

Early admission works at College, says Broaddus

Several weeks ago, Harvard and Princeton universities announced plans to discontinue their use of early admission. Then last week, the University of Virginia also announced that it was abandoning early decision.

Those decisions brought new attention to an ongoing debate about early admission and left many wondering whether William and Mary would be next.

Not so, says Henry Broaddus, dean of admission at the College. While administrators at the College evaluate early admission on an annual basis, the program at William and Mary has proved to work well for prospective students, Broaddus said.

"Unfortunately, the notion that across-the-board abandonment of early admission will benefit low-income students is, at best, overstated," Broaddus said. "At worst, it's a potential distraction from more substantive obstacles to growing the pool of low-income students who apply to top-tier institutions and receive adequate financial assistance."

The issues surrounding early decision have been debated for years by admission officers. The process allows students to apply early—by Nov. 1 at William and Mary—with the agreement that they will enroll if they are accepted. Harvard was using a non-binding early-decision program. U. Va. and Princeton

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Tribe parents stay connected



David Williard

Liz Anthony (r) said that having her parents, Tom (l) and Susan, on campus is a chance for her to "show off" the College.

Although they were presented with a rich array of about 45 events to choose from, the nearly 1,400 parents of William and Mary students who arrived on campus for Family Weekend, Sept. 29-Oct. 1, had one thing on their minds: to stay connected with the adventures of their offspring.

"Why did I come? I came to spend time with my daughter," James Bullock, father of freshman Christina Bullock, said. "I want to do all those other things that are offered, but it's most important just to be here with my daughter."

Ed Sharp, father of freshman Tildi Sharp, said, "There's lots of other things we could do at home on such a beautiful weekend, but what could be better than coming to see our daughter? It's all about Tildi. It's about making sure that she is happy, that she's settled in and is well." Chand Patel said, "Obviously we're looking forward to seeing our son, [Nishant]. We miss him more than he misses us, which is natural. We just wanted to check up to see that he is doing OK." Added John Wakeman-Linn, whose daughter Mary had given him and his wife, Julie, a

tour of her favorite hangouts, said, "We like to spend time on campus. That way, when she is telling us stories, we have a better sense of where she is and what is going on."

Said Cheryl Lepore, whose twin daughters Adrienne and Roxanne enrolled this semester, "We are here to see the kids, to show solidarity with the young, to show our kids that we haven't forgotten them."

It was not that the students had failed to keep in touch with their parents or that there was any chance of parents forgetting

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Lake's alive! Matoaka survives a hot summer

Lake Matoaka is breathing easier again. Cooling autumn temperatures and a significant splash of fresh water from tropical depression Ernesto, which dumped seven inches of rain into the lake's watershed, have cleared away the thick film of algae that threatened to suffocate organisms living within the 40-acre body of water. Once again, the large-mouth bass, gar and crappie at the top of the lake's food chain are secure.

Only a few weeks ago, when a summer heat wave pushed water temperatures to record highs and 90 percent of the lake's surface was covered with puke-green scum, several members of the community expressed alarm about the health of the lake. Their fears were not entirely unfounded. Randy Chambers, an associate professor of biology at the College who serves as direc-



David Williard

Students use the lake as a retreat from academic pressures.

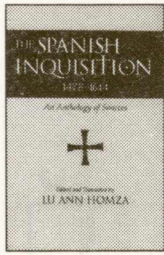
tor of the W.M. Keck Environmental Field Laboratory located adjacent to the lake, said at that time, "You know about the big dead zones in the Chesapeake Bay, where there is no oxygen in the water. That same thing is happening in Lake Matoaka." Measurements taken a mere three feet into the water showed that the oxygen level, at less than two parts per million, was insufficient to sustain aquatic life.

The problem was not from the algae at the surface. It was due to the decomposition of massive amounts of microscopic organisms under the surface that consumes oxygen. As long as the sun was shining, oxygen produced by live algae engaged in photosynthesis kept the top meter of water viable.

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The Spanish Inquisition: Is it relevant to Guantanamo?

Lu Ann Homza knows that readers of her book, *The Spanish Inquisition, 1478-1614: An Anthology of Sources*, will perceive parallels to the alleged treatment of detainees at Guantanamo Bay that have been reported in the nation's popular media. On the surface, the use of torture to obtain confessions is common to each. Yet, Homza, the Class of 2006 Associate Professor of History at the College, resists drawing direct comparisons.



"The Spanish Inquisition can serve as a powerful example of suffering when authority figures decide to prosecute people for beliefs," Homza said. "That being said, I wouldn't want

to make a direct parallel between the Spanish Inquisition and Guantanamo Bay because that would only continue the mythology of the Spanish 'Black Legend'—that the Spanish are somehow intrinsically barbaric, intrinsically regressive, intrinsically persecutory."

Homza is not an apologist for the Spanish Inquisition, however. "It was a wicked institution, a terrible phenomenon," she said. During its three and a half centuries of existence, the Inquisition targeted Christians who endorsed Jewish, Muslim and Protestant teachings as heretics and pressured them to reconcile with the Roman Catholic Church. In the process, multitudes were dispossessed. Thousands were burned at the stake.

"I would say if people are shocked by what is going on in Guantanamo and they want to look for examples of persecution that was state-sponsored in the past, looking at the Spanish Inquisition is a good place to start," Homza said. However, she urges intellectual caution. "Although much of the Spanish Inquisition looks relevant to Guantanamo, we risk losing depth and nuance by drawing such parallels," she said.

Homza published her book in an attempt to help undergraduates study the Spanish Inquisition, not to weigh in on contemporary moral debates. The book comprises a collection of source materials she has translated into English, including records of actual tribunal proceedings along with policy papers detailing such subjects as an inquisitor's role and the relationship between tribunals and the cities in which they were established. The documents lead readers to visualize the birth of a self-sustaining bureaucracy, which, at times, could be viciously cruel and, at other times, could seem ploddingly ineffective.

"What I like about teaching the Inquisition is that students come in expecting to encounter a monolithic institution that looks like a machine. It looks as if it walks around chewing up people and spitting them out," Homza said. "Yet, what we find in the records is that it was chaotic, messy and exorable."

Established in 1478 by King Ferdinand of Aragon and Queen Isabella of Castile, the Inquisition was intended to bring back into the Christian fold converts from Judaism who were continuing to practice Jewish rituals, Homza explained. At first these *conversos*, as they were called, tended to be well placed in society; later most of the victims were poor. Between 1540 and 1580, inquisi-



David Williard

Lu Ann Homza

tors focused on people considered "Old Christians," those who lacked Jewish ancestry. During those trials, charges of sodomy, bigamy and blasphemy often were presented. Later, in 1568, when King Philip II faced a revolt of the Moriscos during his war with the Ottoman Empire, the Inquisition turned its teeth toward those in Spain who adhered to Islamic practices.

The Inquisition has been known for its use of torture. Three methods were employed, according to Homza. One involved putting a person on his back, tying him down, putting a gauze over his face and pouring pitchers of water over his mouth and nostrils in order to simulate drowning. Another method consisted of tightening cords around various parts of a person's body. A third method consisted of tying a person's hands behind his back and hoisting him by the wrists. Victims were tortured in a state of half-dress, a tactic designed to "humiliate and terrify," Homza said. "For the inquisitors, torture was done purely for the sake of confession," Homza explained. "It was interrogatory as opposed to punitive, and it was done by professionals." Even though confessions were considered the highest proof of heresy, safeguards were in place, she said. Inquisitors knew that confessions made under torture were problematic, so they would have to go back to the victim and have the confession reaffirmed—without torture—after a period of time.

During the Inquisition, such trials were, in theory, secret affairs. The practice, ostensibly, was to protect those making charges from retaliatory vengeance by family members of the accused.

"One of the real horrors of an Inquisition trial arose when you were arrested and had no idea why," Homza said. Prisoners were never told the identity of the witnesses against them. Consequently, they had to guess who their accusers were in order to challenge their credibility. Trials could end when defendants were able to prove that the charges against them were born of malice.

"What is really painful to see in these trials is when the accused get it wrong," Homza said. "One victim, Marina Gonzales, in 1494, never guesses that one of the chief witnesses against her is the very man she has called as a character witness. Those kinds of accidents happen. That's a horror for the defendant."

Homza's favorite documents in the book involve individuals who circumscribed the harsh order the inquisitors

sought to impose. One widely used tactic was employed when defendants refused to cooperate. They did not call witnesses, they did not attempt to recuse their accusers, they simply wrote appeal after appeal, which, in effect, overburdened the tribunal with paperwork. After a period of time, those cases often were dismissed.

"Other rules were overturned all the time," Homza said. "We have prisoners who escaped by bribing guards. Occasionally, prisoners became friends with the prison staff and held parties during the tribunal itself. Defendants often smuggled documents in and out of the building where they were being held in order to obtain the identities of those testifying against them. My favorite incident occurred in 1534 in Toledo, when a prisoner was put in a cell on the second floor and just took advantage of his location by opening the window, leaning out and talking with everybody on the street below."

Much remains about the Spanish Inquisition that historians will continue to research and to debate. Whether the actual intent was religiously or racially motivated is a question that continues to be argued. Homza believes it was a mixture of both. Just how pervasive the Inquisition was also continues to be questioned. Homza suggested that in some parts of Spain, citizens could have lived their entire lives without an awareness of the institution. Historians also will find heroes, those who tried to clean up the institution from within, and villains, those who bent the rules for personal pleasure and gain.

As the research proceeds, Homza knows that many people will react negatively. "It makes people remarkably uncomfortable even for the subject to be studied, and even more so when we end up concluding, after many years of research, that the Inquisition was more complex and ambiguous, and maybe even more benign, than we ever expected," she said. She also knows that students of the Spanish Inquisition will be alert to patterns that seem to repeat themselves in contemporary societies.

Publishing her book had nothing to do with 9/11 or with the subsequent detainment and questioning of people suspected of connections to terrorist plots or organizations by U.S. officials. "It was purely serendipitous that the book arrived at this point in time," Homza said, but now that it is out, she says she believes it perhaps can cast some light on the current situation.

"Maybe the broader lesson is that when a state sponsors and promotes an institution that is devoted to persecuting people for their beliefs, society ends up in a perilous situation, because the state has legitimized the persecution of deviance," Homza said. "Deviance itself is subject to interpretation, and the individuals pursuing the allegedly deviant may be more or less honorable and intelligent."

In a similar vein, Homza suggests that a number of historians have discussed whether or not the Inquisition may have been ahead of its time. "Was it perhaps a modern institution in an embryonic way?" she asked. "It's hard not to be impressed with its bureaucracy and its legal depth, and when it functioned perfectly, its ability to attract people was breathtaking."

by David Williard

Chancellor O'Connor slated for numerous appearances during upcoming weekend at the College

The College's chancellor and a retired associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, Sandra Day O'Connor, will participate in several events during an October visit to campus, her third since assuming the title of the College's 23rd chancellor.

During her visit, scheduled for Oct. 7-9, Justice O'Connor will address two academic conferences hosted by the College, attend an undergraduate class and participate in a special question-and-answer session with students.

"Justice O'Connor's wisdom and wit will remind us, early and often, why our College is so fortunate to have her counsel," said Gene R. Nichol, president of the College. "I join my philosophy and law colleagues and our students in looking forward to hearing

from her and once again welcoming her home."

On Saturday, Oct. 7, O'Connor will address an audience of law students and faculty and participate in a panel discussion during an event sponsored by William and Mary Law School's Institute of Bill of Rights Law. That event will be held from 3 to 4:30 p.m. at the Kimball Theatre. Tickets are required.

O'Connor also will offer the keynote address for the Conference on the Future of Democracy (Oct. 6-7), an event sponsored by the College's department of philosophy. In addition, O'Connor will speak at 5 p.m. on Saturday, Oct. 7, in Andrews Hall (Room 101). That event is free and open to the public.

The Conference on the Future of Democracy will gather some of the



Steve Salpukas

Chancellor O'Connor

country's most acclaimed philosophers, historians, lawyers, social scientists and public leaders to address this year's theme of "Human Development, Religion and Cultural Values." It is the first of an endowed series of conferences to be held every two years.

While O'Connor's talk is open to the public, the remainder of the two-day conference requires registration. For more information on the conference, go on-line at www.wm.edu/philosophy/conference/.

On Sunday, Oct. 8, O'Connor will join the campus community for a question-and-answer session with a panel of students. That event, which is open to students, faculty and staff at the College, will begin at 4 p.m. in the atrium of the University Center.

O'Connor is making her third visit to campus as chancellor. She returned to campus several weeks after her investiture in April to give remarks at both the main campus and the law school's commencement exercises in May.

by Brian Whitson

Family Day is all about connections

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 their children. Many parents reported receiving phone calls or e-mail messages from their children every week. For the most part, the reports seem to be favorable. Ina Koppel reported that she hears from her daughter, Rebecca, at least twice a day as the student is walking between classes. "We got free mobile-to-mobile service; we had to do that," she said. Julie Wakeman-Linn said that her daughter Mary calls them or writes an e-mail almost daily. "Then there's the event-of-the-week phone call," she said. "A very positive one was about the first paper coming back with a very high grade on it; the week before it was 'the physics problem-sets are not my friend,'" she said.

Said Lepore, "One piece of news we were told is that Roxanne actually became vice president of the class for advocacy, so she's pretty excited. I got an e-mail from Roxanne that said, 'I am so excited beyond words. I'm actually enthralled with the College.'"

Among the events offered during Family Weekend were lectures by professors, music performances by many of the College's choirs and ensembles, a golf tournament, a lantern tour, a street fair and sports events, including soccer, field hockey and football matches. Many of the parents also took advantage of the opportunity to hear Gene Nichol, president of the College, during a Saturday morning session. Among other comments, the president told them, "Your daughters and sons have enlisted into one of the nation's most remarkable institutions—literal birthplace of a new world's political philosophy, [birthplace of] ideas that not only changed this country and the commonwealth but have become the most powerful force for progress in the world."

Speaking about what the College could do for its students, he continued, "Over the centuries, this College has lifted the sights, emboldened the spirits, honed the skills, pressed the imaginations, fashioned the characters and opened the hearts of generations of the most gifted young Americans." Indicating their own sons and daughters, Nichol said, "That tradition continues this day." He thanked the parents "for entrusting your greatest gift—your daughters, your sons—to us."

After the president's remarks, Ken and Karen DeFontes, chairs of the William and Mary Parents Association, presented the College with a check for \$372,849.29 from the 2006 Parents Fund Campaign. Afterward, senior Amanda Nixon ('07) and junior Patrick Donaldson, who, as event co-chairs, organized the more than 40 student volunteers who helped to facilitate the activities, commented on the significance of that unrestricted gift. "Those gifts really are important," Nixon said. "They fund service trips; they funded the pianos in the new dorm, a new campus golf cart to serve as an escort vehicle. We couldn't do many of the things we do as students without that support."

Donaldson connected the Family Weekend with opportunities for parents to continue their contributions to the College. "We call it 'insight weekend,'" he said. "Parents can go to classes with



David Williard

Christina Bullock (l) and her mother, Runia, walk arm in arm.

you, follow you around, walk in and out of your buildings. They just get insight into everything we do here. At events like this, we try to show them different ways they can keep up their involvement."

Nixon added, "We are just giving parents an opportunity to experience the community that we are. It keeps them from being marginalized from the community; it gives them a glimpse."

Conspicuous on Saturday morning were the numbers of parents walking around without their sons or daughters. "I don't even think we'll see our daughter except for a couple of hours each day," said Ina Koppel. "She is so busy. She was in a concert last night and will be in another tonight, and she has to work on a paper today." In fact, Ina and her husband, Dean, had been given instructions not to "disturb" their daughter until 11:30 a.m.

Students who were with their parents insisted, however, that having them as company did nothing to change their college lifestyles. Said Tildi Sharp, "I haven't seen my parents in five weeks, which is the longest I've ever not seen them. I missed them a little bit." She added that since she has 9 a.m. classes, she wakes up at 8 a.m. as a matter of course. Freshman Mary Wakeman-Linn said that she did not even clean up her room because her parents were coming. Nishant Patel, on the other hand, admitted that he "did a quick clean earlier in the morning." Senior Liz Anthony, whose parents were attending the event for the third time, said, "Having parents come back does not crimp my style at all. I enjoy Family



David Williard

Amanda Nixon (l) introduces the president to parents.

Day. I get to show off what I do. It's fun to be able to show them around."

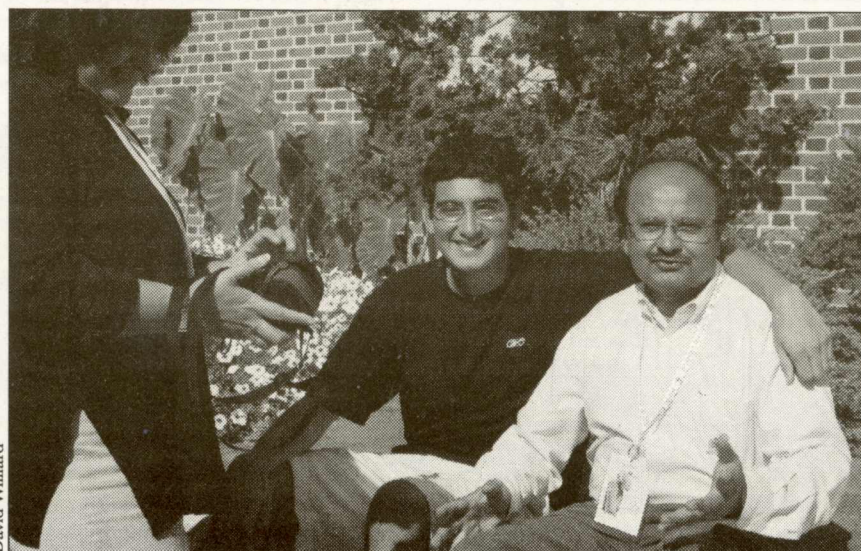
Meanwhile, the parents who were unaccompanied by their children continued to make themselves at home on the campus by enjoying the various activities, from picnic luncheons and lectures, or simply by walking around and exploring the various facilities.

The Koppels were particularly impressed with the amount of energy that went into staging the weekend. They talked about how the College treats parents differently than does the school their older daughter attends.

"We went there and it was kind of drop her off, wave and go home," Ina Koppel said. "We came here and there was this whole orientation program. We were surprised at how much parents were involved here."

"There is more family involvement here," Dean Koppel said. "It keeps you in touch. It helps keep you grounded with what your child is doing, and it helps keep the child grounded because she knows that parents are going to be walking around, talking with faculty and staff and getting a sense of what is going on."

by David Williard



David Williard

Jhankhana Patel (l) is shown with her son, Nishant, and her husband, Chand.

Olsen discusses Peace Corps service



Courtesy of the Peace Corps

Olsen

For most, telling a good story can communicate an idea better than other ways of conveying information. For Jody Olsen, deputy director of the Peace

Corps, good stories are integral to the Peace Corps experience. "It was my stories ... that helped me find a place to call home. ... I made my Tunisian family's stories mine," said Olsen, who spoke at the College on Sept. 27 in the University Center.

Olsen began her Peace Corps career by teaching English in Tunisia in 1966. After her two-year stint as a volunteer, she went on to graduate school to study social work and then taught at the University of Maryland. It was not until what Olsen described as her husband's "midlife crisis" that she became involved with the Peace Corps again. He had taken a job with USAID, and so their family moved to Togo, where she applied for the position of country director for the Peace Corps and was hired. She also has served since then as executive director of the Council for International Exchange of Scholars and as regional director for the Peace Corps for North Africa, Near East, and Asia and the Pacific.

Olsen presented facts and anecdotes to explain the value of the Peace Corps. She began by giving the facts: how many countries the Peace Corps services (75), how many former volunteers have gone on to pursue careers in education and public service (more than one-third) and how many individuals have served in the Peace Corps overall (182,000).

There are 41 active Peace Corps members who are graduates of the College. About 450 alumni from the College have served in the organization since 1961. This places William and Mary near the top of the list in terms of Peace Corps volunteers from mid-sized universities.

Although the statistics were impressive, the stories Olsen related were even more so. She gave examples of the ways in which Peace Corps volunteers had directly affected the lives of the people in the countries in which they worked, in small or large ways. In one country, people in the community asked a volunteer to help them get a soccer field. The volunteer was somewhat confused by the request but nevertheless worked to have a soccer field built. Subsequently the volunteer realized that the soccer field was much more than a place for recreation—it was one of the few places where people could meet and feel safe.

Olsen also described how a pair of Peace Corps volunteers inspired a young boy from the outskirts of Lima, Peru, to pursue his education in America. Eventually he attended Stanford University and became the president of Peru.

"We don't know when our service makes a difference, but that does not matter. We know what difference it makes to us," said Olsen.

by Jennifer Sykes ('07)

Lake's alive! Matoaka survives unusually hot summer

Continued from front page.

"There was a real worry that if we got a couple of cloudy days with the warm weather, we might just end up with the low oxygen going right to the surface," Chambers said. "Everything could die in that case. The good news is that we haven't seen that happen. We haven't seen fish kills in the shallow coves, but I expect to see that eventually."

That is a grim prospect. Perhaps no one takes the slow decline of the lake more seriously than does Gregory Capelli, associate professor of biology at the College. During his 32 years at William and Mary, he has used the body of water and the five streams that feed it as a teaching resource for countless numbers of students. He was here in 1986 when Gerald Johnson, then a geology professor at the College, campaigned against development both

on campus and in areas surrounding the College Woods that was contributing to excessive amounts of sediments and nutrients running into the lake. Subsequently, Capelli has watched the bays of the lake grow shallower; at present, it appears that Ice House Bay will be the first to fill in. He was here when the lake was closed to recreational activities in 1989 after several students developed severe skin lesions after their legs had been scratched when they walked through sawgrass to collect water samples. He has watched the lake's tributaries on the campus side be reduced in terms of the numbers of organisms they support, an indicator of deteriorating water quality. Streams on the west side, in the protected College Woods, have fared better but are now also under increased threat from development.

Capelli's assessment as to whether the lake, in terms of pollution, is doing better is mixed. On the one hand, in terms of human health, the lake measures significantly below the state standard of 200 coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters of sample, the level that causes beaches and other bodies of water to be closed. On the other hand, "the lake suffers very badly from nutrient enrichment," he said—specifically from excess nitrogen and phosphorus, which enable the algae to grow so quickly during the warmer months and

the curly pondweed that eventually chokes the waters to do the same from November through May. These nutrients enter the water as non-point source pollution, Capelli explained, a process that is difficult to control.

Although students and others have studied the lake, a systematic, long-term analysis never has been undertaken, Capelli explained. It is a study he plans to initiate this semester. He will be watching for many things, but an understanding of the oxygen content over time will provide the necessary baseline. Scientists consider a level of two parts per million as the minimum for supporting life. Measurements taken in Lake Matoaka in late September revealed a level of nine parts per million at a depth of six feet; only at nine feet was the minimum threshold approached, a significant difference compared with the oxygen level recorded a mere four weeks earlier. Capelli also will attempt to determine how oxygen in the deeper parts of the lake, which has a maximum depth of ap-

proximately 17 feet, mixes with oxygen at the surface. During the next few months, as the warmer water near the surface cools and becomes denser, it is able to mix with the water at the bottom. That process generally re-oxygenates the lower reaches of the lake. "However, some years past, we discovered that as the upper waters mixed with the lower, instead of the deeper waters becoming more oxygenated, the upper waters became less oxygenated," Capelli said. "In other words, I think there was such a high level of oxygen demand in those deep waters, they actually pulled down the oxygen levels of those upper waters."

Capelli and the students who sign on to formalize the study will not confine themselves to the lake itself. The five streams that feed the body will be monitored extensively. The number of organisms existing in streams on the west side is as high as 35; on the campus side, it is as low as 12. They also will be looking closely at the effects of retention ponds, in particular a "dry pond" behind a subdivision on Ironbound Road and a "wet pond" located near the intersection of routes 199 and 5. Capelli suggests that those ponds, designed to protect the Chesapeake Bay, may contribute to the decline of Lake Matoaka when they over-



Capelli cannot look at the lake without considering the five streams that feed it.



Mayfly larvae in Strawberry Stream indicate health.

flow directly into the watershed.

An irony is that the pressures on the lake, which are similar to those facing bodies of water nationwide, enhance the value of Lake Matoaka as a teaching

resource.

"When I teach, I can take students right out to the lake for examples of problems everywhere," Capelli explained. "As to how close we are to losing the lake,

I don't have a clear answer. We will know more after we study the oxygen levels very carefully."

Lakes do not last forever. Gradually they fill in as lake turns to marsh, and marsh turns to meadow. Fortunately, many of the conditions that exacerbated those transitions in past decades are being addressed. Due to new construction standards, runoff from current building projects is significantly less than from similar projects 20 years earlier. New no-till agricultural methods, which reduce runoff of sediments and nutrients, hold promise for reducing the impact of agriculture on lakes and streams.

Meanwhile, Lake Matoaka often remains a jewel, hiding problems that lurk just below the surface. When Capelli comes in early and gives himself over to reading a book on the dock of the Keck lab, he sometimes wishes that everyone on campus could experience the aesthetic wonder of the resource. Whether a student explores by canoeing or by utilizing any one of the numerous trails on the perimeter, he believes that experiencing what he calls the "College's underutilized asset" will contribute to the student's experience at William and Mary.

"Despite problems—the algae scum, the weeds—you can still get into a canoe on the lake and paddle over to the bays on the west side and, for all the world, feel like you're in a much more remote place," he said.

If everyone heeded Capelli's advice, however, the professor realizes that the results would be problematic.

"The more people who get out there and appreciate it, the stronger the case we can make and the greater pressure we can bring to preserve and protect the area," he said. At Matoaka, however, as is the case at other natural areas, there is a fine line, he suggests. "If a large proportion of the student body were out there every week, walking the trails, riding their bikes, the impact would probably be negative overall," he said.

In many ways, Chambers finds himself in the same position as Capelli, that of watching a precious resource slowly disappear. Although it will not happen in his lifetime, it is inevitable, he knows.

"There are really cool things going on in the lake," he said. "I still talk it up as a jewel. It has a wonderful community of fish, remarkable fauna that seem to be reproducing well. Some of its waters are as pristine as you can get in the southeastern Virginia tidewater area, but we feel as if we're at a tipping point."

by David Williard

Welsh's Enigma: A fascinating contrivance

Robert Welsh approaches the inner workings of one of the notorious German Enigma machines with the same innate curiosity that drove him as a young boy to disassemble assorted gizmos to see how they functioned.

Although for Welsh, Chancellor Professor of



'My fascination—the thing that really got me interested—is simply that they are such neat mechanical contrivances.'

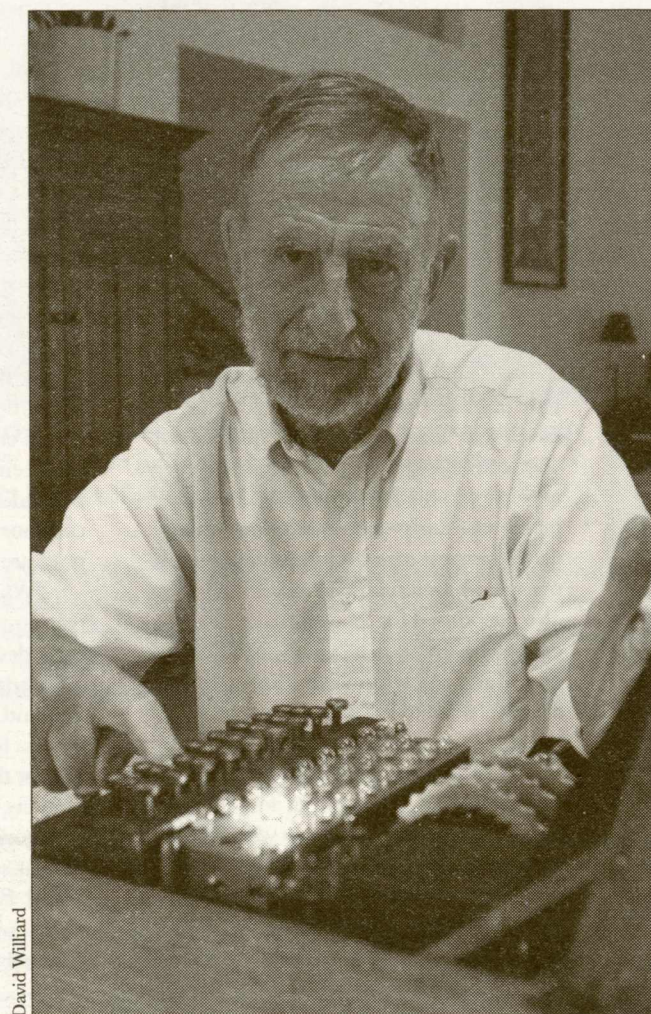
—Robert Welsh

Physics at the College, the Enigma is far less complex than the machines used for his current research in experimental particle physics or in small animal imaging at the Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility in Newport News, it continues to fascinate him. Demonstrating the device, he is quick to remove its component rotors, lift the keyboard to reveal the paths of the connecting wires and demonstrate how the signal, once it completes its path, illuminates the appropriate letter on a display panel.

"The beauty of the Enigma is that every time you pushed a key, you not only sent electricity through the rotors, you turned the rotors to a new position," Welsh explained. "So, for every single letter you cipher, the mathematics is different."

That made the resulting messages far more difficult to decode than those that are presented, for instance, as features in some popular newspapers. "In those, if you assume that an e is the most frequently occurring letter, you can have success," Welsh said. "The Enigma, however, changed with every push of the key."

As for the ability of an intended receiver to recognize a message, the Enigma is a reciprocal device, Welsh explained. "All you need to decipher is an identical machine set up with the identical initial settings. If you press m and an r comes out, then if you press r , an m would come out."



M = R: Welsh demonstrates the workings of the Enigma.

The Enigma is only one of several cryptological devices that Welsh has added to his personal collection over the years. Others include an M-209 portable unit manufactured by Smith-Corona for the U.S. military; a Strip Sphinx cipher device from France to go along with the more common Captain Marvel decoder ring. His Enigma, however, which, based on its serial number, was built in 1939, remains, in a sense, the queen of the collection, both in terms of its supreme utility and of its subsequent place in history. Many historians claim that the ability of the Allies to break the Axis messages during World War II shortened the duration of the conflict by as much as two years, a figure that easily translates into hundreds of thousands of lives.

Over the years, Welsh has become somewhat of an expert on the history of the Enigma. Occasionally he gives talks while demonstrating the device. Among the points he makes are that a commercial version was available to businesses in the early 1920s for approximately \$100, that between 30,000 and 100,000 of the modified units were in German military service at one time or another and that it was essentially due to the work of three Polish cryptographers that the Allies



Front view of Enigma.

were able to break the code. Two determinants were responsible for solving the ciphers. "One was some really smart mathematics," he said. The second involved some hubris on the part of the Germans. "Although they were able to rearrange the rotors, during the early part of the 1930s, the Germans were starting every day with the same settings," he said. "The Germans were convinced that someone could have an identical machine and, without the settings, could not read their messages. They also thought the French and the British did not have the mental acuity to break the code. They were pretty smug about it."

Allied code-breakers were successful in deciphering messages of the German military through 1942, when the German Navy commissioned a four-rotor

version of the machine, which added 26 potential scramblings. "For almost all of 1942, the Allies were unable to break into the German naval ciphers," Welsh said. "Prior to that, the American and British navies knew where the German submarines were, but suddenly they didn't know. For the next few months, the Germans sank merchant vessels at a rate that would have resulted [eventually] in Britain starving."

Welsh had been a collector of science and technology instruments for some time prior to obtaining his own Enigma apparatus. In the early 1980s, when he came across some of the first books on the encryption machine that had been published, his interest in that particular device was aroused. Subsequently he worked in Geneva, where he put an advertisement in a local newspaper indicating his desire to purchase one of the machines. A man responded and offered to sell him Enigma machines in various conditions at prices, starting at \$2,000 apiece. "Well, I thought that was outrageous," Welsh said. "In hindsight, I wish I had bought the guy's entire collection."

Although Welsh spends much time investigating the history of the machine, at heart, it is his absorption in the mechanics of the device that retains his interest. "I was old enough to pay attention during World War II, although I was too young to be drafted," Welsh said. "My fascination—the thing that really got me interested—is simply that they are such neat mechanical contrivances."

As with any contrivance, Welsh leans toward disassembly. "From childhood, I would take things apart," he said. If sometimes he could not put things back together—oh well, that was then. Since he purchased his own Enigma machine from a London auctioneer 15 years ago, he has tinkered with it and, in the process, has restored it to nearly original condition. It is a labor that not only has helped quell the professor's craving for manipulating devices but also has a potential monetary payoff. Recently an Enigma machine was reported to have been purchased for the equivalent of \$70,000 on the eBay Web site.

by David Williard



As do all lakes, Lake Matoaka changes with the seasons. Surrounded by numerous pathways that cut through the College Woods, the lake is accessible throughout the year.

Kiplinger's ranks William and Mary fourth-best value

Kiplinger's Personal Finance magazine has ranked the College of William and Mary the fourth-best value in higher education, according to a nationwide survey of public colleges and universities.

The rankings are part of the magazine's survey in the article "50 Best Values in Public Colleges," and identifies public colleges and universities that "combine high-quality academics and affordable costs," according to the report.

William and Mary consistently has been ranked among the nation's top academic values and was ranked the fourth-best bargain by Kiplinger's last year. The rankings are based on data collected from more than 500 public, four-year colleges and universities. Institutions were ranked according to academic quality, as evidenced by factors such as admission rates, freshmen retention rates, student-to-faculty ratios, SAT scores and graduation rates, as well as total costs and available financial aid.

Other Virginia public universities that made Kiplinger's top 50 include the University of Virginia (third overall), the University of Mary Washington (16th), Virginia Tech (22nd) and James Madison University (27th). The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill topped the list for the fifth straight year.

The magazine's report cited the strong academics at William and Mary as well as steps taken in recent years to make a college education more accessible through programs such as Gateway William and Mary, which enables Virginia students from low-income families to earn a college degree without incurring tuition debt.

The Mason School climbs WSJ's rankings

For the second consecutive year, the Mason School of Business at the College has improved its position in the Wall Street Journal ranking of graduate business schools. Among the publication's rankings of regional business schools, the Mason School is a top 10 regional public school and 17th overall, up from 19th in last year's regional ranking.

"We are pleased and honored to be held in such high regard among the companies who know and experience the quality of our graduates," said Dean Lawrence B. Pulley. "As a top 10 public regional school and top 20 overall, the strength of our students, faculty and program is underscored by our performance in this ranking."

The 2006 Wall Street Journal/Harris Interactive Business School Survey is based on the opinions and perspectives of more than 4,100 corporate recruiters who hire full-time MBA graduates. The measured ranking components include recruiters' perception of a school and its students, recruiters' intended future supportive behavior toward a school and mass appeal (the number of recruiters a school attracts).

College to continue allowing early admission

Continued from front.

have used a binding early-admission process that was similar to the one at William and Mary. Some argue that their early-decision programs put students from low-income households at a disadvantage. According to one report, only one student who qualified for U. Va.'s maximum financial-aid package applied under early decision last year. Of the 947 students that U. Va. accepted under early decision, fewer than 20 applied for financial aid.

That is not the case at William and Mary, said Broaddus, adding that from an early-decision group less than half the size of U. Va., the College enrolled nearly four times as many students on need-based aid. This fall, the College enrolled 442 students who had been granted early admission, and 74 of them received need-based aid. Early-decision students made up 19 percent of entering students receiving need-based financial aid. That group also accounted for 24 percent of students who are part of Gateway William and Mary, a new program that enables students from low-income households to graduate free of debt.

"The real problem is not so much the inequitable displacement of low-income applicants by other students who commit early as it is the lamentable absence of low-income applicants in general," Broaddus said. "The real barriers—lack of access to quality public education at the

secondary level, socioeconomic bias in college entrance exams, perceptions of affluent cultures at selective institutions, the high cost of tuition and the insufficient availability of financial aid—cannot be eliminated so easily."

At William and Mary, early decision accounted for 33 percent of the most recent entering class. That percentage has been fairly consistent for many years, Broaddus said. William and Mary will continue to evaluate its early-decision program each year, he said.

"When supported by outreach and recruitment efforts, a responsibly executed early-decision program that employs the same admission standards as regular decision and guarantees the same packaging process for financial aid need not work against the achievement of socioeconomic diversity," Broaddus said.

Moreover, the early-decision process still has some social good, Broaddus added. For the right student—someone who knows that William and Mary's intimate university setting and small class



David Willard

Broaddus

sizes are the right fit—early decision can shorten the admission process and relieve some of the stress involved in applying to college, Broaddus added.

"Where there is a clear match to be made, waiting for regular decision neither benefits the student nor prevents a mistake," he said. "Moreover, why should a highly qualified applicant who knows he or she wants to enroll at William and Mary also apply elsewhere and, in effect, take away another offer of admission from someone else?"

Eliminating early decision could also inflate applicant pools during regular decision, Broaddus said. Students who would have opted out of other pools after gaining early admission may file more applications than they otherwise would have, he explained.

"Ultimately, cynicism about early-admission programs and abuse of them by families [who see it as a way to improve a student's odds of admission] and institutions [which take in a high percentage of early-decision students as a way to inflate their yield] may reach a point where we're better off without them altogether," Broaddus said. "I hope we have not reached that point yet, but if we do, I hope even more fervently that we do not mistake the correction of that problem for true progress toward the correction of a larger one."

by Brian Whitson

Fruit flies are predictors of global changes

Global warming is driving genetic change on three continents, according to research by an international group of biologists, including a William and Mary professor. George W. Gilchrist, associate professor of biology, is one of the authors of a paper published in the respected journal *Science*, which has linked certain genetic mutations in a species of fruit fly to global temperature change.

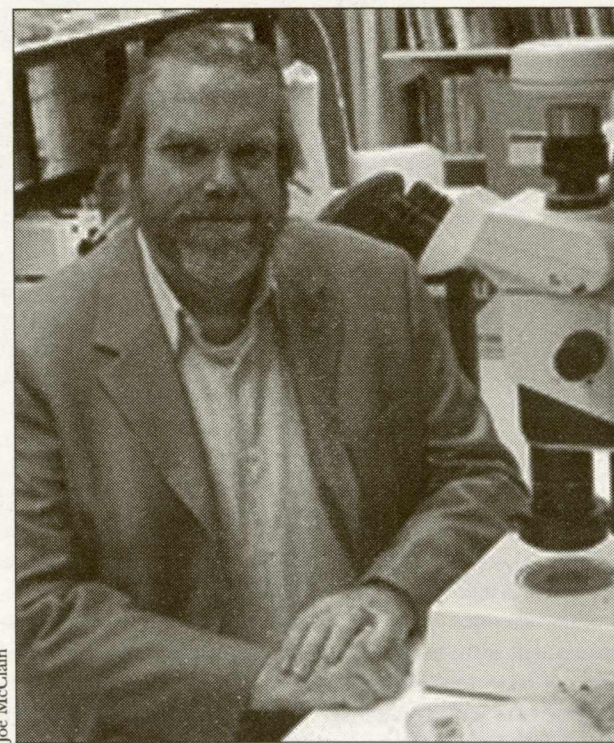
"The big message on this research is that natural populations are changing in response to changes in climate," Gilchrist said. "It's easier to detect the change in the biology than it is to detect the direct change in the climate. Plants and animals are much better thermometers than what we have."

The research studied mutations over 25 years in wild fruit flies of the species *Drosophila subobscura*. These flies are native to a region that originally ranged from North Africa to Scandinavia but have been introduced to locations on the coasts of North and South America. Many have known for a long time that some sections of chromosomes in specimens of *D. subobscura* become inverted. Gilchrist likens the phenomenon to flipping around a section of a UPC bar code. Most significantly, particular chromosomal inversions are correlated with the latitude of the insects' habitat. He added that flies introduced to the New World soon evolved latitudinal patterns of inversions that paralleled those in Europe.

"Certain inversions occur in a very high frequency in, say, Århus, Denmark, and a very low frequency in Barcelona, Spain," Gilchrist explained. "We see the same pattern between Port Hardy, British Columbia and Atascadero, California."

Sampling of 26 populations over 25 years revealed that the chromosomal inversions were reflecting not only the latitude of the resident population, but also local changes in average temperature. As average temperatures grew warmer, flies in the cooler, high-latitude populations began showing chromosomal inversions common among their more equatorial cousins, Gilchrist said. The changes in the inversions were constant in populations in the Old World as well as in North and South America.

"Our findings were stronger than I had imagined them to be," Gilchrist said. "I had thought that we probably would see some sort of shift. I couldn't imagine that it would be as similar on all three continents. That surprised me. When you see the same pattern on three continents, you have reason to think it's not coincidence."



Joe McClain

George Gilchrist

This research has implications for studies of evolutionary biology. Short-lived, rapidly breeding fruit flies are capable of producing five or six generations a year in the wild; that productivity makes them ideal subjects for genetic study.

"I'd like for people to think of these flies as just another canary in the coal mine," he said. "Right now, the story looks pretty good. The climate's changing, the species are adapting—they're changing their genetics and they seem to be able to keep up right now. How long will that keep up ... and how about organisms that have longer generational times?"

The *Science* paper reporting the results is titled "Global Genetic Change Tracks Global Climate Warming in *Drosophila subobscura*." Other authors are Joan Balanyà, Luis Serra and Josep Oller from the University of Barcelona, Spain, and Raymond Huey, of the University of Washington. The work was supported by grants from the National Science Foundation as well as Spain's Ministry of Science.

by Joe McClain

Teachers at the Sarah Ives Gore Center provide the best of care

Preschoolers enrolled in the Sarah Ives Gore Child Care Center at the College are in the best of hands, according to the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), which accredited the center in September.

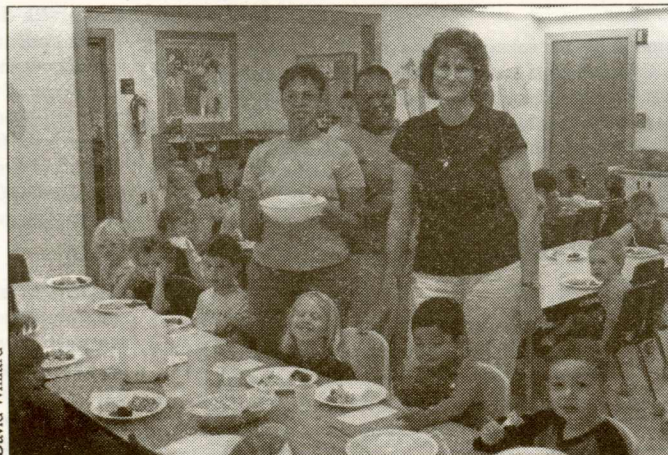
"Accreditation means that we are providing the highest quality child care available," said Janet Yang, director of the center. "NAEYC's standards are a step above the licensing standards required by the state. Parents could come to this center from another NAEYC-accredited facility and know that they're going to get the same quality of programs, the same educated staff that they've come to demand."

The accreditation process,

which took nearly two years, involved an intensive self-assessment, massive amounts of paperwork and, finally, a visit by a NAEYC validator. Although Yang led in the process, she credited the staff of 19 full-time teachers with making the high-level designation possible.

"You can't do this without staff involvement," Yang said. "This is really all about the type of programs and services that they provide. I can't say enough about how wonderful these colleagues are. Such consistent, well-trained and loving teachers are what makes the program, and they are what made the accreditation possible."

Yang noted that many of the center's teachers have worked at the facility for 10



David Williard

Preschoolers at the College's day care center receive top-notch care from its 19 teachers, including (standing, from l) Sheila Johnson, Felicia Lauderdale and director Janet Yang.

years or more, a rarity in the childcare industry, where turnover is relatively high. One of the teachers, Olive Hoilett, was honored earlier

this year when she received the 2006 Duke Award, the highest honor awarded to a staff member by the College. At present, the center

is one of only a handful of NAEYC-accredited facilities in the Williamsburg area. Nationwide, only about 6 percent of child-care centers have earned that designation. It continues to operate at capacity, serving 75 children, who range in age from 6 months to 5 years. As a campus facility, priority for placement is given to children of faculty, staff and students at the College. Currently 70 percent of the children fall into that category.

Staff members have been excited all week, Yang said. She added, "We get licensing inspectors here all the time; they love to point out everything we're doing wrong. This is a chance to say, 'We do things right.'"

by David Williard

Mataya helps Tribe enter top 20

Unbeaten in its last eight contests, the Tribe's women's soccer team is ranked 18th in the latest National Soccer Coaches Association of America/Adidas national poll, which was released on Tuesday. It marks the fifth consecutive week that the Tribe (9-1-2, 3-0-1) has earned a top-25 ranking.

Last weekend, the team, which is ranked third in the Mid-Atlantic region, defeated Hofstra 1-0 and battled Northeastern to a 2-2 draw. Junior midfielder Donna Mataya scored all three of the College's goals to bring her season



Courtesy Tribe Athletics

Mataya

total to nine, which ranks second in the conference. All nine goals have come during the past eight matches, and she ranks 14th in the nation in goals per game (0.82).

Against Hofstra, Mataya scored the game-winning goal in the 14th minute. Additionally, she fired a team-high seven shots. Versus Northeastern, she provided go-ahead scores in the 26th and 71st minutes. The outstanding performances followed up an excellent effort the previous week, when she was selected to national teams of the week by Soccer Buzz and Soccer America magazines.

Davis named female athlete of the year

Former Tribe All-American Anna Davis became the first field hockey player to earn the Athletic Educational Foundation Senior Female Athlete of the Year Award, taking home the honor for the 2005-06 school year. Davis was recognized along with senior male athlete of the year Ramon Jackson (men's gymnastics) during half time of the College's home football game against Virginia Military Institute on Sept. 23.

Davis was a First-Team All-America selection by wo-



Courtesy Tribe Athletics

Davis is recognized by the College.

mensfield-hockey.com after ranking second nationally in defensive saves with 11. She became the first Tribe player since

Pixie Hamilton in 1979 to earn First-Team All-America accolades. Davis also was the fifth Tribe player in the last four years to earn All-America honors.

The Richmond, Va., native became the first Tribe player to earn the Colonial Athletic Association's Defensive Player of the Year Award in 2005. She also earned First-Team National Field Hockey Coaches Association All-South Region honors.

Super Tribe Tailgate aims to bring students to pre-game parties

Every Saturday when there is a football game, tents can be seen on patches of grass around Zable Stadium. The smell of barbecue fills the air and the beer flows (somewhat) freely. In the parking lot by the stadium, people decked out in green and gold sit in the back of SUVs and catch up with old friends before the game. One feature, however, that has been conspicuously absent from these tailgates are students.

This year, the University Center Activities Board (UCAB) and the athletics department set out to change that by hosting the first Super Tribe Tailgate in the Sunken Garden immediately before the game against Virginia Military Institute on Sept. 23.

"This is good for William and Mary. I'm from a large college town, and we always have huge tailgates before games," said senior Kori Lorick, who grew up near the University of South Carolina. Lorick, like many others, thought the tailgate was a great way to increase school spirit.

The tailgate doubled as a pep rally. The pep band and cheerleaders performed. Senior Ryan Scofield, president of the Student Assembly, donned a gold T-shirt and bizarre

wig to help rouse school spirit. Members of the junior class had a miniature grill set up; junior Brad Potter, vice president of the class, acted as the head short-order cook for those around him.

Since it was a tailgate (even though no flatbed trucks were driven onto the Sunken Garden), the food was plentiful. The UCAB worked with local restaurants and caterers such as Papa John's, Aberdeen Barn and others. Students could purchase all of the refreshments by using the flex points that come with their meal plans.

"Athletics had worked with a lot of community vendors and helped us get in touch with them. We collaborated with a lot of people on this," said senior Amy Dembowski, the chair of the UCAB's Special Events Committee, which helped plan the event.

Besides food, the UCAB also provided games. One activity featured a large, inflatable gladiator-style fighting ring in which students and "future students" (all under the age of 10) could be seen duking it out with giant inflatable sticks. One parent from New Jersey expressed her happiness that the event provided something for parents and their

younger children to enjoy.

Most of the students at the tailgate were seniors; the event also hosted the kickoff for the senior class gift. A few days before the tailgate event, members of the senior class learned that if they made a pledge to the class gift, they would get coupons for free beer and wine. This may have explained why the longest line at any vendor was for beverages.

Senior Jess Vance, who is president of his class, was pleased with the turnout. "This is going wonderfully," she said. "We're very pleased. We weren't sure what to expect, but we're very happy. A fair number of non-seniors showed up for the tailgate as well, though most agreed that students were in the minority."

The UCAB plans to continue the tailgate as a replacement for the back-to-school bash in the fall. Dembowski said she hopes to keep working with community vendors on it and to expand the number of student organizations that will collaborate with the UCAB in arranging for similar all-inclusive tailgate parties.

by Jennifer Sykes ('07)

Graduation rates at the College are well above national levels

Athletes at the College are graduating at rates far above those at other institutions, according to graduation success rate (GSR) data released by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA).

Each of the 19 William and Mary teams surveyed had GSRs of 80 or better. Eleven of the teams had GSRs of 100 percent. Men's teams achieving the 100 percent graduation rate were the gymnastics, swimming and tennis squads. Women's teams achieving 100 percent graduation rates were the basketball, golf, gymnastics, lacrosse, soccer, swimming, tennis and volleyball squads.

Notable were the graduation rates recorded by the men's basketball and football programs, which were 92 percent and 98 percent, respectively. Students who participate in those sports traditionally lag behind others in terms of their graduation rates. Nationwide, basketball players graduate at a 59 percent rate and football players graduate at a 65 percent rate.

The NCAA wants to "emphasize the importance of academic success," said Erik Christianson, the association's director for public and media relations. "This approach also gives coaches, athletics directors, presidents and chancellors a snapshot of the long-term academic progress of each of their teams."

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. Call 221-2644 for more information. The deadline for the Oct. 19 issue is Oct. 12 at 5 p.m.

Today

National Guantánamo Teach-In: "Guantánamo: How Should We Respond?" A linkup to a national event studying "the government's unprecedented detention in Guantánamo of hundreds of individuals described as 'enemy combatants.'" Sponsored by the Human Rights and National Security Law Program, the teach-in will be simulcast at two locations on campus, beginning at 10 a.m. and concluding at 7 p.m. EST: Tidewater Room B, University Center, and Law School 134. For more information, visit law.shu.edu/guantanamoteachin/.

Lecture Series: The last of a series sponsored by the Muscarelle Museum of Art and the department of modern languages, given in conjunction with the exhibition, "Traditions in Transition: Russian Icons in the Age of the Romanovs," which is currently on display at the museum. Karen Kettering, curator of Russian art, Hillwood Museum and Gardens, will speak. 5:30 p.m., Muscarelle Museum. For additional information, call 221-2700.

Fiction Reading: A reading by Rosalind Brakenbury, 2006 Scott and Vivian Donaldson Writer-in-Residence. 7 p.m., Tucker Hall Theatre. Sponsored in part by The Patrick Hayes Writers Series. A reception will follow. Free and open to the public. 221-3905.

Oct. 5, 12, 19

CWA/Town & Gown Luncheon and Lecture Series: "John Tyler, the Accidental President," Edward Carpol, professor emeritus (today). "Sacred Steps: Medieval Pilgrimage, Modern Motives," George Greenia, professor of modern languages and literatures and editor of *La coronica* and *American Pilgrim*. (Oct. 12). "Did Pocahontas Save John Smith? ... and Other Mysteries of History," Paul Aron, author and senior editor/writer, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (Oct. 19). Noon-1:30 p.m., Chesapeake Room, University Center. Bus transportation is available between the William & Mary Hall parking lot shelter to the University Center, 11:30 a.m.-noon and following the lecture. 221-1079 or 221-1505.

Oct. 5, 19

Law and Politics Workshop Series: A series of workshops hosted by the Bill of Rights Institute. Participants include Michael Gerhardt, University of North Carolina School of Law (Oct. 5) and Michael Toner, Federal Election Commission (Oct. 19). 3:30-5:30 p.m., Law School 133. Additional workshops are scheduled in November. For more information, visit the Web site at www.wm.edu/law/ibrl/scholarlysym.shtml#LAW.

Oct. 6

William and Mary Day at Busch Gardens: Hours are 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Tickets are available at the information desk in the University Center and will cost \$18 for the first 2,000 students. Beginning with the 2,001st ticket, the cost will be \$26 for all students, faculty and staff. 221-2132.

"With Good Reason" Radio Program: A program titled "Jamestown: A Primer for the Pilgrims?" will feature James Whittenburg, associate professor of history, describing the rapid expansion of the colony at James Fort. "With Good Reason," produced by the Virginia Higher Education Broadcasting Consortium, airs locally on Fridays at 1 p.m. on WHRV-FM 89.5 (Norfolk) and on Sundays at 6:30 a.m. on WNSB-FM 91.1 (Norfolk). Visit the Web site at www.withgoodreasonradio.org.

Biology Seminar: "The Control of Polyphenic Development in Insects," Fred Nijhout, Duke

University. 4 p.m., Millington 117. 221-2209.

Oct. 6, 20

Chemistry Seminars: "Small is Beautiful: Exploring the Unusual Physics and Chemistry of Nanoscale Materials," Oliver Monti, University of Arizona (Oct. 6). "Rational Design of Molecular Precursors for Advanced Materials Synthesis," Ken Whitmire, Rice University (Oct. 20). Both events at 4 p.m., Rogers 100. 221-2540.

Physics Colloquia: Topic to be announced, Savely Kararshenboim, St. Petersburg/Munich (Oct. 6). Topic to be announced, Daniel Crawford, Virginia Tech (Oct. 20). Both events at 4 p.m., Small 109. 221-3501.

Oct. 6-7

Conference on the Future of Democracy: "The Future of Democracy: Human Development, Religion and Cultural Values." Sponsored by the department of philosophy, the participants will include keynote speaker Sandra Day O'Connor, former justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and chancellor of the College. For additional information and registration, visit www.wm.edu/philosophy/conference/.

Oct. 7

Third Annual Brigham-Kanner Property Rights Conference: Sponsored by the William & Mary Property Rights Project and the Institute of Bill of Rights Law, William and Mary Law School. The event will be held at the law school. \$50 registration fee (waiver available for students). For information, e-mail ktpond@wm.edu or call 221-3796.

Native Plant Walk: Tour the VIMS Teaching Marsh, led by Denise Greene, landscape designer and member of the Virginia Native Plant Society and Karen Duhring, marine scientist with the wetlands program at VIMS. The marsh is a one-acre outdoor classroom. 9 a.m., VIMS, Gloucester Point. The marsh is located under the Coleman Bridge and can be entered through the boat basin gate. Parking is available in the public lot at Gloucester Point Beach Park. Reservations are required. Call (757) 566-3646 or (804) 642-0923.

Book Presentation and Signing: "Sandra Day O'Connor: A Path-Breaking Justice with a Legacy in the Law and American Life" will feature two books on the life and court decisions of retired Supreme Court Justice and College Chancellor Sandra Day O'Connor: *Sandra Day O'Connor: How the First Woman on the Supreme Court Became Its Most Influential Member* by Joan Biskupic and *God vs. the Gavel: Religion and the Rule of Law* by Marci Hamilton. Books will be available for purchase. Sponsored by the Institute of Bill of Rights Law. Free and open to the public. 11 a.m.-noon, Law School 124. 221-3810.

Open House: The Jamestown Hall Council and Residence Life invite the community to tour the new facilities. Noon-3 p.m. Refreshments will be served.

Oct. 7, 17

Appearances by Shane Cooley: Singer, songwriter and freshman at the College, Shane Cooley will perform his original rock music at the West Point Crab Festival on Oct. 7. That evening he will appear at the W&M Leadership Weekend at 7 p.m., Commonwealth Auditorium, University Center. On Oct. 17, he will perform for the grand opening of the Barnes & Noble Bookstore in New Town. For more information, visit www.shanecooleymusic.com.

Oct. 8

Eighth Distinguished Faculty Lecture: "Environmentalists in the Boardroom: Using Public

Policy to Encourage Corporate Responsibility," Sarah Stafford, associate professor of economics. Sponsored by the dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. 4 p.m., Andrews 101. A reception will follow the lecture. Free and open to the public. 221-7737.

Oct. 9, 31; Nov. 15; Dec. 7

Lunch with the President: President Nichol invites students to attend luncheons with him throughout the semester. Reservations will be for groups of 10 on a first-come, first-served basis. All lunches will be at the President's House at the following times: Oct. 9 and Nov. 15, noon-1 p.m. Oct. 31 and Dec. 7, 12:30-1:30 p.m. Contact Carla Jordan at cjordan@wm.edu or 221-1254 to make a reservation.

Oct. 10

HACE General Meeting: All hourly and classified employees are invited to tour the newly renovated President's House. Cookies and punch will be served in the Wren Yard following the tour. Noon-1 p.m. Sharron Gatling from the Center for Gifted Education was chosen October Employee of the Month. She will be recognized at the November general meeting. And election of 2007 HACE officers will be held at the November meeting. Yearly HACE membership is \$7. Non-members attending meetings are asked to donate \$3 to ongoing special projects. 221-1791.

Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture Colloquium: "Werther's Children: Reading and Suicide in the New Nation," Richard Bell, University of Maryland. 7-8:30 p.m., OIEAHC, Swem Library, ground floor. A light supper will be served after the colloquium. The cost is \$3.50 for graduate students and \$7.50 for all others. For additional information or supper reservations, call Melody Smith at 221-1197 or e-mail mlsmit@wm.edu.

Oct. 11-12

Vocal Master Classes: World-renowned voice teacher Daniel Ferro will give instruction to College students who have been chosen to participate. The students will present selections in concert format for Ferro's evaluation. 2-4:30 p.m., Ewell Recital Hall. The public is invited to observe. No tickets are required. 221-1071.

Oct. 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1

Marine Science Mini-School: "Global Warming in Chesapeake Bay." Speakers from VIMS and NOAA will explore the causes and potential consequences of global change in the Chesapeake Bay. 7-9 p.m., Science Museum of Virginia, Richmond. For more information, call (804) 684-7846.

Oct. 12-14, 19-22

William and Mary Theatre: "Gypsy," 8 p.m. (Oct. 12-14, 19-21), 2 p.m. (Oct. 22), Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall. Tickets \$12, \$8 students. Box office opens October 3; Mon.-Fri., 1-6 p.m.; Sat., 1-4 p.m., and one hour before performances. Call 221-2674 for reservations.

Oct. 14-17

Fall Break

Oct. 19

TIAA/CREF Individual Financial Counseling Sessions: 8:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. To schedule an appointment, visit the Web site at www.tiaa-cref.org/moc or call 1-800-842-2008.

October Weekends

W&M Rowing Club Work Weekends: Members of the rowing club are available for hire some weekends in October to do various large and small house and yard work. Workers will also be available some weekends in November. For additional details, work schedule and request form, visit wm.edu/so/wmrc/fundraising/work_weekends.php or contact Sofia Balino at 221-4987 or sabali@wm.edu.

looking ahead

Oct. 21

Muscarelle Museum Children's Art Classes: For preschoolers, ages 3-5 with an adult companion, classes will be held 11 a.m.-noon. For fees and other information, call 221-2703.

Oct. 24

Lively Arts Series: Vienna Boys' Choir. 8 p.m. Phi Beta Kappa Hall. General admission \$25; Visa and MasterCard accepted.

Call 221-3276. For more information about the series, visit the student affairs Web site at www.wm.edu/studentactivities/programming/concert.php.

Nov. 16-17

52nd Annual William & Mary Tax Conference: "When the Type of Pass-Thru Entity Makes a Difference: A Comparison of Life Cycle Issues for S Corporations and Partnerships, including LLCs." Presented by the Law School, the Mason School of Business and the Taxation Section of the Virginia State Bar. The event will be held at the Kingsmill Resort & Spa. For registration, fee and accreditation information, call (757) 221-3817, fax to (757) 221-3261 or e-mail wmtax@wm.edu. Visit the conference Web site at www.wm.edu/law/institutesprograms/taxconference.

exhibitions

Oct. 9-Nov. 3

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

"Elizabeth Mead: in Situ"

Drawings and sculpture by the recently appointed professor of sculpture at the College. A public reception will be held on Oct. 12, 4:30-6 p.m. at the gallery.

The following exhibition will be on display in the Muscarelle 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. 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.

Through Oct. 8

Russia in Williamsburg, featuring "The Tsar's Cabinet: Two Hundred Years Under the Romanovs," "Traditions in Transition: Russian Icons in the Age of the Romanovs," and "Russian Realist Paintings by Vyacheslav Zabelin from the Wurde-man Collection."

sports

Oct. 6

Volleyball vs. Towson, 7 p.m.
Women's Soccer vs. JMU, 7 p.m.

Oct. 7

Volleyball vs. Delaware, 7 p.m.

Oct. 8

Women's Soccer vs. VCU, 12:30 p.m.

Oct. 13

Men's Soccer vs. Towson, 7 p.m.
Volleyball vs. UNC-Wilmington, 7 p.m.

Sept. 14

Women's Cross Country-Tribe Open
Volleyball vs. Georgia State, 7 p.m.

Oct. 15

Men's Soccer vs. George Mason, 2 p.m.

Oct. 20

Field Hockey vs. Hofstra, 7 p.m.
Men's Soccer vs. Georgia State, 7 p.m.

For information, call 221-3368.



The next issue of the *William & Mary News* will be published on Thursday, Oct. 19. The deadline for submission of items is 5 p.m. on Thursday, Oct. 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 on-line (see www.wm.edu/news/frontpage/).

News items, advertisements or general inquiries should be delivered to Holmes House, 308 Jamestown Rd., (757) 221-2639, faxed to (757) 221-3243 or e-mailed to wmnews@wm.edu no later than 5 p.m. on the Thursday before publication.

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Joe McClain, Suzanne Seurattan,

and Brian Whitson, university relations

Cindy Baker, university publications

Meet with the President

President Nichol invites students to visit him during office hours. The following times are open for 15-minute sessions: Oct. 12, 1-2:30 p.m., Oct. 30, 9-10:30 a.m., Nov. 9, 2-3:30 p.m., Nov. 14, 11 a.m.-12:30 p.m., Dec. 1, 9-10:30 a.m. and Dec. 5, 3:30-5 p.m. Students are asked to contact Carla Jordan at cjordan@wm.edu or 221-1254 to sign up.

classified advertisements

FOR SALE

26' classic Chesapeake Bay Sharpie ketch, designed and built by Tom Colvin in 1964; 5HP Mercury O/B, 9' draft with centerboard up. Excellent condition. Best offer. Call 221-2448 or (757) 508-7570 (cell).

Round, wood dining table and 4 chairs, \$200 or best offer. Couch, 6' long, seats 3, \$150 or best offer. Easy chair, wood with built-in cushions, \$60. Wood rocking chair, \$50. All items in excellent condition. Call 259-0475.

Stunt kite by HQ, good for beginner/intermediate

skill levels. Excellent condition. Asking \$45, obo. E-mail eswest@wm.edu or call (804) 815-9786.

FOR RENT

House: \$1,450/mo., available early October. Two-story house on wooded acre in Kingswood. 3BRs, 2 baths, fireplace, central air, gas heat, hardwood floors, all appliances. Call (727) 517-2767 or e-mail drellen@aol.com.

SERVICE

Typing/editing/proofreading. \$2 per double-spaced page. Call Jennifer at 812-2811.