

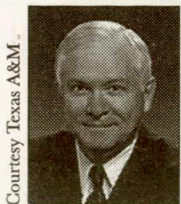


NEWS

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Gates ('65) nominated as defense secretary



Courtesy Texas A&M

Gates

Robert Gates, a member of the Class of 1965, has been nominated by President George W. Bush to replace Donald Rumsfeld as the U.S. Secretary of Defense.

Gates, who was a history major as an undergraduate at the College of William and Mary, currently serves as president of Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas. He headed the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) from 1991 to 1993 as part of his 40 years in public service. In 1998, the College awarded Gates an honorary doctorate of humane letters.

"Bob Gates will very soon remind the
Continued on page 9.

\$9.6 million gift to benefit the arts

An anonymous donor has committed \$9.6 million to the Campaign for William and Mary by establishing an estate provision that will benefit the visual arts on campus.

"The fine-arts discipline is the only academic instruction that covers all of the others," the donor said. "Whether studying the works of the masters or creating works of their own, students learn about history, philosophy, religion, government, mathematics and the design of everyday objects. For that reason, the visual arts are vital to a strong liberal-arts education. William and Mary understands their importance, and I want to ensure that the students and faculty in the art department have the resources that they will need well into the future."

A long-standing supporter of the arts on campus, the donor previously committed \$5 million to help renovate the Lake
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Muscarelle's Titian wows Paris

A painting from William and Mary's Muscarelle Museum is making quite a stir in Paris this fall, due to the hard work and research skills of Aaron De Groft ('88), director of the College's Muscarelle Museum. The portrait of Federico II, Duke of Mantua, which De Groft has labored to prove is a genuine Titian, is now hanging at an exhibition of the Venetian painter's works in the French capital's Musée du Luxembourg.

"It needs to be seen in the context of other Titian works," said De Groft some months ago when asked what the decisive factor in proving his case would be. Just as the Muscarelle director expected, most of those who attend the exhibition, where the painting is surrounded by more than 30 other Titian canvases, will know that the work belongs in the Titian canon.

A recent visitor to the elegant museum on the grounds of Paris' famed Luxembourg Palace observed that the similarities of the Federico portrait to the other paintings were striking: "Look at the way the duke's head is turned at a 30-degree angle. The heads of most of the paintings in this room are turned precisely the same. Just as in the



William T. Walker

The exhibition is being heavily promoted throughout Paris.

other paintings, the head appears somewhat small for the body. And the eyes and eyebrows of the subject are eerily similar to those of the other Titians."

Indeed, most of those who see the painting in the context of the other Titians will come away convinced of the authenticity of the work. The painting is remarkably like those that surround it.

It hangs against the brown velvet-lined walls of the third gallery of the Titian exhibition, among a collection of a dozen or so portraits of Renaissance leaders. The subdued lights and the thick carpet foster silence, but one can hear the amazed whispers when viewers spy the nameplate citing the Muscarelle Museum at the College of William and Mary.

"William and Mary is an excellent college," said one superbly

tailored Parisian grand dame. "It is an excellent college. I have been there. They must be very proud."

The exhibition is the talk of the French capital. Titian posters appear on fences, buildings and kiosks. A special supplement on the show has been published by the famed Paris Match magazine, which has devoted a full page to
Continued on page 3.

New library at the law school named for Wolf

The library under construction at William and Mary's law school has been named the Wolf Law Library to honor an alumnus and vice rector of the College, Henry C. Wolf.

"The College's board and administration have benefited from Hank Wolf's friendship, leadership and example for years, but Marshall-Wythe—his first love at William and Mary—is nigh impossible to imagine without him," said William and Mary President Gene R. Nichol. "It is more than fitting that its marvelous new law library will bear his and Dixie's name. I join Dean Reveley in profound gratitude to them both."

Wolf, the vice chairman and chief financial officer of Norfolk Southern Corporation, received his bachelor's degree from the College in 1964 and his



Suzanne Scouratitan

Vice Rector Henry C. Wolf

law degree from the law school in 1966. He was appointed to the College's Board of Visitors in 2003 and currently serves as vice rector. In May 2006, the law school recognized Wolf with an honorary membership in Order of the Coif, a national honor society that recognizes intellectual and professional accomplishment.

"Over the years, Hank Wolf has been a stalwart friend and a wise counselor to his law school," said W. Taylor Reveley III, dean of the law school. "He is a person of extraordinary caliber, who stands squarely in the tradition of the citizen-lawyer so prized here. Hank and Dixie's commitment to Marshall-Wythe's having one of the best law libraries in the country is inspiring, and their great generosity has been crucial to this end."

In addition to serving on the College's Board of Visitors, Wolf is an emeritus member of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science Council and a former member of the Eastern Virginia Medical School Board of Visitors. He currently serves on the board of directors of AGL Resources, the Hertz Corporation and
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Inside W&M News

Philanthropic impact

Alumni show their support through gifts to the College at homecoming.
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Recent renovations at the President's House revealed hidden clues.
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Inside 'The New World'

Movie screening is one highlight of ethnohistory conference.
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National champs in tennis

Women's doubles tennis team wins NCAA indoor championship.
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Homecoming reflects 'Campaign' impact

Enthusiasm includes numerous gestures of philanthropy

Homecomings conjure up thoughts of floats, fun and football but also bring to mind school spirit in the form of philanthropic generosity. Homecoming 2006 was no exception, with a number of commitments to the Campaign for William and Mary being announced or celebrated during the weekend's festivities. Among the commitments were gifts supporting campus beautification, student scholarships, lecture endowments, library needs and professorships.

"Homecoming was a wonderful demonstration of the intense loyalty that alumni have for the College," said Sean Pieri, vice president for university development. "The many gifts that were announced demonstrate that momentum for the Campaign for William and Mary is strong as we prepare to reach and exceed our goal of half a billion dollars in the coming months."

During the long weekend, several events highlighted the power of private support. At the chemistry department's annual reception, for instance, Gary Rice, department chair, announced that Marshall ('61) and Patricia Pound Barry ('63) had established an endowment to fund annual scholarships to academically distinguished undergraduates majoring in chemistry. Not realizing that a student had already been chosen, the Barrys were pleasantly surprised to be joined by the first recipient of their scholarship, Rebecca S. Plummer, a freshman.

During a late afternoon ceremony, President Gene R. Nichol officially dedicated the Eileen and Terry Glenn Garden at the President's House. Combining a desire to do something for the College with a love of gardening, Terry ('63) and Eileen established an endowment in 2003 to support the general purposes of the College, including the maintenance of the President's House



Elaine Odell

During homecoming weekend, President Gene R. Nichol (l.) and his wife, Glenn George (r.) joined Terry ('63) and Eileen Glenn (center) and many friends to dedicate the Eileen and Terry Glenn Garden at the President's House.

Garden.

Other commitments were announced and passed at the annual meeting of the College of William and Mary Foundation (formerly the Endowment Association). Among them were a number of academic and athletic scholarships, an endowment that provides support for Swem Library's most pressing needs, memorial endowments, program endowments, a student-faculty research fund and professorships. In addition, the foundation recognized significant gifts from A. Marshall Acuff Jr. ('62) and G. Hartwell Hylton ('72) who, respectively, established endowments for a varsity golf scholarship and a professorship in international relations within the government department.

And it would not be homecoming without class reunions. Not only did thousands return to campus to meet up with fellow classmates and friends, but nine reunion classes from 1961



John Wallace

Patricia Pound Barry ('63) and D. Marshall Barry ('61) were delighted to meet freshman (r.) Rebecca S. Plummer, the first recipient of the Barrys' chemistry scholarship, during the chemistry department's annual homecoming reception.

through 2001 made an overall commitment of \$20.5 million in support of all areas of the College. Included in the commitment was \$4.36 million to

the Fund for William and Mary, the College's largest source of expendable monies. Class chairs proudly presented a check for that amount to Provost P. Geoffrey Feiss at the annual Fourth Century Club brunch.

"What an enormous contribution this gift means to this institution," said Feiss. "There is a phenomenal, tangible, real affection and caring for this place that comes from the alumni that permeates the campus."

Noting that gifts to the fund and other areas of the campaign are having a huge impact on students, faculty and the campus in general, Feiss said that it is the generosity of alumni that makes William and Mary renowned in higher education.

"The College is spectacular now, but I know that in 10 or 20 years it will be far more spectacular, thanks to private support," he said.

by David Morrill

New library at the law school named for Wolf during ceremony

Continued from front.

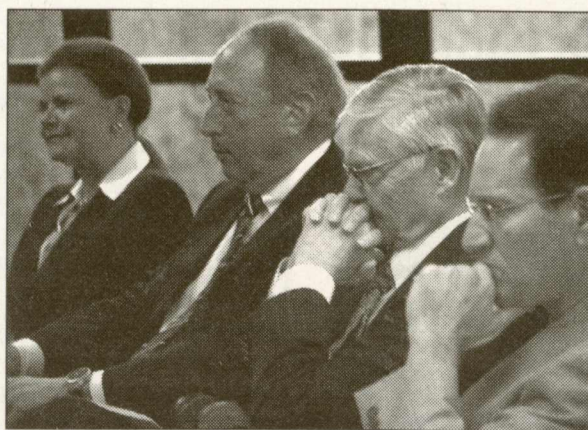
Shenandoah Life Insurance Company. His wife, Dixie Wolf, serves on the board of the College's Muscarelle Museum and is the 2006-07 chairman of the board of trustees of the Chrysler Museum of Art.

'It's important for us to recognize the historic importance of the institution ...'

—Henry Wolf

made." He also noted that his mother, who had been a benefactor to the library, had very much inspired the gift.

The completed Wolf Law Library will open during the coming spring. Lead architects for the \$16.8 million project are Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern, and construction is being undertaken by the W.M. Jordan Company. The first phase of the project, which was completed



Suzanne Seuratian

(From left) Dixie Wolf, Henry Wolf, Taylor Reveley and Jim Heller, director of the Wolf Law Library, listen to comments upon the building's dedication.

in June, is a three-story, 28,000-square-foot addition. It was built onto the law school's south side. The addition, visible from South Henry Street, now serves as a temporary library while crews work on the complete renovation

of the original library built in the late 1970s. In the final phase of the project, a new library will emerge when what is newly built and what is newly renovated are seamlessly joined to create a facility of 58,000 square feet.

"[The law school] is only months away from having a splendid new heart," Reveley said of the soon to be completed facility.

The new facility will accommodate anticipated growth in book and journal collections and will place the latest electronic research tools at the fingertips of its patrons. Features include two reading rooms and a large study area that afford views of the outdoors, abundant seating with Internet access and a rare-book room that will display such items as Chief Justice John Marshall's family Bible and pleadings signed by George Wythe.

William and Mary established the first law school in the United States in 1779. George Wythe, a leading lawyer and statesman during the American Revolution, was the College's first professor of law. John Marshall, who had a seminal impact on American history as the nation's fourth chief justice, was among Wythe's first law students at William and Mary.

by Suzanne Seuratian

Medici at the Muscarelle

Williamsburg gets a rare glimpse at European masters

An exhibition of Italian, Dutch, Flemish and French paintings and Italian *pietre dure* (decorative works using colored stones) from the Medici collections opened this past weekend at the Muscarelle Museum of Art with a two-day symposium and a masked gala. The events made for a busy but exciting weekend for everyone.

The museum will feature paintings from one of the finest collections in the world.

To celebrate the opening of the exhibition, the museum hosted a Medici Masked Ball. More than 150 guests enjoyed gourmet food and entertainment in a tent decorated as an Italian piazza. In his remarks Saturday night, President Gene Nichol announced his renewed commitment to the success of the Muscarelle. He also expressed his confidence in the leadership and vision of Aaron De Groft, director of the museum.

The exhibition offers a rare opportunity to see exemplary works of Renaissance and Baroque art from one of



Courtesy of the Muscarelle

'Still Life with Fruit on a Stone Ledge' is featured at the exhibition.

the finest collections of art existing in the world today. Noted paintings in the exhibit include very large works by the premier still-life painter to the Medici family, Bartolomeo Bimbi, important Dutch artist Willem van Aelst, Flemish painter Jan van Kessel, rare Italian female artists including Giovanna Garzoni and Margherita Caffi, and still-life master painters Jacopo da Empoli, Cristoforo Munari and Bartolomeo Ligozzi.

This amazing collection is ac-

companied, at the Muscarelle only, by Caravaggio's masterpiece "Still Life with Fruit on a Stone Ledge." "This is truly an incredible opportunity to bring such a great collection of paintings from one of the finest collections in the world, and then to double the value of that opportunity to the once-in-a-lifetime level by premiering Caravaggio's amazing work," remarked De Groft.

For three centuries, the Medici dynasty dominated Florence while captivating an era and leaving a powerful

legacy that has ever since been associated with the commercial and artistic renaissance of Europe. The Medici patronage and power spurred a creative and intellectual rebirth, which brought Europe from the Middle Ages into the modern world. The Medici family used their influence to help make Florence the cultural center of Europe. Through the support of Arte del Cambio, the banking guild in Florence dominated by the Medici family, public art flourished.

Among the vast Medici collections bequeathed to the city of Florence in perpetuity is an extensive collection of still-life paintings, the *Natura Morta*. Today, these paintings are housed in the great Medici villas and Florentine museums, including the world-renowned Uffizzi and the Galleria Palatina. Many of these have left Italy and can now be seen at the Muscarelle.

The exhibition, which will remain at the Muscarelle through Jan. 7, 2007, is free to all William and Mary students, faculty and staff. Special hours are Monday through Wednesday and on Friday from 10 a.m. until 4:45 p.m., on Thursday from 10 a.m. until 8 p.m., and on Saturday and Sunday from noon until 4 p.m.

by Courtney Cook

'De Groft's Titian' featured in Paris

Continued from front. the painting from the Muscarelle. Widespread publicity has made the show so popular that the small museum has been forced to limit the number of visitors who

can be admitted each hour. Lines of elegantly dressed Parisians are often forced to stand under tents until their admission time arrives.

The painting has been the object of De Groft's scrutiny since its owner, Thomas Dossett, showed



William T. Walker

it to the art historian a few years ago. The painting for a long time had been considered authentic, but a century or so ago, a German art historian cast doubt on the work by citing a document that purported to show that the painting had been commissioned only 11 days before the Duke of Mantua died. De Groft's research demonstrated that the German scholar had misread the date of Titian's commission, which actually was written a year earlier than had been thought. That research opened the door for reconsideration of the painting.

The show, "Titian: In Face of Power," will hang through Jan. 21, 2007. The Luxembourg Museum is on Paris' Left Bank, on the once-royal estate that now is the home of the French National Senate.

by William T. Walker

\$9.6 million gift to support arts curriculum

Continued from front. Matoaka Amphitheatre.

"This extraordinary friend believes in the enlightening and surpassing power of the arts and has chosen, once again, to invest in them generously at William and Mary," said President Gene R. Nichol. "Expanding on a heartening dedication to the amphitheatre, this additional commitment to the visual arts speaks to a love of the arts and the College that our campus and local communities will long treasure."

The College offers a diverse arts curriculum requiring each undergraduate to take at least two credit hours of creative or performing art—an unusual requirement among universities nationwide.

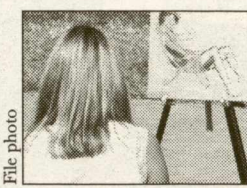
"We are grateful to have such a friend who truly understands the important role the arts play at William and Mary," said Provost P. Geoffrey Feiss. "Our students are incredibly well-rounded, excelling not only in our science labs and classrooms but also on our stages and in our studios. Thanks to this donor, we can imagine an even brighter future for the arts—particularly the visual arts—at William and Mary."

In 2000, the College announced the renovation of the Lake Matoaka Amphitheatre, which was built in 1946 to house "The Common Glory," a symphonic drama about the American Revolution. The restored amphitheatre is set to open in 2007.

Both commitments benefit the Campaign for William and Mary, a broad-based, seven-year effort to raise \$500 million for the College's schools and programs by June 2007. The College reports its Campaign figures quarterly and, as of Sept. 30, 2006, the College had raised nearly \$477 million—a figure that does not include this anonymous commitment.

"This generous estate provision, along with several other recent and pending major gifts, puts the College well within sight of our goal," said Sean Pieri, vice president for university development, "but we're going to work harder than ever during this last year to ensure we not only meet but exceed that goal. In the end, the campaign is not about meeting a monetary objective, it's about making a difference in the lives of William and Mary's talented students and faculty."

by Brian Whitson



File photo



File photo

'Ghosts' at President's House are archaeological

The "ghosts" discovered recently at the President's House are not of a typical variety—they are architectural and more historic than spooky. They actually are architectural evidence—bricks, holes, stains, impressions—of features that once existed in or on a structure but are no longer present. One example is an outline on the paint on the side of a house where an addition has been removed.

Architectural ghosts can be found in exteriors or interiors. The discoveries during a recent renovation at the President's House revealed heretofore undocumented interior features.

"It's remarkable that such a well-known and thoroughly restored building could give up new secrets after nearly 300 years," said Ed Chappell, the Roberts Director of Architectural Research at Colonial Williamsburg, "but it has indeed."

Built in 1732-33, the President's House is among the oldest buildings in Williamsburg. Looking at the architectural clues of an old, historic building is like "opening a window" on the past, noted Louise Kale, executive director of the College's historic campus.

In the 18th century, plaster was applied directly to the interior of the brick walls. When the house was restored in the early 1930s, those walls were furred out and new plaster applied over wire lath. The process concealed and preserved the clues to architectural features on the original walls.

The recent discoveries were made during a renovation to update the electrical, mechanical and plumbing systems of the house. Selective demolition in the 1930s walls provided an opportunity for the first extensive look at the interior plastered brick walls in about 70 years.

The renovation work in what is now the house's kitchen required the removal of the linoleum floor and, hoping the bare floor beneath would reveal some clues to the building's past, Kale called on architectural historians from Colonial Williamsburg. Members of the Colonial Williamsburg architectural research staff, including Chappell, Willie Graham and Carl Lounsbury, followed the course of the renovation along with the preservation architectural firm of Mesick, Cohen, Wilson, Baker of Albany, New York.

The College often teams up with the architectural historians at Colonial Williamsburg on these types of projects. "They get a look at everything we open up," Kale added. Despite high hopes, the floor held no clues, but the house was concealing a few surprises.

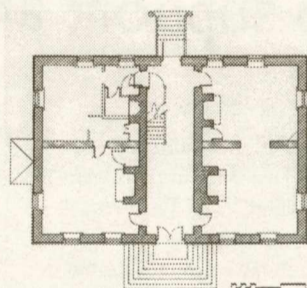
"I was standing in the kitchen mourning that there was nothing to see in the floor when the Colonial Williamsburg historians saw the door," said Kale. What the architectural historians saw were "closer bricks" indicating the jamb of an 18th-century doorway in a first-floor partition wall.

"It's just amazing when you go into a building with one of the



Steve Salpukas

Window placements provide clues to the presence of "ghosts."



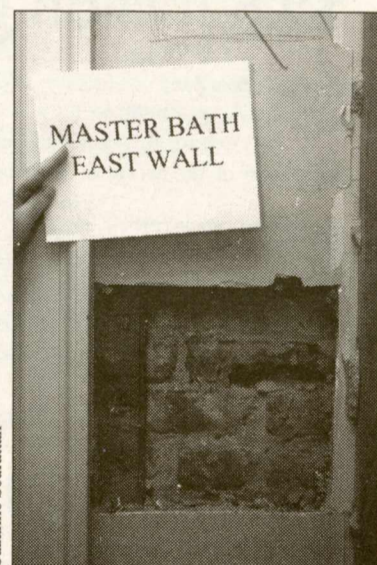
First-floor plans.

architectural historians from Colonial Williamsburg," Kale said. "It's like you're wearing dark glasses and they're wearing clear glasses."

This door would have led into a small room, or closet, in the back corner of the house approximately five feet wide and running the length of the west wall of the kitchen. Closets, or "closetts" as they were spelled in the 1700s, were used as withdrawing rooms and not as the storage spaces we know today.

The stud partition wall that formed the closet left a ghost where it joined the brick north wall of the kitchen. Three slots for shelves that were cut into the brickwork were revealed as the 1930s plaster was removed from the wall.

"This arrangement explains why the 1732-33 windows are spaced differently on the Richmond Road side than those facing College Yard," Chappell explained. "The exterior walls reflect the more complex early plan, long after the interior changed."



Suzanne Seurattan

Visible evidence exists.

The Georgian features of the exterior and interior of the house are very symmetrical except for the alignment of the north- and south-facing windows. The north side, or front of the house, has windows evenly spaced between the main door and the exterior walls, while on the south side, or back of the house, the windows are set closer to the door.

The closet features were first theorized in a 1999 architectural report on the President's House by Louis Nelson ('90), but other than the misaligned windows, no physical evidence of the features was known to exist.

Nelson, who is currently a

professor of architectural history at the University of Virginia, knew that other historians considered the window variations more of a design element than proof of an interior feature. In *The Public Buildings of Williamsburg* (1958), author Marcus Whiffen proffered that idea.

"It becomes a real community effort when you start working on these buildings," said Melissa Engimann, assistant director of the College's historic campus.

Kale was curious about Nelson's theory. "I was looking for the closets when they started doing the demolition," she said. The architectural evidence of the closets was supported by documentary evidence cited in Nelson's report. Craftsmen's ledger accounts from the late 1770s listed the installation of planking or shelving and the whitewashing of "closetts" in the house. "The documentary evidence came together with the physical evidence to give us a more perfect vision of what the President's House looked like in the 18th century," Kale said.

Floor plans of the house drawn at the time of the 1931-32 restoration showed a cupboard built into the dining-room wall shared with the kitchen. It was removed at the time of the restoration but would have been in the same location as the doorway indicated by the closer bricks seen in the kitchen wall. It fits, Kale noted, that when the door was filled in between the kitchen and dining room that some of the space was used to create the cupboard.

Evidence of another closet with shelves also was discovered on the second floor of the house in the space that is now occupied by the master bath.

Once they got a glimpse of the closets, the historians were hoping to find evidence of all the interior wall placements on the first floor during the renovation, but time ran out. "The construction crew was repairing the demolished plaster from the third floor down and they were right on our tails," Kale said. "We kept saying, 'One more little window, we need one more little window in the plaster.'"

Each generation of architectural historians benefits from previous generations, added Kale, noting the President's House may never reveal all its mysteries. Referring to areas where demolition was not extensive enough to reveal all the ghosts of previous features, she said, "We've identified a mystery for the next generation to solve."

The team did have time to take some samples of early paint treatments in the interior rooms before the walls were closed as well as from some of the exterior trim. Early analysis of the exterior samples has revealed that the house's current exterior color is very close to its 18th-century appearance.

While confirming the existence of the closets has been exciting, Kale said each new discovery also generates more questions. "I can't wait to get in the Brafferton," Kale said.

by Suzanne Seurattan

Allen's gaffe sets stage for Webb's miraculous victory

The historic 2006 mid-term elections that turned control in both Congressional bodies back to the Democratic Party were seen by many observers as a repudiation of the policies of President George W. Bush. In the Virginia senatorial race between Republican incumbent George Allen and Democratic challenger Jim Webb, it was all about Allen, according to Ron Rapoport, the John Marshall Professor of Government at the College.

I would say the race was Allen vs. Allen, and Webb won.

—Ron Rapoport

During the past two decades, Rapoport has sent out government students from the College to conduct exit polls at precincts in Williamsburg and James City County. Although the data collected showed that 97 percent of the voters who disapproved of the job performance of President Bush voted for Webb and that 63 percent of Independents voted for the Democrat. Rapoport maintains that Webb should not have beaten Allen in Virginia. Although Allen actually received more votes (13,818) than did Webb (11,834) in James City County, Allen's loss, he said, was the result of a "fumbling campaign" and one gaffe in particular—the "Macaca" incident. In August, Allen used that term, considered by many to be a racial slur, to deride a student of Indian descent who was working as a tracker for the Webb campaign. "Webb would have been nowhere without Allen's Macaca comment," Rapoport said.

Prior to that incident, there were suspicions about Allen, Rapoport contends. The *New Republic* already had mentioned the Confederate pin he wore in his high-school yearbook photo and a noose he kept in his office. "The Macaca comment gave these things legitimacy," Rapoport said. The good-ole-boy traits that earlier had served Allen were given new scrutiny, and Allen prolonged the negative. "Allen didn't understand that rather than making it an eight- or nine-day story, he could have made it a one-day story by just going to the young man and apologizing. If he had done that, the young man could have done nothing but accept his apology, but Allen allowed the story to drag on. That was his biggest mistake," Rapoport said.

During their first post-election government class,

"That race truly was the most bizarre thing I've ever seen," Rapoport said. "I would say the race was Allen vs. Allen, and Webb won."



Rapoport addresses his government class.

students discussed their own exit-polling experiences and questioned the significance of their results. They queried the professor as to why they got more Democratic responses than Republican responses—their final pre-weighted numbers showed Webb leading with 54 percent of the votes cast. One student speculated that "maybe the Democrats are just more polite." Rapoport suggested that perhaps a "negative passion makes people want to express it more." In terms of election issues, the students noticed the local gender gap was relatively nonexistent. They also talked about those who distinguished between Iraq and terrorism, leading one student to suggest that if the Republicans had been more successful in making terrorism the issue, Allen would have won. Support for the "gay-marriage amendment" was consistent across a broad range of categories, they commented.

Outside the class, Cliff Dunn, a sophomore who is majoring in government, thought it was significant that people who said they lived in a gated community voted for Allen by a 10- to 12-point differential. "There was very little difference if you voted for Webb or voted for Allen and how you voted on the marriage amendment," he observed. "That seemed to be a cross-party issue."

Greg Teich, a senior, said that once he was able to identify himself as a student from the College, people seemed eager to fill out his survey. "We got many refusals from people who walked past us, but everyone who didn't refuse said something positive about William and Mary," he said. Teich was not surprised that a Democratic candidate for senator was able to win in Virginia, but he was aware, he said, that "Allen kind of had to work to lose this race. He had such an overwhelming lead. He really had to screw something up."

Williamsburg-area votes

Selected results from James City County/Williamsburg exit polling conducted by government students at the College.

PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLE		PERCENTAGE FOR ALLEN	PERCENTAGE FOR WEBB
VOTE IN 2004 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION			
54	BUSH	91	9
42	KERRY	5	95
PARTY IDENTIFICATION			
27	DEMOCRATIC	4	96
28	INDEPENDENT	37	63
40	REPUBLICAN	94	6
IMPORTANT ISSUE			
6	GUN CONTROL	65	35
24	GAY MARRIAGE	61	39
12	EDUCATION	47	53
57	IRAQ	40	60
23	TERRORISM	91	9
9	ABORTION	56	44
15	TAXES	74	26
19	ECONOMY	51	49
9	CORRUPTION	24	76
8	IMMIGRATION	73	27

Rapoport suggested that the election will prove to be an anomaly. Although voters in the state most recently have elected successive Democratic governors, he said in each case those candidates were close to the center politically. He pointed out that Webb was able to win because he also was not far from the center. "Webb was a candidate that people could vote for without being too nervous," Rapoport said. "He was a guy who had been secretary of the Navy. He was certainly no left-liberal Democrat. He provided some assurance to people who didn't want to vote for Allen that they weren't putting a Russ Fiengold (D.-Wisc.) in the Senate."

Virginia will continue to be a conservative stronghold, he said. "Allen almost won, even with his mistakes and the negative environment. I still think Virginia is entrenched Republican. For instance, if Warner runs again, he is a shoo-in," Rapoport said.

by David Williard

Election-law program helps justices respond to 'lawyering up' by parties

"When we have a close election, we're much more likely to see election challenges," said Davison Douglas, the Arthur B. Hanson Professor of Law and director of the law school's election-law program. "These are important cases; they are extremely high profile, and they must be decided under the intense glare of the media."

The greater number of election challenges that has been occurring is partially caused by closer elections, but part of the increase comes from legal changes, such as the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), which provides for the use of provisional ballots.

Voters are permitted to cast provisional ballots when questions arise on Election Day concerning their eligibility to vote. Determining the validity of those ballots may involve litigation, Douglas noted. He



Douglas

added that there has been a change in the way candidates and political parties deal with election disputes. "With each passing election cycle, there has been an increased willingness

to go to court. Both parties are 'lawyering up'... ahead of time and sending lawyers to critical states," Douglas said.

In an effort to assist state court judges in their resolution of election disputes, the election-law program asked election-law expert Richard Hasen of Loyola Law School to prepare a five-page memorandum that the National Center for State Courts then distributed to every state Supreme Court chief justice in the country during the summer of 2006.

The chief justices were encouraged to distribute copies of the memorandum to judges in their states in preparation for legal conflicts that could arise during the November 2006 elections.

Douglas said the memorandum provides "in a quick, concise manner, overarching principles for judges dealing with election-law issues. It's a place judges can go and get a quick overview of the legal issues that are at play with these types of challenges."

Douglas said the memorandum is a response to the increase in election-law cases. "Effectively resolving these disputes is essential to our democratic process," he said.

Just as the judicial branch must be prepared to deal with post-election disputes, Douglas said the media's understanding of legal issues is "crucial." "If the media does a really good job of explaining the legal issues behind these disputes,

that will go a long way toward giving voters confidence in the post-election processes," he said. "When these post-election disputes arise, they will be accompanied by lots of emotion. The media will help tremendously if they can give the public clear pictures of what's going on."

In addition to the memorandum, experts involved with the election-law program are writing an election law manual that will be made available to every state court judge in the United States. The manual, which is expected to be complete by early 2007, will follow the format of the Federal Judicial Center's *Manual for Complex Litigation* and provide an overview of the approaches that judges should take when resolving election-law issues. Eventually, the manual, which will be several hundred pages long, will be available on-line.

by Kaila M. Gregory

'The New World' turned out to be good for First Americans

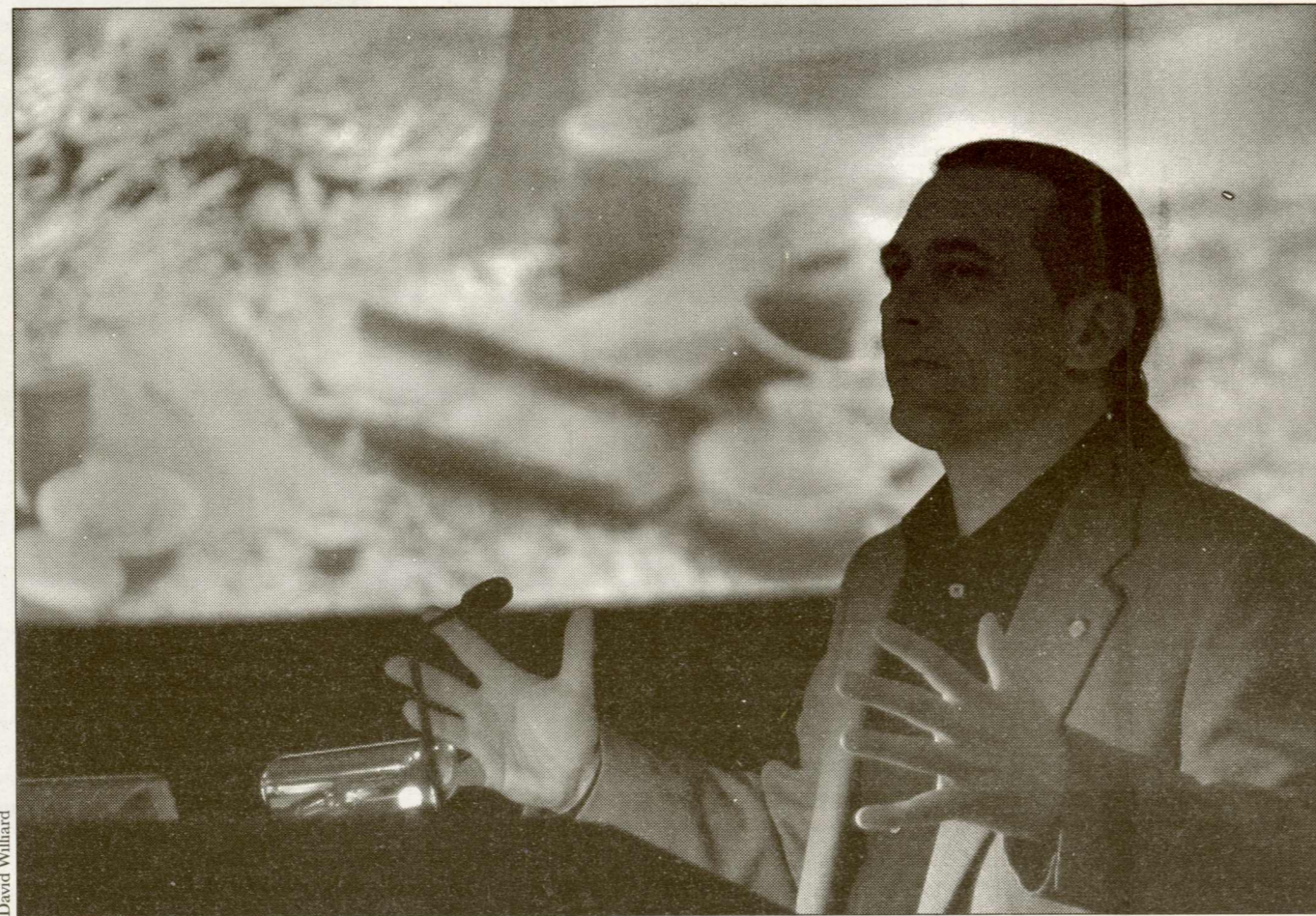
When Chief Robert Green of the Patawomeck Tribe in Stafford County, Va., found out that he would be cast in Terrence Malick's feature film "The New World," he briefly envisioned a \$1 million paycheck and chauffeur-driven limousines, he jokingly said prior to a screening of the movie at Williamsburg's Kimball Theatre in November.

Although as a nonmember of the Screen Actors Guild he was paid only minimum wage, Green said his participation resulted in the receipt of something more valuable than money. "It gave me my son back to his language and culture," he said.

In addition to appearing in the movie, Green, along with Buck Woodard, a graduate student in anthropology at the College and a native of the Creek Tribe, served as consultants during the making of the film. Each addressed moviegoers prior to the screening that was held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Society for Ethnohistory and hosted by the College's anthropology department. Although Green and Brown recognized the artistic liberties taken in depicting native Virginians and the story of Jamestown, they praised the final product for the care and inclusiveness the filmmakers exhibited toward native Virginians.

Woodard understood from the beginning that the movie would be a theatrical production. "When I first talked to Malick about his story, I immediately accepted the fact that it wasn't going to be the story of history," Woodard said. "It wasn't going to be a debate about what really happened. Terrence Malick was a painter who was using film as a canvas and a camera as a paintbrush. It was intended to be a film about history, not an accurate representation of history."

As an amateur for the movie, Woodard's job was to help the producers get the textures right. At one point he found himself running a "boot camp" for 20th-century Indian actors, including having them do exercises to "lose some of that weight around the edges" and teaching them to paddle dugout canoes and to shoot bows and arrows. "The men got into it," he said. "The biggest challenge was working with the women." Many had worked in Hollywood or had spent time as runway models. "They had to look like they had had three kids and had to act like it," he said. "They had to look like they had spent time on their knees grinding corn, a big task to ask of women with manicures."



Graduate student Buck Woodard understood "The New World" was not about the telling of history.

Inspired by the determination of the film's directors to represent the native culture appropriately, the actors succeeded admirably, forming a tight community during the filming process. Among those he singled out for their dedication, Green recalled his first meeting with Jackie West, the costume designer for "The New World." Referring to the 200 images of native dress she had on her wall, Green said that he realized almost immediately that "she wanted to do everything possible to make sure the costumes were historically accurate." However, she had a set of problems. First, no one really knew what the Indians encountered by the Jamestown settlers looked like. Second, it would be illegal for her to purchase deer antlers and turkey feathers in the Com-

monwealth of Virginia. Green suggested to West that she visit his house. "She arrived," he said, "expecting to get maybe a box of turkey feathers. I proceeded to fill up her van. I gave her 20 boxes of turkey feathers and about 70 or 80 sets of deer antlers." He also gave her a clay bead, which he instructed her to wear around her neck as she worked in order to enable his ancestors to speak to her. "Little did I know that it would haunt her," he said. "She said she was awakened in the middle of the night by dreams she was having about costumes. Somebody was giving her some ideas."

Woodard agreed that the set designers went to great lengths to make their portrayals appropriate. "The truth of the matter is that many people are invested in this story," he explained.

"Utmost care was taken to represent the Colonial people." He described how the entire colony of Jamestown was reconstructed on the basis of period drawings and journal entries. Likewise, similar effort was invested in representing the First Americans. However, at a few points, "Hollywood crept in." Woodard said he often was presented with five images of persons in costumes and asked to give "a thumbs up or a thumbs down." They would ask, "Which of these is closest to what it might have been like?" he said. "I would look at them and say, 'I don't think any of them were what it really looked like; however, if I had to pick one, that one is dressed in leather, so I think I'd go with that.'" At one point, they presented him with an image of an actor brightly painted in a polka-dot pattern. "It was sub-Saharan," Woodard explained. "Sure enough, they had been looking at National Geographic." When he countered by creating some reddish body makeup from local roots, the filmmakers were accepting. "We had to tone it down," he said.

When leaders of Virginia's Indian communities were first asked to consult on the film, many of them were hesitant because they realized that any story that focused on Capt. John Smith and his relationship with Pocahontas—a story most First Americans do not accept—was apt to present a distorted image of the Virginia Algonquian heritage, Green said. He, however, was anxious to participate.

"My idea was that you don't see too many movies about Virginia Indians," he explained, "so maybe we can take this situation and educate the public. Maybe we can show them that we are still here."

Green ended his comments by talking about the return to him of his son. It occurred one evening as the actors were gathered around a campfire singing old tribal songs in their native tongues.

"Young people today are often very hurried and don't have time to sit down and think about what they are doing. My son was off chasing girls or playing soccer," Green said. However, as the father and son participated in that evening ceremony, he recalled, "We were sitting on the movie set that was historically accurate surrounded by people who were dressed historically accurately. The sun set. The lights were out. Only the fire was burning. I could tell my son was totally immersed."

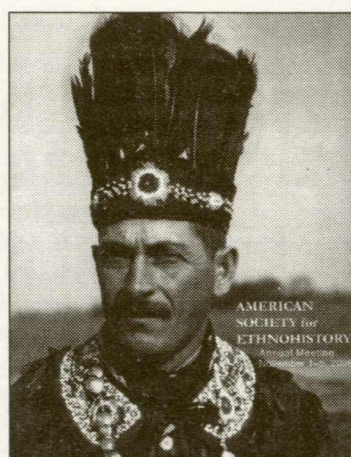
Later, the two got into Green's truck and were driving off the set. "My son turned to me and said, 'Dad, I feel cheated. We have no tribal songs. We have no language. We have no folklore. I could spend the rest of my life right here on this set. I've been cheated, but I won't be cheated any longer.'"

by David Williard

November national ethnohistory conference hosted at the College is a hit, by all accounts

By all accounts, the annual meeting of the American Society for Ethnohistory hosted at the College Nov. 1-5 was an unqualified success. Attracting more than 350 participants from places throughout North America and elsewhere, including Italy, Germany and Japan, the event featured presentations of 250 papers along with participation by professors and graduate students representing a multitude of disciplines. A unique highlight of the conference in Williamsburg that was enjoyed by many of the attendees included the numerous field trips to Jamestown, Colonial Williamsburg and the Pamunkey Indian reservation, among others.

The conference, titled "Commemorating Encounters: Reenactments and Reinterpretations," was held in Williamsburg in anticipation of the upcoming events commemorating the 400th anniversary of the establishment of Jamestown. Numerous faculty members at the College were involved, including Kathleen Bragdon, professor of anthropology, who served as organizer, and Frederick Smith, assistant professor of anthropology, who served as program chair. Bragdon and Smith explained that scholars attending the conference were looking at how natives and newcomers in the New World interacted with one another using cul-



Program cover

turally mediated perspectives. They considered how those original encounters have been reenacted and reinterpreted through time.

During a session in which she critiqued nine papers on the subject of Virginia Algonquians (the Powhatans living in southeastern Virginia when the Jamestown Fort was built were Algonquians), Bragdon remarked upon the wide range of specialties that were brought to bear. "We have archaeologists, linguists, cultural anthropologists, traditional historians and art historians, people from a variety of fields who share an interest in reconstructing particularly indigenous history," she said.

Bragdon cited several changes in dealing with

indigenous history that were reflected in the conference papers. Foremost, perhaps, was the move away from telling stories from a Western perspective, although some people, she said, "continue in that mode by looking specifically at the relationship between Indian people and non-Indians and framing that in terms of a larger story of American history." She commented on the fact that there are other apparent differences between the manner in which academics and native historians handle their own histories.

"The papers we were discussing concerned, among other topics, what the nature of Powhatan society was in the 17th century," she said. "Was it a monarchy? Was it a chiefdom? Was it a sort of temporary coming together against a common enemy? The papers produced in cooperation with native historians suggested that the rulership of these societies was not secular so much as spiritual and that the most powerful leaders in these societies were priests. Powhatan, himself, was thought to be a powerful priest."

Among the William and Mary scholars presenting papers was Danielle Moretti-Langholtz, research assistant professor of anthropology and director of the American Indian Resource Center at the College. She proposed a reinterpretation of

the work of ethnographer Frank Speck, who wrote about the remnant populations of Indians of the Eastern woodlands during the 1920s—often called the classic days of American anthropology—while others were traveling West.

"I was suggesting that while his work is thought of as focusing on technological aspects of native culture in the Eastern woodlands—I gave an example where Speck writes that Indians were using gourd lamps as lanterns—a closer reading of Speck's work reveals that he's really making some social commentary about ways in which these communities are disadvantaged, somewhat impoverished," she said. "I think we need to go back and think about what the ramifications are for those groups today, both those he looked at and those he did not look at."

Moretti-Langholtz was intrigued by a session in which establishing courses on American Indian Studies was considered. "It was a very honest assessment," she said, and she appreciated the general advice to "get a broad-based program that really reaches beyond just native students" in order to avoid "the ghettoization" of such a department. Moretti-Langholtz also was pleased with response to a luncheon she arranged on behalf of the American Indian Resource Center. Linwood

Custalow, the oral historian of the Mattaponi Tribe, which claims direct links to Powhatan and Pocahontas, was instructive when he spoke about the names that people have for Indian people, she suggested. "His favorite is First American," she said. "He said that other groups, such as Italian-American or Japanese-American, all are hyphenated," while Native American is too general. "Anyone born in the United States is a native," he said.

Overall, response to the annual meeting was extremely gratifying to William and Mary faculty members and graduate students who invested countless hours during the past two years to make it a success, as well as to staff members with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and representatives of the College's provost's office and the College's Arts and Sciences office that helped to fund the event.

"People were extremely enthusiastic," Bragdon said. "They were very happy with the program and arrangements. They were thrilled to see the new exhibits at the Jamestown Settlement and also to experience Colonial Williamsburg's new program, 'The Revolutionary City.' Many said they would be coming back as tourists with their families."

by David Williard

The value of passports

BCA chief tells students to take care of their travel documentation



Maura Harty told students at the College to value their passports.

Do you have a passport? Do you know where it is? Maura Harty thinks you should. Harty is, perhaps, slightly more interested in passports than the average person because she is responsible for issuing them. Since November 2002, she has served as assistant secretary of consular affairs in charge of the Bureau of Consular Affairs (BCA).

Harty told a campus and community crowd that the government has been issuing passports "almost as long as [William and Mary] has been educating young citizens." All that time, she said, the department had an identical mission—"to protect the lives and interests of American citizens."

Protecting American citizens is the credo of the office. Harty noted that the goal of thousands of embassy and consular officers spread out across the globe "is to bridge the gap of services that we have come to expect [in this country], in a place that is neither of our homes."

After the Asian tsunami in December 2004, the Bureau of Consular Affairs received 35,000 phone calls asking for assistance in tracking down American citizens who might have been in the region. One call, Harty recalled, was from a mother whose daughter was honeymooning in Phuket, Thailand. "It hurts your heart," Harty said, "but they are the kinds of questions consulars get every day." This story had a happy ending, however. "We found the daughter," she said, and she added with a smile, "and the son-in-law she forgot to ask about, too."

Consular officers do not just field phone calls. During the evacuation of Lebanon, the BCA sent 140,000 people into the region; many of them had volunteered for the assignment. "They went to a place where bombs were falling on people's heads," Harty said. "[Consular officers] everyday prove that your government is there for you."

Some of the crises faced by the BCA strike closer to home. When Hurricane Katrina hit the Gulf Coast of the United States, consular staff members in the region pitched in. The BCA also works closely with the Red Cross here and abroad, Harty noted. "Our hearts are always in the same place."

The department works diligently to help secure the return of minors taken out of the country illegally. Harty said that since she has headed the BCA, nearly 60 such cases have been resolved.

Whether they are traveling for business or for pleasure, the ambassador recommends that Americans always register with the BCA before they leave the country. Having an idea of where citizens are supposed to be is helpful if something goes wrong, she said.

Whether a passport is used simply as a form of ID, proof of citizenship or as a chit for services overseas, it is an incredibly important document. "Your passport is among the most valuable documents you own," Harty said. "You could sell it [for] \$10,000, \$12,000, \$20,000, \$50,000," she said and then paused before adding, "but we would arrest you for that."

by Suzanne Seurattan

Campus marrow donor program recognized nationally

Senior Taylor Rosa did not run into a burning building. He did not stop an armed robbery. He just gave a little blood and ended up saving a life.

Rosa registered himself in the National Marrow Donor Program (NMDP) registry during a College drive in May 2005. Later that year, he was notified that he was found to be the only match for a 32-year-old man with chronic myelogenous leukemia.

"It was quite a shock, but, knowing I was the only one, it made me more driven to do it," he said. "I think the experience has changed my life for the better. It has made me cherish it."

Rosa is one of approximately 11,000 people who have been added to the national registry because of the College's Alan Bukzin Memorial Bone Marrow Drive, which is now in its 16th year. Of those, the national registry identified approximately 228 people as potential matches. About 70 of them were completed matches and donated marrow to patients in need.

The National Marrow Donor Program recently recognized William and Mary for its efforts by naming the College as the recipient of its first annual Collegiate Award.

The award is presented to a college or university that exemplifies a high commitment to raising awareness and recruitment in helping guide the NMDP in its mission of saving lives through marrow and blood-cell transplantation.

"The College of William and Mary has demonstrated outstanding integrity and social responsibility," said Dr. Jeffrey W. Chell, NMDP chief executive officer. "They have channeled their efforts and influence to benefit individuals who need a marrow or blood-cell transplant. They gave their time, energy and resources generously to help make life-saving transplants a reality for patients in need."



Erin Zagursky

Tally recently went to Minneapolis to receive the award.

The drive chairs from the past three years—Matt Reamy ('05), Carroll Bernard ('06) and senior Leigh Tally—were

'The College of William and Mary has demonstrated outstanding integrity and social responsibility.'

—Jeffrey W. Chell

flown to Minneapolis, Minn., to receive the national award on Nov. 11 on behalf of the College.

"Our drive has grown so much over the years and has accomplished so many things," said Bernard. "We are the largest collegiate drive in the nation and the second-largest drive after the Army. It means so much to everyone who has worked on our drive in the past 15 years to receive

this recognition."

For each of the past two years, approximately 1,000 new people were registered during the College's drive. The next drive day is April 18; the goal for the 2007 drive is 1,800 new registrations, said Tally. "It makes me a little nervous because it's such a huge leap, but at the same time, I have full faith that we are going to be able to do that," she said. In order to achieve that goal, the drive has been growing and includes continued efforts in Williamsburg and a drive at Hampton University to encourage minority donors.

This year, updated technology may mean an increase in turnout. Potential registrants now need only to have their cheeks swabbed instead of having their blood drawn, which means people uneasy about blood and needles might be more willing to get tested, said Tally.

"We're just getting started, so it's nice to get that award now and to celebrate it and get that motivation," said senior Cameron Isaacs, co-chair for community

outreach.

Fund raising for the drive occurs throughout the year with such events as a golf tournament and Mr. William and Mary contest. The efforts raise about \$70,000 a year, which is used to pay for the \$52-a-person cost of the testing and registry. Senior Royce McAllister, co-chair for multicultural outreach, said that the large response to the drive is a testimony to the College's character. "Our school is very service-oriented," he said.

"This drive would not be what it is without the entire campus' support," added Tally. Because of that support and because of the drive committee's efforts, Tally and her colleagues hope to see the drive continue to grow.

"I think it has a lot of potential," said McAllister. "It has a good business model and would be easily transferable to other campuses."

"It would be amazing to see this get huge," said Isaacs. "It's already huge at William and Mary, but to see it at other campuses. And then we can take it with us where we go."

In January 2006, Rosa donated marrow to the man with leukemia, whom, because of privacy restrictions, he will never know. With the help of his friends, family and Sigma Chi fraternity brothers, Rosa was back in classes the day after his surgery and fully recovered in four weeks. Now, he is using his experience to help spread word about the marrow drive and the donation process to College freshmen.

"I think as younger adults, we sometimes don't value our life like older adults, and so I think there is an untapped base here of people who can do something important," he said. "We have the power to save lives."

More information about the College's drive can be found at www.wm.edu/so/bonemarrowdrive.

by Erin Zagursky

High-school football game at Zable ends era in local athletics

An era in local high-school athletics ended on Friday, Nov. 3, as Walter J. Zable Stadium hosted the annual football matchup between Jamestown and Lafayette, the two high schools in the Williamsburg-James City County (WJCC) School District.

The rivalries in the WJCC District will become more complicated next year with the addition of a third high school, Warhill High. Also next year, a new stadium under construction will replace venerable Cooley Field, behind James Blair Middle School. The Nov. 3 contest was a Jamestown home game, and Tom Dolan, athletics director at Jamestown High, had the idea of playing out the rivalry at William and Mary's stadium.

"The site that we usually use is Cooley Field, and while it's been functional for us, it just doesn't handle this particular game very well," Dolan said. "The seating arrangement isn't conducive to seeing the game. There's usually a lot of people standing four and five people deep along the sidelines. The parking is not good, because we're parking on unmarked fields. It also seemed like an opportunity to give some high-school kids an opportunity that they're going to remember for a long, long time."

Dolan put his request to Rob Dunn, associate athletic director for facilities and operations, at William and Mary. Dolan said he had worked with Dunn on some other athletic events held at William and Mary venues. "Rob's always been the guy I've gone through. He ran it by all the people who



Joe McClain

High-school students cheer on their team.

needed to say yes, and that's how we got the facility," Dolan said. Dolan's counterpart at Lafayette, Dan Barner, pointed out that playing a game at Zable would give athletes returning next year a feel for the district's new facilities, now under construction.

"Our new stadium will have the same kind of surface that the William and Mary field has now, the artificial turf," Barner said. "We played the old rug-type artificial surface in state championships twice out at Liberty, but it's going to be the first time on artificial surface for this group."

Both athletic directors agreed that the teams were excited at the prospect of playing in Zable.

"We have playoff hopes on the line—it's a big game," Barner said, hours before the opening

kickoff. "The Lafayette kids are excited. It's nice for them to play on that kind of field at William and Mary. It's fun for the kids."

Dolan agreed. He said, "Our kids are really excited. They are very excited about the opportunity to play there. I'm very excited myself because it's going to be the first time that Jamestown and Lafayette have played that everyone will be able to get a good seat and be able to see the game and enjoy it for the event that it is. To me it's the ideal thing to do."

There was plenty of room in the stands for both Lafayette fans and Jamestown supporters and they all had good seats for the game. Lafayette won, 55-20. An announcement from the play-by-play booth thanking William and Mary for hosting the game was met by hearty cheers.

"Hosting an event like the Jamestown-Lafayette football game is a great opportunity for the athletics department to give back to our local community," said Terry Driscoll, director of athletics at William and Mary. "We appreciate all the Williamsburg area has done to support Tribe athletics, and when scheduling allows, bringing these types of contests to our campus is one way we can contribute back. My hope is that opening our facilities to the area's various youth programs gives both the athletes and their families the opportunity to experience the competitions in a first-class environment."

by Joe McClain

College police officer awarded Bronze Star in Iraq

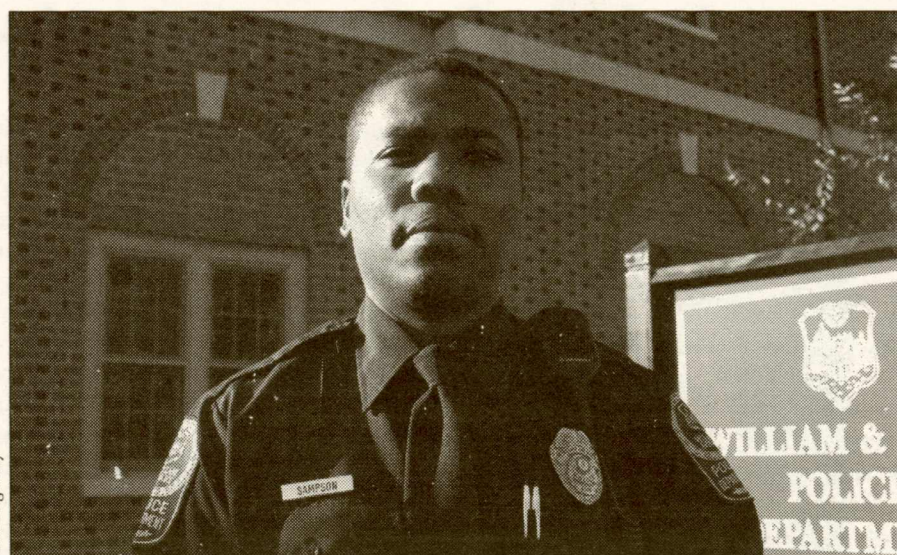
Arranging the construction and complete setup of a center for military basic training, from the creation of curriculum to the procurement of paper clips, with only five other people to assist would be difficult enough in the United States. However, new William and Mary police officer Beonko Sampson somehow managed to meet that challenge in a war zone with little more than the clothes on his back and the drive to succeed within.

—Don Challis

Sampson, an Army Reserve staff sergeant based out of Fort Eustis, was recently awarded the Bronze Star Medal for his work in helping to create a regional training center for Iraqi soldiers at Hammam Al Alil, Iraq. Only seven other Army medals rank higher than the Bronze Star.

Sampson began work with the William and Mary Police Department on Nov. 8. Don Challis, police chief for the College, said he is proud to have Sampson on his team. "He knows the ways of the world, so I know he's not going to panic," said Challis. "He's going to bring perspective and knowledge of the outside world with him."

Sampson served in Iraq from Aug. 13, 2005, to July 31, 2006. According to the narrative accompanying the medal, he monitored the \$34 million construction of the center, helped in getting furniture



Erin Zagursky

Sampson helped create a regional training center at Hammam Al Alil in Iran.

and supplies for the school and became the main disciplinarian for the staff, instructors and students.

"The Hammam Al Alil Regional Training Center is one of five training centers in Iraq run by Iraqi Army cadre conducting basic training, special-skills training such as infantry, mechanics, and medics and advanced soldier training, such as squad leader and platoon sergeant courses, said Brig. Gen. Terry Wolff, commanding general of the Coalition Military Assistance Training Team. "While I was not in command of the Coalition Military Assistance Training Team during Staff Sgt. Sampson's time, I can tell you that he must have worked very hard on behalf of the

Iraqi military at Hammam Al Alil or he wouldn't have earned the impressive narrative on his Bronze Star citation."

The end of the narrative states, "As a direct result of his actions, countless noncommissioned officers were trained by Iraqi instructors and returned to the Iraqi Army to be both leaders and mentors, and the Regional Training Center is set up for success. ... Staff Sergeant Sampson's actions are in keeping with the finest traditions of military service and reflect distinct credit upon himself, Multi-National Security Transition Command - Iraq, and the United States Army."

The Bronze Star Medal is awarded to people who have distinguished themselves

by heroic or meritorious achievement or service while engaged in action against an enemy of the United States, while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party, according to an Army fact sheet.

Sampson said the experience in Iraq changed his view of the world and the Iraqi people.

"It was a trying experience, but it makes you look at the world from a different perspective. I learned that people are the same everywhere," he said. "I am proud of the friends I made there."

When Sampson was presented his medal early one morning while he was still in Iraq, he said he was shocked. "I was just doing my job," he said.

His actions show a care and passion for the mission. He not only taught classes, taught Iraqis to teach classes, set up the administration, built a curriculum and oversaw contracts for everything from housekeeping to supplies, he also designed a flagpole and the physical-training uniforms for the students.

Yet even when Sampson reflects on the medal now, he does so with humility. "When I think about it, I get choked up because I think of my grandfather who served in World War II. He might not have gotten the accolades he deserved, so I took that for him," he said.

by Erin Zagursky

Gates nominated to lead defense

Continued from front.

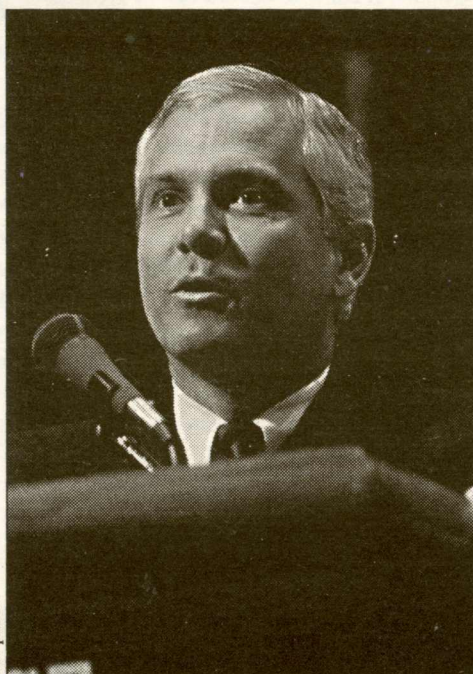
country that his life and work reflect his alma mater's tradition of engaged, ennobling public service," said William and Mary President Gene R. Nichol.

—Gene Nichol

—Gene Nichol

down after serving as defense secretary since 2001. Gates comes to the position with a wealth of experience in working with presidential administrations and in international affairs. From 1966 to 1993, Gates served in a variety of positions within the CIA and nine years at the National Security Council. He worked with six presidential administrations in various intelligence posts. He served as deputy director of the CIA under President Ronald Reagan. Gates also served as deputy national security adviser to former President George H.W. Bush during the Gulf War in 1991.

During his time as an undergraduate at William and Mary, Gates also was dedicated to service. He was an active member of Alpha Phi Omega, which is a service-oriented organization, and was elected the group's president during his senior year. Gates served as a dormitory manager, which today is



File photo

Gates receives an honorary doctorate.

called resident adviser, and helped entering students become acquainted with the College as an orientation aide. Gates was also active in the Young Republicans club and served as the business manager of the William and Mary Review, a literary and art magazine.

During his graduation ceremony, Gates received the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award, which is given each year during the College's commencement exercises. Recipients are selected on the basis of characteristics of heart, mind and helpfulness to others. In 2000, the William and Mary Alumni Association awarded Gates the Alumni Medallion.

by Brian Whitson

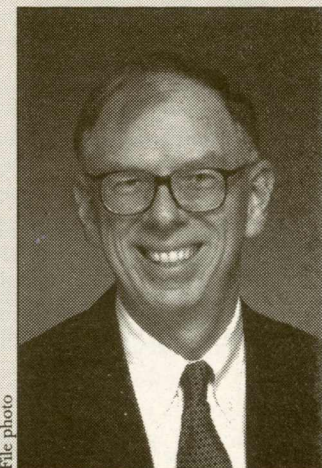
Elections get more competitive, according to TJPPP report

A study released by the Thomas Jefferson Program in Public Policy at the College shows the number of contested state legislative seats is on the rise. The report examined all 6,000 state legislative contests up for election nationwide on Nov. 7 and found more than 100 additional contested seats than in 2002.

"The increase in competition is another piece of evidence that Americans are becoming more, not less, active politically," said John McGlennon, professor of government, about his findings.

The report found the highest levels of competition in states along the country's northern tier and in states with a tradition of direct participatory democracy.

States with an 80 percent or higher competitive rate included California, Maine, Michigan and Ohio. The lowest levels of competition, with two major party nominees in less than half of their races, were found in southern and single-party states, including Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas. The highest jumps in competitiveness over 2002 occurred in Florida, Indiana



File photo

McGlennon

and Kansas—up 61 percent, 37 percent and 40 percent, respectively.

This year, the study reported, 920 Republicans had no Democratic opponent, while 1,255 Democrats faced no major party challenger.

"The report challenges the conventional wisdom that reapportionment has made competitive elections an oxymoron," McGlennon said.

The complete report is available on-line at <http://www.wm.edu/publicpolicy/newsarchive.php?fetchid=6965>. Research assistant Cory Kaufman, MPP assisted with this report.

by Suzanne Seurattan

Graduation data show Tribe athletes tied for fifth in nation

The latest graduation data released by the NCAA show that the College of William and Mary graduated 89 percent of its student-athletes who entered the school on athletics scholarships during the 1999-2000 academic year. This figure, which is taken from federal graduation rate data, appears impressive when compared with the national aggregate (63 percent) among all Division I schools.

"We're reminded by numbers like these that our student-athletes take a powerfully ennobling—unique, in my view—approach to their pursuits," said William and Mary President Gene R. Nichol. "All who love the College take pride and hope that the NCAA takes notice."

Of the six sports that are individually highlighted in the NCAA report, William and Mary shows a 100 percent graduation rate in three (football, women's basketball and women's track and field/cross-country).

The top figure in the nation was achieved by

Duke University (91 percent), while the College's total tied it for fifth nationally with Stanford University, among others.

'We're reminded by numbers like these that our student-athletes take a powerfully ennobling—unique, in my view—approach to their pursuits.'

—Gene Nichol

"Whether you look at our 96 percent NCAA graduation success rate, released earlier this fall, or the most recent 89 percent federal graduation rate, each figure shows the College is among the top schools in the nation when it comes to graduat-

ing our student-athletes," said William and Mary athletics director, Terry Driscoll. "It confirms the continuing commitment by our athletes and coaches to the true student-athlete ideal."

Since the last reporting period, the College has shown a marked improvement over both its one-year capsule (89 percent) and four-year class average graduation rates (86 percent) of 5 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

William and Mary's graduation figures compare extremely well to the national average among both all students in general (61 percent) and all student-athletes (63 percent) in Division I.

The most recent federal graduation rate data include scholarship student-athletes who started college in 1999 and who graduated within six years.

The federal graduation rate methodology is required annually from colleges and universities as part of the Student Right-to-Know Act of 1990.

by Pete Clauson

GALA library support reaches \$100,000

Group celebrates its 20th year



Curtis

The College's Gay and Lesbian Alumni/ae, Inc. (GALA), which marked its 20th anniversary this year, announced that it had successfully increased its Richard Cornish Endowment Fund at the College's Earl Gregg Swem Library to \$100,000 at a special presentation during the group's 2006 homecoming weekend banquet.

The fund, which is used to provide gay and lesbian resources for the library, was established in 1993 with a principal of \$25,000 as part of the commemorative activities celebrating the 300th anniversary of the founding of the College. It was named in honor of Richard Cornish, believed to be the first person in North America executed for homosexuality.

During the group's banquet, Gene Nichol, president of the College, called upon GALA to play a vital role in helping to lead an increased commitment to diversity at the College and to contribute to the future of William and Mary in general. Nichol became the first president of the university to present formal remarks to the organization.

During the banquet, Jeffrey Trammel ('73), the first openly gay member of the College's Board of Visitors, was presented with the Director's Cup in recognition of his 25-year career in public service and governmental affairs, including high-level responsibilities in the presidential campaigns of Al Gore and John Kerry. Also receiving recognition was George Greenia, professor of modern languages and literatures at the College, who was presented with the organization's Founder's Cup in recognition of more than 25 years of service to William and Mary's gay, lesbian and transgendered community.

In concluding remarks, Wayne Curtis ('82), the group's current president, recounted many recent initiatives of the GALA board, including establishment of a student grant program.

Curtis said, "No minority group in the history of this nation ever achieved equal protection under the law by waiting patiently for it to be handed to them. They pushed, they fought, they persuaded, they persevered, and when they achieved their goals, they could credit their own efforts as being the primary engine of their progress, not the condescending benevolence of their former persecutors."

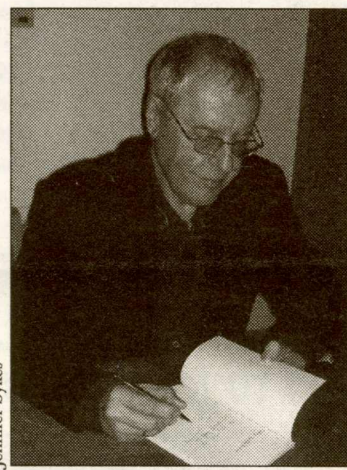
by David Williard

Simic brings Pulitzer Prize-winning verse to College

"When you meet the poet and listen to him read it, it helps you understand it," according to Henry Hart, the College's Mildred and J.B. Hickman Professor of English and Humanities. Hart was introducing poet Charles Simic as part of the Patrick Hayes Writers Series at the College. On Nov. 8, Simic read a selection of his poetry while a standing-room-only crowd listened in the Tucker Theatre.

Simic spent the first half of the evening reading selections of his poetry from his almost four-decades-long career. Each of the 15 poems he read and explained were ripe with imagery and examined the meaning of events and objects familiar to everyone. The poems dealt with subjects ranging from New Hampshire to insects, but a common strain throughout was an attention to detail, hidden meaning and a sense of humor.

Simic and some of his contemporaries have been described as surrealists or as being of the deep-image school. However,



Jennifer Sykes

Simic signs books.

Simic argued that categorization of style is not a conscious decision on the part of a poet and those like him but stems from critics' interpretations of the poets. "What solidifies you as a group is that you're attacked together," he said.

For the second half of his talk, Simic answered questions from students, faculty and community members about his poetic style and offered advice to young writers. A sense of humor and

candor pervaded the question-and-answer session. When one audience member asked how Simic overcomes writer's block, he simply answered, "I don't write." He also elaborated on his subjects and choices within his poems.

"Sometimes I get obsessed with a certain thing ... I'm not confessional or biographical, but sometimes I get obsessed with my early life," said Simic, who emphasized, however, that the most important aspect about poetry was the language.

Born in Belgrade in the former Yugoslavia in 1938, Simic immigrated to New York City in the 1950s. He began writing poetry soon after coming to America and pursued a degree at New York University after a stint in the Army. He currently teaches in the English department at the University of New Hampshire. Simic has won numerous awards, including the Pulitzer Prize and a MacArthur Foundation Fellowship.

by Jennifer Sykes

Campus Crime Report

For the period April-Sept. 2006. Due to the relocation of the Campus Police offices, these statistics have not been available for reports published every other month.

Crimes

Arson	1
Burglary	4
Counterfeiting/forgery	1
Credit card/ATM fraud	2
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	48
Drug/narcotic violations	4
Drunkenness	32
Embezzlement	1
Intimidation	3
Kidnapping	1
Liquor law violations	6
Shoplifting	2
Simple assault	3
Trespass of real property	3
Weapons law violation	1
All other offenses	121

Larceny and moter theft

From buildings	20
From motor vehicles	9

Theft of motor vehicle parts accessories	5
All other larceny	56

Arrests

Breaking and entering/abduction	1
Destruction of property	2
Driving under the influence	3
Driving while suspended	1
Drunk in public	16
Drunk while suspended	2
Felony larceny	1
Grand larceny	1
Harassment by computer/warrant served	1
Liquor law violations	2
No operator's license/no ID	1
Petty larceny	1
Possession of marijuana	3
Shoplifting	1
Trespass of real property	1
Trespassing	11
Underage possession of alcohol	5
All other offenses	4
Virginia uniform summons	304

Barrett ('98) captains MLS champion team

Former Tribe All-American Wade Barrett captained the Houston Dynamo to the Major League Soccer (MLS) Cup Championship. The Dynamo defeated the New England Revolution in penalty kicks to claim the title. During the MLS playoffs, Barrett started all four contests and played all 390 minutes.

Barrett earned All-America honors for the Tribe in 1997. During his senior season, he was named the Tribe Club Senior Male Athlete of the Year. Barrett led the Tribe to a 70-18-4 record during his four seasons in Williamsburg. He finished his Tribe career with 102 points on 38 goals and 26 assists.

Tribe tennis duo earn national championship

The Tribe duo of Megan Moulton-Levy and Katarina Zoricic won the Intercollegiate Tennis Association's national indoor doubles championship in Columbus, Ohio, on Nov. 5. Having



Moulton-Levy and Zoricic with their trophies.

saved their best performance for the final match of the event, the Tribe women dominated their opponents from Texas Christian University by a final score of 8-3.

"We were just in sync that day," explained Moulton-Levy. "We had a rusty start in the tournament, but the finals was the best match that we played."

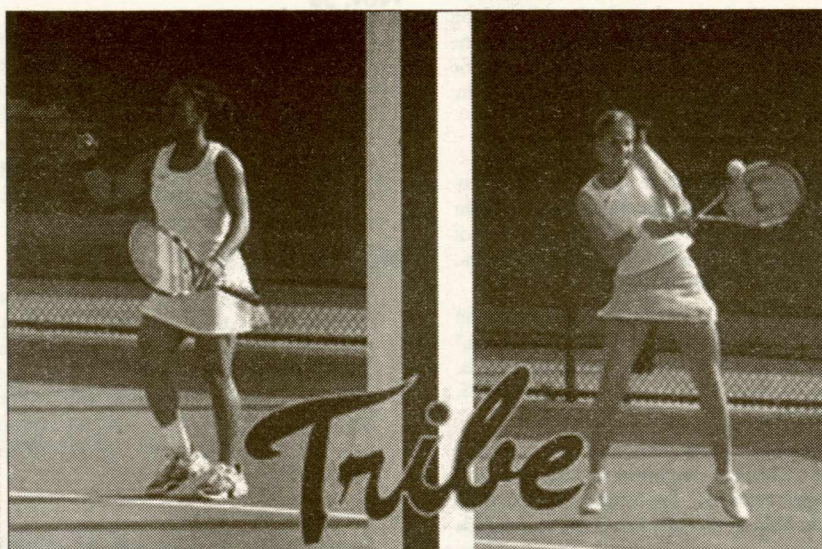
In the semifinals, the pair outlasted a doubles squad from the University of Notre Dame by a score of 8-6.

Said Kevin Epley, head women's tennis coach at the College, "They knew they were going to win the tournament. That final match wasn't close. They dominated. They were a little nervous in the semifinals, but they really rose to the challenge in the final. They really wanted to make a statement."

The statement they made—the national championship—marked the high point of a five-year association between the two tennis players, who formerly were teamed at the Chris Evert Tennis Academy in Florida. It moved their overall mark at the College this year to 18-1, including seven wins over nationally ranked opponents.

Moulton-Levy, a senior at the College, encouraged the Tribe to recruit Zoricic, a sophomore, based on their prior teamwork. Working together on the court, the two "mentally wear down their opponents," Epley said.

"Kat's strengths are basically setting up Megan, who plays at the net,"



Moulton-Levy

Zoricic

he said. "Kat can knock opponents off balance with her serve and with her return," strengths that comple-

'That final match wasn't close. They dominated. ... They really wanted to make a statement.'

—Kevin Epley

ment Moulton-Levy's ability to volley at the net. "It's hard to get anything by Megan," he said. She is really quick, has a low center of gravity. She really pounces on balls."

Commenting on their success, Moulton-Levy said, "Kat and I both went into the tournament expecting to win, but there are factors that work for you and against you." About the team's strategy, she said, "I just try to put myself as close to the net as possible and as close to the middle of the court as possible. Of course, you need a good balance, a person who is a powerful server and who has solid ground strokes. Kat is that."

Zoricic said that she tries to get into the net during rallies, but she realizes that her job "is to try to set up Megan at the net. Megan's job is to volley away."

Both women credited Epley with playing an instrumental role in their ability to compete at such a high level. They referenced his knowledge of the game and his ability to provide emotional support.

"I can't say that I would have improved more with anybody else," Moulton-Levy said. "He has brought my game to a whole new level. He's a great person, a great leader. Just this week, he proved what a phenomenal person he was. It was an emotional battle this whole week, and he was there for me on the court and off the court."

Added Zoricic, "He has been nothing but supportive. He forces us to work hard. Even when we lost close matches, he kept believing in us."

Although both women arrived on campus with incredible tennis talent, Epley has helped them understand how to play together and maintain a consistent level of excellence. Said Zoricic, "Guys' tennis is easy. You serve at 500 miles an hour, then put the volleys

away. Women's tennis is more about positioning yourself as the ball moves to different places." About her coach, she said he has helped the pair keep their positive energy on the court, even when a match seemed to be going the wrong way. "In doubles, the score only goes up to eight, so you can only focus on playing the next point," she said. "If you get down at any point, momentum can change quickly. It's about maintaining focus."

An additional challenge the women face by playing at William and Mary involves the academic rigor demanded by their classes. Both women chose to play at the College because of its dual reputation as having a storied tennis history with first-rate facilities and its being an elite academic institution.

"There are no academic breaks for athletes here," Zoricic said. "Being a student-athlete definitely means something at this school. At a lot of big athletic schools, athletes get a little break. Here, they're going to push you academically and athletically." She recounted numerous times when she returned from a tournament only to head straight to the library.

Moulton-Levy explained, "It really is difficult to balance academics and tennis, but you just do it. It's part of the whole package. The professors understand a little bit; they look forward to us coming back and giving them good results. If they had not been tennis fans, they have become fans."

The two tennis players will begin preparing to accomplish their next goal, that of winning the NCAA doubles title at the end of the spring season in May.

"Our short-term goal is to just improve day to day," Moulton-Levy said. "Our long-term goal now is to capture the NCAA title."

The indoor championship promises to help them in that quest. "It definitely has bolstered our confidence," Zoricic said. "Now, every time we step on the court, we trust things a little better."

by David Williard

sports briefs

Complete coverage at www.tribeathletics.com

Tenth consecutive championship run

The men's cross-country team is returning to the NCAA Championships for the 10th year in a row after clinching an automatic berth with its second-place finish at the Southeast Regional. Only five other schools have been to the last 10 national championships besides the Tribe.

On Saturday, Nov. 18, the Tribe will look to capture its third IC4A (Eastern States) Championship at Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx. Two days later, the College will compete for the National Championship in Terre Haute, Ind.

Swim squad assured of .500 mark

The men's swimming and diving team won handily over Georgetown in the final dual meet of the fall (155-110). With the win, William and Mary moved to 5-1 (3-0 CAA), while Georgetown fell to 0-5 (0-1 Big East). With four meets remaining on the schedule, the Tribe has already tied last season's win total and stands assured to finish no worse than .500 for the first time since 1998-99.

The squad is back in action today through Saturday at the Terrapin Cup Invitational in College Park, Md.

Fan favorites



Cofield



Kaylor

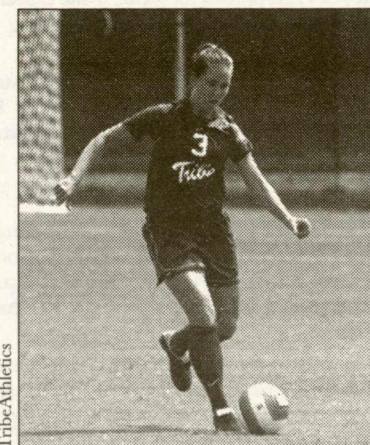
Senior men's forward Corey Cofield was selected by fans to the preseason All-CAA men's basketball team. On the women's side, juniors Kyra Kaylor and Devin James were voted to the women's squad. The voting was conducted on-line at CAA-Sports.com.

Soccer squad falls in NCAA tourney

In the NCAA tournament for the first time since 2003, the 20th-ranked Tribe women's soccer team tied the Naval Academy 0-0 after 110 minutes of action, and advanced to penalty kicks for the second consecutive match. Unfortunately, the team failed to win, falling on penalty kicks 5-4. With the tie, the squad's school-record unbeaten streak was extended to 17 games, and the team improved its season ledger to 16-1-4.

In the first overtime, the Tribe had a chance on a long free kick, but Navy's goalie made a solid stop and cradled the ball on the 5-yard line. The second overtime was much of the same, with William and Mary's best attempt coming on sophomore Joan Zimmeck's attack when she battled the ball away from the goalie but had the ball stolen away by another defender.

Despite failing to advance, Wil-



liam and Mary had an outstanding season, winning 16 games in the regular season and finishing with only one loss, by far the fewest losses in a single season in school history. The team's 10-0-1 record in Colonial Athletic Association play was its fifth undefeated conference season and set the school record for CAA wins in a season.

