



NEWS

A Newspaper for Faculty, Staff and Students



Faculty Focus

Past portends future?

David Holmes traces the College's underfunded past, points to values essential for its future.



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Supreme Court Preview dominated by political discussion

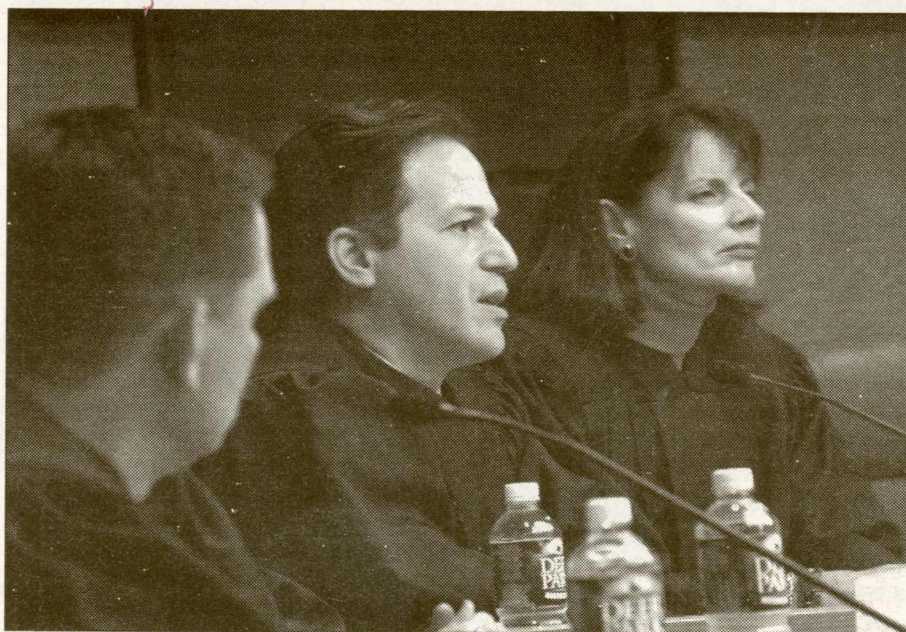
Post-election appointment of justices is key topic

Every four years, *Los Angeles Times* reporter David Savage and his colleagues covering the U.S. Supreme Court write articles about how the upcoming presidential election is the one that will impact the future of constitutional law in the United States for years to come.

"I've said to my editor that if we write that story enough times, then sooner or later it will prove to be correct," Savage told an audience at the recent Supreme Court Preview, sponsored by the William and Mary Law School's Institute of Bill of Rights Law. "But there are a few facts to suggest that there is something to that notion this time."

With two current justices—Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justice John Paul Stevens in their 80s and nearing retirement—the future makeup of the Supreme Court took center stage at the annual Law School event.

The nine justices have served together since 1994—the longest such run since the 1820s. And the Supreme Court Preview, held Oct. 22-23, came just two days before the announcement that Rehnquist, 80, is suffering from thyroid cancer. That news has further pushed speculation about possible replacements and nomi-



Brian Whitson

Washington Post reporter Charles Lane (center) serves as one of the nine justices during the moot-court program of the Supreme Court Preview, which is hosted by the Law School's Institute of Bill of Rights Law. Also pictured are USA Today reporter Joan Biskupic (right) and William and Mary Law Professor James Dwyer.

nees by the next president.

"I think this election is likely to determine constitutional law for decades to come," said Erwin Chemerinsky, the Alston and Bird Professor of Law at Duke University. "Replacing one or two justices on the Supreme Court will make a big deal. Every area of constitutional law is

likely to be affected by the outcome of this election."

Many voters went to the polls on election day assuming the biggest issues in the presidential election either were the war in Iraq or the economy here at home. While those hot-button topics dominated

many of the campaign speeches and debates between President George W. Bush and U.S. Sen. John Kerry, experts agreed that the outcome of the election also could reshape the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Discussion among panelists—who also included Lyle Denniston, the longest serving correspondent for any news organization covering the high court and reporter for the on-line legal clearinghouse SCOTUSblog, and Kenneth Geller, an attorney who has argued more than 40 cases before the Supreme Court—ranged from topics such as who would be appointed if a justice stepped down to what might be his or her impact on recent decisions.

If Bush is re-elected, Chemerinsky said, and replaces Stevens with a conservative jurist, then affirmative action is likely to change. If Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, 74, also decides to step down and is replaced by a Bush administration nominee, then *Roe v. Wade*, the high court's 1973 decision allowing a person to choose the right to have an abortion, could be reversed.

"Certainly if we see both Stevens and O'Connor replaced by Bush nominees, then I think we see *Roe v. Wade* overruled," Chemerinsky said.

On the flip side, Chemerinsky said, if Kerry wins the election and Rehnquist

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Trouble with the polls

Rapoport and students make sense of data following election

Both students and the professor in Ron Rapoport's Political Polling and Analysis class struggled to figure out why exit polls conducted nationwide during the 2004 presidential election revealed surges for Sen. John Kerry that were not reflected in actual votes. In light of President George W. Bush's convincing win, Rapoport attempted to explain how the polling services could have been wrong.

"I'm not sure what happened. I don't think anybody is," Rapoport said. "But I think the Kerry voters were angry at Bush, and that anger made them more willing to respond to the surveys. Nationwide, refusals clearly were Republican."

Locally, the same phenomenon held: Exit polls conducted by Rapoport's students were off by approximately 10 points when compared to the final results, which showed the president winning in James City County, with 62 percent of ballots cast.

Rapoport attributed the apparent disconnect to voter motivation. Locally, "60

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Pulitzer-winning historian proves an engaging neighbor

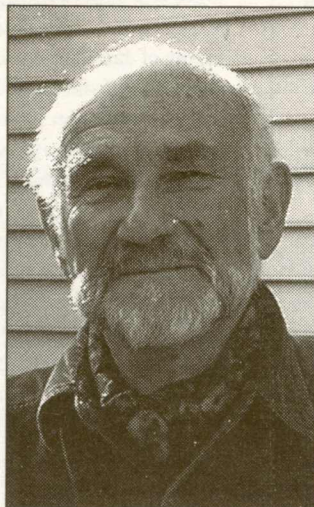
It was a drab day last November when I first was introduced to Landon Carter.

Rhys Isaac, distinguished professor and winner of the 1983 Pulitzer Prize in History, dropped by the College's William Randolph Lodgings in Colonial Williamsburg, where I was living, for a chat. In the wood-paneled main room, he made the introduction.

"Well, here's the start to some of my research," Isaac said, cracking open a large hardbound volume and flipping through its pages. The book smelled musty; its pages showed imprints of fingertips from Isaac's previous thumbing. As he passed it to me, I felt as if I should put on cotton gloves to handle what seemed to be such a relic. Page after page was filled with indecipherable pencil notes and scrawls written sideways in the margins. "Who was this Landon Carter?" I thought, reluctant to show my ignorance in the presence of the venerated scholar whose research I held. It seemed to me as if Isaac had written a book within a book. As it turned out, he had.

Isaac won the Pulitzer Prize for his ground-breaking work *The Transformation of Virginia, 1740-1790*. This seminal publication was critically acclaimed for its ethnographic—"everybody's history"—approach to systematically exploring colonial Virginia. His new book, *Landon Carter's Uneasy Kingdom: Revolution and*

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Rhys Isaac

Jacob Rooksby

Inside W&M News

Larger classrooms in geology

Greg Hancock takes advantage of the outdoors to engage students with hands-on assignments.

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Efficient supercomputing

The College and Sun Microsystems create one of the "best-kept secrets" on the East Coast.

—page 4

Insights into publishing

Authors and editors at the College's 2004 Ferguson Publishing Seminar dispel the myth that getting a work into print is any kind of fairy tale.

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Future of Medicare

Prospects for Medicare are not all doom and gloom said panelists at a recent conference sponsored by the Thomas Jefferson Program in Public Policy.

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Political discussion dominates College's Supreme Court Preview

Continued from front.

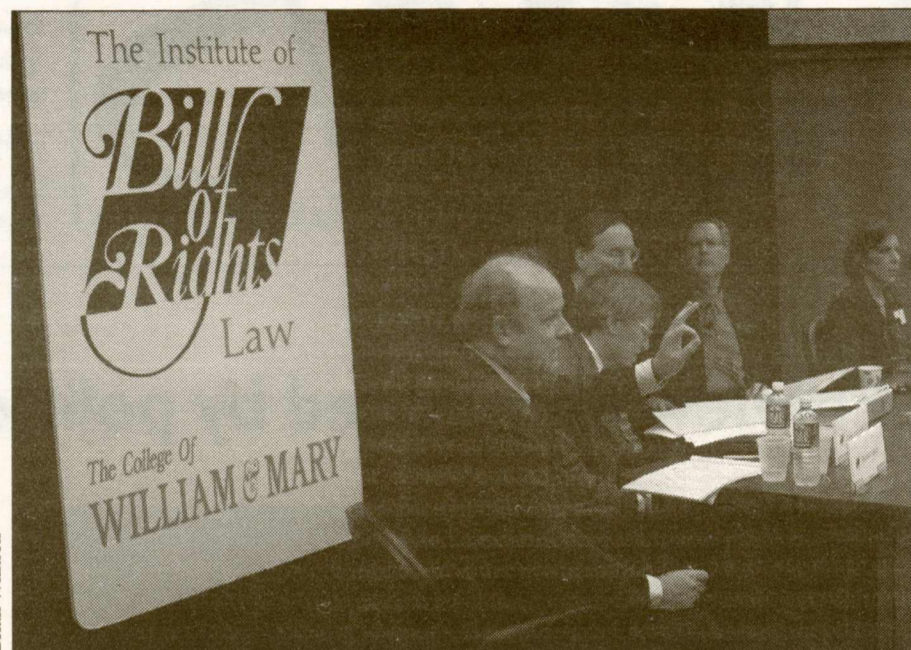
steps down, then recent Supreme Court rulings decided by 5-4 votes, such as religious vouchers and drug testing for students involved in extracurricular activities, could be reversed.

Panelist Michael Carvin, an attorney best known for representing George W. Bush before the Florida Supreme Court during the 2000 election recount controversy, said a new appointee would have a significant impact on the Supreme Court. However, he added, a Bush victory would create an incentive for Justice Stevens not to step down, and a Kerry victory would create an incentive for Chief Justice Rehnquist not to step down.

"It doesn't take a lot of analysis on this point—you just need to know the numbers," Carvin said. "The numbers are 5-4, and there are a lot of 5-4 votes."

The Supreme Court Preview—now in its 17th year—featured some of the nation's leading lawyers and journalists, such as Savage. During the two-day event, a number of panel discussions previewed upcoming cases before the Supreme Court, which began its new session last month. Experts looked at everything from cases involving the use of medical marijuana and international law to those focusing on whether a government advertisement program requiring cattle growers to pay for promotions is constitutional.

Neal Devins, director of the Institute



Attorney Michael Carvin discusses upcoming cases involving civil rights.

of Bill of Rights Law, said panels were added this year that touched on issues people cared passionately about—such as the impact of the 2004 presidential election, as well as the Bush administration's efforts to expand executive power as part of the war on terrorism. He noted that so many people were interested in the conference that overflow rooms with video feeds were necessary on both days. More than 70 people filled the overflow room for Friday night's moot court argument

about the juvenile death penalty and the experts' perspectives on the election.

"Several of the panelists were attorneys arguing cases before the Court this term," said Devins. "Their insights on these cases gave an important glimpse into how these cases would be argued before the Supreme Court—something of great interest to everyone attending the conference."

Looking to cases before the Supreme Court this term, the Preview's annual

moot-court argument focused on *Roper v. Simmons*, a case concerning whether it is constitutional for a juvenile to receive the death penalty. The Court heard arguments on the case last month, and justices appear divided on the issue of whether the death penalty for juveniles under the age of 18 is unconstitutionally cruel.

"This seems to be a case about a penalty that is very troubling but not unconstitutional," said *Washington Post* reporter Charles Lane, adding the Supreme Court voted 5-4 last year to reinstate the death penalty of a juvenile in Oklahoma after a federal appeals court had blocked it. "It is very significant that the Court took a juvenile and put him back on death row. It would strike me as extremely odd that just a year later they would decide what they did was unconstitutional."

The Supreme Court Preview's moot court justices—including, among others, *USA Today* reporter Joan Biskupic and *New York Times* reporter Linda Greenhouse—voted 5-4 to uphold the death penalty for juveniles. The moot-court arguments were made by two veterans of the high court: John Blume, a Cornell Law School associate professor who has argued several death-penalty cases, and William Hurd, the former solicitor general of Virginia.

Greenhouse said she was confident the vote would be 5-4 in the real Supreme Court. "But I'm not going to put a whole lot of money on which way," she added.

by Brian Whitson

College gives where it helps CVC passes 50 percent with three weeks to go

With three weeks left, the College's Commonwealth of Virginia Campaign (CVC) has raised

\$71,371, or 57 percent

of its \$125,000 goal. Contributing were 228 donors, or 54 percent of the 425-donor goal.

The annual CVC campaign, through which employees of the commonwealth support a variety of charities, provides key funding for numerous organizations that have deep roots in the Williamsburg area, as well as others focused nationally and internationally.

Last year, 364 William and Mary employees contributed more than \$115,000 to the campaign. Those wishing to contribute this year are encouraged to visit the College's CVC Web site at www.wm.edu/cvc.

Goals:
\$125,000
425 donors



Donors to party

CVC contributors will be honored at a party at the Alumni House from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Nov. 30.

Door prizes include

■ Lunch with President Sullivan

■ Landscaping by John McFarlane

■ Personal training with Linda Knight

You only have to give to win!

Call 221-1254, e-mail wmcvc@wm.edu or visit www.wm.edu/cvc for information on how to contribute.

'Law-fare' topic for brigadeer general

With the war in Iraq continuously on the television and the minds of the American people, most have developed at least a basic understanding of some commonly discussed methods of warfare. Weapons of mass destruction, along with biological, chemical and nuclear war, all are terms that have entered our collective vocabulary.

However, most of us are probably unfamiliar with law-fare, the values-based warfare Brig. Gen. Charles J. Dunlap Jr. discussed in his Oct. 22 lecture at the William and Mary School of Law titled "Beating Law Books into Swords: An Airman's Perspective on Law, Lawyers and the Rise of Law-fare in Modern Conflicts."

Dunlap, senior legal advisor for the Air Force's Air Combat Command at Langley Air Force Base, described law-fare as "the strategy of using or misusing the law as a substitute for traditional military means to achieve military objectives." Whereas the United States has the technological capabilities to achieve its military goals through traditional means, Dunlap said other countries often use forms of law-fare against the United States because they cannot confront its military in a traditional way.

Law-fare can have many objectives, including decapitation, or getting rid of an adversary's leadership, and anti-access, or cutting off military options available to an adversary. One of the most effective tools of law-fare, however, is the erosion of an adversary's national will.

The ability of law-fare to weaken the will of a public often lies in its creation of the perception that an adversary's military has violated the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC). Dunlap said that such violations can "have strategic effects that are indistinguishable from an operational military defeat," and the perception that a country has committed them can accomplish an adversary's objective of dividing the country's citizens from its government.

He said the use of law-fare by U.S. opponents during Operation Iraqi Freedom "did not destroy the coalition, but we did not have much success in the Arab world. The reality is that even a single image was enough for the Arab world to think that we were not doing anything to prevent [LOAC violations]."

Dunlap stressed that a population must be both physically able and psychologically open to hearing "our side of the story" for U.S. attempts at counteracting law-fare to work. Although this meant the Arab world was unresponsive to U.S. efforts to show the American military was



Brian Whitson

Brig. Gen. Dunlap

not violating laws, it was good news for the military with respect to the American public. Dunlap said the military has the embedded reporters to thank, in part, for turning the public's willingness to listen into support for the war.

"The embedded reporters had a lot to do with the success on our side," he said. "Not only were they able to report the truth of what actually happened, they got to see

up close the extent American soldiers go to try to prevent civilian deaths and collateral damage."

Embedded reporters played a key part in helping the military use the media to demonstrate its willingness to be open about policies and protocol in the Iraq war. Dunlap said such transparency is crucial for the military to prove to the public its intentions to follow the Law of Armed Conflict and to explain any controversies that arise regarding perceived violations of the law.

Dunlap cited another example of how the military used law-fare to its advantage for a different purpose, preventing adversaries from being able to buy sensitive commercial satellite imagery over the Internet during Operation Enduring Freedom.

"There are ... companies that are photographing all our installations they can find, and they're selling them on the Internet, and there are a number of ways you can deal with that problem militarily," Dunlap said. "Instead of using those different methodologies, we decided to use another kind of weapon, and in this case that was a contract to deny that information to our adversaries."

These uses of law-fare by the United States to try to achieve its own military objectives demonstrate how the strategy can work to the country's advantage, despite the fact that it also forces the U.S. military to spend time defending law-fare attacks from adversaries.

Dunlap left his audience with an optimistic take on the dichotomy.

"It's good that people are sensitive to our violations of the law," he said. "We just have to recognize that our adversaries are trying to exploit [that sensitivity]."

by Allison N. Sawyer (J.D. '07)

Student finds Pulitzer-winning historian to be an engaging neighbor

Continued from front.

Rebellion on a Virginia Plantation, comprising what Isaac calls "gentry lore," seems to take the opposite approach. Yet to characterize this work as nonrepresentative misses the point; to do so would be to rob it of the riches it offers to our understanding of the American Revolution as a personal experience. Colonel Landon Carter was one of Virginia's richest and most privileged men from the day he was born in 1710. Like all gentry of his time, Carter owned slaves and land. His estate was at Sabine Hall in Richmond County, near Warsaw. Unlike other men of his status, Carter kept a meticulous diary, starting in 1752 and ending with his death in 1778. It is this collection of writings that forms the basis of Isaac's *Uneasy Kingdom*.

I had never heard of Landon Carter until I met Rhys Isaac as both my professor and neighbor in Colonial Williamsburg. In fact, I had taken few history classes—none at the College—until I enrolled on a whim in Isaac's 400-level Public History course last fall. Immediately I found Isaac's distinct English-style accent and sprite-like appearance charming and magnetic, but that was only the beginning. Within weeks Isaac was guiding his students through Colonial Williamsburg on excursions to meet with museum vice presidents, interpreters, tradesmen and others. Many times he led us on his bicycle (always wearing the proper safety helmet). Upon arrival at our various destinations, it was always apparent that Isaac's colleagues in Colonial Williamsburg had the utmost respect and admiration for him.

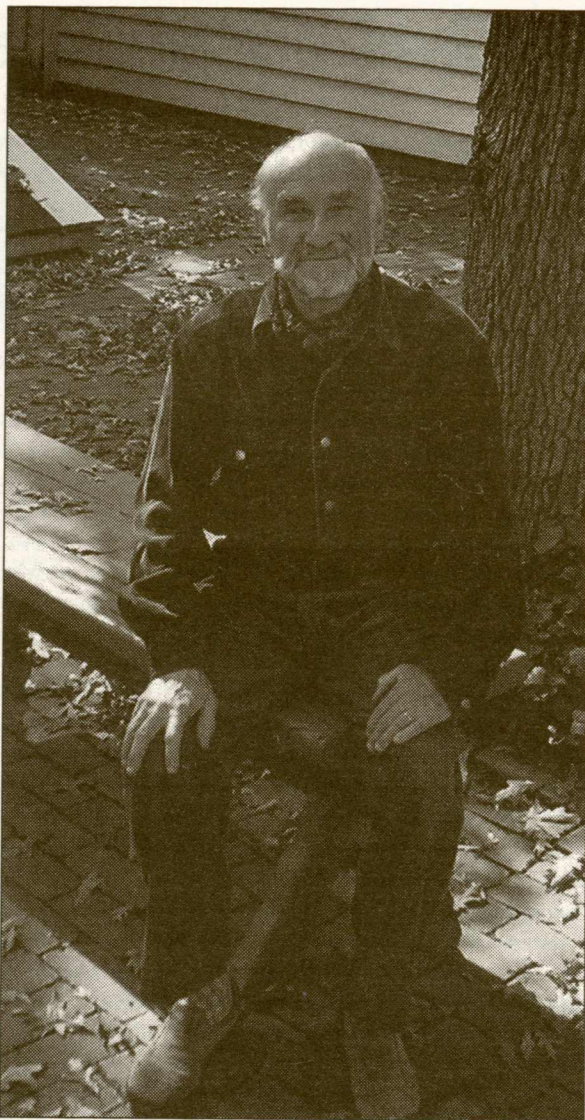
"Thank you for having us here," he'd say.

"Oh no! The pleasure was all ours. Anything we can do for you, Rhys?" was the typical response.

And for good reason. Since its publication, *The Transformation of Virginia* has been regarded as a must-read training piece for every new interpreter in the historic area. According to Cary Carson, vice president of research for Colonial Williamsburg, "*Transformation* has worn especially well over 20-some years because the stories it tells about people otherwise seldom documented remain fresh and unforgettable. Being storytellers themselves, interpreters never lose their appreciation for a master historian-raconteur."

Carson's praise for Isaac does not stop there. During a recent event at the DeWitt Gallery, at which Isaac reflected on his new book, Carson remarked of Isaac, "No truer friend or colleague could we ask for."

And coming from outside the discipline of history, I could not have asked for a better teacher. To know Isaac's approach to history is to appreciate and understand the subtleties of perspectives. Born in 1937 near the Cape of Good Hope in what is now the Republic of South Africa, Isaac, much like Carter, assumed a position of prominence and privilege by virtue of his being a white male. Instead of tolerating the apartheid system of segregation and exploitation, Isaac rejected it entirely at age 22 by escaping to Oxford University on a Rhodes Scholarship. In 1963 Isaac found his way to Australia. Eventually he



Jacob Rooksby

Rhys Isaac at home in Colonial Williamsburg.

became affiliated with La Trobe University, where he is now professor emeritus. Somewhere along the way, his passion for learning about the American Revolution led him to Virginia and to the beginning of it all in Colonial Williamsburg.

Isaac started reading bits of Carter's diary in 1969. His relationship with the man, and the work, blossomed during the ensuing years until it eventually became a full-blown research project after the publication of his first book. Isaac soon found that Carter's story had a monolithic capacity to convey experiences and stories from the Colonial period. As Virginian colonists moved further down the road to revolution, Carter increasingly was confronted by rebellion in his own kingdom. His daughter eloped, yet his son-in-law still expected to receive her dowry. His son refused to obey and respect him. His slaves deserted him when the looming war offered the specter of freedom. He became preoccupied with thoughts of "villains and rogues," often anxiously fretting about how people might be out to cheat him. Event by event, Isaac masterfully weaves through the disintegration of one man's patriarchy, using Carter's story as a microcosm for the crises all people faced during this epic period in the

nation's history.

But Isaac never oversteps his role as literary editor. He largely allows Carter's own delicately worded text and anecdotes to paint the picture for his readers, intervening only to supply social and historical contexts that enhance, rather than replace, Carter's own voice. One reads *Landon Carter's Uneasy Kingdom* with a new sense for the universality—across time and culture—of the stories people tell themselves in the face of hardship, uncertainty and change. Isaac is aware of Carter's capacity to do this for modern readers, and he even encourages such a realization, albeit gently. In the preface, Isaac writes, "History might seem a self-indulgence in the face of such moral urgency. But I know that it is not. We must know where our world comes from, if we are to plot for it a better future."

The amazing charm of Isaac is that such thoughtfully worded prose flows just as easily from his tongue as it does his pen. During the event at the DeWitt Gallery, a woman asked Isaac how his own subjectivities affected his interpretation of Carter's diary. Isaac thought about this for a second or two, then responded, "History is the story we make out of the stories we find." Initially he seemed startled at everyone's awed reaction, but he promptly recovered and seemed as pleased with his response as was his questioner.

Although another professor of Isaac's stature might be prone to self-aggrandizement, Isaac is refreshingly humble and unassuming. For example, when he does his rendition of an 18th-century Southern aristocrat imitating a slave—quite humorous when heard through the inflections of a South African-cum-Australian—Isaac seems wholly unaware that his words might sound funny for what they are: a performance. But Isaac feels comfortable with performances; indeed, it is performance that Isaac teaches his students to observe and appreciate within the realm of public history, performance as people presenting history, performance as people interpreting history, performance as people coming together and imagining what history was like. For anyone interested in the roots of America, there is no better place to encounter all three than in Colonial Williamsburg. With Isaac as a teacher, students come to realize that history is not exclusively concerned with what the past says about the present. Sometimes, what's equally telling—if not more exciting—is how the present speaks about the past.

With that thought in mind, I go back to when I first met Landon Carter as Isaac visited in my house that November afternoon. I remember that we shared some apple cider and cookies from the nearby Raleigh Tavern Bake Shop. Isaac was seated in an upholstered chair next to the fireplace as he told me about some of Carter's stories. As he spoke, I found myself honored to be living in the heart of Colonial Williamsburg next to such a learned man. To be quite honest, I found myself a bit giddy that a Pulitzer Prize winner was in my living room. I marveled that at William and Mary such opportunities are possible. Setting these thoughts aside, I focused again on what Isaac was saying about Carter. "Yes," he drawled to a close, "with Landon Carter, the riches are almost endless."

So, too, I've found, are the riches of Rhys Isaac.

by Jacob Rooksby ('04)

Rapoport and students attempt to make sense of exit polling results

Continued from front.

percent of Kerry voters said they voted for their candidate to keep his opponent from winning," he said. In contrast, "voters for Bush cast their ballots by a ratio of three-to-one because they liked him."

Rapoport explained that some voters may have shunned being interviewed due to concerns about "presenting" themselves.

Although Rapoport believes the results of the election indicate some polarization of the electorate, he does not believe the divide is caused by disagreement about issues. "I think it's around the parties, the candidates and especially around Bush on issues like Iraq," he said.

For students who conducted local exit polls, the results were surprising. Becca Hall ('04) said it seemed that persons asked

to respond were "agreeable," even those who indicated they favored Bush. Romi Belachew ('04) walked away from the experience saying, "I've learned to be more cautious about the poll results and how the media can sensationalize them."

In the end, the exit polls were not wrong; only their initial interpretations were off base, Rapoport said.

"I think the important thing about exit polls is that they show why people won and the dynamics of the race," he pointed out. "The mistake most people make is they see polls as a horseshoe when they are actually an explanation of what happened. The polls may have been wrong about who won, but they were right about explaining why people voted the way they did."

by Suzanne Seurattan and David Williard



Suzanne Seurattan

Belachew (l) and Hall confer during their exit polling.

Issues deemed important by persons voting in James City County/Williamsburg

	for Bush	for Kerry	cited by
Gay marriage	96%	4%	4%
Terrorism	90%	10%	34%
Health	28%	72%	11%
Abortion	78%	22%	11%
Education	51%	49%	10%
Iraq	45%	55%	32%
Drugs	29%	71%	3%
Social Security	43%	57%	7%
Taxes	76%	24%	14%
Economy	42%	58%	20%

The statistics above were compiled by William and Mary students conducting exit polls at local precincts.

Research reports

Math and science united in metapopulation research

William and Mary's dual propensities for interdisciplinary research and for involving undergraduates in front-line scientific investigation combine nicely in the new conjoint biology-and-mathematics project, Undergraduate Research in Metapopulation Biology.

The program was funded for five years by a recent \$647,000 grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF). The three principal investigators of the project—Dan Cristol and John Swaddle, associate biology professors, and Sebastian Schreiber, an associate mathematics professor—got together recently to discuss how undergraduates will become involved in the program. Individual projects will begin with students

What is a metapopulation? Urbanization and other outside forces divide natural habitats, forcing animals to form subpopulations, somewhat—but not completely—separated from each other. A collection of these overlapping subpopulations makes up a metapopulation. Studies of interactions of individuals and groups within the metapopulation can provide insights into the health of a population in an area.

conducting field observations. After data are collected, students will create mathematical models of scenarios involving species and their habitats. The link between mathematics and biology is represented by Schreiber's course, Introduction to Mathematical Biology 345.

"Math 345 is a project-oriented course," Schreiber explained. "Students come up with a scenario, a biological question they'd like to answer, and they use the model as a tool to address that question. The students develop the model and analyze the model in a variety of ways. They sit down with a pencil and paper and figure out what's going on with the model and test their conclusions."

Mathematical models are powerful tools for examining—and predicting—the effects of change on an ecosystem. As Swaddle pointed out, "Because it's so complicated, there's no way you could study the whole ecosystem in any feasible amount of time. You have to simplify things to understand them."

There is a lot to like about the metapopulation biology project. For starters, students can propose a species to study based on their own interests.

"We do have some projects we're suggesting to begin with," Swaddle said. "A number might be done on bird species. We already have some projects being done with bluebirds, but there also are a number of other species that are pretty easy to monitor."

The NSF grant provides additional features: Students will receive stipends for their work, as well as funding for transportation and other expenses they incur. The stipends and expenses will be paid from the grant—the usual protocol involves undergrad researchers getting expenses reimbursed through their faculty advisor's grant, if at all.

"A lot of this would be done on campus. We actually have, for example, a network of bluebird nesting boxes, some of which are literally right on campus, but most are in the vicinity," Cristol explained. "So [students] might need a bicycle, they might need a car, but there are numerous study systems that are right nearby campus. A population could live in a little jar, too. They don't need to study eagles. They could be studying yeast or something like that."

The best part of the program possibly lies in the thoroughness that the research experience offers. Students will be constructing predictive and descriptive models based on data that they themselves have collected; that is, they will be crunching their own numbers.

The three principal investigators will be joined in the project by three other William and Mary faculty members, Timothy Killingback and Junping Shi, who are assistant professors in the mathematics department, and Randy Chambers, an associate professor in the biology department. The six faculty members will mentor the undergraduate students, develop new interdisciplinary classes and seminars and sponsor a biannual regional bio-math conference.

by Joe McClain

Students engaged: Hancock takes advantage of geology's larger classrooms to provide hands-on discoveries

Geologists have a bit of an advantage when it comes to teaching, admits Assistant Professor Greg Hancock. After all, they do have larger classrooms. "We're lucky because we've got the entire world outside to show students how we think about geology," he says.

Today, Hancock's classroom is under a cloudless sky in a small parking lot behind McGlothlin Street Hall. Dressed almost as casually as most of his students—his green knit shirt neatly tucked into blue jeans—Hancock mingles and jokes with a few early arrivers while waiting for the rest of the students in the surface-processes lab to gather. Though the air is crisp, the sun is just warm enough to persuade a few students to scoot into the building's shadow. Hancock grabs his mobile dry erase white board and joins them around the corner.

"Have you been getting excited about the things we've been talking about in class recently?" Hancock asks his lab. Waiting only a moment, he smiles and continues, "'Yes' is the right answer to that one." It turns out to be the last answer Hancock gives up so easily.

Hancock's students are interested in what they have been learning; it becomes evident by their unprompted participation as the professor flows smoothly through the lesson portion of the lab—the concepts associated with the formulas used in surface-diffusion calculations for different topographies. Then he heads straight for the application. Grabbing four plastic shoeboxes filled with sand, Hancock tells his students that they will be making their own small topographies and testing them in "rain." Groups of two and three students quickly begin their projects, shaping and patting the sand into steep slopes and scarps. "Even though we're building these little things in a box, there are actually many real-world things they are analogous to," Hancock tells the class as he wanders through the groups, leaning down occasionally to offer suggestions or answer questions.

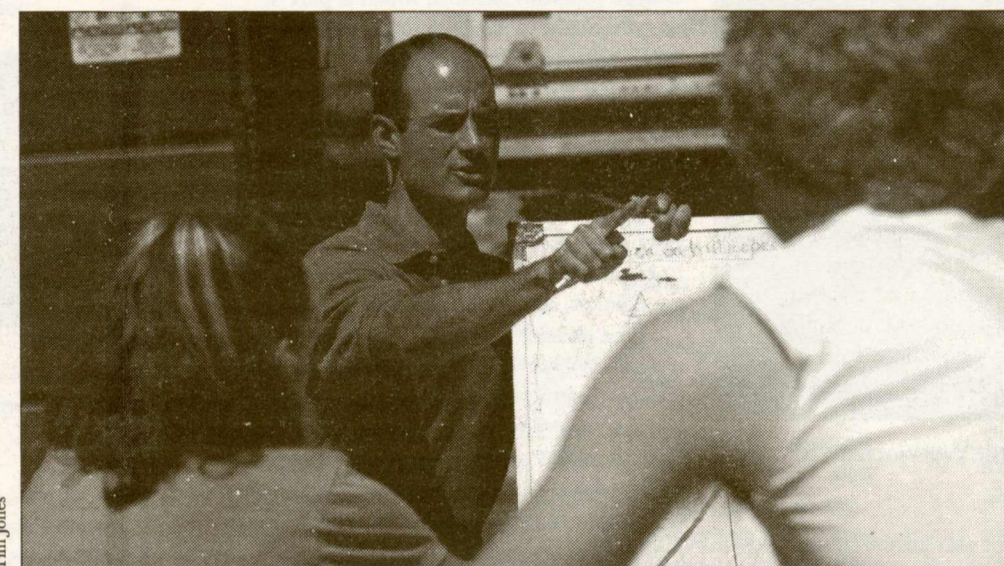
After the topographies have been sculpted, Hancock leads the students to the testing area, where their sand creations must endure a brutal minute of artificial rain. Students position their boxes on the pavement beneath the spout of the purple garden sprinkler, which is positioned about 12 feet above the ground as it extends from McGlothlin Street Hall's brick wall. Hancock disappears inside for a moment, and water coughs and then cascades from the spout, drenching the topographies. Students watch intently as their sand sculptures mutate in the rain—diffusion in action.

Hancock heads back inside to turn off the water, and students gather their topographies, return to the shade and take more measurements. Then it's back to the sprinkler for round two of the rain.

This time, with water still raining down, Hancock notices something in one container and cannot control his excitement. Pointing to an odd diagonal groove formed in the sand, he blurts out, "Oooh. Look at that guy!" halfway to himself, halfway to the lab group.

His enthusiasm is contagious. During the third round of rain, a few students begin cheering for diffusion, trying to get Hancock to leave the water on just a little longer so they can see what will happen.

"I think the best way to get students excited about geology is to do geology with them in some way. You know, none of us really like to sit in a classroom and just listen, but it's relatively easy to get them interested if we have them doing hands-on things," he says.



Hancock makes it a point to get William and Mary students excited about geology.

Indeed, it was a similar curiosity—a fascination with what water will do to the sand—that led Hancock to his profession.

"As a kid growing up in Florida, I would go out to the beach and basically build streams and hills, and make dams and dam up lakes and let them burst and watch the sand get transported....I really loved watching water acting on the surface and what it could do to the surface," Hancock says.

But it was not until he took an undergraduate course in hydrology at Middlebury College in Vermont that Hancock made the connection between his childhood and his future. "Up until that point, I never realized that the things I was interested in as a kid on the beach could be a discipline," he says, "so from then, I totally switched focus."

Hancock's research today still stems from his days on the beach, though now his work focuses mostly on rivers and how rivers respond to being "disturbed or perturbed in some way or another." Currently he's studying the effectiveness of detention ponds in James City County.

"In this county there are more than 400 detention ponds, which are a pretty standard technique for trying to minimize the impact of land-use changes, but there is almost zero data on whether or not they actually work," Hancock says. His goal is to assess their effectiveness first, and then go from there. Though he is approaching his research objectively, Hancock admits that his own notion is that the

detention ponds are not particularly effective.

"All of the regulations for detention ponds are geared toward the design phase, but none of the regulations say you have to do anything with the ponds after that, so things begin to grow in them, you have sediment, erosion and so on," Hancock says.

The significant environmental component evident in Hancock's research is not one that all students are aware of when they begin his course, but time spent making sand topographies and subjecting them to heavy downpours helps students, quite literally, make that connection. Hancock also is aware that not all of his students are geology majors, so the focus of many of his courses tends to be much broader.

"My emphasis is a lot more about showing students how we approach problems as scientists, showing them how we generate questions and go about answering these questions through the collection of data. It's much more about the process of doing science and geology, and I think that's what students get excited about. We try to do original things where students are collecting their own data, and I think they get a better feeling about doing real work that's not made up," Hancock says.

That approach is employed by all the College's geology faculty members, Hancock says. There is a common goal to stimulate the students' intellectual curiosity and to maintain high expectations.

"Our goals are shared enough that we sit down all the time and talk about how we're going to put the department together, and how our classes are going to relate. We try very hard to make our students understand that when you learn something in one class, it can be applied to other areas—I think it's pretty unique," Hancock says.

Any recognition that approach has garnered is also shared by the department, Hancock says. At this year's annual Geological Society of America meeting in Denver, Colo., which begins Nov. 7, Hancock will receive the Biggs Award for Excellence in Earth Science Teaching, but he insists it is no big deal.

"It's nice to win an award, although all of us are working hard," Hancock says. "It's nice to be recognized, but it doesn't change anything."

Although Hancock will not acknowledge his own unique ability as a teacher, his students do, and they quite obviously appreciate it. Even as he challenges them to recall the principles of potential and kinetic energy from their physics courses, students smile, laugh, participate and remain otherwise engaged in the learning process. Hancock refuses to give away answers; instead, he leads them in the right direction and, with a casual insistence, forces them to make the connections needed to solve problems.

But on this autumn day, at this point near the end of the hands-on portion of the lab, the students are so interested in what they are doing that the momentum carries them back to the classroom, where they eagerly begin the calculations and data-analysis portion of the day's work.

They are still smiling; they are engaged.

by Tim Jones

Supercomputing on the cheap: College and Sun Microsystems combine to create one of the best-kept cluster secrets on the East Coast

Tucked away in Savage House on the edge of the College's campus, the SciClone computing facility has been called "one of the best-kept secrets on the East Coast" in the world of cluster computing and computational science. But with recent equipment contributions from Sun Microsystems that will double SciClone's aggregate storage capacity and increase its globally accessible file space to 7 terabytes, the system's profile in the scientific computing community is about to get a boost.

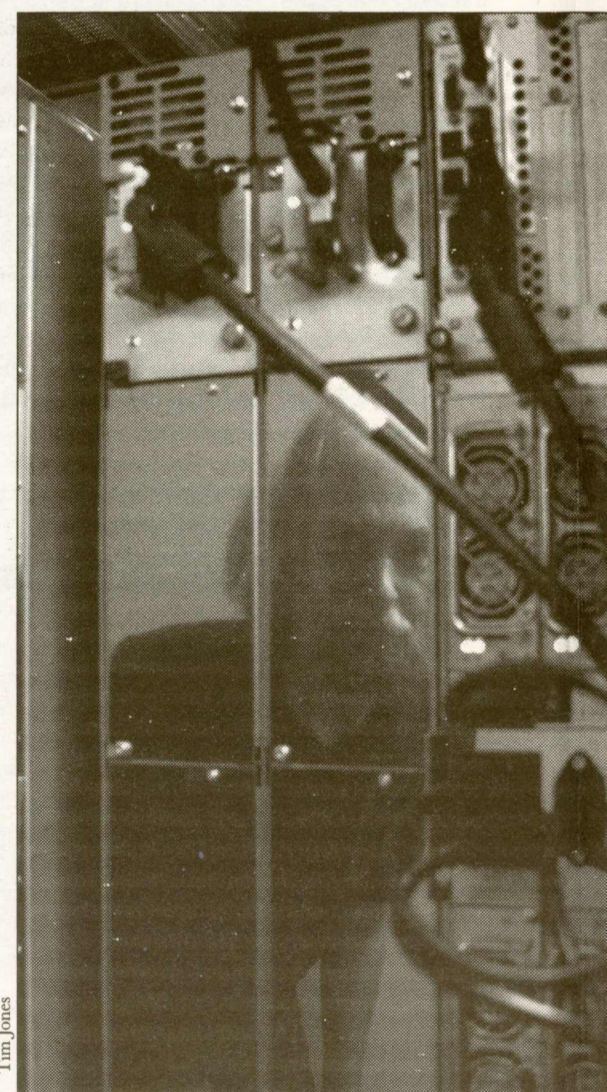
SciClone, which Senior Research Associate Tom Crockett calls a "supercomputer on the cheap," uses a large number of individual computers linked by high-speed networks to form what is commonly known as a cluster computing system. Computers with identical characteristics are grouped into subclusters, and the subclusters are interconnected, enabling the computers to be used together or individually.

SciClone currently employs six tightly coupled subclusters networked with Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet and Myrinet technologies. Plans are under way to add a seventh subcluster in early 2005. The result is nearly 300 processors and loads of disk storage and memory that can be used in many combinations to process massive amounts of data.

Already among the largest academic Sun clusters in the United States, SciClone's current upgrade represents the most recent donation from Sun Microsystems, which has consistently supported this project since its inception at William and Mary in late 1999. A system of this size and sophistication would not have been possible without Sun's assistance in the form of equipment discounts, valued at more than \$1 million.

"Corporate and academic partnerships, like the one shared by the College and Sun Microsystems, are incredibly important to William and Mary because they advance our mission in terms of both research and teaching," said College Provost Geoffrey Feiss. "We are very grateful for Sun's long-standing support."

"Sun Microsystems is a firm believer in supporting academic research through innovative, high-performance



Crockett, shown in reflection, turns on the power of the College's new Sun Microsystems cluster.

computing solutions," said Kim Jones, vice president for global education and research at Sun Microsystems. "William and Mary's SciClone project is a leading example of what technology resources can do to advance academic research and integrate technology into the classroom learning environment."

Although SciClone is composed almost entirely of Sun equipment, it incorporates five different types of computers, along with four different networks. This heterogeneous architecture, combined with its organization as a "cluster of clusters," provides more options for applications as well as a controlled environment for studying the complex issues that arise in larger distributed systems.

"Getting individual nodes to work together is an involved process," Crockett said, "and with SciClone's unique structure, it's even more complicated, but it's also more flexible and more interesting from a research standpoint."

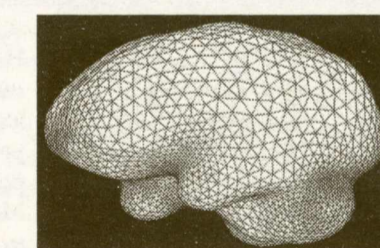
Flexibility is a necessity because SciClone supports large-scale computations and research in several disciplines, including computer science, physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology and marine science. While the system accommodates many leading-edge research applications for professors, having such a powerful computational facility at William and Mary also benefits graduate and undergraduate students, who compose the majority of the user community.

In the molecular biology component of the introductory biology laboratory organized by Associate Professor Margaret Saha and funded by a grant from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, freshmen use SciClone to analyze their own DNA. After obtaining a sample and sequencing it, students use the cluster system to compare their DNA with millions of other sequences for analysis. Some students are surprised to find they are more closely related to a turtle or to a dog than they might think.

"It takes much more computing power than a single desktop computer has to compare millions of sequences," Saha said. "With SciClone, our students are able to use advanced bioinformatics research tools for this kind of analysis.

It's very unusual to see this caliber of research at the undergraduate level, much less at the freshmen level."

SciClone also supports advanced numerical computing, such as Nikos Chrisochoides' research in parallel mesh generation. Chrisochoides, the Memorial Associate Professor of Computer Science at William and Mary and the visiting



Among SciClone's potential applications are brain meshes.

IBM professor at Brown University, uses SciClone's power to generate computational "meshes" made up of billions of tiny finite elements in the form of triangles and tetrahedra. These meshes are then used to create detailed three-dimensional models that can be used in different simulations for applications in aerospace, medicine and other engineering fields.

For example, meshes can help engineers to compute approximate solutions for very complicated crack-propagation models in airplanes. Meshes also can be used in the medical field to provide detailed models of the human brain for studying the effects of aneurysms and other conditions, such as cardiac arrhythmias. Recently Chrisochoides' parallel mesh generation reached a milestone in scientific computing. Last September his group met a major challenge issued by Paul Messina during his keynote speech at the Eighth International Meshing Roundtable to "within five years be able to generate more than a billion elements mesh." With software that Chrisochoides' group designed, the team successfully churned out 1.2 billion triangles in 1.7 hours while using 64 of SciClone's processors. Without their software, the same task would have taken more than three days.

Creating extremely accurate models requires processing billions of finite elements, which can be accomplished only on a high-powered computing system. Chrisochoides' group

developed software that makes all 300 of SciClone's processors work together effectively toward the solution of a single problem. The most recent upgrade of SciClone will enable Chrisochoides to expand the scope of this research to more complicated problems. "For our research, bigger is always better," Chrisochoides said.

Speed is important, too, for Courtney Harris, assistant professor of physical sciences at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science. Harris' research on sediment transport uses SciClone to process enormous amounts of data on winds, currents and seafloor composition to produce ocean models. Using these models, researchers can estimate how pollution might spread or how suspended sediment will affect visibility underwater.

The massive amounts of data involved in these time-dependent simulations require a significant amount of time to process, but the power of SciClone, enhanced by the most recent upgrade, allows Harris to run simulations much more quickly than on a smaller computer system.

"Something that would take normally eight hours, now takes only 0.86 hours," Harris said.

SciClone is also an important part of efforts being made by a local bioinformatics company, INCOGEN, one of the College's partners working alongside the Eastern Virginia Medical School to fuse massive quantities of clinical data to develop methods for the early detection of disease. INCOGEN's president and chief executive officer, Maciek Sasinowski, who received his doctorate in physics at the College in 1995, said that SciClone is needed to organize the huge quantity of information that can be gathered by modern experimental methods and put it to direct use in helping researchers understand and predict the behavior of biological systems. "The INCOGEN team is helping to define an entirely new interdisciplinary field of scientific study called systems biology at the College. The SciClone cluster will be an essential ingredient in this rapidly rising area," said Sasinowski.

by Tim Jones

Seminar gives would-be authors insights into publishing

Write a book. Get it published. The process sounds easy enough, but two authors based in New York dispelled the notion that getting a work into print was any kind of fairy tale.

Tony Schneider, author of *Tony Soprano on Management*, and Kate Sekules, author of *The Boxer's Heart*, laid out the pitfalls and highlights of writing and selling a book before nearly 100 would-be authors, editors and publicists during the 2004 Ferguson Publishing Seminar at the College.

"Talking about being published from the author's perspective is kind of like poker from the cards' point of view, and you're not sure if you are an ace or a joker," said Sekules.

Schneider, an entrepreneur by trade, told the audience that he was inspired to write *Tony Soprano on Management* because he felt useful advice for small-business owners was lacking. He suggested that nonfiction was a good choice for a first book—when you write nonfiction you have the opportunity to sell the idea of the book before committing the time to pen it. Still the process is intense, he said. Your book idea must become a proposal, which is vital to selling it to a publisher or getting the interest of a literary agent.

After Schneider's idea for the *Soprano* book was purchased, the publisher's deadline required that his book be ready in three months. Schneider said that definitely was the hardest part. "Nothing writes itself," he said. "I was now getting paid to do this thing, and there was a lot of pressure, but that is the real world."

When asked what *Tony Soprano's* advice would be on writing a book, Schneider said, "Tony Soprano would never write a book. He would hate the process and not



William Clark, Elizabeth Encarnacion ('96), Russell Perreault, Will Vincent ('03) and Scott Moyers ('90, M.A. '91) compose a publishing panel.

being in control."

Sekules, a magazine writer by trade, had different hurdles to jump in publishing her book. Her experience nearly was disastrous. Everything that could go wrong did go wrong. Her manuscript was orphaned—the editor who optioned her book left the publishing house before the manuscript was in print, so a new editor had to be found. The editor who ultimately took on the book turned out to be new to editing and barely communicated with her. After Sekules presented the manuscript for review, the publisher claimed the book had not been delivered and refused to pay. The harrowing experience had a happy ending, though, because the book found another home and was published in 2000.

Despite the trials and tribulations, the authors agreed that writing books was a strangely rewarding process.

The authors not only offered advice

on publishing but also answered questions on topics ranging from graduate school to networking. The level of networking that is necessary varies, said Sekules. "It depends on your ambitions. If you want to be high-profile, then you'll have to schmooze; if you want to write, then write!"

Graduate school is great, said Schneider, "because it buys you some time." Sekules noted that she wished she had had the experience of writing under the deadlines that graduate school offers.

In addition to the two authors, several alumni participated in the event, including Scott Moyers (BA '90, MA '91), a senior editor for Penguin Press, and William Vincent ('03), who works as an editorial assistant with Houghton Mifflin in Boston.

Moyers said he likes the program because he feels it expands the participants' horizons. "It wakes them up a little bit," he said.

Vincent said, "This program is invaluable. My current position is a direct result of this program. I don't know of any other college program like this, which is part of the reason there is such a big William and Mary presence in New York."

The 2004 Ferguson seminar was the 16th in the series. It was designed to introduce William and Mary students to the general nature of book and magazine publishing and to the prospects for a career in book or magazine editing, design and production, sales and marketing.

The person after whom the seminar is named, William C. Ferguson ('16), enjoyed a long career in American book publishing. He was the editor in chief, secretary and later president of the World Book Company. He also served as director and treasurer of the American Textbook Publishing Institute.

Ferguson wanted to establish a program at his alma mater that would encourage and support students seeking careers in publishing.

"Publishing is very hard for students to get into," said Mary Schilling, director of career services at the College. Schilling sees the seminar not only as an information session but a mentoring program. "You have to break into it almost. It is wonderful for students to have someone watching out for them from this program."

In addition to the seminar, the Ferguson Endowment funds a Ferguson-Blair Graduate Scholarship in Publishing that provides money for students to attend one of three graduate institutes in publishing. Additional information about the scholarship is available from the Office of Career Services (757) 221-3240.

by Suzanne Seurattian

Future of Medicare not all 'doom and gloom,' say public policy panelists

Today Medicare is a topic of concern for both the young and the old. As the baby-boomer generation approaches retirement, those in the middle generation worry about whether they will have coverage, while the younger generation worries about paying for it. Those were among the issues addressed during the recent Thomas Jefferson Program in Public Policy healthcare

'Tax us now, or you will be paying for us later.'

—Judith Feder

[healthcare policy] if you want to live in a wise and just society," she began. While conceding the existence of differing views about the role and future of Medicare in the United States, she noted that she sees no dilemma in continuing Medicare as a healthcare policy but that she sees a dilemma in how we, as a country, will choose to pay for it.

While Feder sees the need to look at funding concerns related to the program, she does not see the doom and gloom others have projected. What the analysts tend to do when looking at Medicare's fiscal imbalance, she said, is discount the reality that other sectors of the economy are growing, too. "Criticisms that Medicare is inefficient, broken, outdated and a dinosaur are not true anymore than in other parts of the healthcare system," she said.

Feder sees a solution for the imbalance. The baby-boomer generation is at the height of its earning power. "Tax us now," Feder said, "or you will be paying for us later."

Panelists offered other voices, including those of the physicians who treat elderly Americans and state administrators who deal with issues of the aging.



Feder (left) delivers the keynote address.

Patricia Barry, geriatrician and executive director of the Merck Institute of Aging and Health, discussed the challenges faced by the physicians who treat America's seniors on the front lines. Although disability in seniors is declining, and has been doing so since the 1980s, Barry is concerned that the future may not be as bright. There are only 6,000 registered geriatricians in the United States today, she said. Most older Americans are getting their primary care from internists and medical specialists, such as cardiologists and family physicians. The problem with this, she notes, is that "most have had no training in geriatrics."

Medicare, she contended, is set up to address individual chronic diseases after they occur. In reality, most seniors have more than one chronic condition. These must be treated in tandem, she said. Future challenges for Medicare involve what she called "the three P's": prevention, participation and primary care. "[Most people] think of aging as an inevitable loss of function, but if we can provide care, we can have real benefits for our society," she said.

For individual states, issues with Medicare range from accessibility to implementation. Jay De Boer, commissioner of the Virginia Department for the Aging, said one

difficulty for Virginia is that "Medicare doesn't have a state counterpart." As Medicare grows increasingly complicated, the federal government is turning more and more to state agencies and programs to help distribute information. Yet adequate funding and basic system infrastructure are lacking, he said.

De Boer sees hope on the funding horizon, however. He thinks there will be a shift in public opinion for Medicare and a greater willingness to fund the program on all levels as the baby boomers reach retirement age. "[The people of] my generation are the ones who have objected politically to making contributions to Social Security and Medicare. Now their greedy, self-centered attitude is going to cause a social policy shift," De Boer said.

The conference was made possible through a generous grant from the Schroeder Center for Healthcare Policy Fund, which was established by Cliff and Lois Schroeder, long-time supporters of the College, to support students, faculty and programs in public policy on issues related to healthcare.

Cliff Schroeder served the College's Board of Visitors as chair of the Development Committee and as a member of the Finance and Student Affairs committees. He is currently a member of the Endowment Association. Carl Strikwerda, dean of Arts and Sciences at the College, said of Schroeder, "[He] has done tremendous service to the College of William and Mary. We thank you for your commitment to our state and making it a better place to live and work."

During the two-day conference, panelists addressed issues ranging from how evidence-based decision making for chronic diseases may or may not help in navigating the healthcare system to the forces of change at play for medical care for older Americans and for overall Medicare reform. Panelists concluded that concerns over the future of Medicare and Social Security were warranted but agreed that there was still hope.

by Suzanne Seurattian

college notes

Li-Young Lee opens Hayes writer series

Poet Li-Young Lee opened this year's Patrick Hayes Writer Series Oct. 28 by reading "Train Station," a poem inspired by his experience of waiting for the 20th Century to roll into Chicago's Union Station. He recalled his delight in the announcement, "The 20th Century has arrived...everybody on board," each morning. As he spoke,

The Patrick Hayes Writer Series continues Nov. 11 with an appearance by Gordon Ball, who will be giving a lecture to accompany an exhibition of his photographs titled "Ginsberg with the Beat Fellows." It is scheduled for 5:30 p.m. in Lamberson Hall at the Muscarelle Museum of Art.

The series, administered by the College's English department, is funded through a bequest left several years ago by the late Patrick Hayes. In recent years the series has brought eminent writers to the campus, including Billy Collins, Michael Ondaatje and Seamus Heaney. Novelist A.S. Byatt, author of *Possession*, is scheduled to appear on March 17, 2005.

he effectively engaged his audience, presenting himself as a man with a dry wit and with the subtlety to delight in small but meaningful moments.

Lee unveiled a poem he created for the archbishop of Chicago after helping himself to the full and free bar at the bishop's residence. What transpired he called "Seven Marys," a beautiful and somewhat chaotic verse he admittedly made up on the spot at the archbishop's home.

In the poem "Trading for Heaven," he began in earnest by saying the poem took him 12 years to write, but as he began explaining the reason for its long-awaited birth, he wandered off into a short soliloquy about why he liked monosyllabic words

better than polysyllabic words. After he finished reading the poem, he expressed, in total self-deprecation and concern, that the audience thought "that was the only good in the batch and the rest are all retarded."

Lee's self-admitted "crazy cosmology," his father and the nuance of beginning again are palpable in almost all of his work. Poetry is "verse constantly re-enacting the beginning" was Lee's response to one questioner. He said his father taught him "a kind of Chinese mediation," which consists of saying "thank you" and when you inhale and saying "goodbye" when you exhale. This meditation is a way to "inhabit that meniscus" of constantly "re-enacting the beginning," he said. "It is the cusp at where your disappearance is beginning to appear." It is at this cusp, this middle place, where all "beauty, terror and mystery" exists, he further explained, offering a more familiar analogy of riding in a train backward as the landscape emerges from behind you.

To Lee, the "destiny of a line of poem is also its origin." He compared it to a wave on the surf right before the water crashes, where "the world is born, where the asking and answering happens."

For 40 minutes, Lee delighted the audience with his breathy cadence and his spontaneous responses to murmurs from the audience. When answering a question, he trailed off, searching for just the right word, then plucking the word from midair as if it had just found him.

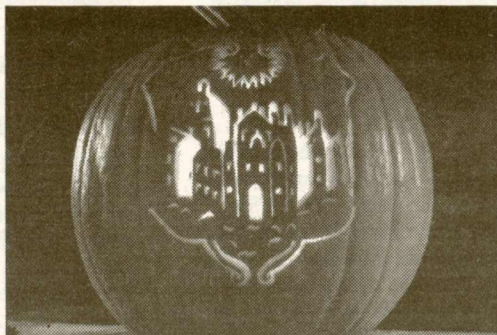
by Kerri Arsenaault

Shaver enters H-SC Hall of Fame



William and Mary men's basketball coach Tony Shaver received a special citation Saturday at Hampden-Sydney's (H-SC) Hall of Fame induction ceremonies. The coach with the most wins in H-SC history, Shaver ended his coaching career with the Tigers after the 2002-03 campaign with a record of 358-121 (.747). In his 17 seasons, Shaver led the Tigers to eight Old Dominion Athletic Conference titles and 11 NCAA Tournament appearances, including trips to the Final Four in 1999 and 2003.

Herrick transforms Virginia gourd into Tribal beacon for Halloween



Jeff Herrick

What better way to combine a love for William and Mary with a love for Halloween than to carve a pumpkin with a College logo?

At least that was the thinking of Jeff Herrick, assistant director of technical services for university events, when he sat down before a recently purchased gourd destined for jack-o'-lantern status.

Traditionally, Herrick would have cut out some fancy eyes along with a set of crooked teeth; however, this year he decided to be more creative. He made a template of the College logo, which he put on the rounded surface of the gourd, and, using a small pumpkin-carving saw, spent the next three hours transforming a small Virginia pumpkin into a

season-sensitive beacon for William and Mary.

"When I took it on a tour around campus, people were like, 'Wow, you did this? You need to preserve it,'" Herrick said.

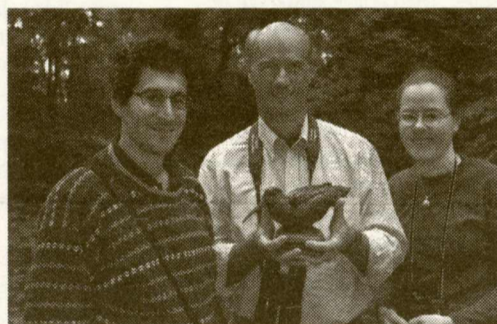
"Yes, I did it," Herrick replied, "don't be so surprised."

For Halloween, the pumpkin sat on Herrick's porch in Season's Trace, where dozens of people saw it. Each year, between 50 and 60 trick-or-treaters can be found in his yard, where they are served popcorn and treated to screenings of "The Great Pumpkin" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

"The kids come over every Halloween," he said. "One grandmother drives down all the way from Northern Virginia. I do it because it's a hoot, and besides, my father used to show "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" on a sheet on the side of the garage when I was young. In his honor, I have kept that tradition alive."

Looking forward to next year, Herrick anticipates carving a pumpkin featuring Tribe feathers and a "W" and an "M," he said. "I might make it part of a tradition to do one each year—unless the president wants one for his house. Then I could be talked into doing another."

'Birders of a feather' bring home Kiptopeke Challenge trophy



Joe McClain

Bill Williams (c) displays the Kiptopeke trophy. Dan Cristol (l) and Ariel White look on.

The Birding Tribe, an aptly named all-College team, took first-place honors at this year's Kiptopeke Challenge, one of the nation's top fall birding competitions. The winners brought to campus the event's traveling trophy, a woodcock sculpture by William and Mary alumnus David Turner. Turner, a member of the class of 1983, who also is the creator of the heron sculpture in Crim Dell.

Of the 160 species logged in total by all Kiptopeke Challenge participants, the Birding Tribe spotted 124, enough to give them the victory by a single bird. Leader of the three-person Birding Tribe was Bill Williams, director of education at the Center for Con-

servation Biology. Other members were Dan Cristol, associate professor of biology, and Ariel White, a graduate student in biology.

The Birding Tribe used a contrarian strategy that proved sound. Most teams spent the entire 24 hours of the challenge ranging up and down the Eastern Shore, but Hurricane Ivan was blowing high winds onshore on the day of the event and many birds were forced inland. The Birding Tribe opted to start at known bird-rich spots near Williamsburg and work toward the finish line at Kiptopeke

The one-bird margin of victory is more impressive than it seems. Cristol pointed out the team's exclusive sighting of a long-tailed jaeger, an oceanic species rarely seen in Virginia.

"Oh," Williams deadpanned, "I thought it was the starling that did it."

Williams has been a regular at the Kiptopeke Challenge since its inception, but both Cristol and White were newcomers in 2004. This is the first time the coveted woodcock trophy has come to campus, but it likely will not be the last. Cristol says he wants to enter three College teams in next fall's event—"one for undergraduates, one for grad students and one for old fogies."

Sigma Alpha Epsilon investigated

Sigma Alpha Epsilon is under investigation following an Oct. 21 incident at the fraternity house in which a student had to be taken to Williamsburg Community Hospital for serious cuts, abrasions and bruises.

In an e-mail to students, Vice President for Student Affairs Sam Sadler said the injuries occurred when the student fell at the fraternity house. The possibility that it resulted from hazing is being pursued.

"The national fraternity and the College are investigating the matter and, as required by law when hazing is a possible cause of personal injury, the situation has also been reported to the Commonwealth's Attorney," Sadler wrote. "While the investigation is under way, the national fraternity has temporarily suspended chapter operations."

Priest and Reay get Coastal award

Walter Priest, marine scientist supervisor at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS), and William Reay, director and research assistant professor at the institute, were part of a group that recently received a prestigious national award for their efforts to help restore the Elizabeth River, a highly industrialized tributary of the James River and Chesapeake Bay that includes three Superfund sites.

VIMS, the Navy and its contractors—the Environmental Protection Agency, the Elizabeth River Project, Atlantic Wood Industries and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality—received the 2004 Coastal America Spirit Award to recognize their restoration work at the Atlantic Wood and Norfolk Naval Shipyard sites and the New Gosport landfill.

calendar

PLEASE NOTE ... Members of the College community may submit items to the calendar and classified ads sections of the *William & Mary News*. College events and classifieds must be submitted in writing through campus mail, by fax or by e-mail. Submissions must be signed with a contact name and telephone number for verification purposes. Items may be edited for clarity or length. Direct submissions to the *William & Mary News*, Holmes House, 308 Jamestown Rd. Fax to 221-3243. E-mail to wmnews@wm.edu. Call 221-2644 for more information. The deadline for the Nov. 18 issue is Nov. 11 at 5 p.m.

Today

The American Culture Lecture Series: "Life After Death: JFK, Dallas and Modern Visual Culture," David Lubin, Wake Forest University. 5 p.m., James Blair 229. 221-1282.

Today, Nov. 11, 18

CWA/Town & Gown Luncheon and Lecture Series: "Eye of the Storm: Finding a Lost Civil War Treasure," Charles Bryan Jr., president and CEO, Virginia Historical Society (today). "The Many Faces of Sherlock Holmes," David Morrill, former managing editor, *18th-Century Life* (Nov. 11). "Live Well Now, Die Well Later," Alastair Connell, retired physician (Nov. 18). Noon-1:30 p.m., Chesapeake Rooms A and B, University Center. 221-1079 or 221-1505.

Nov. 4, 18

UCAB Presents: "Homebrew." 8 p.m., Lodge One. 221-2132.

Nov. 5

Chemistry Seminar: "Electrospray Wings for Molecular Elephants," John Fenn, professor, Virginia Commonwealth University and recipient of the 2002 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his work in development of new methods for mass spectrometric analyses of biological macromolecules. 3 p.m., Rogers 100. 221-2540.

Nov. 5-6

African Culture Night: 7 p.m., Chesapeake Rooms A, B and C, University Center. 221-2132.

UCAB Blockbuster Film: "The Bourne Supremacy." 7 and 9:30 p.m., Commonwealth Auditorium, University Center. Admission: \$2. 221-2132.

Nov. 5, 12

Department of Biology Seminars: "Fear of Flying: The Dispersal Behavior of Birds and Its Relevance to Conservation," Jeff Walters, Virginia Tech (Nov. 5). "Mating Systems in Transition: The Evolution of Self-Compatibility in *Leptosiphon* (*Polemoniaceae*)," Carol Goodwillie, Eastern Carolina University. Both events at 4 p.m., Millington 117. 221-5433.

African Culture Night: 7 p.m., Chesapeake Rooms A, B and C. 221-2132.

Nov. 5, 12, 19

Faculty Favorites Film Series: "Breaker Morant," Bruce Beresford, 1980 (Nov. 5). "Heaven," Tom Tykwer, 2002 (Nov. 12). "Lost in Translation," Sofia Coppola, 2003 (Nov. 19). All screenings at 7 p.m., Tucker Theater; discussion follows screening. Free and open to the public.

Nov. 5 and 30, Dec. 8

Student Lunches with President Sullivan: President Timothy Sullivan will host a series of luncheons to give students an opportunity to meet with him informally in groups of 10. Lunch begins at noon (Nov. 5, Dec. 8) and at 12:30 p.m. (Nov. 30) in the President's House and lasts approximately one hour. For more information or to sign up to attend a luncheon, students should contact Carla Jordan at 221-1254 or cajord@wm.edu.

Nov. 6

Brigham-Kanner Property Rights Conference: This inaugural conference is to be an annual event honoring a scholar whose scholarship has had a significant impact on takings and property rights law in the courts as well as in academia. Frank Michelman, Harvard Law School, is the first to be honored with the Brigham-Kanner Award, named for Toby Prince Brigham, a prominent eminent domain lawyer in Florida, and Gideon Kanner, professor emeritus at Loyola-Los Angeles Law School and a practicing takings lawyer. 9:30 a.m.-1 p.m., Law School. Registration fee \$50. For information, call 221-1840.

Vietnamese Culture Night: 7 p.m., Tidewater Rooms A and B, University Center. 221-2132.

Candlelight Concert: Botetourt Chamber Singers and Women's Chorus. 8 p.m., Bruton Parish Church. 221-1085.

Nov. 6, 20

Tribe Pregame Huddles and Postgame Tailgaters: Pregame huddles are held from 11 a.m.

to 1 p.m. before each home game at Zable Stadium. The Nov. 6 huddle is a pay-as-you-go cookout with food supplied by Second Street restaurant. The Nov. 20 huddle will be held in conjunction with the Second Annual My Big Fat Greek Reunion, a mini-reunion for all alumni who joined a fraternity or sorority at the College. The cost is \$18 for adults and \$8 for children, which includes lunch and beverages. Events are open to the public, but preregistration is required. Postgame tailgaters at the Alumni Center are \$8 per person at the door. The cost covers snacks and beverages. A postgame tailgater will be held Nov. 13 following the game with James Madison in Harrisonburg. For more information or reservations, call 221-1174, e-mail cadyke@wm.edu or visit www.wmalumni.com.

Nov. 8

Williamsburg Society AIA Lecture Series: "The Last Military Adventure of Classical Sparta," John Fossey, professor emeritus, McGill University, and *curateur d'archéologie*, Montreal Musée des Beaux-Arts. 4:30 p.m., Andrews 101. 221-2160.

Nov. 9

HACE General Meeting: A presentation on holiday meal planning will be given by Aramark. Complimentary "samples" will be offered. Noon-1 p.m., Tidewater Room A, University Center. The College Employee of the Month Award will be presented. Members will elect officers for 2005. Donations for the HACE holiday projects, Thanksgiving food baskets and Salvation Army Christmas stockings, will be collected. Items for the baskets and stockings, as well as monetary donations, are welcome. Hourly, classified, faculty and administrative staff members are invited to attend and bring their lunch. Yearly HACE membership is \$7. Nonmembers attending are asked to contribute \$3 toward ongoing special projects. 221-1791.

William and Mary Christian Faculty Fellowship Meeting: 12:15 p.m., Colony Room, University Center. 221-3523.

Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture Colloquium: Topic to be announced, Chris Hodson, Northwestern University. 7:30 p.m., James Blair 206. 221-1114.

Nov. 10, 17

First Annual African Film Festival: "Dinner and a Movie": "Little Senegal" (Rachid Bouchareb) (Nov. 10). "Lumumba" (Raoul Peck) (Nov. 18). Both screenings at 7 p.m., Andrews 101. 221-3749.

Nov. 11

Performance and Lecture: California Guitar Trio. Sponsored by the Music Department and the Corner Pocket. 2-3 p.m., Ewell Recital Hall. Free and open to the public. 221-7624.

Lecture: Photographer, filmmaker and writer Gordon Ball will give a talk to accompany an exhibition of his photographs titled "Ginsberg with Beat Fellows." 5:30 p.m., Muscarelle Museum. Free and open to the public. 221-2439.

Nov. 12

Modern Languages and Literatures-Film Studies Series: Final screening in a series of short documentaries and movies on the topic "Memory and Social Justice." "Mahmoud Darwish: As the Land Is the Language" (Simone Bitton, 1997). 3:30-5 p.m., Washington 201. Contact Maryse Fauvel at mxfauv@wm.edu.

FOR SALE

3-piece set: Oak-wood end tables. Like new, very good condition. Must sell. \$60. Call Tina at 561-1668 or 221-5031 (2-6 p.m.).

Round oak dinner table with four matching chairs, \$170. European black leather couch, \$150. TV with VCR, \$175. Russian musical instrument, \$80. All in excellent condition. Call 259-0475.

FOR RENT

Garage apartment for rent. Laminated flooring, ceramic tile bathroom, new appliances. Laundry facilities. Convenient to shopping and College. \$600/mo., all utilities included. Call for appointment to see. 565-4489.

Celebration of the 225th Anniversary of the Founding of the Law School: Reception hosted by Dean and Mrs. Reveley. 7 p.m., Law School Lobby. Alumni, faculty, staff, students and friends of the Law School are invited. Those planning to attend should call 221-3795 or e-mail lsdevl@wm.edu.

Concert: Botetourt Chamber Singers. 8 p.m., Williamsburg United Methodist Church, 514 Jamestown Road. 221-1085.

Nov. 13

UCAB Comedy Presents: Comedian Kyle Dunnigan. 9 p.m., Lodge One. 221-2132.

Nov. 13-14, 20-21

W&M Rowing Club Work Weekends: Members of the rowing club are available for hire on these fundraiser weekends to do various large and small house- and yardwork, including painting, cleaning, window-washing, leaf-raking, mowing, mulching, planting, weeding and splitting logs. Contact Beth Magill at 221-4302 or eamagi@wm.edu.

Nov. 13, Dec. 11, Jan. 15

Muscarelle Museum Children's Art Classes: For preschoolers, ages 3-5, with adult companions, 11 a.m.-noon. Muscarelle Museum. For more information, visit www.wm.edu/muscarelle/events/children.html or call 221-2703.

Nov. 14

Women of South Asia Speaker Forum: 5 p.m., location to be announced. Call 221-2300.

Nov. 15

Ewell Concert Series: Andrew Wentzel, bass-baritone, an exciting and commanding figure in concert halls and opera houses throughout the world, will perform, accompanied by Christy Lee, music director of the University of Tennessee Opera Theater. 8 p.m., Ewell Recital Hall. Free and open to the public. 221-1082.

Nov. 16

Lecture: "Analysis of Political Corruption in Japan," Minoru Yokoyama, Kokugakuin University, Tokyo, Japan. Sponsored by the Reves Center for International Studies and the Freeman Foundation, History Department, Law School, American Studies and Public Policy. 3:30 p.m., Tidewater Room A, University Center. Free and open to the public. 221-3720.

Campuswide Dialogue on Race: 7:30 p.m., Tidewater Room A, University Center. 221-2300.

Nov. 16, 30

Study of Biblical Parables: Biweekly session, including free lunch (donations welcome). Sponsored by United Methodist and Baptist campus ministries. Noon-1 p.m., Wesley Foundation, Jamestown Road. E-mail David Hindman at dthindman@aol.com if planning to attend.

Nov. 18-21

William & Mary Theatre: Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice." 8 p.m. (Nov. 18-20) and 2 p.m. (Nov. 21), Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall. Tickets \$8. Reservations are available by calling the PBK box office at 221-2674, beginning Nov. 8. Box office hours: 1-6 p.m., Mon.-Fri.; 1-4 p.m., Sat., and one hour before performances. Call 221-2660.

looking ahead

Nov. 20

Battle of the Bands: 8 p.m., Chesapeake Rooms A, B and C, University Center. 221-2132.

Dec. 1

Student Open Houses with President Sullivan: President Timothy Sullivan has reserved office hours especially for students to discuss issues that concern them or just to chat. Individual students or small groups may reserve 10-minute appointments from 4-5 p.m. To sign up, students should call Carla Jordan at 221-1254 or e-mail cajord@wm.edu.

exhibitions

Nov. 6-Jan. 9

Live with History: Photographs from the Archives of The New York Times, an exhibition that

takes viewers on a journey through the 20th century via photographs from the archives of *The New York Times*, which has one of the oldest and most comprehensive photographic libraries in the world.

This exhibition will be on display in the Muscarelle Museum on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays from 12 noon to 4 p.m., and on Thursdays and Fridays from 10 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. The museum will be closed Mondays, Tuesdays and major holidays. Admission to traveling exhibitions is free for museum members; William and Mary students, faculty and staff and for children under 12. Admission for all other visitors is \$5. Admission to galleries displaying objects from the permanent collection is free. 221-2703.

sports

Nov. 6

Football vs. Villanova, 1 p.m., Zable Stadium.

Volleyball vs. UNC-Wilmington, 5 p.m.

Nov. 20

Football vs. Richmond, 1 p.m., Zable Stadium.

For information, call 221-3369.

deadlines

Nov. 19, Dec. 3, Dec. 17

The Hourly and Classified Employees Association (HACE) is sponsoring two projects for the holiday season: Filling Christmas stockings for the Salvation Army to distribute to senior citizens and Thanksgiving and Christmas food baskets for fellow employees in need of help during the holidays. Collection boxes for food basket contributions and stocking stuffers are located at various places around campus and at monthly HACE meetings. The deadline for Thanksgiving food basket contributions is Nov. 19. The deadline for small gift items for the Christmas stockings (gloves, socks, travel-size soaps, shampoos, etc.) is Dec. 3. The deadline for Christmas food basket contributions is Dec. 17. Monetary contributions can 000000be made by check, payable to HACE and sent by campus mail to Cay Davis, HACE treasurer, Swem Library Cataloging Department. Monetary contributions should be designated for the stocking project or food drive, or they can be marked for the holiday project fund to be used where needed. For additional information, contact Selma Blair, 221-3101; Lydia Whitaker, 221-2207; Joanne Wilkerson, 221-2740; Margaret Womack, 221-2440; or Sandy Wilms, 221-1257.

community

Today

Fourth Annual Virginia Peninsula Jewish Film Festival: "Wondrous Oblivion," UK 2003 (Nov. 13, 7 p.m.). "Hiding and Seeking," U.S. 2004 (Nov. 14, 2 p.m.). "Free" ice cream will be served in the lobby at 1 p.m., preceding this 2 p.m. screening. "Nina's Tragedies," Israel 2003, (Nov. 14, 7 p.m.). "Le Grand Role," France 2003 (Nov. 15-16, 6:45 and 8:45 p.m.). "The Hebrew Hammer," U.S. 2002 (Nov. 17-18, 7 and 9 p.m.). All screenings are in the Kimball Theatre, Merchants Square. General admission \$6.50, \$5.50 for students and seniors with ID. The exception is Nov. 13, when tickets are \$20, which includes a dessert reception. Tickets can be purchased by calling 229-1000 or 1-800-HISTORY.

NEWS

The next issue of the *William & Mary News* will be published on Thursday, Nov. 18. The deadline for submission of items is 5 p.m. on Thursday, Nov. 11, although submissions before the deadline are encouraged. Call 221-2639 with any questions or concerns. For information about classified advertising, call 221-2644. Ads are only accepted from faculty, staff, students and alumni. The *News* is issued throughout the year for faculty, staff and students of the College and distributed on campus. Expanded content is available online (see www.wm.edu/news/frontpage/). News items, advertisements or general inquiries should be delivered to Holmes House, 308 Jamestown Rd., (757) 221-2639, faxed to (757) 221-3243 or e-mailed to wmnews@wm.edu no later than 5 p.m. the Thursday before publication.

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