



NEWS

A Newspaper for Faculty, Staff and Students

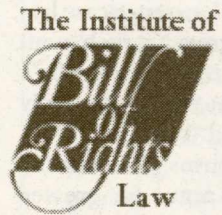
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Supreme Court Preview

State Can Deny Scholarship For Study of Theology College's Moot Court Rules

Considering a key court case involving the State of Washington's right to deny an otherwise qualified student from receiving a "Promise Scholarship" solely because he decided to pursue a degree in theology, the William and Mary moot court voted to overturn the United States Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. It ruled, in *Locke v. Davey*, in favor of the state during the College's 2003 Supreme Court Preview.



In a 7-2 decision, the moot court supported Washington's compelling interest in promoting a separation of church and state while rejecting arguments that the free exercise of religion rights of Joshua Davey, *Continued on page 2.*

Strange Quarks Inside Armstrong delivers faculty lecture

Strange things are happening inside us. More specifically, strange things are happening inside the protons and neutrons responsible for 99.9 percent of our weight. Just how strange are we? David Armstrong, associate professor of physics, estimated average individuals could have about 35 pounds of strangeness in them. "That may or may not be a surprise," Armstrong said jokingly during the fifth annual Distinguished Faculty Lecture he delivered recently. But it is particles, called strange quarks, which constitute the kind of strangeness Armstrong suggests we have inside. In his lecture, he discussed them, explaining in plain English what they are, what they do, and *Continued on page 2.*

Fighting Indignities of the Fringe



Refugees International photo

Alumna Veronika Martin's (l) field notes have influenced policy in the world's halls of power.

Sometimes you can make a difference. Not often. Never enough. But sometimes. And that sometimes has proven sufficient to keep two alumnae on the frontlines of the battle to provide a voice for the world's most vulnerable victims. Anne Edgerton ('87) and Veronika Martin ('90) routinely immerse themselves in the worst humanity can offer. They work on the world's fringe, where women systematically are raped by

government soldiers; where children are conscripted into the wars of adults; where people are marginalized to the point of despair. As field advocates with the Washington, D.C.-based Refugees International, Edgerton and Martin have lived among these populations, have documented their plights and have come back to plea on their behalf in the halls of privilege and power. *Continued on page 4.*



A nurse with children is one of Oakley's favorite artifacts.

Classical Childplay

W&M's Oakley co-curator of major exhibit

Children in ancient Greece were loved: loved, nurtured and cuddled. Although many scholars of historical civilizations resist such conclusions, John Oakley, chair of the College's department of classical studies, is convinced. Kids were both adored and indulged—some, no doubt, by doting parents and ingratiating nannies far past the point of becoming spoiled brats. Oakley finds the whole scenario both delightful and reassuring. "It helps us realize that in many ways the Greeks were just like us—it helps us to identify with them on a personal level across the span of centuries and civilizations," he says. *Continued on page 3.*

Oakley, along with his longtime colleague and friend Jenifer Neils, professor of art history at Case Western Reserve University, is co-curator of the first major museum exhibit focused on childhood in ancient Greece. He has plenty of evidence to support his conviction. To skeptics, who point to ancient practices such as child labor, pederasty, and selective infant death by exposure to suggest that children were not particularly valued, much less loved, he counters, "We know Greek parents loved their children from the way that they observed them" and from the way that their artists and craftsmen "depicted them."

Inside W&M News

Dance as synthesis



Dance is "movement" uniting the personal and the private, say senior Madeline Nero and her dance instructors. *page 5*

Stealing Reiss

Secretary of State Colin Powell promises to do no more harm to William and Mary. *page 7*

Reasons to give



Four staff members are featured on the 2003 CVC promotional video. *page 7*

Theology Scholarship Can Be Denied Rules Moot Court

Pledge of Allegiance, gay rights and gerrymandering considered

Continued from front.

the petitioner, had been violated.



Jay Sekulow

The moot court trial was a feature event of the preview, annually sponsored by the College's Institute of Bill of Rights Law (IBRL). The program is designed to examine issues that will be considered by the U.S. Supreme Court in the fall. It attracted lawyers and court journalists from around the nation who, in addition to the mock trial, participated in a series of panels considering other issues before the court, including the Pledge of Allegiance, gay rights and gerrymandering.

The moot court represented a trial-run defeat for Jay Sekulow, chief counsel for the American Center for Law and Justice, who is scheduled to represent Davey before the Supreme Court Dec. 2. Arguing on behalf of the petitioner, the State of Washington, was Stephen Green, an Oregon lawyer who has served as general counsel for Americans United for Separation of Church and State.

Locke v. Davey came about after the State of Washington funded a college scholarship program for residents based on their high-school performance and their economic standing. It was available to all residents who attended an accredited college in the state, regardless of the course of study pursued, the sole exception being theology. Davey was awarded the scholarship, but it was revoked when he declared his major in pastoral ministries at Northwest College.

In his argument before the moot court, Green said, "Not all distinctions that are based on religion necessarily involve discrimination." He claimed Washington's refusal to fund "clergy training" does not violate Davey's religious practices. Despite rescission of the scholarship, Davey "has the same rights to practice his religion. He can take religious courses. He can attend the same col-



The preview drew distinguished observers, including syndicated columnist James Kilpatrick (front, center).

lege," Green said.

Sekulow called Washington's action "viewpoint discrimination," claiming that it violates both Davey's free-speech rights and free-exercise of religion rights.

"Of course it does provide a burden on Joshua Davey," Sekulow told the moot court. He compared his client's situation to a hypothetical one in which the state sought to encourage artists. "We're going to allow anybody who is an art major to get a specific amount of scholarship aid, which can be applied to any college and any degree you might want to apply to, except one—art taught from a religious perspective. I can't think of anything that would be more viewpoint discriminatory than that."

Among the panel discussions, the Pledge of Allegiance generated considerable interest. IBRL director Davison Douglas believes it could become a particularly large case: "If the Court declares the 'under God' language unconstitutional, it's probably going to provoke an effort to amend the Constitution," he said.

Also discussed was a case involving a challenge to the State of Pennsylvania concerning the construction of Congressional districts that "minimize the influence and the chances of election of Democrats," Douglas explained. "Some people wonder if they took this case

because the number of contested elections in America is declining," Douglas said. "Certainly because census data is more precise, parties can do computer modeling and really work at trying to skew districts in a manner to eliminate competition."

Gay rights was considered due to the potential impacts of the Court's verdict in the Lawrence case last summer. The panelists seemed to agree that such ramifications remained unclear, despite Justice Scalia's widely distributed dissent claiming the ruling essentially legalizes "gay marriage," "incest" and "bestiality." Douglas summarized the panel's consensus: "It certainly opens things up for gay people to argue for greater rights, but the Lawrence decision, in and of itself, has not pushed those rights as far as Scalia thought."

Regarding the moot court verdict, Douglas advised observers to "read very little into this decision." It was "idiosyncratic," he said, explaining that it represented "the predilections of these particular justices who weren't, for the most part, trying to forecast what the Supreme Court is going to do." Douglas predicted the Supreme Court ultimately will rule in favor of Davey "in a close vote, probably 5-4." Regardless, he said, "it's not going to be 7-2 in favor of the state."

by David Williard

Strange Quarks: Armstrong Delivers Distinguished Faculty Lecture

Continued from front.

what physicists know and are trying to find out about them.

Quarks, the tiny particles inside protons and neutrons, come in six varieties, named "up," "down," "strange," "charm," "top" and "bottom." Up and down quarks make up the average proton or neutron at its simplest level. The proton is made up of two up quarks and one down quark, while the neutron contains two down quarks and one up quark. Of course, the insides of protons and neutrons can be much more complex, Armstrong said, thanks in part to other "quarky" characteristics.

"They're very social creatures," he said. "We have never seen, and theory suggests we never will see, a single quark in isolation. They always come in groups."

Groups can include the simple three-quark setup, or a quark/antiquark pair. Antiquarks are the antiparticle to the quark. These particle/antiparticle pairs can "annihilate" to form pure energy, Armstrong explained. But the opposite is also true—pure energy can convert into a particle and antiparticle. This is where quarks get strange.

Four forces work inside and between particles (strong, weak, electromagnetic and gravity), and quarks feel them all. Since each force is transmitted by a "force carrier," quarks are always interacting with things like gluons. The theory that explains the interaction between quarks and gluons is called Quan-



Tim Jones

David Armstrong talks about our 35 pounds of inner strangeness.

tum Chromo Dynamics (QCD). When quarks are close together, QCD is a "feeble" force, but when quarks are relatively far apart, the force becomes incredibly strong.

"The fact that the force gets bigger when the quarks are separated explains why quarks are so social," Armstrong said. "As I stretch two quarks away from each other, I build up energy in that force field. I build up so much energy, that it's energetically favorable to create a quark/antiquark pair from that energy, and suddenly, instead of two, I've got two pairs of quarks."

Thanks to gluons transmitting this strong force and the resulting energy inside the proton, there is, occasionally, enough mass produced to create a

'The fact that the force gets bigger when the quarks are separated explains why quarks are so social.'

—David Armstrong

quark/antiquark pair. This process is ongoing as quark/antiquark pairs are produced and then annihilated to create more gluons.

"You should think of this as a rolling boiling cauldron of activity happening all at once," Armstrong said.

Strange quarks and strange antiquarks show up in the mix quite often. But what impact does this constant creation-annihilation cycle have on the proton? Armstrong, with a team of physicists including William and Mary professors Todd Averett and J. Michael Finn, set out to examine the impact of strange quarks on the shape of the proton. Using the electron beam at Jefferson Lab in Newport News, the team investigated the strange quark effect using a process called electron scattering. The high powered beam of electrons was fired at a target full of protons. When the electrons slammed into the target, their charges interacted with the protons and the quarks inside those protons. The pattern of how many electrons bounced off the protons indicated how the charge is distributed inside the proton.

But electron scattering can't explain the impact of the strange quarks, since they have the same electric charge as down quarks. However, quarks are sensitive to the weak force, and electrons are not. That interaction depends on a different set of properties than the electromagnetic reaction used in electron scattering. That property is called the weak charge, which is a different value for the down quark and strange quark. Using the weak charge, Armstrong and his team found that the strange quark effect on the shape of the proton is relatively small—about 15 parts per million. What's so strange about that?

"It could be that these strange quarks, even though we know that a large fraction are being produced inside the proton, are living in such a way that the strange quarks and strange antiquarks are appearing spatially with the same distribution of the proton," Armstrong said. Another explanation would be that the strange quark effect is large at one spot, and large at another inside the proton, but those two effects counteract each other. That's what follow-up experiments hope to determine, Armstrong said. Physicists plan to fire electrons at different angles to see if the effects are different.

"When these experiments produce results, we should have a definitive picture of just how strange the proton is. And all I can say, at this stage, is stay tuned," Armstrong said.

by Tim Jones

Greek Artifacts Reveal a Love for Children

Continued from front.

"They really paid attention," he says, thumbing through the 300-plus-page exhibit catalog that he helped organize, write and edit. He is looking for a specific image but pauses at many—photos of pottery, jewelry, statues and gravestones all revealing children with toys or playing games.

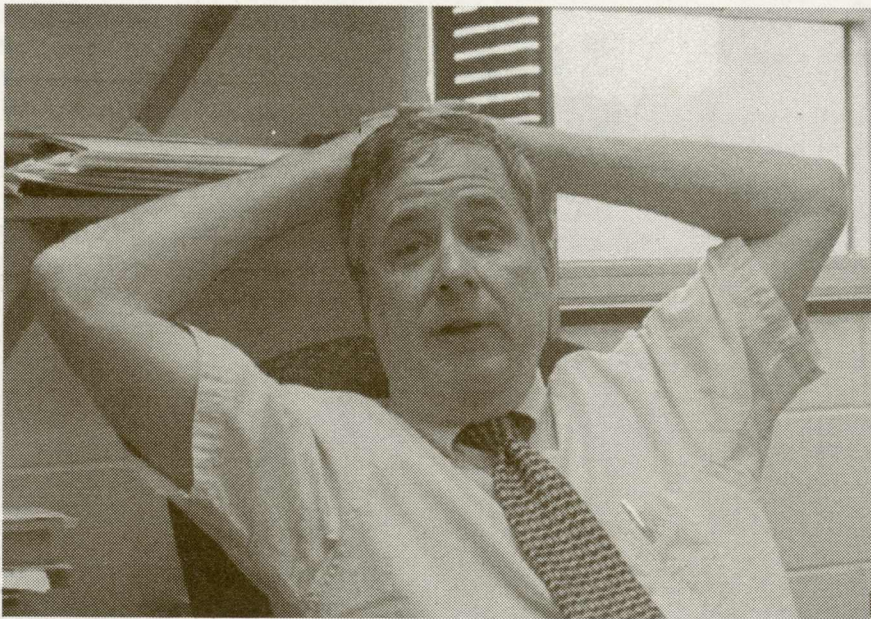
Finally he stops. "This," he says, holding up the page, "is one of my favorites. Here you have this old nurse in charge of the kids—one is a little girl who sort of clings to the nurse and is happy, and the other is a little boy. The nurse is tugging on the boy. He doesn't want to go. You know that he doesn't want to walk any farther, just like many young children."

He comments on the detail, talks about the conveyed emotion and suggests that such art would only be produced in a civilization where parents had love for and took pride in their offspring. "You can just picture it happening today—if not here then definitely up in New York, where many nannies and nurses are employed. We can see ourselves. We can connect," he says, beaming.

Oakley's toy box

Images of childplay fascinate Oakley. Such scenes originally caught his attention in graduate school when he—"a student who was mostly interested in just excavating"—took a course in Greek pottery—"only because every archeologist has to know pottery." In the intervening decades, such depictions have endeared the ancient Greek culture to him in a way not possible through readings of the surviving literature. Indeed, showing off the catalog and describing the exhibit, "Coming of Age in Ancient Greece," Oakley, himself, seems transported back through time from his current roles as a father and a Greek archeologist. It is as if the exhibit represents his own personal toy box.

"We have spinning tops, hoops like you see in Colonial Williamsburg, rattles, dolls, juggling sticks, see-saws,



David Williard

Serving as co-curator of a groundbreaking museum exhibit on ancient childhood has been extremely gratifying for John Oakley. It also has left the chair of the College's department of classical studies exhausted.

'We have spinning tops, hoops like you see in Colonial Williamsburg, rattles, dolls, juggling sticks, see-saws, wheeled animals and carts. And there are knucklebones.'

—John Oakley

wheeled animals and carts," he says. "And there are knucklebones (astragali)."

Describing knucklebones, Oakley is at play. "They are ankle bones of sheep and goats, which were collected by children—everybody had them," he explains. "In one type of game, different sides of the bones were given values, and they were used like dice," he says, rolling an imaginary set from his hand onto the floor of his Morton Hall office. Another type of game in-

volves throwing them and trying to knock something out of a circle. Another is a game where you actually throw them up in the air and catch them on the back of your hand—"you catch as many as you can," he says, making an upward flicking motion and then, his hand turned palm toward the desk top, mimicking a catch.

Childhood not all rosy

Although the fact that such scenes exist attest to the fact that the Greeks did not merely view children as miniature adults—a common approach in both ancient and more recent cultures—it does not mean that childhood in ancient Greece was idyllic. Oakley admits the charges of skeptics: there was child slavery, child molestation, the practice of abandoning children to their fates—practices which were accepted then but would be considered criminal in society today. He adds that child mortality was incredibly high—"a third of them did not survive the first two months," he suggests. Yet many of these situations, he

believes, were results of economic and social conditions. As such, he says, he will not judge.

Nor will Oakley attempt to synthesize what a typical childhood experience would be in ancient Greece. When asked to do just that, he replies, "If I turn the question around, it becomes, 'What is it like to be a kid growing up in the United States?'"

"You may tell me what it is like as somebody in the social class and the race group that you're in, but it would be very different for somebody in another social class. All of Greece had these little city-states, and each one was different. If you grew up in Sparta, it would be a much different type of training during childhood than you would have in the city of Athens. There is no one answer."

Exhilarating and exhausting

The work involved with the exhibit has been prodigious, and, for Oakley, despite the enthusiasm which persists, exhausting. For him, it started six years ago. Just when one would think it is finished, it goes on and on. He admits that it "is tiring." It has him talking about "restoring balance" in his life, about "whether or not he is pushing himself too much."

Certainly he has enjoyed both the acclaim and the spotlight. Receiving a glowing review from the *New York Times*, opening at the Hood Museum and being scheduled to appear, among other venues, at the J. Paul Getty Museum in Los Angeles are "worth celebrating," he says. But he seems to wish that it were over.

"Since this was the first really big exhibit I did, I was amazed at the amount of work," he says. "Every day there were five or six e-mails of things you had to do. At certain points in time it was very strenuous. We had to help write grants. We were involved in an audio guide. There was a video, and a DVD. We would get asked by different magazines to do things for them. One magazine contacted me and needed an article in one week. That became a weekend assignment.

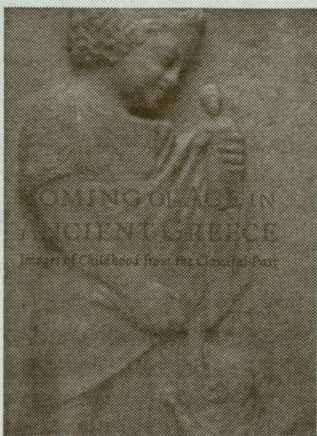
"Yes, I enjoyed it, but I swore a half year ago that I'd never do another show. If that's true or not, I don't know. I'll be 54 in November. I'll be 55 when all this is over. Am I going to jump right into another one? No."

Maybe not; maybe so. Certainly Oakley believes it is important for individuals today to connect with people who have predated them—in the case of the ancient Greeks, people who predated them by two millennia. He finds it "reaffirming" to know "we have these things in common." If he chooses not to undertake another exhibit of the scope of "Coming of Age in Ancient Greece," he already has several alternate projects in mind.

One, which seems to rekindle the momentarily lapsed enthusiasm, involves molding the materials from the exhibit into a freshman seminar at William and Mary. "That will be something I will look forward to," he says, any trace of fatigue immediately gone from his inflection.

by David Williard

Coming of Age in Ancient Greece



Oakley and co-curator Jennifer Niels produced a 300-plus page catalog to accompany the exhibit.

"Coming of Age in Ancient Greece: Images of Childhood from the Classical Past" is an exhibit comprising 128 artifacts representing aspects of childhood from the 15th century B.C. until the first century B.C.

In an article written for National Geographic, John Oakley said, "One of the revolutionary contributions of this exhibition is that it makes clear how the Greeks were the first culture to represent children and their activities naturally. In addition, it shows that this was true already as early as the second millennium B.C. during the Bronze Age, both on mainland Greece, as well as in the islands."

The exhibit opened at the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, on Aug. 23. After it closes there on Dec. 14, it will travel to the Onassis Cultural Center in New York, where it will run from Jan. 20, 2004 through April 15, 2004. From May 21, 2004 until Aug. 1, 2004, it is scheduled for the Cincinnati Art Museum, and then it closes at the J. Paul Getty Museum in Los Angeles, where it is scheduled from Sept. 14, 2004 until Dec. 5, 2004.



Two William and Mary alumnae advocate on behalf of the world's neediest victims

Continued from front.

"We bring pressure to bear on governments," explains Edgerton, referring to one tactic. "We embarrass them. We air out their dirty laundry. We show pictures. We take down words. We then play these in Congress. We play it at embassies and to ambassadors. And we play it at the United Nations."

Sometimes it works: Most times, however, it seems that the powers that be find themselves preoccupied.

As they spoke of their work, each woman revealed frustration. Edgerton seemed edgy, angry at times; Martin appeared more contemplative, resolved.

It quickly is apparent that child soldiers are a mental hot button for Edgerton. She recently returned from the Congo, where she saw military personnel threatening and recruiting kids between 9 years and 15 years of age into their ranks—kids who had been rescued from the army and were supposedly being returned to their families.

"The government of the Congo recruits and uses child soldiers. The government of Uganda recruits and uses child soldiers. The government of Burundi recruits and uses child soldiers," she charges with disdain.

She knows why it happens. She has interviewed the commanders. They have told her, "We need these guys; they fit the height requirement; they can carry guns; they're easier to train; we can make them do what we want; when it comes down to actual front-line fighting, they're unpredictable, but that's who we use, because the men keep taking off."

Also, she believes that she knows why it does not stop. "Even though the United Nations is very good at kicking out regulations for war and peace, the international community is very bad at calling for any kind of real measures of response—things like sanctions, or actual war-crimes trials," she says. "So, what is the punishment for someone who recruits a child soldier? Currently there is nothing, so why not use them? They're easier to recruit; they're cheaper because you can mistreat them; and they don't run away because they don't know where to go."

She has testified before appropriate world bodies; she has worked behind the scenes to bring quiet pressure within the offending countries. She hopes her efforts will become a catalyst for change; whether or not they do, she said, one seldom can be certain.

The singular issue, she knows, is tied up with larger concerns: regional poverty; cycles of war. Yet—"If the international community cared enough about wanting the wars stopped in the Congo, it could easily do so by arresting and charging and trying and convicting about 30 international businessmen who are sowing conflict for self-enrichment," she asserts. "I know some of them. Everybody knows some of them."

For Martin, the systematic rape of ethnic women by Burmese military personnel is among the issues that have become very personal. Recently she prepared a report, "No Safe Place," which was covered by major media, including the *New York Times* and the *International Herald Tribune*. The horror she uncovered is intimated by the numerous first-person testimonies she reported.

In one sequence, a victim reports: "He raped me by force. ... He beat my arms and kicked my legs. It took a long time. After, he threw me to the ground, kicked me, and ran away."

In another, the victim claims: "After the soldiers left, I went into her house. Spit was coming out of her mouth, and she couldn't speak. She had no clothes on. She had bruises on her arms and face, blood from her nose, and liquid on her legs and body. ... The medic came and said, 'I cannot do anything for her.'"

Martin reflects upon the fact that such acts are condoned by military leaders in Burma. "Rape of women is a weapon of war," she says. "I think the psychology of the soldiers is that if you really want to terrorize the villages, and you really want to get to the men, then rape their women. This is a way to destroy the social fabric of that group of people. Rape often results in internal conflicts in the villages, with women being blamed and marriages being dissolved. It undermines the unity of the people. It's a very clever tool."

In the case of the Burmese report, change was effected. Martin testified before the U.S. Congress in support of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act. It was passed, and sanctions, along with other severe restrictions, were placed on the Burmese government.



Anne Edgerton gathers information in the Congo. She has advocated against use of child soldiers there.

Fighting Indignities on the World Fringe



Veronika Martin takes notes in Burma, where the rape of women by government soldiers is a military strategy.



W&M students invited to join the advocacy

Anne Edgerton (left photo) and Veronika Martin (right photo) invite William and Mary students to join their advocacy by applying for a paid internship for the summer of 2004 that is being offered by Refugees International. For information about this and other international service opportunities, contact Career Services (www.wm.edu/career). For information on Refugees International, go to www.refugeesinternational.org.



For Martin, that was something. It helps dispel shadows of other things—of mothers powerless to keep their children from dying in front of them; of malnourished children with strength only to stare vacantly at the ground. She marvels at the women; at the way they hold onto their dignity.

"People have a tremendous ability to endure suffering—I guess, unfortunately, they've had tremendous practice," she says. Among the hardest things to watch is the slow dissolution of hopes. She relates an example: "When I lived in a refugee camp after graduating from William and Mary, I had these students who wanted to be doctors and lawyers, who had dreams of becoming something that they could be proud of and of helping their people. I still know those students. Maybe two out of the 50 have been able to learn skills to help their people. Others have had to resort to working illegally in factories or have been subjected to other exploitation. Others been arrested on false pretenses; others have been killed in attacks on the refugee camp; some have suffered horrible health problems or abuse from their husbands."

Which situation, a child expiring or a dream forsaken, is the hardest to watch, Martin does not say. She responds, "The slow drawn out death of your hopes is a different kind of tragedy than watching your infant die."

As they relate their experiences, it becomes apparent that it takes sustained effort on their parts to keep personal hopes alive. It takes love, commitment and the occasional victory. It also will take reinforcements.

Against the tough realities, the necessary fortitude can be self-generated.

"These are huge issues," Edgerton says. "In order to continue to do the work, I sometimes have to look at a very small issue and fix it; like an orphan child that I can find in a refugee camp. I have to make a difference in her life. I need to have her placed in the hands of caretakers so she is no longer vulnerable and on the streets. The big stuff is so big and so bad that if you only have an eye for it you will literally crumble under the weight of the load."

Martin points to the sanctions against Burma and at her success in getting 300,000 women and children included in a World Bank demobilization program following the 27-year conflict in Angola as providing satisfaction.

"Every now and then I need a clear impact to encourage me," she says. When such impacts seem absent, she too turns toward the individuals with whom she works. "It is having these human exchanges across huge economic and social barriers through which you realize we're all just people struggling within our hopes and our fears for something better" that are remotivating, she says.

Reinforcements, however, must come from the outside; from places like William and Mary.

Both women referenced the international culture at the College in turning them toward making a difference in the greater world. Their advice for William and Mary students, who ultimately may pick up a similar burden, is to go abroad. "Just step out to other countries and cultures," Martin advises. "Just get out there. There's a limit to what you can read and talk about."

Some who go may be drawn to diplomacy in order to make the world better. Some may work to create beneficial global business alliances. Others may advocate for victims denied a voice. The opportunities are not going away—about that fact, neither woman is naive.

"In the last decade alone, as many people have died in Africa as in the Nazi Holocaust," Martin says. "Where is the international outcry? Where are the outraged statesmen and women promising it won't happen again? Where are the museums honoring their suffering?"

"Just now in the Congo and Liberia, we have the chance to act strongly to prevent more atrocities, but instead of acting quickly, we are dragging our feet. I'm not hopeful that things are going to improve any time soon."

Edgerton, likewise, sees only a slow movement toward a better world. "Eventually I hope the whole international response will be different," she says, "but, in the meantime, we do need to try to make a difference and to do what we can," she says.

by David Williard

Since these interviews, Anne Edgerton has left Refugees International to work through the UN's Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Veronika Martin has been promoted to RI's Director of Human Rights. —Ed.

Dance as Synthesis

Danceevent unites the personal and the public



Madeline Nero stretches out in the dance studio following her Modern III class.

Dance is much more than an art form: It's a whole way of moving.

When dancers are standing around, they spontaneously go up on the points of their toes, or break out in a twirl, or twist their bodies in arcs. When they sit, they seem to change positions every minute—flat on the stomach, now legs crossed, then on all fours, suspending their bodies over the floor.

Then there's the dance itself: It both concentrates and replenishes these motions.

Madeline Nero ('04) knows this acutely. Not having danced since childhood, she began again her freshman year, and fell in love with it. Only one year later, that love nearly ended.

An avid athlete, in her first year at William and Mary, she both danced and played on the intramural swimming, lacrosse, and field hockey teams. Then, at the start of her sophomore year, while surfing, the fin of her board cut her left quadriceps in two. The doctors said she would probably regain normal movement but might never dance again. Luckily, the accident had the opposite effect.

"The accident really reconnected me with my body," she says. "I couldn't extend my left leg for a year, and the first time I was able to do it again, it was just . . . wonderful. Now, I just feel so much more confident moving."

After recovery, she dropped her other sports and began to focus intently on dance. "When I went to my first dance class, after a year of not being able to do anything at all, it was elating." The class was with assistant professor James Hansen, and she made quite an impression on him.

"She's a very interesting dancer," he says, "maybe because of her background in studio art [she's an art major]. She has this real sense of composition. She has a real sensitivity and honesty, and you can't fake that."

He recommended that she audition for Orchestis, and she, surprised, agreed. As a result, she will be appearing in the spring show, *An Evening of Dance*. It will be her first and last public performance at the College.

One senses, however, that she doesn't regret not having more stage-time. She says dance is like studio art: "You're creating

shapes, you're creating forms; you're just creating it with your body." Dance, for her, is an ecstatic and personal experience. She creates for herself.

Although she plans to dance in the spring show, Nero will work this fall with the stage crew on *Danceevent*, William and Mary's annual faculty-choreographed performance, which brings together the College's student dance ensemble, Orchestis, and professional dancers. For performers and the faculty choreographers, associate professor Joan Gavalier, assistant professor Denise Damon Wade and Hansen, the event bridges the personal and the public.

"This show is really crucial," says Gavalier, who, like her colleagues, will be presenting two pieces in the fall performance. "For the faculty, this is our research"—research conducted in the spotlight.

It is also an opportunity to translate personal vision into public expression. Says Hansen, "If you can say something in words, you probably should. But if you want to say something beyond words, something deeper—dance is for that. It's part of our humanity."

Wade talks about her "Overload," a work she characterizes as her "response to tragedy public and private." Gavalier found inspiration for one of her pieces, "Frolics," from a Celtic version of "Pachelbel's Cannon." And Hansen's work, "Ophelia's Reclamation," was inspired by pre-Raphaelite paintings of Ophelia—a theme of lasting beauty.

Such is the essence of dance: the synthesis of the public and personal, the national, the musical, the visual and the athletic. Says Nero: "My freshman year, I just happened to go to *Danceevent*. I hadn't danced in years, but I saw that and knew it was what I wanted to do." The opportunity to span such parameters, she realizes, is rare; to participate, she believes, is as necessary as breathing.

Dance is a way of moving: Once achieved, it is not something a dancer can leave behind. During the writing of this piece, Nero re-injured herself, spraining her ankle on the day full rehearsals for fall *Danceevent* began. Luckily, she should recover in a few weeks. She's been through much worse, and she continues to dance through it all.

by Peyton Cooke ('04)

notes

Ukrop receives Governor's service award

Jim Ukrop, who serves as a member of the College's Board of Visitors, has received the 2003 Commonwealth Award from the Virginia Governor's Commission on National and Community Service. Ukrop currently serves on more than 10 community boards and is the founding chairman of the Virginia Performing Arts Foundation.

Homecoming Parade hosted

The Williamsburg community is invited to the Homecoming Parade celebration on Saturday morning, Nov. 1, hosted jointly by the William and Mary Alumni Association and students of the College, and presented by the Merchants Square Association.

Grand marshals of the parade, Bill ('44) and Jane Spencer ('48) Smith preside over an array of student floats and marching bands from local middle and high schools. In addition, parade cars will transport College President Timothy J. Sullivan ('66) and Anne Klare Sullivan ('66, M.Ed. '68, M.A. '73, Ed.D. '86), along with Alumni Medallion winners and the Homecoming Court, which is made up of two representatives from each undergraduate class.

This year, the parade will travel up Duke of Gloucester Street to Richmond Road, where it will enter campus at the King and Queen Gate on James Blair Drive. The parade will start at 9 a.m., and it will finish at William and Mary Hall at approximately 10:30 a.m.

Following the parade, the Alumni Association will host a family picnic on the Lawn at the Alumni Center before the William and Mary vs. Hofstra University football game at 1 p.m.

For information for alumni on the parade, contact Jennifer Hayes at 221-1183. For student information about the parade, please contact Jason Fransiak at 221-5883.

Clinical Psychology program celebrates 25th

The Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology will celebrate its 25th anniversary Nov. 15 at the Hilton-Norfolk Airport in Norfolk. Graduates of the program will present a daylong series of continuing-education workshops on psychological assessment and therapy to the program's practicum supervisors, faculty, students and alumni.

The consortium is a joint doctoral program to educate and train practicing clinical psychologists. The program combines the resources of four local institutions—the College of William and Mary, Eastern Virginia Medical School, Norfolk State University and Old Dominion University—to award one diploma and one degree, the Doctor of Psychology (Psy.D.) in Clinical Psychology. Twenty-four faculty from the four institutions teach in the program. Clinical practicum training is provided by more than 60 community supervisors in more than 20 public and private mental health agencies.

The program has been accredited by the American Psychological Association since 1982. There are 189 graduates of the program to date.

Borgenicht grants solicited

The Borgenicht Program for Aging Studies and Exercise Science has announced a request for proposals for funding research for the academic year 2003-2004.

Made possible by a generous gift by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Borgenicht, the program supports research in the area of aging studies and exercise science. Applications will be judged on their potential to contribute to the understanding of the aging process and their potential for helping people live longer, healthier and more productive lives. Faculty directed faculty-student research projects are encouraged. Awards will be for up to \$2,000.00

Applications must be received by 5 p.m. on Dec. 12, 2003. Awards will be announced on Dec. 19. Grants will be for the Spring 2004 academic semester with a progress report due by Sept. 15, 2004.

For application forms or additional information, contact Kenneth W. Kambis, director of The Borgenicht Program for Aging Studies and Exercise Science at 109 Adair Hall, or call him at (727) 221-2766.

Whose Marbles?

A lecture of intrigue, bribery and coverup

One of the greatest architectural triumphs of antiquity has been broken and scattered in what Jennifer Niels called a classic story of "intigue, bribery and coverup." It is time to bring it back together, she said.

Niels, the Ruth Coulter Heede Professor of Art History at Case Western Reserve University, was weighing in on discussion percolating in international art circles concerning ownership of the Parthenon Marbles before approximately 150 people attending the first Brinkley lecture sponsored by the College's department of classical studies. Although her remarks contained a wide-ranging overview of the history of the Parthenon, specifically she was concerned with the 52 slabs of its Ionic frieze which are in the British Museum.

Systematically addressing various arguments the British have offered in defense of their ownership of the pieces—their "legal," "stewardship" and "cultural heritage" claims—Niels concluded that on "aesthetic" and "art historical" grounds, the pieces should be returned to Athens, where conservators are prepared to reassemble them in a new Acropolis museum under construction.

"What if we took the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, chopped it up and sent it to different places?" she asked. "We would never know what was in the mind of Michelangelo. I think the same thing is happening with the frieze. We can't really understand it until we bring it back as completely as possible."

The frieze, which Niels called "greater in scope than anything done previously, or since," depicted in marble relief the Procession of the Panathenaea, the premier religious festival of ancient Athens. The scene, which ran along all four sides of the building's "cella," included figures of gods, beasts and some 360 humans.

Completed in the latter third of the fifth century B.C., the frieze, as did the Parthenon itself, survived intact for 2,000 years, despite being converted into a Byzantine church, a Latin church and a Muslim mosque. Not until 1687 did the structure receive serious damage when a bomb launched by invading Venetians struck the building, which was being used by the Turks as an ammunition depot.

However, the real damage to the Parthenon began in 1801, Niels suggested, when Lord Elgin, the British ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, received permission (a *firman*) from the sultan to remove pieces of sculpture. Elgin "sent agents, who set to work with their permissions and a lot of bribes," to collect the works of art. In order to remove them, the workers "took out the superstructure and, according to sources, threw pieces to the ground and smashed them," Niels said.

The first pieces were shipped to England in 1804, where they were stored in a shed owned by Elgin, deteriorating in London's damp climate until the British Museum purchased them a dozen years later. Except for one misguided and unauthorized incident in which some of the Marbles were scoured in an effort to make them white in connection with the opening of the dedicated exhibit area, the Duveen gallery, British curators did a professional job of caring for them, Niels said. They made significant efforts to make the works accessible both for visitors to London and, by having casts made, to art patrons around the world. For more than 150 years, British ownership was unchallenged. Then, in 1982, Melina Mercouri, a highly visible Greek actress and citizen, announced that Greece would seek the return of the Marbles.



David Williard

Jennifer Niels engages audience members following her Brinkley lecture.

In total, there are 92 slabs of the frieze—52 in the British Museum, 39 in Athens and one in Paris. In supporting their reintegration in Athens, Niels addressed, one-by-one, claims British officials have made on behalf of keeping the Marbles.

Concerning legality of ownership, she said "the arguments are clouded in the mists of time; there's no way we can get back to original permission from the sultan to find out if Elgin had legal title or not." Responding to their "cultural heritage" contention suggesting that the "Marbles [have become] as much a part of the British tradition as they are of Greece," Niels said "the impact of these Marbles is universal," and, if that is the case, "everyone should claim them." Regarding the "stewardship" argument, in which the British claim they "rescued" the works from the Turks and have taken better care of them, she said the apparent coverup of the cleaning with abrasives calls that contention into question.

In the end, Niels called for a "reintegration on aesthetic and art historical grounds," suggesting that "if we put the frieze back together, we will be able to look at it in new ways." If that is done, then "Greece is the logical place," she said.

Following her presentation, Niels responded to questions from the audience. To one, which asked in which city more people would have access to the Marbles, she remarked, "If you are looking for the greatest number of visitors, you should ship it to Minneapolis and put it in the Mall of America."

Another question, raised by Joseph Brinkley, who is funding the lectures in memory of his wife, Virginia, involved whether a return of the pieces to Athens might create a situation in which museums worldwide would be sued for the return of artifacts originally created elsewhere. Niels responded, "The vast majority of art is bought and sold as movable property. The Parthenon is fixed property. When you buy a house, technically the owner is supposed to leave the doors, the chandeliers and everything in it."

In her final response, Niels agreed with her questioner, suggesting that "the Parthenon Marbles in London is as absurd as Stonehenge in Greece."

by David Williard



David Williard

Delores Crump hopes to get as many people as possible on campus to give to the CVC. "I'm going to question them: What is their reason for not wanting to give a little something?" she says.

Lend a Helping Hand

A total of \$48,296 from 163 donors had been given through the second week of the College's CVC campaign. Both figures are up from the previous year and bode well for the College making its goal of \$125,000 from 500 donors. For updates, go to the CVC Web site at www.wm.edu/cvc.

Staff featured in Commonwealth of Virginia Campaign video

Reasons to Give

If you have something, then you have more than somebody else: That, alone, is reason to give.

Such is the consensus of four staff members selected to appear on the 2003 Commonwealth of Virginia Campaign (CVC) promotional video. The four, Thomasine Lewis (food services), Valerie Trovato (government), Sue Anker (program support) and Delores Crump (dining services), regularly support the campaign, calling it one of the best ways to help those in need in the community.

Commenting on the 2003 CVC theme of "Lend a Helping Hand," Trovato said it means "if you see somebody who needs something, just be there for them."

Lewis said it does not matter what race they are or where they live. "All of us are brothers and sisters," she said. "Everybody's blood is the same color—red."

Each of the staff members recently elaborated on their thoughts about giving through the campaign for the *William and Mary News*.

Anker, who was featured in the video along with her daughter, Deena, talked obliquely about the circumstances in which first she, and then her daughter, were aided by agencies supported by the campaign.

"When I was younger, there were some things that went on in my life that caused me to seek some of those services," she said. "And it helped. Later, when my daughter found herself in a situation that was very volatile, I was able to help her get back in touch with those people. As a result, she also was helped."

Perhaps because she was assisted, giving to others has become a natural part of her life, she suggests. Indeed, following Hurricane Isabel, even though there was a tree leaning on her house, she traveled to Poquoson, where she purchased items from a

"dollar" store and donated them for distribution through a shelter set up in the middle school.

"Because I've benefitted, it makes me more aware, maybe," she said. "Besides, you never know if you're going to find yourself in a situation. You're not immune. Just because you have a steady job and your health is good doesn't mean it's always going to be that way."

'Just because you have a steady job and your health is good doesn't mean it's always going to be that way.'

—Sue Anker

As does Anker, Trovato says "helping others" is a part of her nature. "I don't know if it's the way I was brought up, or part of my personality, or a combination of the two," she said. "It's just the way I am. I feel good about it when I can help somebody."

She gives to the community in numerous ways, including "adopting" William and Mary students through a program at St. Bede Catholic Church. Her CVC gifts, which she chooses to designate for Alzheimer's, diabetes and cancer programs, are just part of the pattern.

"If you could give to everybody, you would, but you kind of have to narrow it down," she said, explaining that personal experiences dictate what she supports. "My mom has already passed away, my mother-in-law suffers from Alzheimer's and my father-in-law has cancer. They're still around, but I'm just hoping that down the road, as they do research, that maybe somebody else will be spared some of the pain that we've had to go through," she said. "I just hope that with the money they can

make somebody else's life a little easier along the way."

As the CVC approaches its fundraising midpoint Nov. 1, the four women encourage colleagues to join them in making pledges. For Crump, recruitment has become a mission.

"My goal is to get as many as I can to participate in the campaign," she said. Approaching those who do not give, she said, "I'm going to question them. 'What is their reason for not wanting to give a little something?' Now I know some of them will say, 'I don't make enough money; I need somebody to give to me.' To them, I will reply, 'It's always better to give than to receive. It's always a blessing to help the less fortunate. You might not see it, but the blessing is something that comes along.'"

Lewis, who gives through payroll deduction, plans to say, "It's painless. You never see it. It's just like parking services." Although she admits to having some doubts about the effectiveness of her gifts in recent years, she said that "watching the United Way and similar relief agencies respond in the wake of Hurricane Isabel has reaffirmed my faith in 'the man.' They were out there. When people were lined up around the block, they were out there bringing them hot coffee and hot meals."

Anker, in encouraging co-workers to contribute, admits she will be nudging them toward support of the Christian Outreach Center, where her daughter now volunteers full time in service to the Williamsburg community. She said she has a message for her colleagues: "If you're thinking about donating and have never done it before, this would be a good year to start. Even if it's a one-time donation, and that's all you can give, ten dollars can go a long way when somebody needs something desperately."

by David Williard

Stealing Reiss: Powell Will Do No More Harm to W&M

Following are selected comments from the speech of Secretary of State Colin Powell during the swearing-in ceremony of Dean of International Studies Mitchell Reiss (on leave) as Policy Planning Director. —Ed.

Back in 1988, a dashing young national security advisor had the foresight to choose Mitchell [Reiss] from an impressive crop of White House fellows as his special assistant. It's so gratifying to confirm my own wisdom. It was clear to me then that Mitchell had the dedication, the brains and the judgment to be effective. By effective, I don't just mean in the bureaucratic sense. I mean how he knows how to get things done that matter to real people. I wasn't the first in government and I certainly won't be the last to recognize Mitchell's many talents and put them to good use.

After his White House fellowship, Mitchell went on to serve as a consultant to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the State Department, the Congressional Research Service, and our national laboratories. Mitchell's last stint in the world of high-stakes diplomacy was as Chief Negotiator and General Counsel of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, known as KEDO. Mitchell also brings to this new mission as Policy Planning Director his extensive experience, skill and success in the think-tank community and the worlds of law and academia.

As Tim Sullivan, the President of the College of William and Mary, can attest, Mitchell has most recently distinguished himself as Dean of International Affairs and Director of the Reves Center for International Studies. And I want to take this occasion to say that stealing Mitchell from William and Mary is the only conscious harm I will ever do to the College. All three of Alma's and my children graduated from there—after a cumulative 12 years and tens of thousands of dollars in tuition. My kids benefited greatly from their experience. But now that I have Mitchell, it's finally me who's getting a return on my investment. Having seen the quality of life at William and Mary, I knew it would take all of my persuasive powers to get Mitchell to take the job.

I will look to Mitchell and the planning staff to be a constant source of ideas across the board for the Department of State. He will help me think beyond my in-box. He will help keep lines of communication open to people with insights and expertise outside government. He also will engage in forward thinking with the best strategic planners of other nations. And he will help me ensure that all the many and interrelated elements of President Bush's foreign policy are better understood and advanced at home and abroad. That's a tall order, Mitchell, but you are equal to it.

campus crime report

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2003

Crimes	
Aggravated assault	1
Burglary/breaking and entering	1
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	18
Driving under the influence (DUI)	3
Drunkenness (DIP)	11
Forcible rape	1
Forcible sodomy	1
Liquor law violations	7
Sexual assault with object	1
All other offenses	6
Larceny and motor theft	
From buildings	8
From coin-operated machine or device	1
From motor vehicles	2
Theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories	1
All other larceny	12
Arrests	
Driving under the influence (DUI)	3
Drunkenness (DIP)	5
Forcible rape	1
Liquor law violations	1
Summons (traffic)	49

