



# NEWS

A Newspaper for Faculty, Staff and Students

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## Cottrell tapped to lead the Alumni Association



Cottrell

Karen Cottrell, associate provost for admission and enrollment management at the College, has been named executive vice president of the William and Mary Alumni Association. Cottrell, a member of the class of 1966, will assume her new position in June.

"I am deeply honored by this opportunity," says Cottrell. "This is a critical post at a critical time in the life of the Alumni Association. Given the College's new relationship with the commonwealth, the continued momentum of the Campaign for William and Mary and the excitement generated by the new presidency of Gene Nichol, I can't think of a better time to assume this position."

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## Ely wins the Bancroft Prize for *Israel on the Appomattox*



Ely

Melvin Patrick Ely, professor of history and black studies at the College, has been awarded the Bancroft Prize in American history for his book *Israel on the Appomattox: A Southern Experiment in Black Freedom from the 1790s Through the Civil War*. Established at Columbia University in 1948, the Bancroft is one of the highest honors a book of history can receive; it is considered by many to be on a par with a Pulitzer Prize.

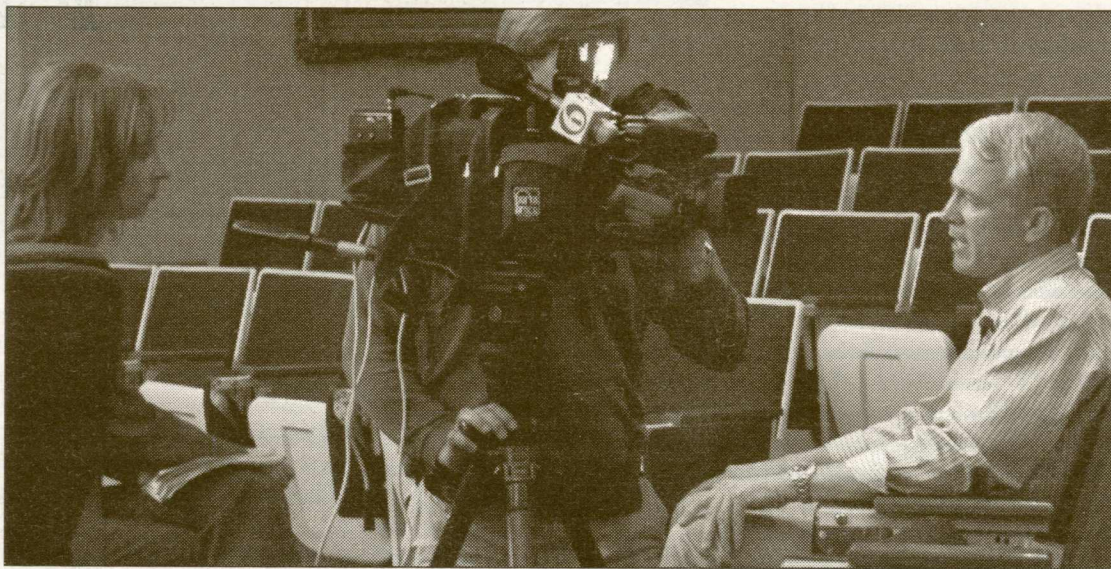
Ely is one of three book authors to receive the Bancroft Prize in 2005. He joins Philip D. Morgan, who also was a professor at William and Mary when he won a Bancroft in 1999 for his book, *Slave Counterpoint: Black Culture in the Eighteenth Century Chesapeake and Low Country*.

Of *Israel on the Appomattox*, the Bancroft jury said, "This model work of local history succeeds in illuminat-

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## The trial of Saddam Hussein

### Malone's students serve the tribunal



Brian Whitson

The national media has taken a keen interest in students preparing briefs for the trial of Saddam.

Marshall-Wythe School of Law Foundation Professor Linda Malone knew she had a unique program on her hands when she recruited law students to her Iraqi Special Tribunal Clinic. Even she, however, is a little surprised at the amount of attention the program has received from media outlets interested to learn how her students will affect the fate of Saddam Hussein.

As part of the exposure, two of Malone's students appeared on a segment on CNN's "American Morning." Previously, the new law class had generated coverage on the Fox News Channel, as well features in network affiliate news broadcasts and daily newspapers, including the Virginian-Pilot, Richmond Times-Dispatch and Daily Press.

"Our students have always been involved as citizen-lawyers in a wide and impressive array of public-service projects, but their contribution to per-

haps the most significant trial of the post-World War II era and their involvement in the program have focused attention on their extraordinary qualifications and public dedication in a way that no other project has," Malone said.

As one of three law schools in the country participating as part of an agreement with a division of the U.S. Department of Justice, a group of about 20 William and Mary law students are working as law clerks for the judges of the Iraqi Special Tribunal. The course is part of the law school's newly created Human Rights and National Security Law Program, which Malone started last semester.

"Anyone who has interests in conflict resolution, transitional justice and the rebuilding of societies after a collapse would covet the opportunity to work for the Iraqi Special Tribunal at any point in their careers," said Ian Ralby, a third-year law student at

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## Bats and science: Hinders explores sonar technology

Toss a pebble upward at some bats feeding in the dark. You will see a bat veer to intercept the pebble's trajectory—but only until the bat's sonar lets it know that what it is chasing isn't lunch. The bat has it all figured out in less than a second, a necessary skill for a flying nocturnal insectivore, but quite a trick when you think about it.

### Research reports

Mark Hinders, associate professor of applied science, recently discussed the bat-inspired technology he is developing here on the campus. Hinders is leading a group that is working on new technology using reflected sound.

"Bats fly in and out of even complicated caves; they don't smash into trees or power lines or houses or cars," Hinders said. "They're flying in fairly erratic complicated paths when they're



Joe McClain

Brian Walsh (l) and Kevin Rudd test a detection system.

chasing their food. They spend much of their nighttime out looking for delicious things to eat, and they use their sonar, as we sometimes call it, to find the delicious things and distinguish the delicious things from the not-delicious things."

"Something completely different" is the presiding spirit in Hinders' office-lab-workshop in the basement of the old bookstore building, as exemplified by the prominent poster of Monty

Python's John Cleese seated at his news desk on a rocky beach. The famous Python segue notwithstanding, Hinders explained that trying to emulate the natural echolocation capability of bats is nothing new to science and technology. Sir Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim machine gun, was moved by the sinking of the *Titanic* to conjecture in a *Scientific American* article about the possibility of some sort of sonic probe to alert ships to

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### Inside W&M News

#### Filming at 24 Speed

Five teams of students compete on-campus in a film competition.

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#### Reiss looks at the world

Mitchell Reiss returns to the College after his service with the U.S. Department of State.

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#### Nazi rule and victimhood

Frank Shatz draws lessons from the Holocaust and the nature of human beings.

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## Sonar-based identification pursued by Hinders with eye on applications

*Continued from front.*

the presence of icebergs. His first thought was to use the echoes from steam whistles, but the thought of keeping a luxury liner full of passengers awake and nervous caused Maxim to consider a sound inaudible to humans.

"He described something about the way bats work, although he got it a little bit wrong," Hinders explained.

"He thought it was based on the disturbance made by the beating of the bats' wings that sent out what we would call infrasound."

### Research reports

Maxim's proposed device never was constructed, but soon the same principles were being

used in a different way—but not completely different.

"Underwater sonar uses the same principles as the bats use—it's just in water instead of the air," Hinders said. "To an engineer or a physicist, they're the same thing. When we write equations for all these things, they're the same equations." The pedigree of the technology extends to include common uses ranging from the old Polaroid auto-focus camera to ultrasound medical imaging.

"The way we're using this technology is new, but you can think of it as similar to the way bats work," Hinders explained. "We send out a chirp through the air that you can't hear, record the echoes that come back—and then the trick for us is to build an artificial brain that can sort them out."

There's a need for technology to identify concealed weapons reliably from a safe distance or at least a safer distance than is now possible. Hinders' device will have an effective range of about 15 feet and will be much more selective than the metal-detecting wands and walk-through gates familiar to air travelers.

One of the sponsors of the project, the National Institute of Justice, a research and development arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, is interested in applying echolocation technology in police cruisers.

"They would like to give the police officers a tool that would allow them to tell if someone they just stopped has a hidden weapon or not," Hinders explained. Arresting officers could scan suspicious people from the safety of their cruisers. The same technology could be used by prison guards to detect hidden "shanks" (or homemade knives) carried by inmates and could be used by Secret Service agents to scan crowds attending presidential events.

Hinders' technology is based on a sound bounced off an object and interpreted near the source. The first requirement—creating the "chirp" to reflect back—is the easiest part. Appropriate technology already exists. New devices can project a very narrow band of sound—a kind of aural laser pointer—that can hit a specific target. Something that can be heard just fine will be inaudible to listeners if they step a few feet away from the beam.

Hinders has a number of ultra-localized speakers in his lab. Speakers such as these already are in use to provide narrations for visitors at museum displays, but he speculated that the "killer app" for these speakers is in point-of-purchase advertising: Imagine walking in front of the Pepsi rack in the supermarket and hearing a sales pitch, then moving down to the Coke display and hearing another jingle. "Can you imagine how annoying supermarkets will be in a few years?" he asked wryly.

"For our uses, these technologies allow us to put a narrow beam of sound onto a distant target, and then similar to the bat's echolocation, record the echoes that come back and figure out whether there's a weapon or not," Hinders said. The device's artificial brain must sort through all the physical characteristics of a target item, such as shape, density and stiffness, to determine whether the item is a weapon or an artificial joint or a cell phone.

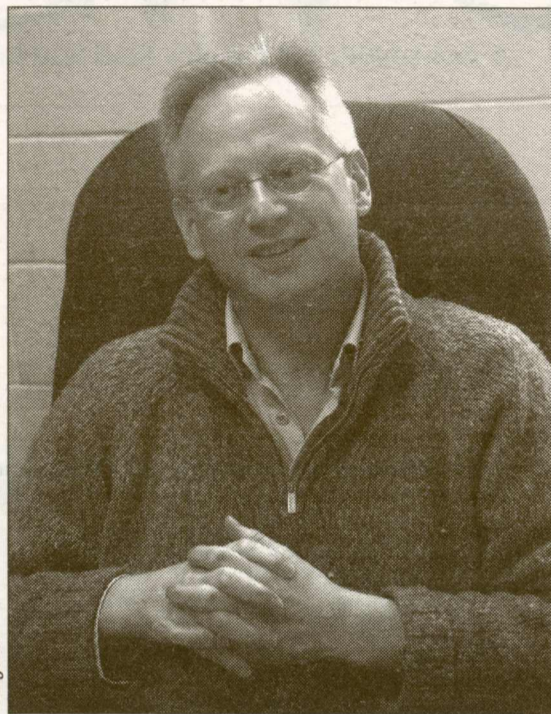
"The challenge for us in building the artificial brain is to distinguish those qualities in the way the bat tells the difference between the delicious moth and the not-delicious pebble," Hinders continued.

The group will be completing the "proof of concept" stage of the project over the summer, showing that Hinders' idea for the detection device is workable.

If follow-on funding is approved for the project, Hinders and his team will work over the next two years to complete the science and engineering necessary for industrial partners to proceed with commercialization of the technology.

by Joe McClain

## Killingback creates evolutionary model featuring 'cooperators' and 'cheaters'



Tim Jones

Timothy Killingback

Employees everywhere could probably corroborate William and Mary Assistant Professor of Math Timothy Killingback's recent evolutionary model without a second thought: There are slackers and there are those who work harder to make up for the slackers.

Those hard workers, or cooperators, might question how it is that other members of the same group could be so lazy and contribute little or nothing to the common good. But the question posed by Killingback and his fellow researchers is why, in the grand scheme of evolution, any organism would contribute at all instead of being intensely self-centered.

"On Darwinian grounds, you'd think that all organisms should be selfish—the idea that if I somehow get something by myself and not help anyone else, I should do that. It is quite a big puzzle in evolution and evolutionary biology to understand why many species of organisms are much more likely to help one another than you'd expect," Killingback said.

Genetic kinship could account for some level of cooperation among organisms, Killingback said. By helping genetic relatives, individuals actually end up helping themselves in the long run by ensuring that shared genes are passed along from generation to generation. But that still does not explain why unrelated individuals contribute for the benefit of their entire population. In fact, Killingback said, most investigations into the nature of evolution suggest the same thing: "It always pays to be selfish."

In many populations, however, a curious coexistence occurs between organisms that follow Darwinian guidelines and exist selfishly and contribute nothing and those that insist on cooperating. Killingback and his fellow researchers came up with a unique approach to explain the problem by using familiar economic language—costs and benefits.

If each individual produces something that benefits the population, each individual also suffers a cost of producing that good: The more produced, the higher the costs; the less produced, the less the costs. The total benefit is the sum of individual costs and individual benefits.

All organisms behave something like this, Killingback said. They interact in such a way that they all get a benefit that depends on the sum of all the actions of all individuals. This appears to be simple enough: Organisms should evolve to a happy medium at which everyone contributes the same amount, suffers the same cost and reaps the same benefits, but most populations take a different route.

"In many organisms, first the whole population evolves to a state where they're all doing a certain amount at this kind of intermediate level, but then there's this kind of splitting in the population. It splits into two different groups, one of which evolves down to doing absolutely nothing and the other evolves up to

doing everything," Killingback said.

Once the population evolves to contributors and cheaters, it stays there indefinitely. It is a good deal for the cheaters, who enjoy the same benefits at a much lower individual cost, while the hard workers struggle to keep the common benefit high enough for everyone. Although the model applies most effectively to simple biological organisms, such as yeast, it is not difficult to see how the model could apply to humans.

Killingback said, "Knowing what we do about human nature, in some situations we tend to be in this kind of cooperator-and-cheater situation. The interesting thing, though, is that it just depends on what the costs and benefits of a particular interaction are—so it implies that we could adjust the costs and benefits so that everybody would be contributing the same."

With humans, it is not likely that a balanced contribution system would persist, even if costs and benefits were adjusted to create such a scenario according to Killingback's model. "Even if you were in that kind of situation where everyone is contributing the same, just individual self-interest would lead you to a split because this is an evolutionary model," he said.

Some might point to societies based on ownership of common property as proof of Killingback's theory by suggesting that private property evolved because of this splitting phenomenon. "These systems could be viewed as unstable because you just tend to have cheaters. If you have common property, the amount you own doesn't depend on how much you contribute," Killingback said.

The complexity of humans complicates the situation. For simple organisms, the assumption is that each subsequent generation will inherit a contribution level with only a small mutation up or down. In complex organisms, inheritance becomes much more uncertain. Perhaps imitation, such as children imitating how much their parents contribute, could offer an answer, Killingback said. But all applications to humans are a bit presumptuous. There is potential, however.

The beauty of such a simple model—that you are genetically programmed to be a cheater or a cooperator—is that its implications are at first glance widely applicable. Killingback intends to investigate much further. One area in which the mathematical biologist thinks the model may provide interesting insight involves the human genome.

In the human genetic sequence, there are many, many genes that do not do anything to help the organism. They produce no enzymes or proteins—they are just there. In fact, approximately 90 percent of genes in the human genetic sequence are junk DNA—they do nothing.

"It seems that at a different level, the genes have a choice. Once the organism is there, having the organism is sort of like a common resource that genes can use. So if you're in the genome, you get reproduced when the organism gets reproduced, despite whatever you do, so you might as well just put effort into making more copies of yourself and let the other genes worry about making a good organism to reproduce you," Killingback said.

Viruses, too, display signs of cheating and cooperating. There are cheating viruses that do not have the genetic pieces needed to produce certain enzymes that enable the virus to reproduce. An ever-resourceful cheating virus simply infects a cell inhabited by a cooperating virus and uses the enzymes that the "good" virus creates to reproduce. Having cheating viruses in an organism inhibits the progress that normal viruses can make.

"There have been some ideas concerning how to use these cheating viruses therapeutically, like somehow increasing the number of these defective viruses," Killingback said.

Although cheaters are inevitable, according to Killingback, hope remains that understanding both cheaters and cooperators can somehow allow hard-working researchers today to contribute to the common good.

by Tim Jones

# Student filmmakers race clock in 24 Speed competition

Twenty students, three judges, five umbrellas and one phrase, "I'll be back." Such was the mixture that produced, in less than the allotted 24 hours, five short films, each written, shot and edited by a student team between noon on a Friday and noon on a Saturday.

The project, called 24 Speed, was created by Sharon Zuber, assistant professor of English, and Adam Stackhouse ('04). The idea came from another alumnus, Ian Atkins ('01), who had participated in a 72-hour version of

the contest at the Virginia Film Festival. Atkins was a guest lecturer in Zuber's film-production class last semester, and Zuber said his description of the contest intrigued her students. She worked with Stackhouse to plan the William and Mary version, but she decided to cut the time frame to 24 hours and to coordinate the competition with the campus film festival, WMCans.

The 24 Speed contest featured five teams competing for one award chosen by judges and another by members of an audience. Although it was a competition, the teams were given free rein to ask for and accept help from the others, especially during the editing phase, when the teams were working in close proximity to each other at computers in Tucker Hall.

With a bit of brainstorming, Zuber and Stackhouse came up with the required elements the teams had to incorporate into their final 3- to 5-minute film. A red-and-blue umbrella served as a prop and "I'll be back" was the standard line of dialogue. The director of each team drew two genres and then the team had to decide which to use. The final choices were western, mystery, romance, film noir and avant garde.

Zuber admits being nervous about how the films would turn out. All she knew was that she would be surprised. "I've worked with William and Mary students long enough to expect anything," she said.

The element of uncertainty is what



Courtesy of Eric Marth

Members of the fictitious Green Valley Christian Baptist Church audiovisual team (from left) Bradley Mitchell, Matt Thyrring and Eric Marth congratulate each other after winning the audience award during the 24 Speed competition.

made the 24 Speed project exciting for the student filmmakers as well.

"I think not knowing what was going to happen was what made it fun," Eric Marth ('06) said. "I like that there was a craziness." Marth's team won the audience award with its film featuring the Ark Dating Service of the fictional Green Valley Christian Baptist Church, ostensibly produced by the Green Valley Christian Baptist Church audiovisual team.

Marth directed his friends Matt Newman ('07) and Mark Thyrring, a student at the University of Virginia. Marth said he had made films with both before and established a "very healthy friendship and cooperation" with them, but Newman and Thyrring had not met until the Friday that 24 Speed began. True to Marth's expectations, the team meshed perfectly and had no difficulties getting along. Contributing to this was the fluid nature of the team. With only three people, it made more sense to split responsibilities evenly without having strictly defined jobs. "We're all capable of doing everything in this contest," Marth asserted.

Experience with teammates also worked in Tom Bambara's favor. Bambara ('07) directed the western "Win, Lose, Draw" with Two Towels/5\*HF Productions, which won the judges' award.

"Nate Loehrke ('06) and I work together frequently, and after a couple of pictures together, the relationship is getting to be pretty symbiotic," Bambara said. Loehrke, who, according to Bambara, is "usually the man behind the camera," starred as Tug the Titan in this film. "Kevin [Williams] ('07) and I have also been helping each other out on projects for a while, and I know he really likes being the man behind things," Bambara added. "He also has a great eye for lighting and composition."

Bambara highlighted the brainstorming session, when the idea for the film first came up, as his favorite part of the process. They had decided to create a western. "There was one point when we were going to do a movie about Nate Loehrke being turned into a surrogate horse by a man out on the plains with broken legs. But, thankfully, the locations didn't come together for that gem of a story," Bambara said.

Marth and his team had agreed on a few ground rules before the project began. The final film was required to be 3 to 5 minutes in length, leaving little time to develop a strong narrative. "People try to do too much with the story," Marth explained. Instead, they planned to do a film that was more like a sketch.

The group could have worked with either action or romance as a genre but chose the latter because it offered more flexibility. "We wanted to do something where it had some leeway" rather than be limited by a genre that people have set expectations for, Marth said. Moreover, they did not want to limit themselves to the clichés of the romance genre. Marth said they were not looking for a "Tom Hanks and Meg Ryan" type of film.

Using amateur actors who improvised their lines provided more authenticity for their concept of presenting the film as a church audio-visual team's production, Marth said. He was pleased with how the film turned out. "It's one of the funniest things we've made," he said. "If we had spent two weeks on it, it wouldn't have been that funny." This humor is undoubtedly what led the audience to vote for "Green Valley Christian Baptist Church" to receive the audience award.

For "Win, Lose, Draw," it was the film's firm grounding in the western genre, as well as the tightness of the story, that impressed Zuber and the judges. Zuber said, "They stuck to the genre throughout," adding that the judges noticed that aspect of the film. "It stood out to all three of them." The judges were Professor Tim Van Compernelle of the modern languages and literature department, who is currently teaching a class on Japanese film; Arthur Knight, an associate professor of American studies; and Chuck Smith, an audio specialist with Colonial Williamsburg Productions.

After seeing the films, Smith insisted on giving a third award to the avant-garde film "Zont." Made by I Eat Films Productions with Zach Keifer ('07) as director, it won commendation as the film with the best use of sound.

Zuber also emphasized that all five films were very impressive, perhaps even better than several she had seen at the statewide competition. The success of 24 Speed this year convinced everyone involved that it is a project that should be repeated, and they are all looking forward to making the competition even more interesting next year. To put it concisely, they'll be back.

by Meghan Williams ('05)

# New York Times columnist Brooks named 2005 Hunter B. Andrews Fellow

A celebrated writer and twice-weekly columnist for The New York Times, David Brooks, has been named the 2005 Hunter B. Andrews Fellow in American Politics at the College of William and Mary. The Fellowship, which honors the late Virginia senator for whom it is named, will bring Brooks to campus April 11-12 to meet with classes and participate in a public forum. Brooks will offer remarks and answer audience questions at a forum on Monday, April 11, at 7:30 p.m., in Washington Hall 201. The event is free and open to the public, and will be followed by a book signing at 9 p.m.

A long-time contributor to The New York Times, Brooks began writing his regular twice-weekly column in September 2003. In the months since, Times readers have come to rely on his intelligent analysis of politics and foreign affairs and look forward to his humorous social commentary. Brooks is also a regular guest analyst on the Public Broadcasting Service program "The Newshour with Jim Lehrer" and a frequent contributor to National Public Radio's "All Things Considered."

"With a perspective on American politics and culture that is both quick-witted and tough-minded, David Brooks challenges us to find our best selves in much the same way Hunter Andrews did throughout his life," said President Timothy J. Sullivan. "We look forward to Mr. Brooks sharing his insight with us as the first Andrews Fellow since Hunter left the stage. His visit will be a worthy remembrance of one of the Commonwealth of Virginia's



Courtesy of The New York Times

David Brooks

and academicians to campus each year to interact with students and faculty. Washington Post columnist David Broder inaugurated the fellowship in 2001. Samuel R. Berger, national security adviser to President Bill Clinton, accepted the honor in 2002. Thomas S. Foley, 49th Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, received the honor in 2003, and U.S. Congressman and noted civil

rights leader John Lewis accepted the fellowship last year. Brooks is widely known for a unique brand of writing he calls "comic sociology." He is the author of the best-selling book *Bobos in Paradise: The New Upper Class and How They Got There*, which examines the modern upper class's curious reconciliation of bohemian ideals and a simultaneous sound commitment to bourgeois capitalist pursuits. Brooks' most recent book, *On Paradise Drive: How We Live Now (and Always Have) in the Future Tense*, investigates suburban life in America. Both books are published by Simon and Schuster.

Brooks graduated from the University of Chicago in 1983 and worked as a police reporter for the City News Bureau, a wire service jointly owned by the Chicago Tribune and Sun Times. He then worked at The Wall Street Journal for nine years, where he served as a correspondent covering Russia, the Middle East, South Africa and European affairs, as well as editor of the book review section, a movie critic and an op-ed editor.

Brooks joined The Weekly Standard as a senior editor at its inception in September 1995, and he has also been a contributing editor at Newsweek and the Atlantic Monthly. His articles have appeared in The New Yorker, The New York Times Magazine, Forbes, the Washington Post, the TLS Commentary, Public Interest and many other magazines. He is the editor of the anthology *Backward and Upward: The New Conservative Writing*.

by Tim Jones

## Assessing the world with Mitchell Reiss

Mitchell Reiss, former dean of international affairs and director of the Reeves Center for International Studies, has returned to the College as vice provost for international affairs after serving for a year and a half as director of policy and planning for the U.S. Department of State under Secretary of State Colin Powell.

Reiss says he was drawn back to the College by the caliber of the students, the quality of the faculty, the opportunity to continue developing international programs he began here as dean, as well as by the surrounding community, which his family loves. "I had a number of other offers, but none provided the combination of elements I find here," he said.

In his new position on campus Reiss hopes to strengthen international opportunities for students and faculty at the College. "I plan to become more heavily involved in development work with alumni, other donors and foundations to ensure that both faculty and students have the resources they need," he added.

We sat down with the vice provost recently to discuss his views on the state of the world.

### Q: Were you surprised at the success of the elections in Iraq?

**Reiss:** Not surprised, but very pleased. Credit goes to the very courageous Iraqi people who braved threats, and worse, to reclaim their future. Their actions also made a statement that continues to resonate throughout the region.

### Q: Do you see signs that democracy is spreading in the Middle East?

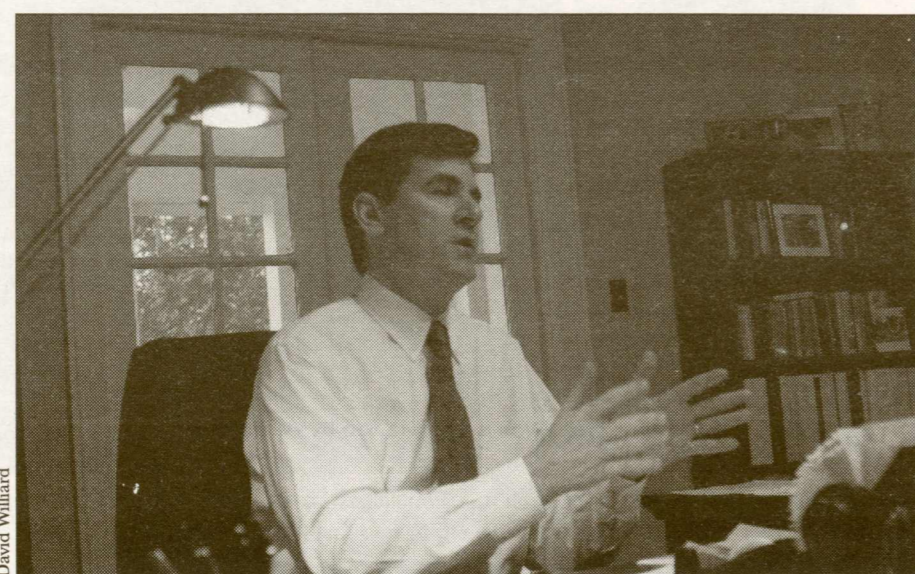
**Reiss:** There are signs everywhere. The Palestinians held two sets of elections, one in December, one in January, that went well. The House of Saud, for the first time ever, recently held elections at the municipal level. President Mubarak of Egypt announced that he would allow opposition parties to be on the ballot for the first time since 1981 for the presidential elections later this year. And of course, we've all seen the upsurge in popular sentiment in Lebanon. The Iraqi elections were significant in the example they provided to everyone in the region. If Iraq, why not here? is a logical question for other people in the Middle East to ask themselves and their rulers.

### Q: How far away is the United States from leaving Iraq?

**Reiss:** This is a decision first and foremost for the Iraqi government to decide. Currently, a strong majority of Iraqis want us to stay. Over time, as we help the Iraqis build military and security capacity, there will be less need for us to maintain our current force structure in the country.

### Q: Is Iran a serious nuclear threat?

**Reiss:** Iran poses a serious threat of nuclear proliferation. It has been well documented that they have repeatedly and systematically cheated on their international obligations, having developed a secret nuclear program for 18 years. The current Iranian government is the world's largest state sponsor of terrorism, it opposes a Middle East peace settlement between Israel and the Palestinians and it harbors dozens of al Qaeda. Proliferation by any country is a cause for grave concern; the nature of the regime in Tehran makes it even more so. Recent testimony by the heads of the U.S. intelligence community assessed that Iran can acquire nuclear weapons by the early part of the next decade, so although there is no room for complacency, we have some time for



Mitchell Reiss discusses the world from his office in the Hoke House.

diplomacy to work. This is why President Bush has supported the diplomatic effort led by the UK, France and Germany with Iran.

### Q: How much of a nuclear threat is North Korea? Is resumption of the six-party talks likely to happen?

**Reiss:** The United States has been waiting since last June for the North Koreans to return to the negotiating table—not just return, but to stay in Beijing and respond seriously to the proposal the United States put on the table last June. (I once joked to the Chinese that they ought to take away the North Koreans' passports the next time they arrive in Beijing so they will have to stay in the negotiations.)

The two countries with the greatest influence on North Korea are China and South Korea. China provides approximately 80 percent of North Korea's energy and food, and South Korea is rapidly developing economic ties with North Korea. At some point, both Beijing and Seoul will have to decide whether they are willing to bring real pressure on Pyongyang to negotiate the end of its nuclear-weapons programs or whether they can live with a nuclear-armed North Korea, despite their public statements to the contrary.

### Q: Are there situations or hot spots in the world being overlooked?

**Reiss:** The ongoing genocide in Darfur and the toll that HIV/AIDS continues to take daily around the world are two that come immediately to mind. These issues require a humanitarian response. If left unaddressed, they have the potential to destabilize wider regions or even entire countries. In these desperate and chaotic environments, terrorists trafficking in persons, narcotics and even weapons of mass destruction may flourish, thereby threatening even more people. So there is both a humanitarian and strategic imperative in treating these problems. Interestingly, the United States, Europe and the United Nations have separately arrived at the same place, namely that there is a connection between and among fragile and failing states, terrorism and weapons of mass destruction.

I am also worried about China's efforts to marginalize the United States in Asia. It is almost as if China has translated Joe Nye's book on "soft power" into Chinese and used it as a guide for the conduct of their foreign policy (with the important exception of Taiwan). Over the past few years, China has created new security and financial architecture for East

Asia that pointedly excludes the United States. In other words, China is defining multilateralism in Asia in a manner that marginalizes us. This is not good for us, and I would argue, it is not good for Asia either.

### Q: Do you feel the world is safer now than it was 10 years ago?

**Reiss:** We no longer face the existential threat from the Soviet Union that we did during the Cold War, but we clearly face myriad terrorist threats from many quarters around the globe. The good news is that we have received great cooperation from many countries as we fight the war on terror, and there is a growing demand for freedom and democracy in places like the Middle East that should alleviate much of the hopelessness that allows terrorism to flourish. Unfortunately, many people around the world do not currently like us. Obviously, the Iraq war was a galvanizing event for many, but there are other deeper reasons for our current unpopularity. Structurally, we are clearly the world's leading power economically, militarily and culturally. Some measure of resentment comes with our occupying this role. Also, a generational shift has occurred, especially in Europe. The previous generation personally knew of our courage in liberating Europe in World War II and our generosity in rebuilding Europe after the war. The current generation of European political leaders grew up protesting the Vietnam War and our alleged imperialist behavior elsewhere, so they view our actions today through a different prism.

### Q: How can students be prepared to make a difference in our world?

**Reiss:** As I said, the United States will continue to be the dominant power in the world. With that power comes the responsibility to use it wisely. Our students need to learn about the world, both in the classroom and by going overseas through study-abroad programs or internships. Acquiring language skills is very useful, if not essential. My pet project these days is to encourage all students to learn Arabic and other Middle Eastern languages. This part of the world will be the strategic focus of our foreign policy for the next few decades at least. We need to do a much, much better job of understanding this region, and knowing the language is the first step.

An extended version of this Q&A is available on the Faculty Focus Web page at [www.wm.edu](http://www.wm.edu).

## Law students involved in the trial of Saddam Hussein

Continued from front. William and Mary. "To be doing this as a 22-year-old law student certainly surpasses any expectations I had entering William and Mary three years ago."

The students, who also receive academic credit for the work, are doing research on a group of 10 questions posed by the Justice Department's Regime Crimes Liaison Office. Working in groups of two or three students, they will provide the Justice Department with answers to each question—in the form of 40- to 50-page memoranda—that assess the different international law and other legal issues facing the tribunal. Those answers will be translated into Arabic and sent to the judges sometime in April.

"This is a fantastic opportunity for William and Mary to be a major participant in one of the most im-

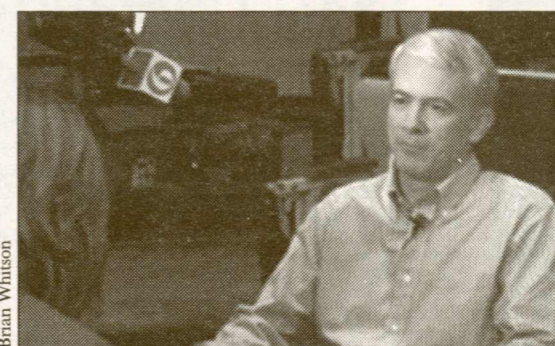
portant trials of the era, and I couldn't be more pleased to be a part of it," said Ralby, who has a direct interest in international law. He received his bachelor's degree in modern languages and linguistics and also has a master's degree in intercultural communication. "As I head to

graduation, the bar and the working world over the next few months, it is hard to imagine having had a better capstone to my education."

Ralby and second-year law student Michael Dick, who also happens to be a retired Marine colonel who served in places such as Somalia and Beirut during his 27-year military career, were part of a CNN feature segment. They were given a chance to describe, in general terms, the work they are doing for the Iraqi Special Tribunal. However, the traditional attorney-client privilege prevents the law students from disclosing the specific content of the answers they

**'This is a fantastic opportunity ... to be a major participant in one of the most important trials of the era ...'**

—Ian Ralby



Michael Dick is interviewed by W-USA.

are sending to Baghdad.

Dick said the media coverage reflects public awareness and the importance of the issues involved in addressing the horrific acts suffered by the Iraqi people under Saddam Hussein. "The legitimacy of the postwar Iraqi government is likely to be closely tied to the way the Iraqi Special Tribunal does its work," said Dick.

## Q&A with Linda Malone: Law professor talks about guilt and precedents in relation to Iraq

Linda Malone, an expert in human rights law and the Marshall-Wythe School of Law Foundation professor, recently spoke with the William and Mary News about the Special Iraqi Tribunal and the role her students will play in the trial of Saddam Hussein. (Additional comments are available on the Faculty Focus Web page at [www.wm.edu](http://www.wm.edu).)

### Q: Could you tell us about the Iraqi Special Tribunal Clinic and the role William and Mary students will have in the trial against Saddam Hussein?

**Malone:** In December of 2004, I was asked if I would be willing to organize some students to research legal issues and write memoranda on legal issues that were going to be coming before the Iraqi Special Tribunal. We've done this in the past with the Yugoslavian tribunal of the United Nations and the Rwanda tribunal and other similar types of pro bono projects. With the help of the law school administration I was able to get it approved as a clinic course for three credits and ended up limiting the course to 20 students, because we had to have a certain number for 10 questions, and limited to second- and third-year students. We have been working hard on the project since they returned from Christmas break in the second week of January.

### Q: Are you working directly for the U.S. Justice Department?

**Malone:** There is a division called the Regime Crimes Liaison Office of the Department of Justice that is providing whatever logistical support they can to the Iraqi Special Tribunal, including training of judges and support by providing them with legal resources and research. The Department of Justice is our client. I am the attorney, and the client is the Regime Crimes Liaison Office of the Department of Justice, with the students working under my supervision for that client.

### Q: Are the students submitting memoranda to this office?

**Malone:** There will be memoranda, after my review, submitted to the Department of Justice on these issues that will be translated into Arabic and provided to the judges along with copies of some of the most important legal sources and precedents [the students] are using in the memoranda. Obviously one of the logistical problems is simply access to legal resources for the Iraqi judges.

### Q: Why do the Iraqi judges need your help?

**Malone:** Obviously, there are problems in terms of infrastructure and the unique nature of the trials. Even the most fully developed and financially affluent country would have quite a task trying to gear up for this type of tribunal without any external assistance. The idea is to provide them with the assistance that they need to conduct the tribunal in Iraq.

### Q: Why law students? Why not the Department of Justice?



Malone says her students are carrying on a tradition of citizen-lawyers.

**Malone:** The Department of Justice is providing them with legal assistance and training but there's a tremendous amount of work to be done in terms of investigation and fact finding. There are many other aspects to the proceedings that are very time-consuming, so one aspect of it that can be easily delegated in this way is to assign particular legal questions that will be addressed by supervising law professors who are experts in the field, with students working for these professors and doing the kind of work they are accustomed to doing in terms of legal research and writing.

### Q: Will the students' work be used for other trials?

**Malone:** We provide it to the tribunal and how they decide to use it will be left to their judgment, but certainly the idea is that the legal work has applicability to more than just one person. The issues are broader and more significant than being specifically applied to one situation.

### Q: What are the challenges the tribunal faces?

**Malone:** There are significant challenges of impartiality in any high-profile and highly publicized trial. Having it in Iraq, making it an Iraqi tribunal and having it be conducted by Iraqi judges makes it more accessible to the Iraqi populace. Those are the justifications for having it in Iraq despite obvious difficulties created by that situation. It has not received United Nations support because the United Nations is of a view that primarily there needs to be a mix of Iraqi judges and international judges. Whatever the disputes might be as to where it should take place or how the composition of judges should be formulated, it is a precedent-setting development in international criminal law, so that assistance should be provided to ensure it is as fair and as valid as possible.

### Q: Is it possible for Saddam Hussein to receive a fair trial?

**Malone:** I think it's possible or I wouldn't be working on this project.

### Q: Is it possible for Saddam to be found innocent?

**Malone:** Part of being fair is you don't prejudge what the outcome might be and it depends on what the charges are, what the facts are, what evidence can be gathered. Certainly, Saddam is not an innocent person in

a sense of having no moral culpability for things that have occurred. Determining legal culpability is a different matter, and it has to be determined on the law and the facts, given the specific situations with which he's charged.

### Q: Is it difficult to separate the personal from professional aspect of these proceedings?

**Malone:** That's what human-rights lawyers and international criminal lawyers do all the time. The very nature of the type of work we do involves dealing with very volatile, emotional and sometimes horrific situations. It is disturbing and it should be disturbing in dealing with some of the situations and facts that are presented, but more generally that's the nature of what all lawyers do—to try and maintain an appreciation of the human situation while maintaining enough of a distance to be impartial and assess what the law says and requires.

### Q: Have you been surprised at the students' performance?

**Malone:** The students' work has always been superb and we really do see in our students the idea of the citizen-lawyer to which the William and Mary Law School is dedicated. The concept of the citizen-lawyer is that every attorney has an obligation of pro bono, selfless public service and community service and, in this context, global service. We also have a significant number of students who have some affiliation with the military, so they have been interested for several years in these issues and the program more generally in terms of national security law and human rights law.

### Q: Is this trial important for establishing credibility in that region?

**Malone:** It's very important because it's going to be an extremely important precedent in this area of the law generally and in terms of demonstrating there is no impunity for committing the most serious offenses under international criminal law. It builds upon what was done by the U.N. tribunals and adds to the contributions of the hybrid tribunals like Sierra Leone, which are a mix of international law charges and domestic law charges, as is the case here. There are some offenses that are within the jurisdiction of the tribunal that are offenses under Iraqi law.

### Q: How important is it to the credibility of the process to have the United Nations on board?

**Malone:** Certainly, it would be good to have United Nations support for it, and I don't know that it might not be forthcoming depending on how things develop. The United Nations is taking a position that these kinds of tribunals should always have international judges. As long as that is its position, that is not the case here and no matter what precautions are taken or procedures are followed, it is not going to satisfy that format. I don't know that it necessarily means that at some point the United Nations might not see fit to endorse it depending on how it proceeds. Obviously, the Nuremberg tribunal did not have United Nations approval because there was no established United Nations at that time to approve it. Subsequently, the General Assembly said that it endorsed the Nuremberg principles, so after the fact it gave its endorsement to the legal principles of the tribunal. There's some precedent for that to happen formally or informally.

### Q: Is the death penalty a sentencing option for the tribunal?

**Malone:** Yes, and that is the other reason why it does not have U.N. endorsement. The United Nations will not support any tribunal that allows the death penalty.

# Victimhood and heroism of the Holocaust



David Williard

Confino spoke on "Narratives of Victimhood and Genocide."

## Confino says 'heroism' insufficient to define post-World War II memory in Europe

Due to the gap associated with the "heroism" and the reality of World War II, nations of Europe during the decades after 1945 adopted "victimhood as a pillar of national identity,"

University of Virginia Assistant Professor Alon Confino said during the first of three Tyler lectures in the series "History and Memory in Europe and America." The lectures are sponsored by the Lyon Gardiner Tyler Department of History.

"Simplistic heroism," although the image was necessary after 1945 for national self-esteem, "could not quite capture the war experience," he said. Realities, such as occupation, collaboration, forced labor and economic austerity, demanded a counter-memory.

Supported by an emerging emphasis on individual rights, the nations' self-images were formed in terms of violations against their own people. A result—one that is only recently being acknowledged as we enter what Confino termed "the age of apology"—is that the Holocaust experience was viewed, particularly by Germans and Eastern Europeans, not as exceptional but merely as "one incident in a universe of atrocities committed by many sides."

During the first part of his lecture, "Remembering the Second World War, 1945-1965: Narratives of Victimhood and Genocide," Confino outlined the various ways individual nations appropriated the concept of victimhood. In France, he said, the "martyred village Oradour-sur-Glane, whose entire population was massacred by the Germans in 1944, came to stand for the nation as a whole," he said. Austria's construction of the myth of itself as Hitler's first victim may have been the most imaginative, he continued. Italy saw itself as a victim of German occupation while ignoring its consensus supporting Mussolini. Even the West Germans "believed after 1945 that Nazism created many victims, among them the Germans," he said.

Confino suggested a multitude of reasons such identification took hold, including its service as "a defense mechanism to avoid moral responsibility for their roles as Holocaust perpetrators, bystanders and collaborators."

"Remembering is not about getting the past right; it is often about getting it wrong, thus making the present bearable," he said.

The second part of Confino's talk concentrated on Jewish victimhood. Even as the Holocaust experience became the "yardstick" by which suffering was measured, the fact that all viewed themselves as having suffered minimized acknowledgment of it. Confino said that the most obvious "moral non sequitur" became this: "Germans never mentioned who was responsible for the suffering of Jews, who now became a model of sorts for their own suffering."

In conclusion, Confino reiterated that the "moral universe" of the decades after World War II was different from the "age of apology" in which we find ourselves today. Now the nations in question have experienced a distinct shift in public culture to "remember" and to "atone" for victims of the Nazi regime, he said. We hear people questioning European societies for failing to come to terms with the suffering of victims of the Holocaust.

Instead of admonishing them, "perhaps we should be amazed that societies are now so open about their wrong deeds and ready to apologize with such frequency," Confino suggested. "This, in itself, is no small feat."

by David Williard

## Nazi rule and victimhood

The following article is by Frank Shatz, a columnist for the *Virginia Gazette* and a friend and longtime supporter of the College. —Ed.

Many Americans, born, raised and living in a free and democratic country, have difficulty understanding how Hitler could have persuaded the Germans, as individuals and as a nation, to support his extreme policies and obey orders that were clearly criminal in nature.

These same Americans also seem to have difficulty understanding why 6 million Jews, more than 1 million Polish people, hundreds of thousands of Soviet prisoners of war and untold numbers of citizens from Nazi-occupied Europe went to their death like sheep to the slaughterhouse.

I am not an academician, and this is not a scholarly paper. My observations are rather the products of living and surviving during the Second World War and the Nazi nightmare.

The Germans produced Goethe, Schiller, Beethoven and even Albert Einstein. According to my observations, ordinary Germans did not appear basically different from people in other countries except in their traditions. For hundreds of years, and through generations, they were part of a militaristic culture that instilled obedience. They were living proof of the validity of the theories of Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, the great Russian scientist, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology in 1904.

Pavlov proved that certain signals triggered reactions in animals to a stimulus, whether or not food was served. Apparently, a similar phenomenon also applies to people. It was the West, primarily Great Britain and France, that became Hitler's enablers by permitting him to circumvent and defy almost all the provisions of the Versailles Treaty, which stipulated that Germany refrain from rearmament. Unchallenged and successful in his aggressive policies, Hitler triggered a reaction in Germans consistent with their militaristic tradition.

As for an explanation as to why Germans became willing participants in the slaughter of millions of Jews, as well as other people from Nazi-occupied Europe, Christopher Browning, a professor at Pacific Lutheran University and the author of *Ordinary Men*, a detailed portrait of police battalion 101, and Daniel Goldhagen, a professor at Harvard University and the author of *Hitler's Willing Execu-*

tioners, provide some plausible answers. Ordinary Germans, they argue, were steeped in a historical culture of anti-Semitism that had demonized Jews since the Middle Ages. "The hatred against them was kindled by misplaced religious zealotry and maintained by a steady stream of hate-mon-

### Hitler triggered a reaction in Germans consistent with their militaristic tradition.

gering. Thus, their slaughter, sanctioned by the state, became acceptable to a great number of ordinary Germans," Goldhagen wrote.

The answer to the question of why millions of Jews and others went to their deaths without much resistance is not simple. One of the reasons seems to be that there was widespread ignorance about the fate awaiting the Jews as well as a lack of opportunity to escape or resist—mostly because they were surrounded by a sea of enemies in the occupied lands and the Nazis devised a highly sophisticated method to prevent resistance to their "final solution." First, the Nazis rounded up the Jews into crowded ghettos. By putting many of them to work at manual labor, the Nazis kept the hope alive that by working hard and obeying orders, the Jews would survive. Then came transportation to

the concentration and extermination camps. People were locked into cattle cars, where they were left without food and water for days. It was a deliberate policy to dehumanize them. After arriving at the concentration camps, men and women who were not selected for immediate extermination were shaved bald, tattooed like cattle, put on a starvation diet and brutalized daily.

Just as in the Soviet gulags, in the killings fields of Cambodia and in numerous other countries where the deliberate elimination of people was ordered and organized by the state, the victims had very little chance to put up resistance.

But the Jews who managed to escape the Nazi dragnet and were able to join the various underground movements in Nazi-occupied Europe and to live under assumed identities did all they could to save other Jews and help weaken the Nazi war machine.

*Heroes of the Holocaust*, a just-published book by Allan Zullo, introduces six young people who came from different backgrounds, countries and religions. At a time in Europe "when so many people looked the other way while innocent victims were being slaughtered, these teens willingly placed their lives in jeopardy for the sake of saving Jews," noted Zullo.

The book was recently donated to the Swem Library and is available to readers. I am one of those profiled in the book.

—Frank Shatz



Steve Morrisette

Shatz is shown with a portrait of Wendy Reves.

# Byatt explains the method and compulsions of historical fiction

Novelists, if they are any good, are social critics whether they want to be or not, Booker Prize-winning author A.S. Byatt said during a recent lecture given as part of William and Mary's Patrick Hayes Writers' Series. Byatt, the highly praised author of *Possession: A Romance* and *Angels and Insects*, delivered the series' final lecture, titled "Ghosts and Documents" to a packed Kimball Theatre audience.

Attacking the atrocities in the writer's contemporary society does not enable a writer to become a successful social critic, Byatt said. Rather, turning to the past offers a better approach.

"I think that you do better if you don't think too hard about the society in which you find yourself living," she said. "In many ways if you write a novel about the past, you find yourself saying more about, at least, the habits of mind of the present than if you take the present head on."

The result, historical fiction, is Byatt's expertise. For her, writing about the past relies on two things—ghosts and documents. Ghosts are the language of the past,



Tim Jones

A.S. Byatt

a "kind of singing of things." Documents, on the other hand, are the exact opposite. They represent "what you know about people that you don't know."

"When you read letters, you get the sense that you don't get in a novel, [that is] that nobody knows what's going to happen next. Because, however hard the novelist tries not to know what will happen, they always sort of do. They have a sense of the shape and the form of the future of the

characters. If you read a real document, it was written [at a point in time when] the writer didn't know the future," Byatt said.

Biography, on the other hand, tends to lose documents and focus only on stories in which biographers often infuse themselves. Biographers often feel they have the right to write a sort of fiction, such as imaginary dialogues or interpretations of their subjects' feelings. However, it is possible, Byatt said, to write a novel in such a way as to reproduce the sense that you have when reading documents.

One struggle that comes with writing historical fiction is controlling the extent to which real people find their way into fictive narratives. Although she admitted she has not always followed her own rule to keep real people out of fiction, Byatt said she increasingly tries to do so.

"When working in the past, I work with imaginary people made up out of several real people and who then have a life of their own beyond that. The real people can appear at the very edges," she said.

One place Byatt finds herself recruit-

ing real people for novels is in "the best kind of documents, [lives hidden] in footnotes."

Among her trivial compulsions to write historical fiction, Byatt said, is the impulse to change a modern view. "I think, No no, this, isn't quite right, and quite often think up a fiction to shift it a bit," she said.

After her lecture, Byatt answered questions from audience members, including several questions about the numerous awards she has garnered for her writing—the Booker Prize among them. Quoting a former winner of that prize, Byatt said that perhaps the best thing about winning the it is that "you don't have to worry about winning the Booker Prize anymore."

Byatt also discussed the struggles of becoming a writer while raising four children and her expectations of films adapted from her novels.

"As for movies, I actually believe in 'take the money and run,'" Byatt said while laughing. "With studios, producers and even actors, it's better to not even bother."

by Tim Jones

## Cottrell to lead College's alumni association

Continued from front.

Cottrell is no stranger to William and Mary, nor is she to higher education. She earned an undergraduate degree in history, a master's of education in counseling and a doctorate in higher education from the College. From 1980 until 1985, Cottrell also served first as assistant dean of admission at William and Mary and later as associate dean. In that position, she established and coordinated the alumni admissions network, an extensive interviewing program that linked alumni with prospective students of the College. After having served as associate provost for admission and enrollment at the University of Virginia, Cottrell returned to her alma mater as associate provost for enrollment in 1997. William and Mary has seen a 40 percent increase in freshman applications under Cottrell's direction. Her additional responsibilities have included managing the undergraduate admission, financial aid and registrar offices at

the College.

Current William and Mary President Timothy J. Sullivan commented on Cottrell's appointment to the Alumni Association. "Few things are more important than our relationship with our alumni. Karen's record speaks loudly and clearly that this has been the most exceptional period for our admission office in the history of the College. Just this year, William and Mary received a record number of applications, and Karen has positioned us to welcome the most accomplished freshmen class in the history of the College. While we will miss her leadership in our admission office, the good news is that Karen will remain closely associated with the College and play a significant role in its future success."

As executive vice president of the Alumni Association, Cottrell will represent approximately 72,000 active alumni of William and Mary. She will manage day-to-day operations of the Alumni Association, serve as pub-

lisher of the award-winning William & Mary Alumni Magazine and work as the primary liaison between the alumni association and other departments on campus.

Since 1842, the William and Mary Alumni Association has been bringing together current students, parents, faculty and administrators through a variety of activities, including class reunions, continuing-education programs, travel programs and one of the largest university homecoming events in the United States. The Alumni Center, located next to the Zable Stadium, serves as a meeting place for alumni and university gatherings, award dinners, reunions, weddings, workshops, seminars and tailgate events. The center is also the home of the Alumni Gift Shop, which offers a wide array of William and Mary clothing and memorabilia. The Alumni Association maintains more than 45 chapters and clubs both in the United States and abroad.

by John Wallace

## U.S. News ranks College's professional schools among the best in the nation

Two professional schools at the College of William and Mary improved their standing among the nation's best, according to the latest U.S. News & World Report rankings of graduate programs and professional schools.

In the magazine's annual rankings, the William and Mary School of Law is tied for 27th place in the nation, up from 29th a year ago. The school of education is tied for 45th—compared with 47th in 2004. The College's doctoral program in U.S. colonial history tied for 4th-place. Also, the magazine ranked the school of business 73rd.

The 2006 edition of the publication America's Best Graduate Schools hits newsstands Monday, April 4. Many of the rankings also will appear in the April 11 issue of U.S. News.

## Jazz music featured at Ewell series



Mike Williamson

The Ewell Concert Series will present "A Little Jazz Music" on Monday, April 4, at 8 p.m. at the Kimball Theatre. Jazz-inspired compositions by 20th-century composers will be performed by Conductor Dr. Michael Williamson and faculty soloists from the Virginia Symphony. Featured works will include Milhaud's "Creation of the World" with alto sax soloist James Nesbit, Stravinsky's "Ebony Concerto" with clarinetist Patti Carlson and "Zodiac Suite" by Mary Lou Williams. Tickets are \$7 for general admission, \$5 for students and seniors. They are available at any Colonial Williamsburg ticket location.

## Ely gets Bancroft Award for *Israel on the Appomattox*

Continued from front.

ing both individual lives and large structures, both limits and possibilities, and the result is a complex and arresting story that will make us all think harder about the history of race relations in the antebellum South."

Ely's book already has collected a number of honors. It was named a Best Book of 2004 by the Washington Post Book World, was recommended in the Editor's Choice section of *The Atlantic Monthly*, and it is a selected title of the History Book Club. On Monday, it was announced that the book was the runner-up finalist for the 2004 Mark Lynton History Prize, awarded by the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism and the Nieman Foundation for Journalism at Harvard University.

Ely also has written *The Adventures of Amos 'n' Andy: A Social History of an American Phenomenon* (1991; 2nd edition, 2001), which probes the racial ideas and behavior of black and white Americans as reflected in the popular radio and television series and in the ways people of both races responded to it. The work was cited as a Notable Book of 1991 by the *New York Times*.

Before coming to William and Mary in 1995, Ely taught for a number of years at Yale University, where he was awarded both the Samuel and Ronnie Heyman Prize for Outstanding Scholarly Publication and Research and the Yale College Prize for Teaching Excellence. He served

as a Fulbright professor of American studies at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem for the 1998-1999 term. He recently completed a term as chair of the board of directors of the University of Virginia Press.

Ely received his bachelor's degree in history from Princeton University in 1973 and received a master's degree in linguistics from the University of Texas in 1978 and a master's degree in history from Princeton in 1982. He received his doctoral degree from Princeton University in 1985.

One of the most coveted honors in the field of history, the Bancroft Prize is awarded annually by the trustees of Columbia University to authors of books of exceptional merit and distinction in the fields of American history and biography, as well as diplomacy. Past winners include Samuel Eliot Morison (1949, 1972), C. Vann Woodward (1952), Clinton Rossiter (1954), Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. (1958), Daniel J. Boorstin (1959), Merrill D. Peterson (1961), Carl N. Degler (1972) and Eric Foner (1989).

The Bancroft Prize, established with a bequest from Frederic Bancroft, the historian, author and librarian of the U.S. Department of State, includes an award of \$10,000 to each author. Columbia University President Lee C. Bollinger will present the three awards at a formal dinner on April 27.

by Brian Whitson

## Katz to deliver neuroscience address

Paul S. Katz, associate professor of biology at Georgia State University, will deliver the keynote address at the Spring Neuroscience Symposium on Friday, April 15. Katz's talk, "The Neural Basis and Evolution of a 'Sluggish' Behavior," specifically addresses neural circuits governing swimming behavior in sea slugs, but should hold wide appeal for anyone doing work in neuroscience.

"Dr. Katz is a true integrative biologist," said Christopher Del Negro, assistant professor of applied science at William and Mary and a co-organizer of the event. "His work deals with neurological mechanisms from the molecular level up to the behavioral level."

Also speaking will be three William and Mary faculty members: Dan Cristol (biology), "Is the Hippocampus Involved in Bird Migration?"; Robin Looft-Wilson (kinesiology), "Cell-to-Cell Communication and Remodeling in Blood Vessels" and Josh Burk (psychology), "The Role of NMDA Receptors in Attention."

The symposium will be held from 2:30 to 5:30 p.m. in Andrews Hall Theatre.

# calendar

PLEASE NOTE... Members of the College community may submit items to the calendar and classified advertisements 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](mailto:wmnews@wm.edu). Call 221-2644 for more information. The deadline for the April 14 issue is April 7 at 5 p.m.

## Today

**Talk:** "Economic Methods Applied to the Study of Terrorism," Todd Sandler, University of Southern California. Sponsored by the Foundation for the Defense of Democracies. 8 p.m., Millington 150. Open to the public. For more information, contact Kori Lorick at 221-6222.

**VIMS After-Hours Lecture:** "Conservation Landscaping: Bay-Friendly Practices for the Coastal Plain," Karen Duhring, marine scientist. 7 p.m., VIMS, Gloucester Point. Event is free and open to the public, but due to limited space, reservations are required. Call (804) 684-7846 or e-mail [programs@vims.edu](mailto:programs@vims.edu).

## Today, April 7, 14

**CWA/Town & Gown Luncheon and Lecture Series:** "Laugh—for the Health of It," John Morreall, president, International Society for Humor Studies (today). "Williamsburg City Government Milestones—Past, Present and Future," Jackson Tuttle, Williamsburg city manager (April 7). "Deep Sea Discoveries Aboard ALVIN—Finding Life Near Colliding Tectonic Plates," Cindy Van Dover, Marjorie S. Curtis Associate Professor of Biology (April 14). Noon–1:30 p.m., Chesapeake Ballroom, University Center. 221-1079 or 221-1505.

## April 1

**Psychology Colloquium:** "Drug Use During Adolescence: Changing the Brain (and Not for the Better)," Robert Smith, George Mason University. 3:30 p.m., Millington 211. 221-2879.

**Physics Colloquium:** "Network Dynamics and Cell Physiology," John Tyson. 4 p.m., Small 109. 221-3501.

**UCAB Presents:** Comedian Lewis Black. 8 p.m., Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall. 221-2132.

## April 2

**"Spring Into Action Day:"** Sponsored by Student Volunteer Services. Students wishing to participate should contact Drew Stelljes at 221-3263.

**Institute of Bill of Rights Law Symposium:** "Legal Rights in Historical Perspective: From the Margins to the Mainstream." 1–5 p.m., Law School. For information and registration, call 221-3810 or e-mail [IBRL@wm.edu](mailto:IBRL@wm.edu).

**"Taste of Asia:"** Presented by the Asian Student Council. 6 p.m., University Center. 221-2132.

## April 4

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

**Ewell Concert Series:** "A Little Jazz Music," performed by Michael Williamson, director of bands, and faculty soloists from the Virginia Symphony. 8 p.m., Kimball Theatre. Admission \$7, \$5 students and seniors. Tickets are available at any Colonial Williamsburg ticket location or by calling 1-800-HISTORY. 221-1082.

## April 4, 7, 18

**Human Rights and National Security Law Distinguished Lecture Series:** "Reflections on the War on Terror," John Yoo, Berkeley Law School and co-author of the Department of Justice memo on the use of torture by the United States (April 4, 4:30 p.m.). "An Introduction to the Iraqi Special Tribunal: Trying Saddam Hussein," a panel discussion by law students working for the Iraqi Special Tribunal (April 7, 3 p.m.). "Courts and Military Detainees: The Overlooked Virtues of Deferential Review," David Martin, University of Virginia Law School and former general counsel, INS (April 18, 3:30 p.m.) All events will be held in Law School 119. 221-1840.

## April 6

**An Evening of Food, Wine & Exploration:** An opportunity to see old friends and meet new ones, explore humanity's future in space and sample delicious food and beverages. 6–8:30 p.m., William and Mary's Washington, D.C. office, 779 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Suite 715, Washington, D.C. 20036. RSVP by calling (202) 939-4000 or e-mailing [dcoffice@wm.edu](mailto:dcoffice@wm.edu).

## April 6–10

**34th Annual Benthic Ecology Meeting:** Hosted by VIMS, the conference serves as a forum

for scientists, environmental professionals, graduate students and undergraduates to update colleagues on the latest research development in the field of benthic ecology and related areas. Sessions will be held at the Williamsburg Hospitality House. For additional information, see the Web site at <http://www.vims.edu/bem2005/>.

## April 6, 19

**Student Lunches with President Sullivan:** President Timothy Sullivan will host luncheons to give students an opportunity to meet with him informally in groups of 10. Lunch begins at noon (April 6) and at 12:30 p.m. (April 19) in the President's House and lasts approximately one hour. The April 19 lunch is reserved for four-year roommates. For more information or to sign up to attend a luncheon, students should contact Carla Jordan at 221-1254 or [cajord@wm.edu](mailto:cajord@wm.edu).

## April 8

**Economics Seminar:** Hideaki Miyajima, Waseda University and Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies, Harvard University. Topic to be announced. Noon, Morton 102. 221-4311.

**Chemistry Seminar:** "Using Mass Spectrometry to Study Copper-Protein Binding Under Native and Non-Native Conditions: b-2-Microglobulin," Richard Vachet, University of Massachusetts. 3 p.m., Rogers 100. 221-2540.

**VIMS Seminars:** "The Physical and Biological Implications of Flood Sedimentation in the Coastal Ocean," Rob Wheatcroft, Oregon State University. 3:30 p.m., Watermen's Hall Auditorium, VIMS, Gloucester Point. (804) 684-7194 or (804) 684-7838.

## April 9

**Art on the Lawn:** A celebration of children, featuring performances and hands-on activities for children. Sponsored by MUSE, the Museum-University Student Exchange. Free and open to the public. 1–4 p.m., Muscarelle Museum, Lamberson Hall. 221-2731.

**Western Extravaganza:** Activities include a mechanical bull and games, followed by "Screen on the Green," featuring "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" and "Meet the Fockers." Sponsored by UCAB and Greek Residence Life. 3 p.m.–midnight, Sunken Garden. 221-2132.

## April 9, 16, 23; May 14, June 11

**Muscarelle Museum Children's Art Classes:** For elementary, middle and high school students, 10 a.m.–noon (April 9, 16, 23). For preschoolers, ages 3–5, with adult companions. 11 a.m.–noon (April 16, May 14, June 11). Muscarelle Museum. For more information, visit [www.wm.edu/muscarelle/events/children.html](http://www.wm.edu/muscarelle/events/children.html) or call 221-2703.

## April 10

**Seventh Annual Golf Tournament to Benefit the Bone Marrow Drive:** Noon, Golden Horsehoe, Green Course. \$110 per person, \$75 for students. Captain's choice format. Everyone welcome, teams preferred. To register, donate or sponsor a hole, contact Dan Owens, 221-5959 or [dbowe2@wm.edu](mailto:dbowe2@wm.edu).

## April 11–12

**Campus Visit by David Brooks, 2005 Hunter B. Andrews Fellow in American Politics:** Brooks will meet with classes during his visit and participate in a public forum on April 11, making remarks and answering questions from the audience. 7:30 p.m., Washington 201. The event is free and open to the public and will be followed by a book signing at 9 p.m.

## April 12

**HACE General Meeting:** Randy April, Aramark chef, will make a presentation on "Desserts." Noon–1 p.m., Tidewater Room A, University Cen-

ter. The College Employee of the Month Award will be presented to Tamara Cooper, department of religious studies. 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.

## April 12, 19

**Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture Colloquium:** "Mirror Images: Framing the Self in Early New England Material Practice," Sally Promey, University of Maryland (April 12). "Slaves to the Atlantic World: Politics and the Demise of the Royal African Company, 1688–1713," William Pettigrew, University of Oxford (April 19). 7:30 p.m., Institute in Swem Library, ground floor. 221-1114.

## April 14

**Student Open House 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](mailto:cajord@wm.edu).

**Gallery Talk:** Warren Gusler will speak on the exhibition "Animals in African Art," opening April 2 at the Muscarelle Museum. The exhibit comprises works from Gusler's art collection. Free and open to the public. 5:30 p.m., Muscarelle Museum. 221-7300.

## looking ahead

## April 16

**March of Dimes Walk:** Fund-raiser sponsored by Student Volunteer Services. Students, faculty, staff and community members are invited to walk a five-mile course through campus to benefit the March of Dimes. Registration forms are available in Campus Center 207B. 221-3263.

## April 18

**2004–2005 Lyon Gardiner Tyler Lectures in History: "History and Memory in Europe and America":** "The Moral Witness and the Two World Wars," Jay Winter, Yale University. 4:30 p.m., Washington 201. 221-3720.

## April 21

**Black Faculty and Staff Forum General Meeting:** Noon, York Room, University Center. 221-3157.

## April 22

**The King & Queen Ball:** 9 p.m.–1 a.m., Sunken Garden. \$8 in advance, \$10 at the door. Tickets available in the Campus and University Centers beginning April 14. 221-3300.

## April 22–24

**Covenant Players Present:** "Into the Woods," by Stephen Sondheim and James Lapin. 7:30 p.m. (April 22–23) and 2 p.m. (April 23–24), Kimball Theatre. General admission \$10. Call 1-800-HISTORY for tickets. All proceeds go to local charities. For information, call Laura Wehrmeyer at 221-4806.

## exhibitions

## April 2 through May 29

**"Animals in African Art,"** from the collection of Wallace Susler. The exhibition focuses on works that have stylistic elements derived from animals. Objects in the collection span the continent of Africa, with 15 countries represented. Members' preview on April 1, 5:30–7 p.m.

Also on display are "Portrait of Mrs. Haseltine" by Robert Henri (American, 1865–1929) and "Bathers in the Surf" (Coney Island, N.Y.) by Edward Potthast (American, 1857–1927), two important works of art by artists whose work is not represented in the Muscarelle Museum's permanent collection. These works are on loan to the museum from the Owens Foundation and can be viewed in the Cheek Gallery on the second floor of the museum.

*These exhibitions 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.*

## classified advertisements

### FOR SALE

1994 Plymouth Sundance. Single owner, nonsmoker. 53,000 miles. \$1,900. Call 877-0033.

### FOR RENT

Studio apartment, approximately 700 sq. ft. Quiet country setting in Toano area. Garage. Prefer professional. No smokers, no pets. \$695/mo. + electricity (water, sewer included). Call (757) 503-0877 for appointment.

2-BR condo in Williamsburg Commons. Very clean, excellent condition. Amenities include pool, workout equipment in

clubhouse. Close to college. No smokers, no pets. \$875/mo. Call 221-1080 or 220-3312.

1-BR flat in central London (near Oxford Circus). Bright, contemporary, secure. Long- or short-term rental. For more information, contact Tom Heacox at 221-3924 or [theac@wm.edu](mailto:theac@wm.edu).

Very clean, attractive, cozy home. Rent a room or whole house. Professor, grad student or exceptionally mature undergrad preferred. Available immediately. Contact [danieldoc@tmi.net](mailto:danieldoc@tmi.net).

## Through March 31

### "Emerging Artists-Faculty Selects"

*This exhibition will be on display 10 a.m.–5 p.m. weekdays in Andrews Gallery, Andrews Hall. Admission is free. 221-2576.*

## Through April 15

**"Frankenstein: Penetrating the Secrets of Nature":** A traveling exhibition developed by the National Library of Medicine in collaboration with the American Library Association. The College is one of just 80 public, community, university and medical libraries across the country hosting this exhibition.

This exhibition will be on display in Swem Library during regular library hours. Admission is free. 221-1021.

## deadlines

## April 1

**Applications for St. Andrew's Benevolent Society's grants** for undergraduate and graduate study in Scotland for fall and/or spring 2005-06. Applications should be delivered to Terry Meyers, department of English, Tucker 123, by 5 p.m. For additional information, contact Professor Meyers at 221-3932 or [tmeye@wm.edu](mailto:tmeye@wm.edu).

## sports

## April 1–3

**Baseball vs. Old Dominion,** 7 p.m. (April 1), 4 p.m. (April 2) and 1 p.m. (April 3).

## April 12

**Baseball vs. Liberty,** 7 p.m.

*Games are played at Plumeri Park, Ironbound Rd. For information, call 221-3369.*

## community

## April 1

**Lecture:** "Hope and Horror in Williamsburg's Mental Hospital, 1773–1885," Shomer Zwelling, who directed Colonial Williamsburg's re-creation of the mental hospital on its original site in 1985. 4 p.m., Hennage Auditorium, DeWitt Wallace Decorative Arts Museum.

## April 1, 8

**Frankenstein Film Festival:** Highlighting the festival will be the showing of the Oscar-winning film "Gods and Monsters" (April 1), introduced by author Christopher Bram ('74). Showings are at 7 p.m., Kimball Theatre. For additional information, call 221-1631.

## April 14

**White House Conference on Aging Solutions Forum:** A designated event of the White House Conference on Aging, the only solutions forum in Virginia and one of 12 being conducted nationwide. The central theme is intergenerational connections. Participants from the College include President Timothy Sullivan, who will make opening remarks; Louis Rossiter, senior fellow at the Center for Public Policy Research; Thomas Jefferson Program in Public Policy; Jennifer Mellor, associate professor of economics; Fred Czufin, Christopher Wren Association; Amanda Alba, ('05); and Lauren Olenchak, graduate student. 8:30 a.m.–1 p.m., Commonwealth Auditorium, University Center. Additional information is available at <http://www.wm.edu/gppp/white-houseconferenceonaging/> or by calling Ellen Sutton at 221-1871.

## W&M NEWS

The next issue of the *William & Mary News* will be published on Thursday, April 14. The deadline for submission of items is 5 p.m. on Thursday, April 7, 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 accepted only 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/](http://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](mailto:wmnews@wm.edu) no later than 5 p.m. on the Thursday before publication.

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