world has ever seen. Other countries, by focusing their efforts more narrowly, have been able to move up and equal us—in some cases even to surpass us—but that is not surprising. It is simply evidence of the maturity of the scientific enterprise worldwide. Overall, however, we still are the leaders, and even where we are not close enough to the frontiers to define those frontiers, we are close enough so that discoveries made anywhere in the world can be applied almost immediately.

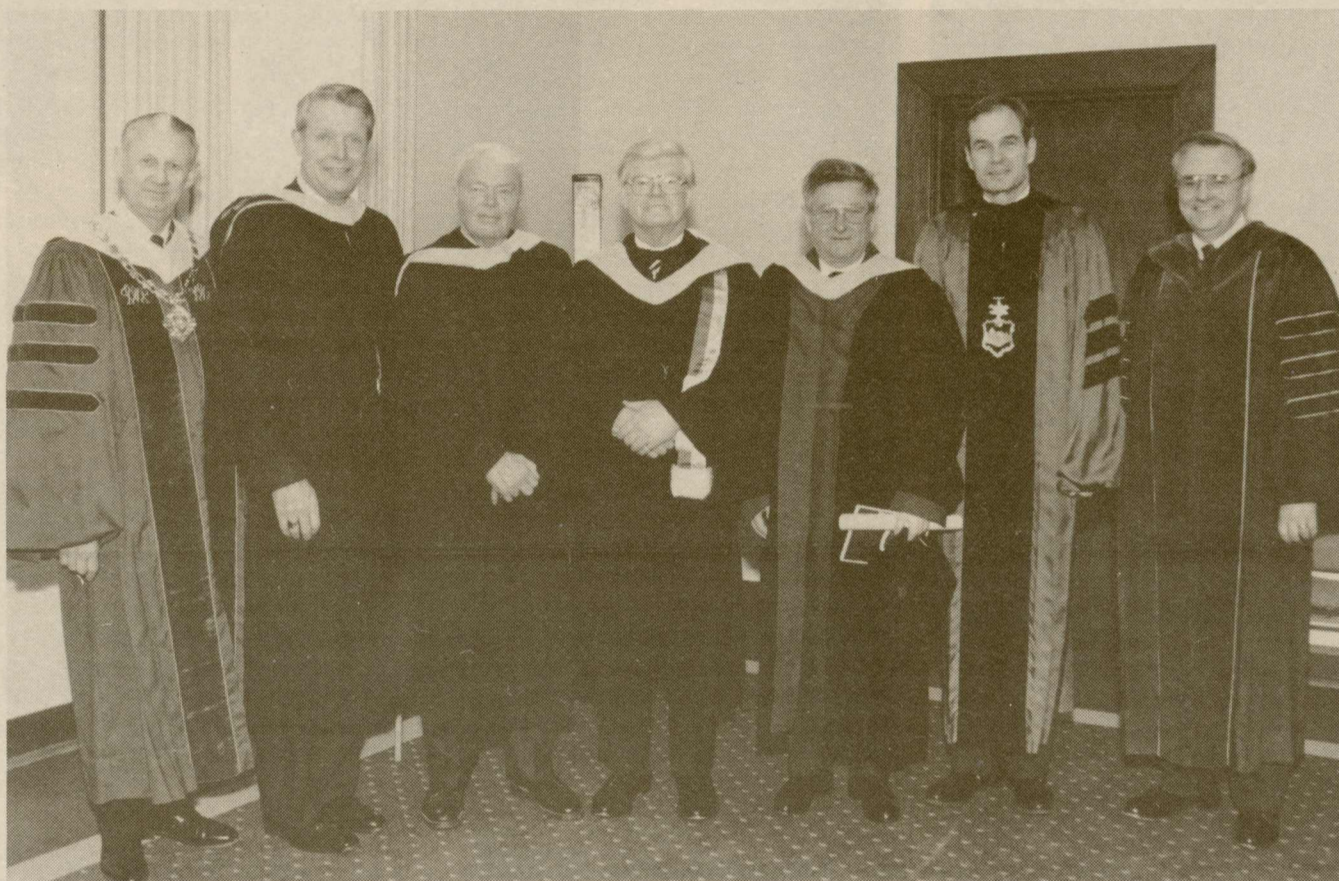
I think all of you here are aware that we are hearing more and more talk about American weaknesses and liabilities. There is a mood of national pessimism that has shaken traditional American confidence. We have to keep certain facts in mind as we confront this drumbeat of criticism. The United States has the largest per capita income of any nation. Our absolute productivity overall remains the highest in the world, even though other countries are slowly narrowing the gap between us. We have maintained about the same share of world economic output for the last 30 years. Even the share of manufacturing in our GNP, popularly thought to be falling away at a disastrous rate, is now above the average for the last 50 years. Now by saying those things, I don't for a moment downgrade the very real challenges we face. We have an educational system that particularly at the pre-college level must be improved. The federal government's continuing deficits have the potential to depress investment in productive assets, and there has been a small but worrisome widening in the distribution of income among our citizens.

But we mustn't let the mood and sense of pessimism defeat us. After all, periods of pessimism are nothing new in man's long history. I want to give you one example. At the turn of the century British society was sinking into pessimism. The Boer War in South Africa had started in 1899, and many British citizens simply could neither understand nor support their role in it. In 1901 Queen Victoria died, and with her died Victorian optimism. But I want to conclude this morning with two paragraphs from a paper that H. G. Wells published in the magazine *Nature* in 1902, in an article titled "The Discovery of the Future." And this is what he wrote:

It is possible to believe that all the past is but the beginning of the beginning, and all that is and has been is but the twilight of the dawn. It is possible to believe that all the human mind has ever accomplished is but the dream before the awakening. We cannot see, nor is there need to see, what this world will be like when the day is fully come. We are creatures of the twilight, but it is out of our race of lineage that minds will spring which will reach back to us in our littleness to know us better than we know ourselves, and that will reach forward fearlessly to comprehend this future that defeats our eyes.

All this world is heavy with the promise of greater things. And the day will come, one day in the unending succession of days, when beings who are now related in our thoughts and hidden in our loins, shall stand upon this earth as one stands upon a footstool and shall laugh and shall reach out their hands amidst the stars.

And I would suggest that there are few persons today who would write such serious paragraphs. We need more that both would and could. It is this attitude of optimism, after all, that is most appropriate to our position in the world today. I believe that we must focus on it, on the boundless range of human potential, and in looking toward the future, we will in fact create that future.



The official party for Charter Day (l-r), the Rector of the College, honorary degree recipients Richard H. Peterson, Sir Cyril A. Clarke, D. Allan Bromley, Hermann A. Grunder and President Verkuil and Provost Schiavelli.

ance. Since George Bush became president, federal support for civilian research has gone up by one-third; basic research funding, largely in the universities, has increased by a quarter; defense research and development have also increased despite the fact that the total spending on defense has gone down and will continue to go down at a rather rapid rate.

We tend not to associate George Bush with science and technology, and he sometimes confesses to not having pursued science with necessary vigor while he was a Yale. But the fact is that he has devoted more attention to science and technology than has any U.S. president in recent history.

These trends were fully evident in the budget that was sent to the Congress two weeks ago. It contains a whole series of special presidential initiatives in the areas of science and technology. To take just a few examples: One that I think has the potential for greater change in our society than any other is the initiative on high-performance computing and communications. It is taking us into the information age in a serious way. And we have asked for a 23 percent increase in funding to sustain American leadership in this vitally important area. In materials science and engineering, 10 federal agencies have joined together to spend \$1.8 billion in the civilian sector—considerably more in classified areas—so that we are spending substantially more than \$2 billion a year on the development of new materials. And we have entered a

our goal is that of improving the quality of life of our older citizens and arranging for our younger citizens a lifetime healthier than essentially all of us have enjoyed.

One of the most exciting initiatives that we have underway in the federal government at the moment is the children's vaccines initiative. It has as its goal the protection of children not only in this nation, but around the world, from between 20 and 40 diseases by the simple expedient of two and possibly three injections within two to three weeks after birth. This is lifetime prevention of those diseases. The work of vaccines to prevent AIDS, hepatitis and other diseases is proceeding apace. The idea is to prevent disease before it occurs, rather than treat it after it strikes.

I would point out that these special interagency initiatives that I have just been discussing illustrate a very important aspect of modern science and technology. We still have a tendency to talk in terms of basic research and applied research and development. But in the real world the boundaries that define, if they ever defined, these separate areas are fuzzy, are disappearing, are melting away. Basic research on the human genome, for example, finds immediate application in new diagnostic tests and even the first promising steps toward human gene therapy, occurring now at the National Institutes of Health.

Theoretical analyses of computer architectures are immediately adapted in

far afield as art history, where the use of neutron beams allows us now effectively to peer over the shoulder of the old masters as they created their masterpieces brush stroke by brush stroke.

And now let me turn to the other major facility in the area, NASA's Langley Research Center. It is directed, you may think, toward the other end of the research and development spectrum, toward applied research and development. For over 70 years, Langley has performed innovative aerospace research relevant to national needs and agency goals, with major emphases today on use and development of new wind tunnels of unprecedented capability, with the design of space station Freedom, and with contributions to our entire national space program. But to achieve these goals it has also made major contributions to fundamental science—such areas as aerodynamics, acoustics, material science and atmospheric sciences. In designing the national aerospace plane, for example, Langley's scientists and engineers have made fundamental contributions both to modern aerodynamics and to the frontiers of material science. This rapidly increasing convergence between fundamental science and its applications is one of the reasons why I am so optimistic about the future of this country.

And I am delighted with the leadership that CEBAF, Langley and most of all William and Mary are taking in building the kinds of partnerships that will make this future a brighter one for all of us.

