



# NEWS

A Newspaper for Faculty, Staff and Students

Faculty Focus

## School desegregation

A Q&A with Davison Douglas about his new book *Jim Crow Moves North*.



See Faculty Focus at [www.wm.edu](http://www.wm.edu).

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## Engaging terrorists

Juniors Downing and Kuiper are exploring global solutions



Amanda Downing

Israeli soldiers have long been among the actors in regional battles against terrorism.

Juniors Amanda Downing and Arielle Kuiper thought that their trip to a maximum security prison in Israel to interview terrorists would be like those in the movies. As the two William and Mary students passed through layer after layer of security with about 30 other students making the visit sponsored by the Foundation for the Defense of Democracies (FDD) Undergraduate Fellowship Program, things seemed to be going as expected.

"I was under the impression that we would get there and talk to these terrorists through bulletproof glass on a telephone or something," Kuiper said.

Instead the group passed through another security check into a large, open courtyard to find several men, many between 19 and 30 years of age, dressed in identical prison uniforms.

"They weren't even wearing handcuffs. It was incredible," Downing said.

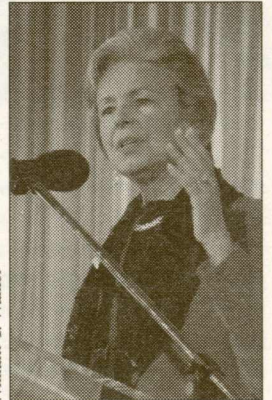
A tall young man approached the students and spoke first, introducing himself as a student of chemistry.

*Continued on page 4.*

## Ash Lawn-Highland marks its 30th anniversary with Holmes at the helm

Sometimes offhand remarks can lead to life-changing events. Just ask Carolyn Holmes.

During the Christmas holidays of 1974, Carolyn and her husband, David Holmes, who now is the Walter G. Mason Professor of Religious Studies at the College, were having a quiet lunch at the Williamsburg Lodge when they spied several William and Mary officials seated nearby. Amid holiday greetings, Carolyn mentioned her interest in preserving old houses, such as Ash Lawn-Highland, the Charlottesville home of President James Monroe that recently had been given to the College.



William T. Walker

"I had seen a newspaper article that questioned the gift from the late Jay Winston Johns and declared the house could become an expensive white elephant and drain resources from William and Mary. I told the College officials that I thought that something positive might be made of the property despite the fact that it was a bit 'down at the heels,'" recalled Holmes.

That is all it took. A few days later, the College commissioned Holmes to conduct a detailed assessment of the house. From there, things really began to move, and thanks to her vision and perseverance, they have not slowed down yet.

"Thirty years ago, I was hired on a 15-month contract to care for this house," Holmes modestly told 150 friends of Ash Lawn recently gathered at the property's outdoor pavilion to celebrate the anniversary of the gift.

The crowd chuckled at Holmes' understated job description. From their vantage point, the visitors could see ample results of three decades of her work as executive director of Ash Lawn: the expertly restored Monroe home, the outbuildings where schoolchildren learn candle-dipping, weaving and similar 19th-century skills and the site of the Ash Lawn Opera Festival, which offers 30 outdoor performances each summer.

"Ash Lawn didn't look like much when David and I

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### Inside W&M News

#### The deportation card



Cindy Hahamovitch says guest-worker programs remain flawed.

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#### Future of electronics



Brian Holloway's invention reproduces pure exchange of old-time vacuum tubes.

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#### Images and impacts



Susan Meiselas takes a William and Mary audience beyond her photographs.

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## Students take ownership of sexual-assault issues

William and Mary students are passionate about preventing sexual assaults. The sheer number of organizations and awareness programs on campus is evidence that they have a sense of ownership of the issue that has hit home with many recently as the College community copes with reports that four students have allegedly been sexually assaulted during the past three months. The separate incidents are not related. Three of the reported incidents involved acquaintance rape; the other involved an intruder who broke into an off-campus apartment.



William T. Walker

Barbadoro prepares a luminary during the vigil.

"The students have been very active with this issue," said junior Carolyn Barbadoro, president of the Feminist Majority Leadership Alliance (FMLA), a student organization that coordinates the College's Sexual Assault Awareness Week each April. Barbadoro helped to organize a candlelight vigil Dec. 2 in the Sunken Garden in response to the recent incidents. "We just really want to show people, especially those who are sexual-assault survivors, that we are here to support them and everyone else on campus," she said.

The FMLA is one of

nine student organizations on campus that present prevention, education and awareness programs throughout the year to students in residence halls, fraternities, sororities and on athletic teams. All of these groups are coordinated under the umbrella of the student organization Alliance for Sexual Assault Prevention.

"We still have to try and find better ways to prevent this from happening, but I feel the College and the faculty and the students are very concerned and are very receptive about trying to resolve this issue," Barbadoro said.

*Continued on page 3.*



## Immigration debate explores positions and solutions



Krikorian



Goyle

Immigration is woven deep into the history of the United States, a nation that was founded by immigrants and always has had a rather liberal policy regarding legal immigration. Today, however, the country is facing increasing challenges concerning illegal as well as legal immigration.

At a debate sponsored by the Thomas Jefferson Program in Public Policy, immigration analysts Mark Krikorian from the Center for Immigration Studies (CIS) and Rajeev Goyle from the Center for American Progress hashed out

these issues in a forum moderated by Washington Post columnist Stephen Barr.

Illegal immigration is not a minor issue insofar as today more than 11 million illegal immigrants are residing in the United States. Policy makers must decide not only how to handle illegal immigrants who are still trying to get into the country but also how to handle those who are here. While there is a consensus about the problem, there is little agreement about the solution.

### Agreement on enforcing border security

Krikorian noted that in discussing immigration it is helpful to recognize the difference between immigration policy, which involves decisions about how many people the United States should accept on an annual basis, and immigrant policy, which involves how the nation deals with those who already are in the country.

The policy in place today, Krikorian explained, is a high-immigration and anti-immigrant policy that says it is all right to let in lots of people but not to let them get too comfortable. CIS, he added, supports pro-immigrant (legal) policies with less immigration. Stopping illegal immigrants would create a natural attrition.

Goyle also noted the value in enforcing border security to stem the tide of illegal immigration but sees better solutions in terms of creating greater legal avenues for immigrants to come into the country. The influx of immigrants is not wholly a bad problem for the United States, said Goyle, adding "by and large we have an undocumented population that is growing, that is large but that is producing and contributing to this economy."

One solution, the wholesale deportation of illegal immigrants, is too costly, Goyle said. A recent study by the Center for American Progress found that to locate and deport all of the illegal immigrants in this country would cost \$206 billion over five and a half years.

Another answer, the guest-worker program proposed by the Bush administration and a potential legal avenue for immigrants, is no solution in Krikorian's eyes. He equated it to previously tried amnesty programs. "Amnesty is [nothing more than saying] the illegals get to stay. Enforcement has to come first."

Goyle noted the guest-worker program could be beneficial because not only are the immigrants contributing to the economy but also because the United States does not have the work force to provide the labor that is needed. "We're not birthing enough babies in this country to keep up with the replacement rate and to keep up with the growth of our economy," he said.

### A need for comprehensive reform

Constitutional rights also come into play in the deportation discussion. Krikorian said the courts have gone too far. "[Illegal immigrants deserve] the human rights God gave them, not the constitutional rights the Supreme Court has given them."

Goyle said that although he believes immigrants deserve constitutional protection, he did not see the Supreme Court really offering the kind of protection Krikorian implied. He noted that illegal immigrants have vastly restricted rights in the courts. "[A] two-tiered system is the reality," he said.

"We'd get more bang for the buck [by] putting future moneys in interior control," responded Krikorian to a question on border control. "You can't just control within," retorted Goyle, "you have to control demand."

The debaters agreed that comprehensive reform of immigration policy is the only answer; however, the debate about just which reforms would be most equitable and effective and which form it should take continues.

by Suzanne Seuratian

## Hahamovitch critiques U.S. guest-worker programs

# The deportation card



David Williard

Hahamovitch says she is an advocate for labor rights regardless of borders.

*As the Congress considers expanding the country's guest-worker programs, Cindy Hahamovitch, associate professor of history at the College, urges caution. Recently she went to Washington, D.C., to voice her concerns during a forum sponsored by the Farmworker Justice Fund. In short, her advice is this: As long as employers hold the deportation card, working conditions for international farmworkers in the United States may remain marginal, at best. Hahamovitch, who is writing a history of the H-2 (guest-worker) program in the United States, recently answered the following questions.*

### Q: What is your interest in the U.S. guest-worker program?

**Hahamovitch:** I am writing a history of the H-2 program, which is our current guest-worker program in the United States. It's been running since roughly 1943. What this congressional debate is about is creating a much larger deregulated guest-worker program.

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

because we can monitor it and keep it from devolving into oppressive conditions. However, the guest-worker program in the American context essentially means that employers recruit workers directly from abroad. The workers come in under contract, so they have written guarantees, but the problem is in who enforces the contract. If, as a worker, you complain, if you organize, if you protest, the employer can report you, can say you've violated your contract by refusing to work under the terms of the contract and kick you back home.

We have had a Caribbean guest-worker program since 1943. It is still running. Then there was the much, much larger Mexican program known as the bracero program, which became very controversial. It was bringing in as many as half a million workers a year from Mexico on contract. The workers were bound to a particular employer. They could not quit and walk down the road to another employer, so even though they had a contract, if their employer did not pay them what the contract stipulated or if their conditions were terrible or their employer was abusive, there was not really anything they could do about it. If they protested, they could be deported.

Those in the U.S. Congress who are advocating for an expanded guest-worker program say that there is no risk in any future program becoming like the Mexican bracero program, which was canceled in 1964 because it was so exploitative. They believe that it would not become like that because the workers would have a contract, protections in writing. What they do not understand is that

the bracero program had protections in writing. At the time, it was the most liberal deal that any farmworkers had in the world. It had a minimum wage, it had a guaranteed housing clause and it provided medical treatment. These advocates for the guest-worker program might say, "We have a Department of Labor more conscientious than it was in 1965; we can enforce the contract." I would argue that what history shows is that when workers are bound to employers who have the power to deport them, no amount of federal enforcement is going to make a difference.

### Q: What can we do differently?

**Hahamovitch:** There are ways to modify a guest-worker program and make it less abusive. Whichever kind of program we end up having, I think that we have to decide in this country that we are deeply dependent on immigrant labor and that it is both damaging to those workers and to our own security in this country to have anybody working under substandard conditions. We cannot have one standard for immigrant workers and one standard for the rest of us. It creates a two-tiered caste society. ... I would advocate for labor rights regardless of borders.

### Q: What do you say to those who argue that immigrants should be paid less than Americans for doing these types of jobs?

**Hahamovitch:** We could say these are rotten jobs in our society. They're dirty. They're dangerous. They're sometimes deadly. Let other people do them, and we don't care under what conditions they do them. We had that system before. It was called the Atlantic slave trade.

### Q: Is not expanding the program a means of protecting our borders?

**Hahamovitch:** The question of whether the United States can control its borders has been an issue since the nation began enforcing its borders in the 1890s. There have been legislative attempts to police borders and regulate who comes in and who does not come in, and they never have been particularly successful. I think it is a growing sense of crisis that gives the impression that we used to control our borders and now we do not. I think the current sense of crisis is pushed by the security crisis, terrorism and the sense that we need to know exactly who is here and limit who gets in. The presence of illegal immigrants in the United States now all of a sudden appears to be a crisis, as it has at some other moments in the past, while at other moments it has been tolerated.

What agricultural workers have to do with terrorism is beyond me. I interviewed a man who has been living here illegally with his family as a farmworker for four years. He is from Mexico, but people think he looks Arabic. They would stop him and ask, "Are you a terrorist?" He said to me, "What do they think I can blow up on \$5 an hour?"



# Holloway leads back to the future of electronics

People 40 years of age and older probably can remember waiting while their television set or radio warmed up before beginning to broadcast programs. The glass-enclosed vacuum tubes, components in the electronic

## Research report

circuitry of those devices, needed a minute or so to come up to operating temperature.

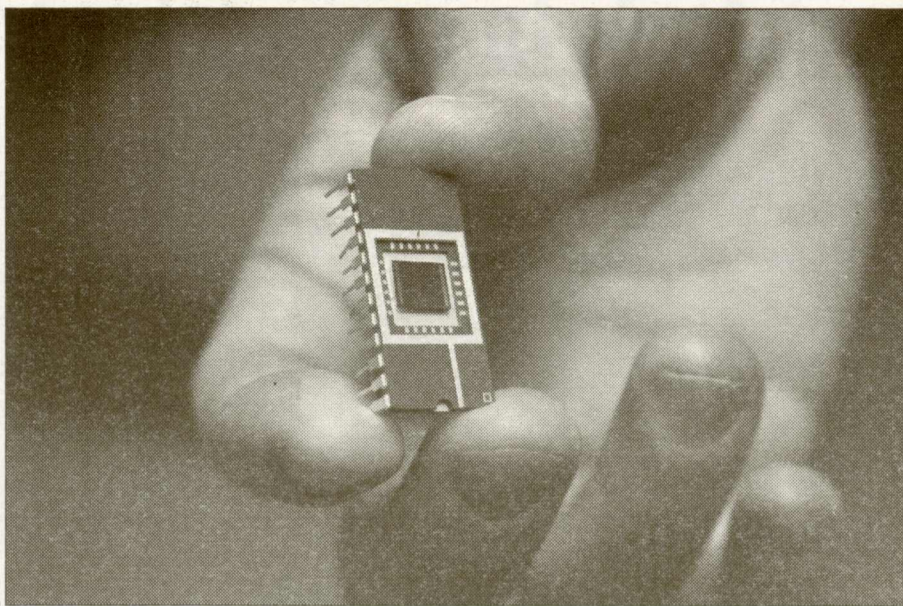
Transistors and other solid-state components, which offered compact sizes and low operating temperatures, replaced vacuum tubes in many electronics, but tubes retain a hard-core fan base. Electric guitarists and audiophiles, for example, have been known to wax eloquent on the superiority of tube amplifiers.

"It's because of the clarity of the signal," said Brian Holloway, associate professor of applied science at the College. "When you run a solid-state amp, you're flowing electrons through a solid material and you're always going to pick up noise there. In vacuum electronics you have a better quality of signal because you're really going through a vacuum, so there's much less scatter—and therefore noise—in the signal."

Holloway and his group of researchers are leading the way back to the future of electronics through a return to vacuum-tube technology. These are not the tubes from your old Philco radio receiver, and they will be used in high-end military applications long before they find their way into consumer-electronic applications.

Holloway has figured out a way to get the benefits of a vacuum tube without the drawbacks associated with the tube's high operating temperature. Basically, Holloway and his group have developed a replacement for the old metallic cathode, the component of the glass tubes that emits electrons. In glass-tube technology, the cathode is heated until it is white hot and electrons actually boil off the surface. Holloway's device, called a buried-line back-gated triode, is a high-efficiency electron source for use in stainless-steel-cased vacuum tubes. It does not boil electrons like the old cathodes, so it operates at room temperature.

Holloway's buried-line device uses a process known as field emission, which has been around for a century or so and is used in a number of applications such



Joe McClain

This little piece of silicon looks like a computer chip, but it is the product of a high-brightness electron source program in the labs of Brian Holloway. The device is a field emission electron source for use in stainless-steel vacuum tubes. The tubes, once perfected, will be used in high-performance military applications such as radar, sonar and communications.

as flat-screen televisions and computer monitors.

"The problem has been getting current levels that are high enough," Holloway said. "The minimum level that you need is one milliamp. Although that may not seem like a lot, for field emission devices it's a huge amount of current. People talking about field emission usually talk about levels somewhere between 10 and 100 microamps."

According to Holloway, there was "kind of a glass ceiling" in field emissions for years, as achievable currents remained

an order of magnitude below the required milliamp level in the size samples required for use. (A milliampere is one-thousandth of an ampere; a microampere is one-millionth of an ampere.) For vacuum-tube work, a field emission device must not only be capable of high current levels but also of high current density, he explained.

"People have been able to get very high current densities from very small samples," Holloway said. "They can take a 1-micron by a 1-micron-sized sample

and pump out a lot of current to get a high current-density value, but they can't scale it up! When they make a 1-centimeter-squared sample, they cannot get 20 amps of current. People have been able to also produce high currents, say, tens of milliamps or 20 milliamps, but in areas the size of a TV screen, so they're getting high currents but it's not a high enough current density," he said.

## Holloway's buried-line back-gated triode will be used in high-end military applications long before it finds its way into consumer-electronics applications.

The buried-line device, he said, is a 6- by 6-millimeter sample operating in the lab at 4 milliamps of current. "We are now running

at 6 milliamps of current and we think we can go up from that," Holloway said. "The highest current we have hit is 20 milliamps. The highest current density we've achieved is 2 milliamps per millimeter squared or 0.2 amps per centimeter squared."

In addition to the high measurements, Holloway's triode is suited for work in a vacuum tube. The design of the device, for instance, is compatible with being mounted in a vacuum tube. What is more

important is that it inherently is capable of performing one of the most important tasks of an electronic component—modulation or, simply put, of regulating the electron bursts into the vacuum. Previous tubes had metallic grids to control the flow of electrons boiling off the white-hot cathode. "Our device is designed so that you don't need that grid. You modulate based on the device itself," Holloway said. "Device modulation simplifies the design of the tubes. You can make the tubes more compact, more efficient."

Vacuum tubes containing buried-line back-gated triodes could be used in a number of applications—"anything that sends or receives electromagnetic radiation," Holloway explained. A powerful vacuum tube could replace the weaker solid-state electronics in cellular phones, for instance. Such a phone would be able to send a more powerful signal to the cellular-phone tower and, therefore, have a greatly increased range.

People should not expect to see field-emission vacuum-tube technology in consumer electronics anytime soon, however. "It's not going to be super quick," Holloway said. "First of all, we have to run these in a tube itself. We're going to find an industrial partner who has labs to do that. We'll probably have to iterate several times on improving the devices based on feedback we get. When we get to the point that they have a device that they really like, then they have to go through a whole certification test."

The testing and evaluation process, Holloway estimates, will take at least five years. He expects the first use of the technology to be in military applications. Funding support for the project came from the Office of Naval Research, in fact.

"The military is interested in any sort of communication systems—sonar systems, radar systems," Holloway said. "Unmanned devices are becoming more and more prevalent in the military. There are unmanned aerial vehicles, and now they have unmanned vehicles that they can use to search houses. All of those need very high-powered communications systems. The unmanned aerial vehicles need high-powered radar systems. As you shrink the tube size, you reduce the weight, you reduce the power requirements, so you can make the unmanned vehicles smaller."

by Joe McClain

# College community faces reality of sexual assaults against its members

Continued from front.

A program for all-male audiences and another for all-female audiences are mandatory during freshmen orientation. The presentations, which are made by students, focus on ways that people can help a friend who has been a victim of a sexual assault, said Donna Haygood-Jackson, senior staff counselor who is the sexual-assault response coordinator at the College's counseling center.

"Research suggests that if you present it in that way, students will listen because they all have friends and want to be a good friend," said Haygood-Jackson, who also is the faculty adviser of the all-female group Every Two Minutes. The group derived its name from the fact that someone in this country is a victim of a sexual assault every two minutes according to statistics at the time of its founding several years ago.

"The students go through everything from what is trauma and what it would

look like to ... how to talk to a person without judging and what resources are available," according to Haygood-Jackson.

Another organization, called One in Four, approaches its all-male audience members as potential helpers and not potential rapists, said John Foubert, an assistant professor of higher education at William and Mary and president of No More, Inc., the National Organization of Men's Outreach for Rape Education. Foubert developed the presentation, called "The Men's Program," in 1993. This academic session, for the second year in a row, a group of recent graduates from the College are traveling across the country in an RV to present the program and establish more One in Four chapters on other college campuses. Members of the 2004-05 RV Tour were recognized in the December 2005 issue of Cosmo Girl magazine.

Despite these efforts, the William and Mary community, just as communities at

virtually all other colleges in the country, is not immune to the realities of violence in today's society. James City County police officers arrested a man in the recent off-campus rape. The Nov. 29 incident occurred about 4 a.m. in an apartment in the Governor's Square complex off Ironbound Road. The victim was awakened by an intruder who robbed and raped her at knife point.

Sam Sadler, vice president for student affairs, who notified the campus after each report, told students incident involving the intruder, was a distressing reminder that "even in a community as special as Williamsburg, violence can and does occur."

While there may be nothing we can do to "fully insulate ourselves from the reality of crime in our world," according to Sadler, students can take some measures to increase their own safety. For example, they can go out at night in groups or call Escort, they can be aware of their surroundings and call police if they see

something suspicious, they can be vigilant about securing belongings and residences and about not letting people into dormitories who do not belong there.

Haygood-Jackson said William and Mary is a close-knit community and news of an intruder's attack, even if it occurred off campus, brings out strong feelings of vulnerability in everyone. It is important, she added, for students to assess their personal safety and at the same time realize there is no circumstance in which a person deserves to be hurt. "There is a ripple effect when someone has been sexually assaulted," she said, "for the student ... for close friends and family and for the community, where there could be others students who have been sexually assaulted and this brings up flashbacks. There are many layers of issues when a sexual assault occurs in our community. What I hope is that we'll all be compassionate and understanding without judging."

by Brian Whitson



## A 30-year affiliation

## Holmes transforms Ash Lawn-Highland

Continued from front.

arrived. There were briars growing in the driveway, the boxwoods were massively overgrown and a strong stand of ivy covered most everything," Holmes recalled.

She might have added that the 535-acre farm was overshadowed, quite literally, by Monticello, the iconic home of President Thomas Jefferson perched on a mountain one mile away and much closer to Interstate 64. Strategically located,

**Located just a few miles from Charlottesville, Ash Lawn-Highland is open year-round. For more information about the property, please visit the estate's Web site at [www.ashlawnhighland.org](http://www.ashlawnhighland.org).**

Monticello siphoned off most of the visitors and much of the public attention from the modest home that Monroe called his "cabin-castle."

Nevertheless Holmes

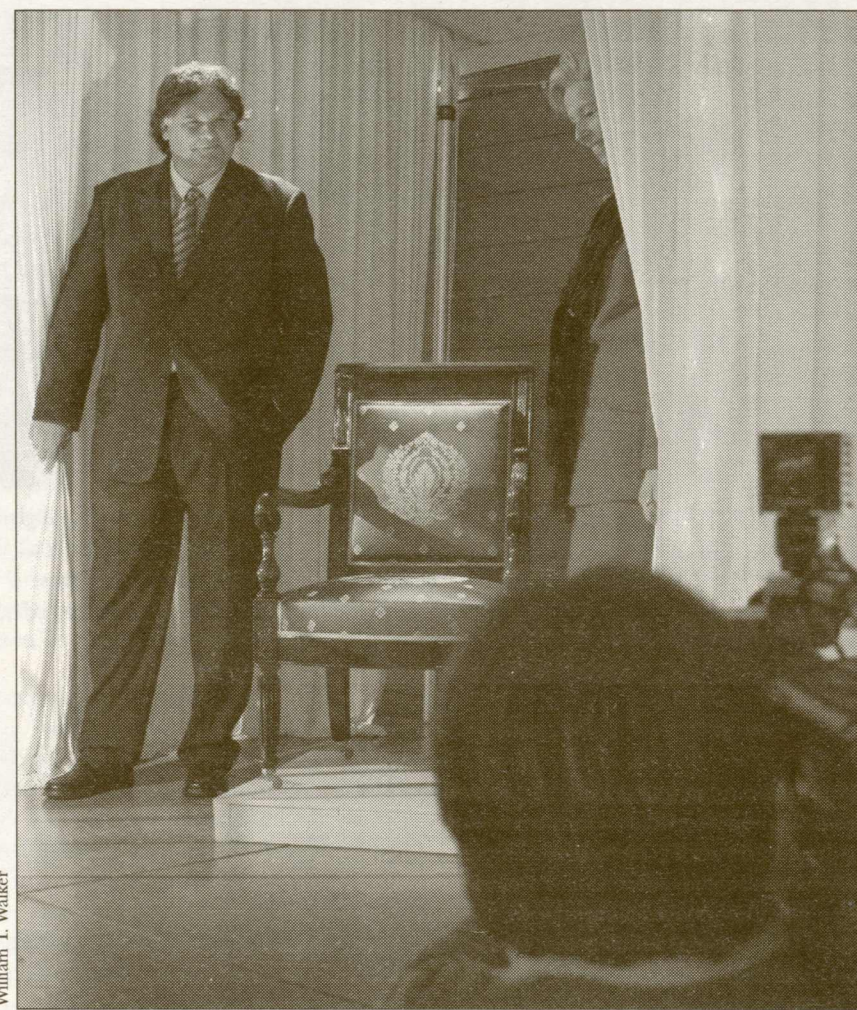
had the vision to see that the property could be a valuable part of the nation's historic landscape. Although she had spent her early career teaching French and English, she had acquired a good deal of knowledge about building preservation from restoring several 18th-century homes in Smithfield. Armed with that knowledge, she recruited a team of co-workers who shared her aspirations for the Monroe property.

Today, Ash Lawn-Highland attracts 60,000 visitors each year and, as Holmes proudly proclaims, is entirely self-supporting. Moreover, its educational programs and summer music festival have made the property a cultural force in a neighborhood that once was the sole domain of the University of Virginia.

"It is essential that the College of William and Mary comes over here from time to time to ensure that some quality education occurs in this area," quipped President Gene R. Nichol to the guests at the anniversary celebration held this fall. On a more serious note, he praised Ash Lawn as a tangible symbol of the close association among James Monroe, Thomas Jefferson and the College, a relationship that fostered a set of ideas that have become "the most meaningful, the most powerful in the world."

The ceremony not only marked the anniversary of the College's acquisition of the property, it also featured an unveiling of two new additions to Ash Lawn's Monroe collection: a chair from a set that Monroe had purchased for use in the White House and a replica of a dress that Mrs. Monroe wore during the couple's tenure in the Executive Mansion.

"Throughout his ownership of the property, Jay Johns had assembled a solid collection of Monroe furnishings and memorabilia, but we are always on the lookout for more," said Holmes. "When the chair came on the market recently, we were quite interested. The College helped us acquire the important piece." The American neoclassical mahogany chair is from an original set of 24 chairs and four matching sofas



Nichol and Holmes unveiled President Monroe's mahogany chair.

that James Monroe commissioned in 1818 to refurnish the White House after it had been burned by the British in the War of 1812. Crafted by William King of Georgetown, the chair was later sold during the presidency of Ulysses S. Grant. Today only a few pieces from the suite are accounted for. Three chairs have been returned to the White House, two are in the Daughters of the American Revolution Museum and single pieces are in other hands.

Like the chair, the gown is a classic of simple elegance. By far the most remarkable aspect of the brownish velvet garment is its small size, just right for first lady Elizabeth Monroe's petite frame. Both the chair and the dress are now on display at Ash Lawn.

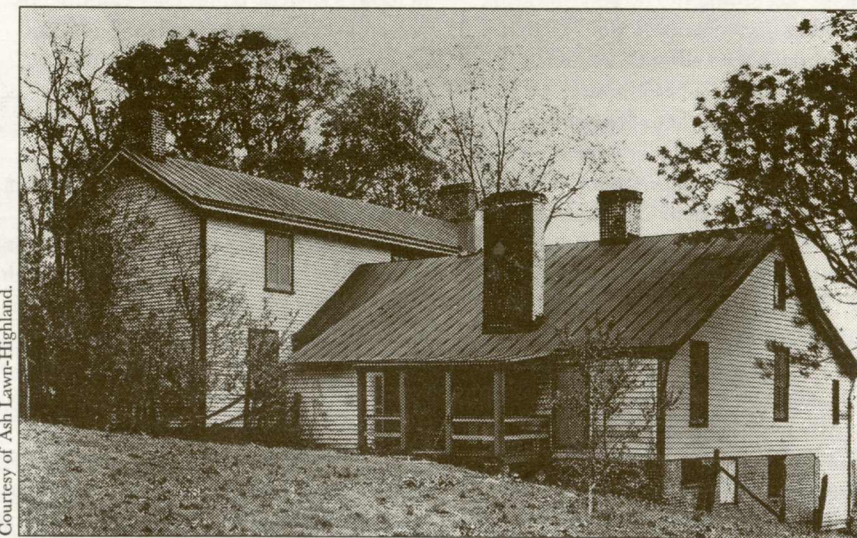
"We really want people to get a good sense of what it would have been like to live in the Monroe era. For that reason, I am pleased that 90 percent of the furnishings in the original house are either pieces that belonged to the couple or are exact copies of items that

are known to have been owned by the Monroes," said Holmes.

With the 30th-anniversary festivities behind her, Holmes now is looking for new ways to enhance Ash Lawn-Highland. Organizers of the opera festival hope soon to arrange for construction of a pavilion that will become the opera's permanent home. And the project that is consuming much of Holmes' time is planning for a new barn-like structure that will dramatically increase the historic home's exhibition and education space. It also will provide room for offices that are currently housed in the 19th-century addition to the original Monroe home.

"This structure will give us the opportunity to restore other parts of the house, and it will also enable us to learn more about the original structure," said Holmes. "After all, William and Mary and Ash Lawn are educational institutions, and our first obligation is to teach ourselves."

by William T. Walker



Monroe's modest "cabin-castle" as it appeared in the early 20th century.

## Juniors create platforms to engage global terrorism

Continued from front.

Once Downing, Kuiper and the others gained their composure, they began grilling him and other prisoners with questions. Students started out politely, only to find their subjects to be extremely evasive; then their questions became more pointed.

"I asked the tall young man why he was in prison. He said, 'I am here because I fought for my country.' He was Palestinian. I said, 'How did you fight for your country?' He responded, 'I made something the government didn't approve of.' I said, 'What did you make?' He said, 'I made something.' Finally I asked, 'Did you make a bomb?' He said, 'Yes,'" Kuiper recalled.

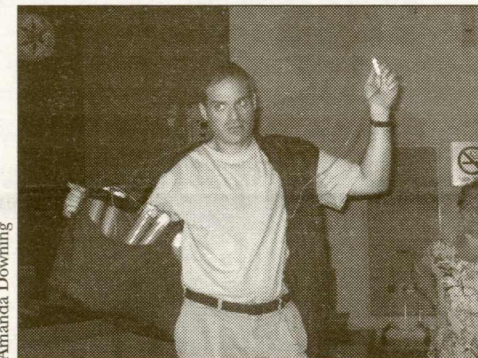
To the terrorists in that prison, their actions were entirely justified, Kuiper said. To fight for Palestine was to do anything necessary, even at the expense of innocent lives.

"They talked mostly about economic reasons, that their people were in poverty and there was no other way to respond," Downing said. "The tall man I spoke with most felt it was important to share his mission," Kuiper added. "He repeated it like a party line: 'We have to liberate Palestine, no matter what it takes.'"

**Addressing the root causes of terrorism** has become an intense mission for Downing and Kuiper.

"After 9/11, everyone sort of started getting involved in learning about terrorism," Downing said. "I had family friends who were killed in the attacks, so it started me really thinking."

Kuiper, too, holds a very personal connection with that day. She waited nearly 22 hours after terrorists crashed a Boeing 757 into the Pentagon before finding out her father had survived the attack.



In Israel, Downing and Kuiper saw some of the tools used by terrorists.

side, stopping short of her father's office. Had it not been for the disaster-proofing renovations completed just before the attacks, the outcome for her family could have been very different.

"When he told us this story, it was just overwhelming. You think, oh my goodness, you almost died," Kuiper said. "But the whole time when we didn't know what had happened, I remember being very comfortable knowing that whatever happened, everything was going to be okay. I also remember thinking that although I was in this little peaceful bubble, so many people were in absolute fear from this terrible thing. That started my interest in counterterrorism."

Prior to Sept. 11, 2001, Kuiper wanted to be a doctor, but that day changed everything for her, as it did for Downing. Instead of simply reacting, instead of merely voicing opposition, these two students acted and are dedicating themselves to the possibility of a solution—a global solution.

"We can't rationalize terrorism, so the ways terrorists use to rationalize their acts we cannot understand. That's why it's so hard for us to come to terms with these issues, and why we have such a hard time fighting them," Downing said.



Downing and Kuiper (forefront, left to right) led a 9/11 memorial service to honor those who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks.

**While they were in Israel for the 14-day trip** as part of their FDD fellowship, Downing and Kuiper discovered many of the challenges facing their generation in the ongoing fight against terrorism. Hearing the terrorists they interviewed express a complete lack of remorse for their actions, seeing T-shirts depicting "martyrs" for sale on Israel's streets, watching a video of an 11-year-old mentally challenged boy strapped with explosives and pushed into an open marketplace and seeing a Hezbollah outpost within sight of a United Nations post, the two were struck with how much work lay ahead.

The two returned to William and Mary charged with presenting campus events to raise awareness of the issues surrounding the fight against terrorism. The team first arranged a 9/11 memorial event to honor victims of the 2001 tragedy. They then sought out speakers from the front lines—those who were engaged in the fight against terrorism and the defense of democracy, and those who could communicate with authority the importance of counterterrorism.

Downing and Kuiper first enlisted Mike Hurley, a former CIA career officer and director of the counterterrorism policy investigation for the 9/11 Commission.

Holding a well-worn copy of the famed 9/11 Commission report during his talk at the College, Hurley told students that the document should be required reading for every adult American and should be taught in every professional school, university, college and high school.

In their attacks on the United States, terrorists "exploited deep institutional failings in our government," Hurley said. The commission concluded that the attacks "were a shock, but they should not have been a surprise." The United States had been given clear warning that Islamic terrorists intended to kill Americans, Hurley said.

"It was a failure of imagination. Leaders didn't understand the gravity of the threat that faced us," he said.

Now keenly aware of that threat, Americans must work toward not only a defense but also a solution to the base issues that promote terrorism. But Hurley, too, who was lead coordinator in Operation Anaconda in Afghanistan against Al Qaeda, knew what Downing and Kuiper discovered in that Israeli prison: Some terrorists are beyond help.

"I've called in airstrikes on a determined enemy. I don't think that you can reason with fanatics who commit mass murder," Hurley said.

"There is no military solution to terrorism. Use of the military is necessary and will answer part of the problem, but there is so much more that can't be resolved from the use of force," he said. Hurley said that a world of 6 billion people, in which more than half earn less than \$2 a day, is "dangerous" and "destabilizing."

"Terrorism isn't caused by poverty, but when people lose hope, when societies break down, when countries fragment, the breeding grounds for terrorism are created," he said.

Education is paramount in the fight against terrorism. Hurley urged students to get involved in the fight by educating themselves, not simply through books and news accounts but also through experience, curiosity and inquisitiveness. The goal, he said, is to "change the hearts of those who have given themselves over to hate and intolerance."

To further expose their fellow students to the experiences of others, Downing and Kuiper next invited Qubad Talabani, the son of Kurdish leader Jalal Talabani, who is Iraq's new president, to speak about the progress and future of America's presence in Iraq. Hearing him put aside his own desires for an independent Kurdish state so Iraq can succeed encouraged the pair in their search for a solution to terrorism (see sidebar below).

**Changing hearts is difficult work**, and there is no clear method or strategy. Even education can be, as Downing and Kuiper said, dangerous.

"Education can get bogged down with so much bureaucracy, and there can be so much false education," Kuiper said. "That's why terrorism is so dangerous—because it, too, is instructive."

One Israeli official told Downing that Americans need to understand why terrorists hate them so much. The answer is not simple or apparent.

"That's the big question. Some of it is conspiracy theory. They think Americans have all powers to do everything. Some blame us for the tsunami. There's a lot of brainwashing going on," Downing said.

Somewhere the truth exists, and on a global level, more objective education is needed. Communication between countries and cultures suffers from lack of education. Even many Americans, Downing said, have not visited and never will interact with a foreign country or learn a foreign language, but example, experience and exposure can be powerful educators, particularly on a college campus.

"Everyone is so activist-minded and enthusiastic, so it's important to get ideas out there. There's only so much you can do on your own. You can browse the Internet, you can read the newspapers, but to really think on your own feet, you need to try to expose yourself to experience and not just opinions," Kuiper said.

Hope drives Downing and Kuiper, but challenges still loom large, and the burden is on their generation. The problem is much bigger than Iraq, much bigger than America and more complex than any two people can fully comprehend.

"I don't think that there's one specific thing people can do—everyone's role is different, but I think people should start by looking for their role. They should look to fight against terrorism together, and they should do whatever they are capable of," Kuiper said.

Downing and Kuiper hope to continue organizing programs during the coming semester, perhaps shifting their focus slightly and attempting to get their fellow students involved in the FDD fellowship program.

After graduation from the College, Downing plans to go into international law and possibly diplomacy. Kuiper is contemplating law school, eyeing possible careers in the U.S. Department of State, the intelligence or military services or, preferably, a career as a military lawyer.

Wherever their paths may lead, Downing and Kuiper plan to serve the international community, to foster hope and to work to find a credible solution to terrorism.

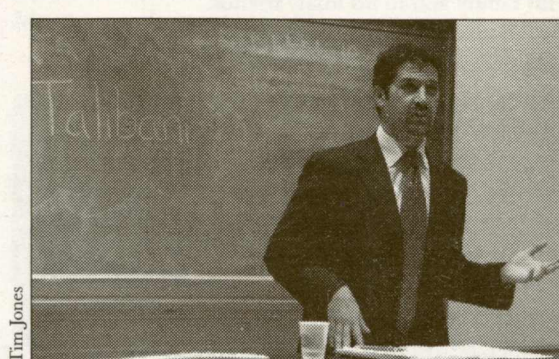
by Tim Jones

## Son of Iraq's president tells campus audience that freedom is within the grasp of Middle East nations

Today Iraqi citizens are experiencing freedom from tyranny, Qubad Talabani told students attending a lecture organized by William and Mary students Amanda Downing and Arielle Kuiper.

"People will debate the validity or the legality of Operation Iraqi Freedom for decades to come, but I think that's beside the point. What is the point and should be the point is that people who yearn to be free are now given the opportunity to do so," he said.

Tyranny and terrorism exercised by its own leaders destroyed Iraq, Talabani said. Decades of genocide and ethnic cleansing decimated people and regions of the country, but now there is hope for change—hope in democracy.



Talabani envisions a democratic Middle East.

Though there are still many struggles and issues in Iraq, the potential is immense.

"Things are not as bad as the media portrays them to be. Iraq is a big country. Fourteen of the 18 provinces are calm and quiet. The economy is booming. Salaries have increased. Iraqis are benefiting from modern technology that they were not able to benefit from in the past. There are now over 3.5 million registered cell phones. The Internet is prevalent. It is truly remarkable," Talabani said.

More important is the rise of democracy. For the first time in Iraq, institutions are being put in place that will enable the country to cede more power to the regions, regional governments and provinces, leaving only core

competencies to the central government.

"It was Iraq's centralization that led to dictatorship after dictatorship. It has been Iraq's centralization that has deprived citizens of basic rights. We've now created a system where power will be shared between the federal government and the regions of Iraq," Talabani said.

With the promise of equal representation for all regions and ethnic groups, a federalist Iraq can serve as a model for peace in the Middle East, Talabani said.

"I think it is possible. If we get Iraq right, if people see democracy, it's only going to give hope to oppressed people in the Middle East. But if we fail in Iraq, we can kiss goodbye this notion of secular democracy in the Middle East,"



## Implementation begins BOV hears fire-safety report



David Williard

A fire last May in Preston Hall prompted the report.

A fire-safety report commissioned by the College and conducted by an independent firm has determined that the College has a "well-established program of campus fire safety" that is constantly upgraded and meets the fire code established by the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The report recommends that the College enhance the systems by undertaking a three-phase plan to replace fire-alarm systems and install sprinkler systems in residence halls. In response to the report, William and Mary officials have decided to begin implementing the

first phase of the fire-safety plan, which calls for the replacement of the highest-priority fire-alarm systems.

"Our students' safety is our primary responsibility, and we are moving in a deliberate manner to enhance our fire-safety program on campus," said President Gene R. Nichol. "I am pleased the report affirms what we're doing well and recommends a plan to enhance an already good system."

The College commissioned an independent engineering firm to conduct the study after a fire last May in Preston Hall. The study, which was conducted by the Protection Engineering Group, based in Chantilly, Va., recommended a three-phase plan to update fire-alarm systems in all residence halls and install sprinklers in buildings that do not yet have them.

The three recommended phases are as follows:

**Phase I (years 0-3)**—Replace fire alarm systems in 12 residence hall buildings on campus. These dorms represent a top priority based on the age and condition of the systems, the type of smoke detectors and the presence or absence of sprinklers. Probable cost in 2005 dollars is \$2.1 million.

**Phase II (years 1-10)**—Replace fire-alarm systems in 21 residence halls at an estimated \$2 million in 2005 dollars. Install automatic sprinkler systems in residence halls that do not currently have sprinklers. The cost for installing sprinkler systems is estimated at \$8.1 million in 2005 dollars.

**Phase III (years 11-20)**—Replace fire alarm systems in remaining residence halls on campus. This phase is geared toward replacing systems as they reach 20 years of service life and is estimated to cost \$2.9 million in 2005 dollars.

Anna Martin, vice president of administration, presented the fire-safety assessment to the College's Board of Visitors during their regular fall meeting.

"All of our buildings were built strictly to fire-code regulations at the time they were built, but we realize the need to address this issue in a more focused manner," Martin said. "In addition to the recommendations to enhance our system, I am pleased that this report also recognizes the good work we have been doing for years."

During the next several months, the College will begin to implement phase I and to develop a plan that lays out a schedule and identifies resources to implement the remaining phases.

Martin noted that the report commended the College's current fire-safety program and stated it is "fully capable of managing the fire-safety design, construction, inspection, testing and maintenance activity required on campus . . . Good cooperation appears to exist between all the responsible parties, and no organizational impediments were noted that would hamper execution of the existing or an expanded fire-safety system."

Protection Engineering recommended the phased plan after a review of the College's fire-alarm and fire-suppression systems. In previous years, the College had installed new sprinkler systems and replaced aging fire-alarm systems as part of larger, overall renovation projects. In response to the Preston Hall fire, College administrators asked the firm to develop a comprehensive fire-alarm-system replacement program, an automatic sprinkler-system installation plan and an updated, comprehensive inspection, testing, and maintenance program for the fire-alarm and fire-suppression systems.

According to the report, "Implementing these programs will enhance an already well-established program of campus fire safety by aggressively targeting the residence hall fire-safety systems as a special-focus program independent of major building renovation and construction projects."

by Brian Whitson

## Basketball hall renamed Kaplan Arena

President Gene R. Nichol announced Nov. 17 that the College's basketball gymnasium has been named Kaplan Arena in honor of Jim and Jane Kaplan, two donors to the athletic department. The name was officially approved during a special session of the College's Board of Visitors held inside the newly named facility.

"I am very excited and happy for Jim and Jane Kaplan," said Terry Driscoll, director of athletics. "They have long been generous supporters of William and Mary and are also close friends of mine. The Kaplans have done much to benefit the College financially, raising awareness of the men's basketball program and inspiring others to do the same."

Kaplan Arena is named in recognition of the longtime support of the Kaplans, who most recently announced a commitment of \$7 million in support of the Tribe men's basketball team. The couple also is sponsoring the Tribe's season-opening men's basketball tournament for the second consecutive season.

"Jim and Jane Kaplan are extraordinarily generous and

loyal to the William and Mary basketball program," said Tony Shaver, men's basketball head coach. "Our team is honored to play in Kaplan Arena. We will work very hard to reflect the intensity Jim exhibited as a player here. The Kaplan family's commitment to excellence is an inspiration to the basketball program and the College."

Inducted into the William and Mary Athletics Department Hall of Fame in 1987, Jim Kaplan graduated from the College in 1957 after a stellar basketball career, during which he was a captain and a three-year starter. He scored 863 points and collected 341 rebounds. Jim and his wife, Jane, who graduated from the College in 1956, have served as co-chairs of the Athletic Campaign Committee since 2001. A member of the



Courtesy of Tribe Athletics

Kaplan addresses the special Board of Visitors session.

William and Mary Endowment Association since 1997, Jim Kaplan was a board member of the William and Mary Society of the Alumni from 1995 to 2000, has been an executive partner with the College's business school since 2000 and has been a member of the Campaign for William and Mary Steering Committee since

2001. A recipient of the William and Mary Alumni Medallion in 2002, Jim is the owner of Cornell Dubilier Electronics, the world's oldest manufacturer of electronic capacitors.

Jane Kaplan served as co-chair of the Lord Botetourt Auction in 2003 and 2004, an annual event that raises money for the Tribe Club.

"This is a fantastic honor. Looking at my name on this floor gives me goose bumps," said Jim Kaplan at the naming ceremony. "I love this place, Jane loves this place and it means a great deal to me and my family. We spent some of the best years of our lives here. We are very fortunate to be able to give something back to this wonderful College, and believe me, the Kaplan family will continue to do that."

## McGlothlin ('01) killed in action in Iraq

Dick Kiefer was not surprised when his former star student, Donald Ryan McGlothlin, told him two years ago that he was leaving Stanford University's graduate chemistry program to join the U.S. Marines.

McGlothlin, who graduated from the College in 2001 with honors in chemistry and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, had talked often about the military, said Kiefer, now a professor emeritus of chemistry. When he was an undergraduate, McGlothlin discussed his plans for the future. One option included pursuing graduate degrees in chemistry; another involved serving his country.

"It didn't surprise me because I knew it was something he had in mind," said Kiefer, adding that McGlothlin was one of the brightest chemistry students he ever had taught at William and Mary. "If he wasn't the top student, he was certainly near the top. He was just a very well-adjusted and mature young man."

McGlothlin, a 26-year-old native of Lebanon, Va., was killed Nov. 16 during a firefight in Ubaydi, Iraq. According to a story in the Washington Post, McGlothlin, a Marine second lieutenant who posthumously was promoted to first lieutenant, was assigned to Battalion Landing Team, 2nd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, based at Camp Pendleton, Calif. McGlothlin's unit was part of Operation Steel Curtain, a major offensive aimed at insurgents near the Syrian border.

In an e-mail to the campus community on Nov. 16, Sam Sadler, vice president for student affairs, said that McGlothlin is believed to be the first William and Mary alumnus killed in the war in Iraq. In addition to being a Phi Beta Kappa graduate at

William and Mary, McGlothlin had completed a master's degree in chemistry at Stanford and was involved in doctoral studies there when he decided to enlist in the Marines.

"Those of us who knew Ryan know what a brilliant and capable person he was," Sadler said. "Ryan's death reminds us that though war and danger may sometime seem far away, they are yet very

**'Ryan's death reminds us that though war and danger may sometime seem far away, they are yet very near.'**

—Sam Sadler

near. Sadly, the promising life of a very special young man has ended prematurely. But his willingness to sacrifice for the things in which he believed now becomes his legacy to us."

The McGlothlin family has deep ties to the College—Ryan's parents, as well as his brother and many of his relatives, graduated from

William and Mary. "Ryan was a part of the William and Mary family," Sadler said. "We are diminished by his death and extend our deepest sympathy to his family and to his many friends."

Sadler said friends described McGlothlin as someone of great integrity who was both brilliant and focused. He said it was in the classroom that McGlothlin excelled.

At William and Mary, McGlothlin and Kiefer worked closely together on a research project for NASA's Langley Research Center. Nicknamed "Mars Bars," the project involved using polyethylene and a simulated lunar surface mixture to make bricks that could one day be used to build habitats and protect astronauts against radiation on Mars.

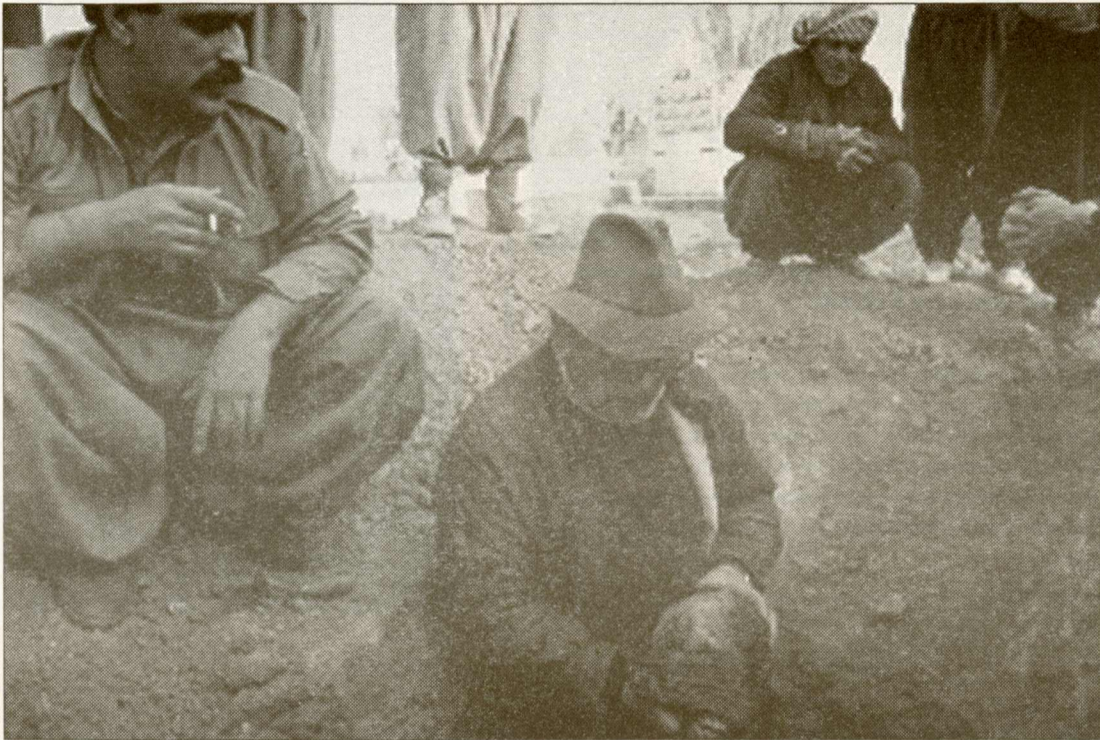
"Ryan took the project to new heights," Kiefer said. "He made a lot of the first materials we studied. He was a very good student and a very pleasant person to know."

by Brian Whitson



## Images and impacts

## Meiselas looks beyond her photographs



Susan Meiselas

Community members watch as the grave of a chemical-attack victim is exhumed in Kurdistan.

The images brought to the College by Susan Meiselas could have stood on their own, just as they have done on pages of premier news magazines and in exhibitions at major museums around the world. It was, however, her lecture, titled "Collecting Visual Histories: From Nicaragua to Kurdistan," that provided the ultimate context—one of ambiguity.

Meiselas, an award-winning photographer and a human-rights activist, expressed ambiguity in numerous ways. Although her images have impacted diverse publics—one became the de facto symbol of the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua and others promise to provide key evidence of the atrocities inflicted upon the Kurdish people by Saddam Hussein—her words to a William and Mary audience in the University Center revealed a private person intellectually leery about such successes. As one who has become, in her words, "a person of other places" through her efforts to chronicle the human struggle in difficult regions, she remains concerned about her own "loss of memory" concerning her childhood home in Clay Bank, "just across the York" in Gloucester County.

Meiselas went to Nicaragua during the Sandinista revolt of the late 1970s after reading about the assassination of an opposition newspaper editor in the New York Times. She knew nothing about the place; she did not speak Spanish. As she showed one of the first images she shot, a photograph of a pig wandering down a Third-World street framed by small houses with dirt floors, she explained that the scene "let me know right away that I didn't know a whole lot about the world." Subsequent images were more startling. Presenting one photograph of rebels poised to fire a .22 caliber rifle against heavily armed government soldiers, she talked about the realization that "bullets made in the United States were being used against the Sandinistas." As she showed another that was published in a major newsmagazine, she recoiled at the thought that the editors had revealed the rebels' unmasked faces and recalled her own efforts to inform the fighters that they had been exposed. The most poignant image from Nicaragua, however, was one of a headless torso that had been left in a lush mountainside meadow overlooking the shoreline. She called that area, located about a mile outside Managua, a dumping ground.

Her photographs of Kurdistan revealed anony-

mous graves, people killed by chemical bombings and others returning to their homes after the destruction of Koreme, which has become a central place in the opening of Saddam Hussein's trial on charges of crimes against humanity. At one point she said, "It was valuable to do the work, but it was always with a sense of despair."

Despair, however, was not the dominant theme. Just as did her images from Nicaragua, her photographs from Kurdistan, even as they depicted scenes amid great political tragedy, focused on humanity—the resolve and camaraderie of the Sandinistas during their struggle, the mourning and the recovery of the Kurds.

At the end of her lecture, Meiselas talked about her efforts to "repatriate" the images. In the case of Nicaragua, she created 6-foot by 9-foot murals of selected photographs and put them on public display in the locations from which they were taken. Describing the reactions of residents, she said, "the people assumed the photos were their own." She expressed hope that she could return with her archive to Kurdistan. Meanwhile, she has featured images on a Web site, [www.akaKurdistan.com](http://www.akaKurdistan.com). "I would like to help these people gather the stories of their own lives," she explained.

As she spoke, Meiselas seemed uneasy about her contributions to humanity. Although she was confident in the professionalism of the product she produced as a photographer, she seemed consumed with the idea that her images would have a greater purpose in the future. At one point she explained that during the 25th anniversary of the Sandinista revolt—when she hung her murals—half of Nicaragua's population was under 25 years of age. "They hadn't lived the experience," she said. Later she added, "We travel around with psychic maps, but if you have not been there, you haven't seen them."

Meiselas encouraged those attending the lecture to indulge their curiosity about differing cultures and peoples. She urged them to take an interest in serving others while cautioning that even hard-earned victories do not always bring untainted satisfaction. "One does the work one does because one thinks it is important," she said. "It all finds its time."

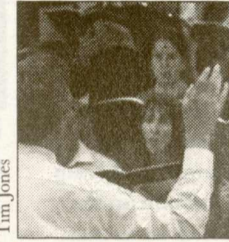
She concluded by saying, "I want to leave you with the sense that the world is a fragile place, and my hope is that you can find a way to make it a place that is better."

Meiselas' appearance at the College was sponsored by numerous groups, including the Wendy and Emery Reves Center for International Studies, the Office of Multi-Cultural Affairs and the Roy R. Charles Center. Her hostess during her visit was Joanne Braxton, the Frances L. and Edwin L. Cummings Professor of English and the Humanities at William and Mary.

by David Williard

## Music and the liberal-arts tradition

The following comments are excerpted from a presentation made by James Armstrong, associate professor of musicology and directing and director of choirs at the College, to the Board of Visitors on Nov. 17. —Ed.



Tim Jones

Armstrong directs the College's choir.

That all departmentally sponsored music performance is offered for credit suggests—appropriately—that such study is an integral part of the common enterprise of teaching and learning in which we all are engaged at William and Mary. What, you may ask, does the experience of rehearsing and performing music have in common with a traditional classroom experience?

As I am most familiar with my own ensemble, I will take the choir as an example, though I hasten to add, any of the ensembles would serve equally well. Seventy-eight students meet six hours a week to study and master a body of literature, in this case, the choral literature I have assigned them. As in any discipline, the students must master a whole series of skills and establish a knowledge base that allows them to think critically and independently about the literature they are assigned. They must become musically literate in order to engage the notation, and they must bring with them their knowledge of language or languages and literature in addressing and understanding the texts they sing. This semester, for example, the choir is singing Igor Stravinsky's setting of a portion of T. S. Eliot's "Little Gidding" from "Four Quartets." Social and cultural history as well as the history of style also play a role in the preparation of a musical performance.

These few examples should suffice to suggest the ways in which performance on campus can be thought of as curricular in the traditional sense.

All this is a far cry from vocational training, for at William and Mary we are dedicated to educating the whole person. I think it is fair to say that every discipline in the academy shares this goal. That having been said, music performance is especially well suited as a modality for educating the whole person. Implied here is the suggestion that music performance differs in certain respects from what one might expect within the confines of the standard curriculum.

Here, I turn for assistance to comments from my students in choir, as many of their thoughts hint at the qualities that distinguish music performance from classroom learning in the traditional sense. These qualities provide a special and, I would argue, deeply necessary offering within the larger context of a liberal-arts education. Last week, I asked the choir members what they thought that you, members of the Board of Visitors, might wish to know about the choir. Here are some of their responses:

"Music is discipline."

"Music is a discipline."

"As a choir we travel together worldwide."

"Choir is different from all other offerings; it engages a different part of the brain."

"Music is my other half."

"Music-making is a joint effort, a unified outward expression."

"I perform as an individual but lose myself in the group."

"There is a delicate line between the self and the group."

"Artistry is interdisciplinary."

And I couldn't resist this next one, though believe me, I didn't solicit it: "I can't imagine the College without the choir."

What do we, as a teaching faculty of artists and scholars, think distinguishes music performance from the traditional classroom curriculum? Why is it so necessary, so vitally important? As time is short, I hope you will forgive me if I try to answer these questions with a series of related thoughts in aphoristic form.

Music-making by its nature is a cooperative venture—whether one makes music with others or alone. Music is one of the rare human pursuits that is and must be noncompetitive. In making music, one strives constantly to be fully aware at the deepest levels of consciousness oneself, of others, of one's surroundings. Communal music-making presents an opportunity to create something of sheer beauty that touches people to the core of their being. Each individual joins the collective to create something larger than herself or himself—something that derives not from external sources but rather entirely out of the imagination of the inward self. Music-making, when taken aright, also invites humility and respect, for one is always faced with the awesome responsibility of conveying another's ideas clearly and truthfully.

In the end, it is about civility, at one time the goal of a liberal education. Perhaps Confucius said it best: "When courtesy and music are better understood, there will be no more war."



Susan Meiselas

Unmarked graves in Kurdistan.



## Business school captures dual tax-challenge titles

Graduate and undergraduate teams from the College's Mason School of Business won first-place honors in the Deloitte Tax Case Study National Competition last month, making history as the first university to receive first-place honors in both the undergraduate and graduate divisions.

Led by James E. Smith, the John S. Quinn Professor of Accounting, undergraduate team members Brian Adams, Clarissa Hong, Krystal Keeley and Bert Kolick won first place. It was the fifth time in the past six years that a William and Mary team won first place. Graduate team members Kristin Hoffman, Domenica Levins, Shelley Lind and Alanna Robinson began a new winning tradition with their inaugural first-place finish.

The Deloitte Tax Case Study competition, formerly the Arthur Andersen Tax Challenge and now sponsored by the Deloitte Foundation, is an annual event testing problem-solving skills in the area that represents the largest expenditure on the income statement for most companies—taxes. Each team must complete a complex hypothetical case study in a five-hour time period, testing the students' knowledge of various tax topics, time management and teamwork skills.

Both teams advanced at the regional competition earlier this fall at Georgia State University against 54 teams from 40 colleges and universities to win one of 12 spots at the national



Members of the one of the College's winning tax teams show off their check for \$10,000.

competition.

Each of the team members won a scholarship from the Deloitte Foundation for \$1,000. In addition, the Mason School of Business Master of Accounting Program won \$20,000 (\$10,000 for each first-place finish) for scholarships for accounting students. Including this year's winnings, William and Mary teams have won approximately \$170,000 in scholarships from the competition.

# calendar

**PLEASE NOTE ...** Members of the College community may submit items to the calendar and classified ad 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](mailto:wmnews@wm.edu). Call 221-2644 for more information. The deadline for the Jan. 19 issue is Jan. 12 at 5 p.m.

### Today

**CWA/Town & Gown Luncheon and Lecture Series:** "William and Mary Meets the World," Guru Ghosh, director, global education, Reves Center for International Studies. Noon-1:30 p.m., Chesapeake Room, University Center. 221-1079 or 221-1505.

### Dec. 10

**Muscarella Museum Children's Art Classes:** For preschoolers, ages 3-5 with an adult companion. 11 a.m.-noon, Muscarella Museum. The final session in this series will be held on January 14. For fees and other information, call 221-2703 or e-mail [hhcamp@wm.edu](mailto:hcamp@wm.edu).

**Annual Yule Log Ceremony:** Omicron Delta Kappa and Mortar Board invite the College community to this traditional event. 6-8 p.m., Wren Courtyard. Festivities include music by the Gentlemen of the College and the William and Mary Choir, seasonal readings from different faith and cultural traditions. It is rumored that Saint Nick will put in an appearance, albeit looking a little different from last year. As in years past, everyone will receive a holly sprig to toss on the Yule log. Refreshments will be served. Those attending will be asked to contribute 50¢ to benefit AVALON, the shelter for women and children in Williamsburg. 221-1236.

**Forum Annual Holiday Gala:** Music provided by DJ Big Tyme. Semi-formal attire required. Tickets \$15 in advance, \$18 at the door. 8:30 p.m.-12:30 a.m., Chesapeake Rooms A, B and C, University Center. Light hors d'oeuvres will be served, BYOB. Attendees must be 25 or older. Hotel accommodations are available at the Hampton Inn, 201 Bypass Road. Hotel reservations can be made by calling (757) 220-0880. A special rate of \$49 plus tax is available by asking for a room reserved under the name of FORUM. For additional information or tickets, call 221-7546.

### Dec. 13

**HACE General Meeting and Holiday Luncheon:** Highlights of the meeting include drawings for door prizes, musical entertainment by Ben

Owen, installation of 2006 officers by President Gene Nichol, presentation of the College Employee of the Month Award and collection of contributions (canned/dry goods or monetary) for the holiday food drive. Entertainment books will be sold for \$25 as a fund-raiser for HACE. To participate in the luncheon, bring a covered dish or contribute \$5. Dishes should be delivered no later than 11:30 a.m. 11:45-1:15 p.m., Chesapeake rooms A and B, University Center. 221-7191.

### Dec. 15

**Confidential Consultations with Fidelity Retirement Counselors:** 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Colony Room 247, University Center. To schedule a 30-minute consultation, call 1-800-642-7131, Monday-Friday, 8 a.m.-midnight.

### Dec. 16

**Personal Financial Counseling Sessions with TIAA-CREF Consultant:** 8:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m., Room 220, University Center. To schedule an appointment, visit the Web site at [www.tiaa-cref.org/moc](http://www.tiaa-cref.org/moc) or call Elzaida Smith at (800) 842-2008, extension 8926.

**First Holiday Union Party:** Sponsored by the College and Eastern State Hospital chapters of the Virginia Public Service Workers Union-UE, Local 160. 9 p.m.-1 a.m., Chesapeake Room, University Center. Tickets are \$10 and can be purchased by calling 232-5251 or 476-6587.

### deadline

### Jan. 11, 2006

**Applications for the Center for Gifted Education's Saturday Enrichment Program,** to be held February 11-March 25, 2006, 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m., at the College. The program offers enrichment opportunities for students entering pre-kindergarten through grade 10. For additional information and registration forms, visit the Center's Web site at <http://cfge.wm.edu/sep.php>.

### looking ahead

### Jan. 19-22, 2006

**Sinfonicon Light Opera Company:** "Ragtime: The Musical." 8 p.m. (Jan. 19-21) and 2 p.m. (Jan. 21-22), Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall.

## classified advertisements

### FOR SALE

1995 Toyota Corolla hatchback. 118K. 5-speed manual transmission. Good condition. Blue book value: \$2,700-\$2,800. Call 229-8835 or e-mail [sugeary@cox.net](mailto:sugeary@cox.net).

### FOR RENT

Furnished home available for spring semester,

Tickets are \$12, \$5 for students. For information, visit the Web site at [www.sinfonicon.org](http://www.sinfonicon.org).

### Jan. 21, 2006

**10th Annual Focusing on the Future Conference: A Career and Academic-Planning Experience for High-Ability Students in Grades 6-12 and Their Parents.** Sponsored by the Center for Gifted Education, 9 a.m.-3 p.m. For additional information, e-mail [cfge@wm.edu](mailto:cfge@wm.edu) or call Lydia Lassalle at 221-2587.

### Jan. 25, 2006

**Lively Arts Series:** The Golden Dragon Acrobats. 8 p.m., Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall. General admission \$25. Call 221-3276 or visit the Web site at [www.wm.edu/studentactivities/programming/concert.php](http://www.wm.edu/studentactivities/programming/concert.php).

### Jan. 29, 2006

**Ewell Concert Series:** Howard Bass, lute, and Barbara Hollinshead, mezzo-soprano. 3 p.m., Ewell Recital Hall. Free and open to the public. 221-1082.

### exhibitions

The following exhibition will be on display 10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays in Andrews Gallery, Andrews Hall. Admission is free. 221-1452.

### Through Dec. 16

#### "Fall Senior Exhibition"

On display is the work of graduating seniors Carly Huffman and Kevin Schrack.

The following exhibition will be on display in the Muscarella Museum on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays from noon to 4 p.m. and on Thursdays and Fridays from 10 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. The museum will be closed on Mondays, Tuesdays and major holidays.

### Through Jan. 8, 2006

#### "Eloquent Vistas: The Art of 19th-Century Landscape Photography from the George Eastman House Collection"

The exhibition features 78 photographic landscapes of the 19th century, ranging from daguerreotypists' views of Niagara Falls to remnants of Civil War landscapes.

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.

### Ongoing

The following exhibition at Swem Library is on display during regular library hours.

#### "The Presidents of William and Mary"

In the exhibit cases are photographs of College presidents from James Blair (1693-1743) through Gene Nichol (2005-) and materials from the holdings of Special Collections, including letters from presidents John Camm and Thomas Dawson. The exhibition is on display in the Nancy Marshall

## campus crime report

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 2005

Crimes	
Arson	1
Burglary/breaking and entering	7
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	33
Driving under the influence	1
Drug/narcotic violations	2
Drunkenness	15
Forcible rape	2
Forcible sodomy	1
Intimidation	1
Liquor law violations	8
Simple assault	5
All other offenses	57
Larceny and Motor Theft	
From buildings	12
From motor vehicles	4
Motor vehicle theft	1
Theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories	1
All other larceny thefts	22
Arrests	
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	1
Driving under the influence	1
Drug/narcotic violations	2
Drunkenness	9
Forcible rape	1
Simple assault	1
Summons	131

Gallery, Swem Library.

The following exhibition at Swem Library is open Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m. and Saturday, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

#### "Burger Collection"

The lifetime professional and personal papers and memorabilia of the late Warren E. Burger (1907-1995), 15th chief justice of the United States and 20th chancellor of the College, were given to the College by his son in 1996. All facets of Burger's long and distinguished career are well represented in the approximately 1,200 cubic feet of papers, over 2,000 photographs and more than 300 artifacts kept in Swem Library's Special Collections. While the papers remain closed to researchers until 2026, the permanent Warren E. Burger office exhibit in the Special Collections Wing, Swem Library, features a display of the chief justice's desk, chair and selected artifacts and memorabilia.

### sports

#### Dec. 21

Men's basketball vs. UNC-Greensboro, 7 p.m.

#### Jan. 2, 2006

Women's basketball vs. High Point, 7 p.m.

#### Jan. 5, 2006

Men's basketball vs. Drexel, 7 p.m.

#### Jan. 8, 2006

Women's basketball vs. Old Dominion, 2 p.m.

#### Jan. 12, 2006

Men's basketball vs. George Mason, 7 p.m.

For information, call Sports Information at 221-3369.

## NEWS

The next issue of the *William & Mary News* will be published on Thursday, Jan. 19. The deadline for submission of items is 5 p.m. on Thursday, Jan. 12, 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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and Brian Whitson, university relations

Cindy Baker, university publications

### Meet with the President

President Gene Nichol has scheduled office hours this semester for students to meet with him one-on-one or in small groups to discuss matters of concern or just to chat. For available dates and times and to reserve a 15-minute meeting, students are asked to contact Carla Jordan at [cajord@wm.edu](mailto:cajord@wm.edu) or 221-1254.