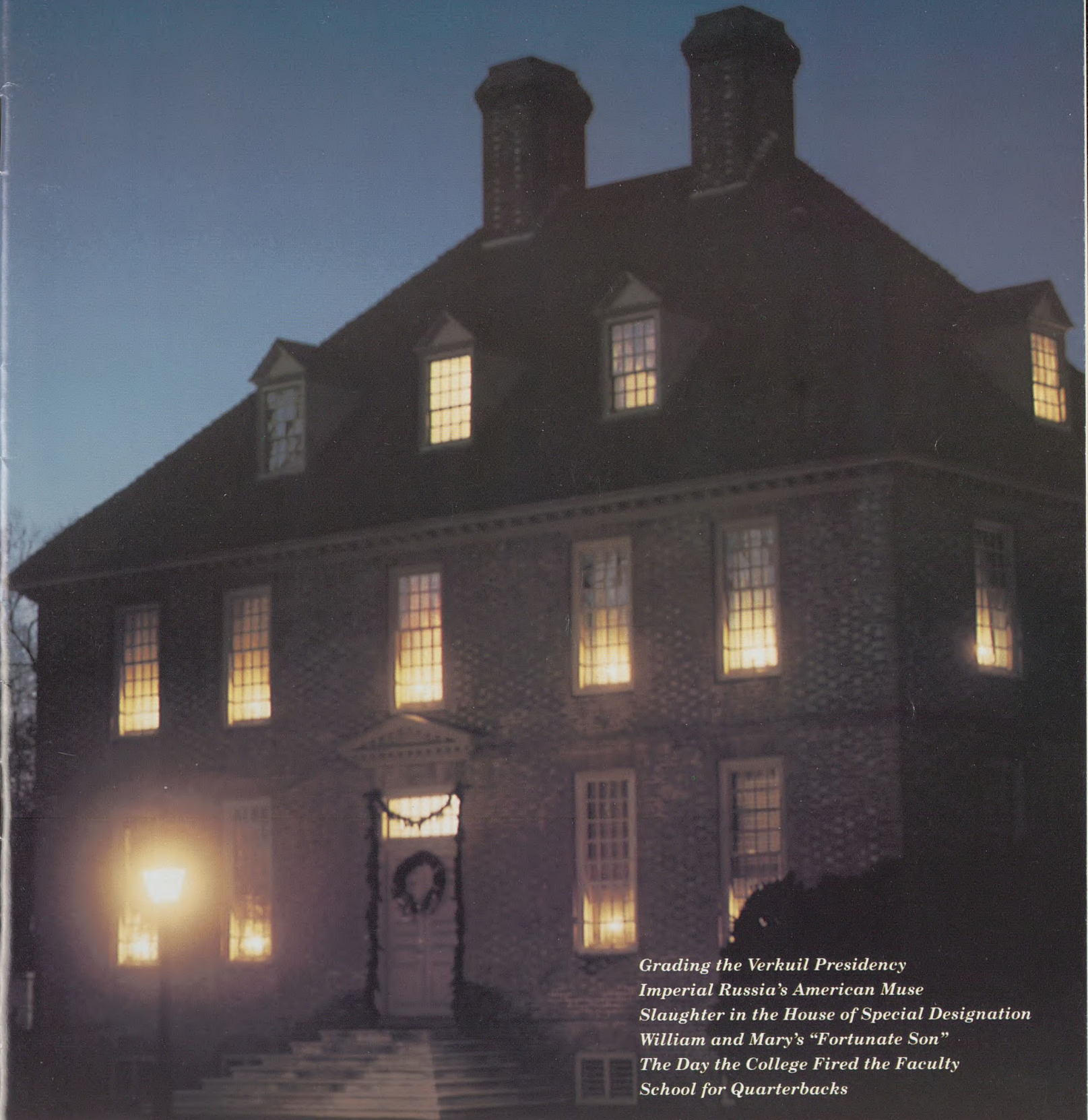


WILLIAM & MARY

Vol. 59, No. 5

Winter 1992



*Grading the Verkuil Presidency
Imperial Russia's American Muse
Slaughter in the House of Special Designation
William and Mary's "Fortunate Son"
The Day the College Fired the Faculty
School for Quarterbacks*



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Folk Art View of Wren Building

Look closely and you'll see Thomas Jefferson standing between the Virginia Capitol and Monticello, newlyweds exiting the Wren Chapel, soon-to-be graduates beginning their walk across campus and coeds revealing forbidden shorts under raincoats. The list goes on. Unique reminders of college life and traditions at William and Mary are found throughout Parks Duffey's folk-art style painting.

Bobbie '61 and Jim '60 Ukrop commissioned the painting from Duffey, a Richmond native and self-taught artist whose style has been described as "sophisticatively primitive." Many Richmonders are already familiar with his colorful depictions of "Strawberry Hill Races" and "Easter Parade," which shows a lively view of Monument Avenue.

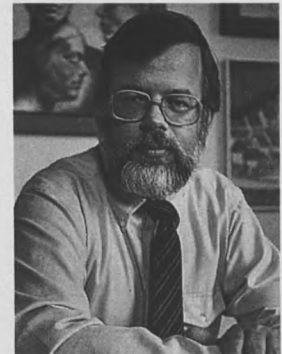
Duffey's whimsical view of the Wren Building is available to alumni and friends through the Society of the Alumni. An unsigned 23" x 29" print sells for \$30, and a signed print, sold exclusively by the Society, is \$60. To order, write Society of the Alumni Gift Shop, P.O. Box 2100, Williamsburg, VA 23187-2100, or call 804/221-1170. Please add \$3.50 per address for shipping. Virginia residents add 4.5 percent sales tax.

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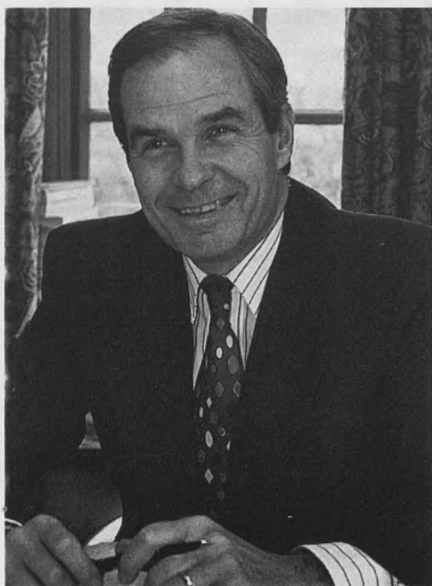
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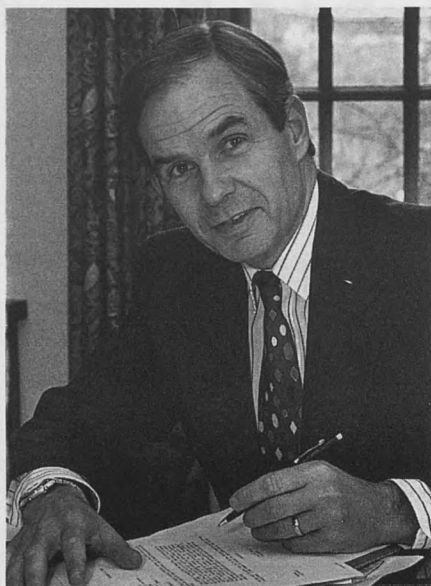
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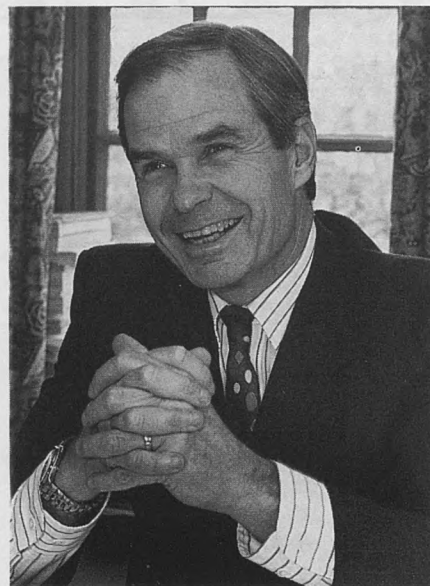
Cover Photo of President's House by Dan Dry



"The idea of William and Mary as a small university is not one that I invented. It came from some of the best minds on campus."



"We have very much enjoyed the opportunities to sit down with students and the faculty and staff and get to know them."



"I've tried to bring out the best in people. Now it is time that they share responsibilities with the next president, who will be... a very fortunate person."

Verkuil Leaves An Improved University

BY RAY BETZNER

For the second time in 30 years, Paul Verkuil is preparing to leave William and Mary.

His first graduation came in 1961, when he received a bachelor's degree in English. Verkuil left Williamsburg for a career that included military service, law school, private practice, teaching, and leading the law school at Tulane University. He returned to William and Mary in 1985 as president.

Verkuil now faces a second graduation of sorts. This time, when he leaves Williamsburg after Charter Day 1992, there will be no diploma. What he will take with him is the conviction that he helped William and Mary fulfill its mission and define its place in the history of American higher education.

"Our mission is much better understood today, both internally and externally," Verkuil said during a recent interview in his office in the Brafferton. "William and Mary has accepted its destiny as a small university."

Defining a mission is critical, he said, because it becomes the blueprint for the university's future. William and Mary's mission was outlined as Ver-

kuil prepared to become president and is contained in the *1984 Report of Self-Study*, a work Verkuil calls his text for the office. Written by a wide-ranging group of faculty and staff for the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the 270-page report described the College's weaknesses, recommended improvements, and clearly stated the institution's mission:

"The College of William and Mary is distinctive in associating, in an institution of moderate size, the diversity of a university offering graduate and professional programs, with the commitment to liberal education of an undergraduate college of arts and sciences."

Flipping through a well-thumbed copy of the report, Verkuil believes it was this document which was the blueprint for many of the successes during his six years as president.

"The idea of William and Mary as a small university is not one that I invented. It came from some of the best minds on campus," he said. "I don't think people appreciate how important this document is. For the first time, the faculty said that our challenge is to create a university out of

this College, while at the same time not jeopardizing the tremendous success we have had at the undergraduate level. I thought that was exactly right, and felt confident in shaping that vision for the institution because I knew it had strong internal support."

Of course, strong support is not unanimous support. Verkuil encountered some critics who believed the graduate programs were getting too much attention, too many new positions, too much money. And, because the most vocal students tend to be undergraduates, there were sometimes similar complaints from students. Ironing out the conflicts between those concerns and the blueprint for a university documented in the self-study meant stepping back from the debate, said Verkuil.

"We've always had an ambivalence about graduate work here in the past. But to get a complete picture of the place, the president has to come in and listen to those 'silent voices' and balance things out. And that's why having this acknowledgment of the importance of the graduate programs was so valuable," he said.

Having been handed a design, he went about making it come to life. The

second half of the 1980s were the building years academically. The Roy R. Charles Center for Honors and Interdisciplinary Studies was established as an academic incubator, giving new ideas an opportunity to mature and grow before gaining independence. New strengths were developed in American studies, international studies and public policy, and with the creation of a doctoral program in applied science. Unlike many previous efforts at William and Mary, none of these programs were contained within a single department. Instead, they were designed as umbrella programs, incorporating the faculty from a number of departments. By mixing public and private support, the university added faculty and research materials to create a diverse learning experience. Students now find their choices have increased, since they can take advantage of the best faculty from a variety of departments. Some programs, like international studies, are geared for undergraduates while others, such as applied science, are aimed more for graduate degrees.

More important, says Verkuil, is the fact that these programs have benefits for both graduate and undergraduate students. "Our graduate programs enrich the entire academic program. They bring in stronger faculty in many respects, they bring in more books to the library, and the overall funding formulas are much stronger. Each of the graduate programs has had a payoff

on the undergraduate level.

"The key is making sure our graduate programs are consistent with our overall academic mission."

There are other changes too, perhaps more subtle than the new programs and the modern facilities. During the Verkuil years, a Faculty Assembly was created, giving professors an opportunity to participate in the decision-making process. Verkuil, himself a member of the faculty at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law, says the assembly is "critical to the future well-being of the institution. Faculty members must have a significant role in the university; they must be more than critics."

On the other hand, there was no design to remake the position of chancellor into one which would be anything than honorific. Getting then-U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger to become chancellor was a coup. Verkuil had met Burger before becoming William and Mary president. "The chancellor had to be someone above politics, someone who had some interest in the College, and someone who would bring to the position a distinction equal to that of the College itself. One name rose to the top of the list, and that was Warren Burger."

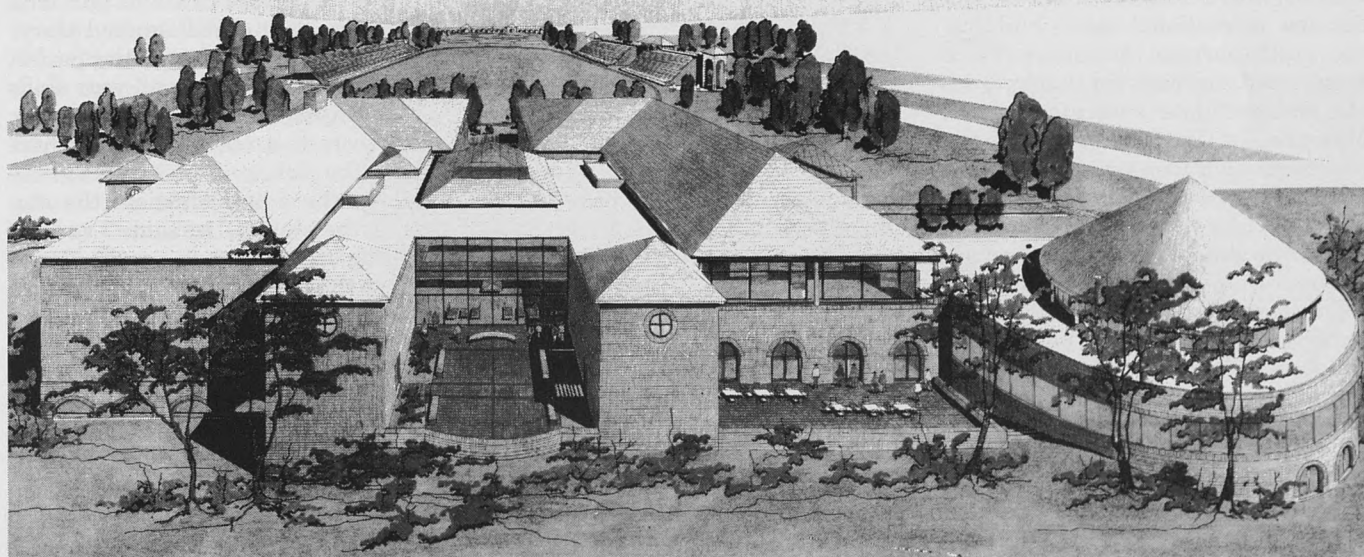
Meeting and greeting the famous is part of the job as president. During his years, Verkuil has played host to dignitaries like Burger and members of the Supreme Court to Princess Margriet of the Netherlands and a va-

riety of foreign ambassadors. The president is also a traveling ambassador, representing William and Mary at official functions from Tokyo to Richmond. Verkuil said that while these events may gain recognition for the College, he and his wife, Fran '66, have equally enjoyed hosting those who are not as well known.

"We have very much enjoyed the opportunities to sit down with students and the faculty and staff and get to know them. They're all part of this community, and to cut through the barrier that sometimes comes with the office and get to know one another better has been a great joy for both of us," he said.

For Mrs. Verkuil, the years here have had their own rewards. "I've come to feel an enormous amount of support from other people. There is a friendly atmosphere here that makes you want to work harder and do more," she said. Her work included being a leading member of the committee to raise funds for the child care center. The center had been discussed for several years (it was a recommendation in the 1984 self study) and was built in 1991 entirely with private funds. The center will be dedicated in early February, just before Charter Day.

Although her tenure at William and Mary has left her with a number of memories, nothing stands out more than an opportunity to be part of the 1989 College delegation to celebrate the Glorious Revolution in London.



A new university center (above) adjacent to Zable Stadium, scheduled to open in 1993, is part of a \$56 million Verkuil administration construction program that was financed through a combination of public and private funds.

The trip included a formal ceremony in Parliament, a reception hosted by Prince Charles and being presented to Queen Elizabeth. "That's something very few people experience," she said.

If the academic programs have undergone a transformation during Verkuil's tenure, then so has the physical nature of the campus. Campaigns of renovation and new construction, both generally outlined in the self-study, have been reshaping the buildings and grounds of William and Mary. Since 1986, nearly \$56 million in changes to the physical plant have been funded.

First, the College engaged in a reconstruction program that transformed aging eyesores into state-of-the-art structures. For example, the condemned dormitory then known as Tyler Hall once lent a scruffy look to the portion of campus at Jamestown Road and Boundary Street. Today, it is the Wendy and Emery Reves Center for International Studies, a handsome dormitory-office complex. George P. Blow Memorial Gymnasium underwent an even more dramatic transformation, shifting from an outdated basketball arena with a swimming pool in the basement into a new home for the Graduate School of Business and an assortment of administrative offices from admissions to career counseling. By renovating and redesigning old buildings and shifting departments into the new space, the College has opened up space in other buildings.

New construction also has dotted campus, with an addition to Ewell Hall, the new recreational sports building, the multi-purpose Anheuser-Busch Field, residence halls for undergraduate and graduate students and the Matoaka Art Studio. Two especially important additions are the child care center (to open in 1992), and the University Center (to open in 1993).

Like the academic program changes, the improvements to the campus have been done through a combination of public and private funds. The \$560,000 child care center is being built and furnished entirely with private gifts. The Recreational Sports Building was built just under the funding wire. Says Verkuil: "There is not going to be another state-funded building of that kind in Virginia for a long, long time."

If the 1980s were the building years, 1990 and 1991 have been less dra-

matic. The national recession that continues in Virginia has meant a continuing series of state-mandated budget reductions. At first, the cuts in state funds meant not hiring replacements in certain areas, decreasing the amount of grounds maintenance, and generally making do with a little less. As the state budget deficits grew, the



Fran Verkuil '66

news became more ominous for the College: fewer course sections, some larger classes, fewer part-time faculty, less money for library purchases. Almost overnight, the focus changed from optimism about the future, to safeguarding the present. Although the confidence in the university's mission continues, Verkuil said it also has become obvious that the commonwealth of Virginia—like many states—will have an increasingly difficult time meeting all the demands for services, including higher education.

"Colleges and universities in Virginia, and for that matter all around the nation, are going to have to do a better job at doing more with less," said Verkuil. Resources for students have gone up 20 percent with only an 8 percent increase in the undergraduate population during his six years. "That kind of resource progress cannot be expected during the next six years, I'm afraid," he said.

"We have got to reform ourselves, we've got to get more efficient. Everyone keeps hoping for the days when the resources are going to come flowing back in. That just is not going to happen for the foreseeable future."

There are, scattered around the president's office, mementos of his past six years at William and Mary: a football inscribed by Lou Holtz and Jimmye Laycock; a sketch of the Sir Christopher Wren Building's cupola and weathervane; a bust of Benjamin Franklin, fashioned by Warren Burger when he was 15 years old. On one wall hangs an oil painting of Washington viewing the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at the Battle of Yorktown. On the other wall above the huge fireplace is a more contemplative painting, a rural winter scene with rolling hills. On another hangs a Currier and Ives print of the city of New Orleans, circa 1885.

It is a bright day in late November, unusually warm for this time of year. Out the front windows of the president's office is the Wren Yard, focal point of the College since its 1693 founding. Look out the other set of windows and the bane of the 20th century, an automobile with its stereo speakers blasting, booms its way down Jamestown Road.

The past and the present mix here. Time becomes a little jumbled. For Verkuil, the past will soon mean being introduced as former president of William and Mary, and current president and chief executive officer of the American Automobile Association. And while he is anxious to start his new duties, there is also a sense of loss starting to build. He will miss being president during the university's 300th anniversary in 1993. Most of all, he will miss being president of William and Mary.

"In some ways, this is the perfect job. It's diverse, it tests all your skills and abilities, and it is never boring. And there is a real enthusiasm here about the College from everyone: the faculty, the administration, the students, the alumni," he said. "I've tried to bring out the best in people. Now it is time that they share responsibilities with the next president, who will be, in my judgment, a very fortunate person."

As he prepares to move on, Verkuil sees nothing but promise for William and Mary's future.

"I take comfort in the realization that William and Mary will not only be one of the survivors in higher education, but that it will continue to be one of the leaders."

The Dawn of a Sylvan Priority

BY MARTIN MATHES

At the base of the Sunken Garden at William and Mary is a unique tree planted nearly 50 years ago—but which has a remarkable history of nearly 50 million years.

Known as the dawn redwood, the tree was thought to be extinct until 1944 when a single specimen was discovered in a protected habitat in China near the remote village of Motao-chi in Sichuan Province by a representative from the Chinese Central Bureau of Forest Research. The forester, Tsang Wang, came across a very large unidentified tree with gracious boughs and fluted trunk, which was protected by a temple built around the base of the tree. Samples from the needle-like foliage and complex cones revealed an amazing conclusion—that this was the *Metasequoia* that had grown in North America and Eurasia 50 million years earlier, but was thought no longer to exist.

The magnitude of the discovery was confirmed after a study at the National Central University in Nanking Fan Memorial Institute in Peiping. An American expedition, led by Elmer Merrill of the Arnold Arboretum of Boston, then went to the Shui-Sha valley and collected seeds for a thousand trees, which he shared with institutions represented at the International Botanical Congress in Brussels, Belgium, in 1948. One of those attending the Congress, Dr. John T. Baldwin '32, sent a seed sample to his colleague in the department of biology at William and Mary, Dr. Bernice Speese '41. The seeds were germinated and planted at the end of the Sunken Garden in 1949.

The site, on a stream terrace approximately 12 feet above the water table and 75

feet from the edge of a ravine, provided an ideal habitat for the dawn redwood, which, planted in moist, well-aerated, fertile soil, can grow up to 24 feet in four years. Since the biology department began measuring the tree in 1967, the specimen at William and Mary has grown from a height of 67 feet to 119.16 feet today.

The dawn redwood has tiny leaflets and deciduous branchlets which fall off after frost. Branches at ground level gradually taper to a graceful pyramidal form. Fern-like spring foliage turns to golden apricot and pale pink in the autumn. The trees have a strong buttressed trunk of shredded bark and a single dominant stem.

Mature specimens produce male cones which look like tassels hanging from the pollen-producing upper branches. The beautiful, small female cone with incised scales produces seeds

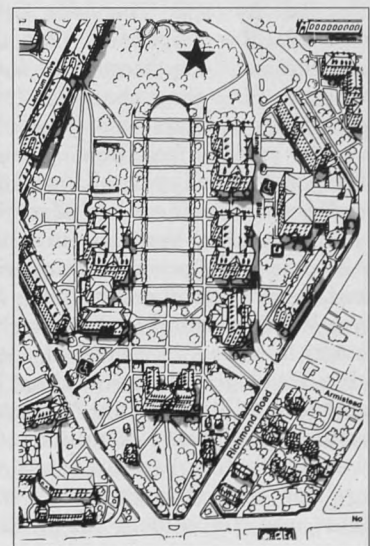
with a membranous edge. Cones each weigh approximately four grams and produce an average of 107 seeds with an initial germination rate of 13 percent. According to Dewitt Hamilton of Winterthur Gardens the seeds require no cold treatment and can be easily grown after a germination period of two to three weeks. Two-inch seedlings can be transplanted into peat pots. Specimen trees are relatively pollution and pest-free and may be expected to reach the venerable age of more than 400 years, as attained by a tree in the Hubei province of Central China.

The College landscape now has seven vigorous trees growing in the areas of the Sunken Garden, Bryan Complex, Barrett Hall and Phi Beta Kappa Hall. The trees are growing in popularity: in 1990 an estimated 20,000 were planted in the United States. As we gain more information and background the dawn redwood will become a re-established tree of the future. William and Mary can take pride in the fact that it has such an early and historical association with such a special tree.

Martin Mathes is a professor of biology at William and Mary and the unofficial heir to Dr. Baldwin as the historic authority on the campus landscape at the College.



Located at the base of the Sunken Garden in the Crim Dell area, this rare dawn redwood is a descendant of a 50-million-year-old tree thought to be extinct until a single specimen was discovered in China nearly 50 years ago.



William and Mary Hall: A Testament to Vision

BY S. DEAN OLSON

More than 20 years ago when the first basketball game was played in William and Mary Hall on Dec. 5, 1970, there was no heat in the building. At half-time and during timeouts the opposing team, the University of North Carolina, huddled in its heated bus which had been parked inside the building, while spectators sat in the stands with their overcoats on trying to keep warm.

That was an inauspicious opening to a building that has since become a mainstay in the life of the College. In such a short time, probably no other building on campus has accommodated so many stars and spectators and recorded so many historic events as the place known simply as "The Hall." In 1972, when North Carolina—which won that first game—came back to the hall, the College recorded one of its greatest sports upsets, defeating the No. 2-ranked Tar Heels before a capacity audience. At least three presidents, including Ronald Reagan who hosted seven other heads of state in the building in 1983 during an international economic summit, have visited the hall. President Verkuil was inaugurated in the hall in 1985. The Billy Graham Crusade, the Wightman Cup tennis matches, the Lippizaner horses, the Chinese ping-pong champions, Scandinavian gymnasts—along with a host of stars ranging from Eddie Murphy to Douglas Fairbanks Jr.—have all drawn audiences to William and Mary Hall.

As President Verkuil pointed out at a ceremony in December commemorating the 20th anniversary of the building, William and Mary Hall is a testament to vision in university leadership. He noted that the building, which cost \$5.4 million to build 20 years ago, would cost at least \$20 million today. It was paid for from revenue bonds, which are now retired, with an assessment built into the student fee of \$24 per

student per year. Noting that the College now owns the building free and clear, he said it would serve the College for many years to come, judging from its current excellent condition and the way it has been kept up. The president drew a comparison to the new University Center at the College, which will be financed in a similar fashion with the potential of serving many generations of students.

Bettie Adams, who has been director of the hall since 1986, remembers when the weeklong International Economic Summit was held in Williamsburg in 1983—the premier event of the last 20 years. The hall was converted into a press center with television and newspaper reporters from around the world reporting from the facility, and a huge tent, erected on the area now occupied by the Busch Tennis Courts, served as a dining hall for participants and rest stop between assignments.

"The floors and hallways were carpeted and every cinder-block wall was draped," said Adams. For the final session, to which European and Japanese heads of state came, an elaborate podium was set up on the main floor and an extensive scaffold erected for the TV cameras. Later in 1983, the College hosted its first Wightman Cup competition. Out of that grew a relationship with BASF Corp., which resulted in a \$50,000 gift to carpet and refurbish a section of the top level of the hall now known as the Wightman Cup Room.

The capstone of a \$36 million building program in the 1960s, the hall was the last major building constructed during the administration of Davis Y. Paschall '32. Although William and Mary Hall is primarily identified with intercollegiate athletics, Paschall convinced state officials to approve funding of the building as a physical educa-

tion, recreation and convocation center. When he went to Richmond, he already had a million dollars saved in a state bank account toward the construction—accrued from the sale of College land to Colonial Williamsburg. To gain approval for the remaining funding and overcome any lingering doubts that he was building a basketball facility, Paschall told state officials that any time the Tribe played a basketball game in the hall, the athletic department would pay a fee to the College, which would be used for maintenance of the building. The state agreed and construction went ahead.

Money from the bonds, however, was used only for construction, so Paschall still had to find funds to pay for seats for the building. Again using creative financing, he raised \$36,000 from the sale of pine bark beetle infested trees that had to be removed from College land and from the sale of a second piece of property to the City of Williamsburg.

After the building was finished and a new administration was in place in Richmond, Dr. Paschall remembers a visit by the new governor and his capital outlay committee. While touring campus, the governor suggested that he and Paschall go in the building for an inspection. As they entered from the top level into the area overlooking the main arena, the governor's face turned crimson and he said, "Pat, this building is nothing but a damn basketball court!" While admitting the hall would indeed accommodate basketball games, Paschall assured the governor that there were some fine classrooms in the basement. And, besides, he told the governor: "When this building is dedicated during your administration, you can take full credit for it!"

The hall was the biggest structure on campus when it was built, but it still incorporated the distinctive Georgian brick exterior that was a hallmark of buildings constructed during the '60s. It replaced both old Blow Gymnasium and, in a sense, the Wren Yard where commencement had been held until 1971, sometimes in the oppressive May heat and humidity, much to the distress of spectators. Concerns that the hall might be too big have proved unwarranted. William and Mary Hall today can just barely accommodate the growing crowds for graduation.



William and Mary Hall recently celebrated its 20th anniversary.

Students Thrive in Active Learning Process

By ELAINE JUSTICE '75

One must learn
By doing the thing; for though
you think you know it
You have no certainty, until you try.
—Sophocles, *Trachiniae*

What was the best academic experience you had in college? While every campus has its entertaining and brilliant lecturers, it probably isn't the lectures you remember, but the doing. The heated discussions in your seminar class. The lab experiment or computer run that lasted until dawn. The project that took you away from campus for a summer, a semester or even an entire year.

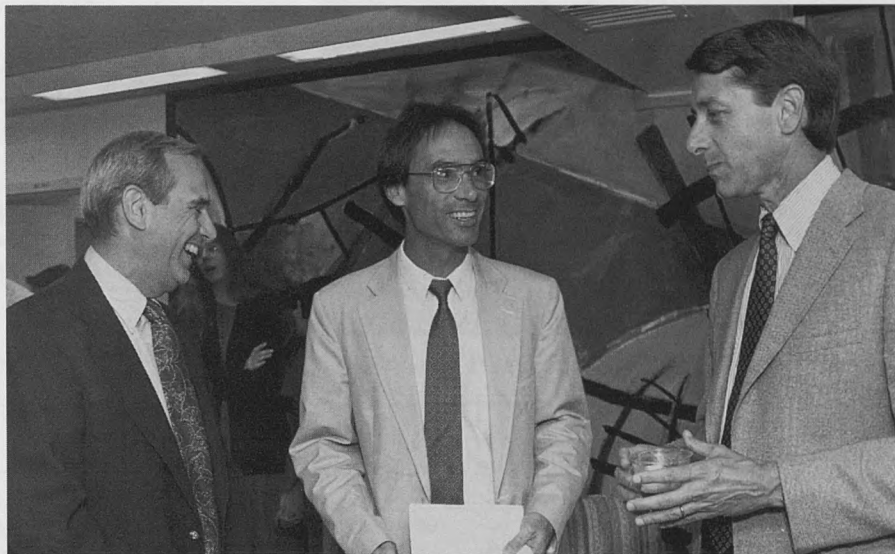
When does college change a person? David Lutzer, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences, and Clyde Haulman, dean of undergraduate studies, are convinced they know: Students thrive when they are active, not passive, participants in the learning process.

Most William and Mary alumni agree. More than half the alumni surveyed from the classes of 1965, 1975, 1980 and 1985 listed close intellectual contact with faculty in small seminars, independent study projects, senior honors projects, or participation in faculty projects as the most important aspect of their undergraduate careers.

"Encouraging undergraduates to become active learners is something this College has done well for a long time," said Lutzer. "We are committed to doing much more of it."

Lutzer's enthusiasm for the hands-on learning approach is echoed in laboratories, classrooms, faculty offices and residence halls across campus. A variety of opportunities for independent study and research by undergraduates already exists in nearly every discipline. A number of newer programs combine subject areas in as many ways as there are students.

"I've noticed that a lot of colleges talk about undergraduate research experiences for their students, but we're doing it on a much wider scale," said Lutzer. A recent article in a higher education publication lauded the efforts of a university in sponsoring 30 students doing summer research projects. "We support more than 30



One of the most unusual new efforts is the Wilson Cross-Disciplinary Scholars program, established in 1989 with funds from Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Wilson Jr. of Alexandria, Va. Wilson (left) visits with Professors Joel Schwartz and Jim Axtell.

students doing summer research in chemistry alone," he said.

Historically, much of the hands-on learning at William and Mary has taken place in the sciences, where the College has achieved national recognition. The departments of geology and physics have research requirements for undergraduate degrees, and 80 percent of all chemistry majors write an undergraduate research paper.

In the summer, William and Mary offers a program of Research Experiences for Undergraduates (REUs) in physics, computer science, mathematics and geology. Funds for these programs are provided by competitive national grants. For example, W&M's five-year-old REU program in physics is one of only 10 in the nation supported by the National Science Foundation.

These programs bring to campus a mixture of the College's own undergraduates and students from other colleges and universities. REU students work one-on-one with faculty members on research projects, the goal being to introduce students to the scientific community and encourage them to pursue graduate study. Between the REU students and W&M undergraduates, "the physics department is a busy place during the summers," said Morton Eckhause, physics department chair.

During the academic year, science

undergraduates are deeply engaged in research. Geology and physics majors spend two semesters working on a research project which is the basis of their senior thesis. This intensive approach to research education is rare at other institutions, said Gina Hoatson, assistant professor and coordinator of senior research projects in physics.

"It's very common in physics departments to have people play around in the lab for a semester," said Hoatson. "It's not the norm to make it a full-year requirement and have undergraduates pursuing totally independent research under the guidance of a faculty member. This experience is the most intellectually rigorous one I've seen at any university, and I know it's extremely valuable."

Hoatson's colleagues in the nearby chemistry department agree. Eighty percent of their students complete a three-semester research project, beginning with a literature review and writing project in the junior year, and ending with a year long senior project. The importance of this kind of education has been underlined by the American Chemical Society, which describes undergraduate research as the hallmark of quality in undergraduate chemistry programs.

"Undergraduate research isn't just something students do by themselves,"



Renick Scholar Pat Takach visits with the late George Tayloe Ross.

said Lutzer. "It's a collaboration by the faculty and students. It's a scaled-down version of the relationship between the Ph.D. candidate and the advisor."

More recently, the College has expanded research and independent study opportunities in the humanities and social sciences. With the help of endowments established by alumni and friends, William and Mary offers undergraduates a growing number of independent study and research opportunities outside the sciences. The goal is to offer students in the humanities and social sciences the same access to new knowledge and new problems, and the same sense of intellectual achievement.

One of the most unusual new efforts is the Wilson Cross-Disciplinary Scholars program, established in 1989 with funds from Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Wilson Jr. of Alexandria, Va. The program gives rising seniors the chance to develop their own summer research projects; applicants and their faculty mentors must propose a project that is not only outside the students' majors, but also outside their general field of study. Humanities majors, for example, must choose projects from the natural or social sciences.

"Undergraduate education is fairly broad the first two years," said Joel Schwartz, director of the Roy Charles Center for Honors and Interdisciplinary Studies which oversees the program. "But once you declare a major, you can become narrow in your focus. We wanted to encourage both breadth and depth, to make students use their heads in new situations."

For senior government major Stephanie Morse, the new situation meant extensive independent research and travel to Jamaica for her project on the writings of African-American women in Jamaica and the U.S. It also meant the chance to work one-on-one with Joanne Braxton, Cummings Professor of American Studies and English.

"It was a particularly valuable experience," said Morse. "Any time you get to break down the regular student-faculty relation-

ship where there are 30 of you and one of them, it makes everything a lot easier."

Morse said she especially enjoyed working with Dr. Braxton, "who is totally engaging and exciting. When you find someone in a faculty position who's that enthusiastic, it gives you inspiration and a sense of your own validity."

Another recently established summer study program also helps William and Mary undergraduates achieve their educational goals. The Renick Scholarships support students who wish to undertake service or scholarly projects abroad that would make them more competitive for major national awards such as Rhodes Scholarships, among others.

The program is funded by an endowment established by Mrs. Fern C. Renick and the late Mr. and Mrs. George Tayloe Ross to honor the memory of Dewey C. Renick, a leading citizen of James City County, Va., and former chairman of the Friends of the College.

"We annually endorse first-rate students for such prestigious awards as the Rhodes or Marshall Scholarships," said David Holmes, professor of religion and chair of the Renick program. "But our nominees almost always compete against students who have spent one or more summers working in Europe, the Third World or Appalachia on service-related projects. The Renick Scholarships allow our students to work in a volunteer project of their choice between their junior and senior years, or to do important research that they otherwise could not pursue."

"It never occurred to me that I would

get to travel to Europe to study. It's all been a gift," said Renick Scholar Pat Takach, a senior from Zandoni, Va. She spent a month last spring at the C.G. Jung Institute in Zurich, Switzerland, researching archival materials for her senior thesis in anthropology.

Renick Scholar Tanya Myers, a senior chemistry major from Harrisonburg, Va., traveled to Zaire to help a public health missionary conduct research on the prevalence of diarrhea, dehydration and respiratory infections in young children. While the project did provide valuable research experience, it gave her much more. "It made me realize how fortunate I am, not only to get an education but to travel as broadly and as freely as I have."

The newest of the College's undergraduate research and independent study programs lies at the core of its Monroe Scholarships. Monroe Scholars represent roughly the top 5 percent of each entering class, and starting with the summer of 1993, Monroe Scholars who are rising seniors will receive \$2,000 grants from the College allowing them to pursue projects in areas of their choosing.

"This is one of the most creative uses of private scholarship money I have seen at any university," said Provost Melvyn Schiavelli, who has long been interested in undergraduate research. Many of Schiavelli's professional papers were co-authored with his undergraduate chemistry students.

In its presentation to Virginia's Commission on the University of the 21st Century, William and Mary affirmed the value of undergraduate research and pointed out the central role of research universities in making a difference. "It is through these research experiences that undergraduates can solidify their status as independent learners," said the report, "and, at least for some students, can begin the transition from being consumers to being producers of knowledge."

"We owe our students more than simply to provide them with the newest insights of others," said Lutzer. "We must enable all our undergraduates to engage in a research experience that will take them to the limits of their capabilities."

Bruce Lincoln '60:

Imperial Russia's American Muse

BY CHARLES M. HOLLOWAY

Did you know that in the winter of 1918-19 American ground forces froze and died fighting Russian soldiers in North Russia and Siberia? Or that Leon Trotskii, the Bolshevik leader, died by assassination in Mexico, with a mountaineer's pick axe driven into his brain?

If you have read *The Romanovs* or *Red Victory: A History of the Russian Civil War*—or any of W. Bruce Lincoln's highly-acclaimed books on Imperial Russia, you will never forget the sweeping drama and meticulous detail that he weaves into these powerful studies of history. At age 53, Lincoln '60, Phi Beta Kappa, stands at the top of his profession and craft—one of the nation's leading scholars and most widely read authors. As the San Francisco *Chronicle* observes, "He is a rarity among academics, a scholar who writes superbly."

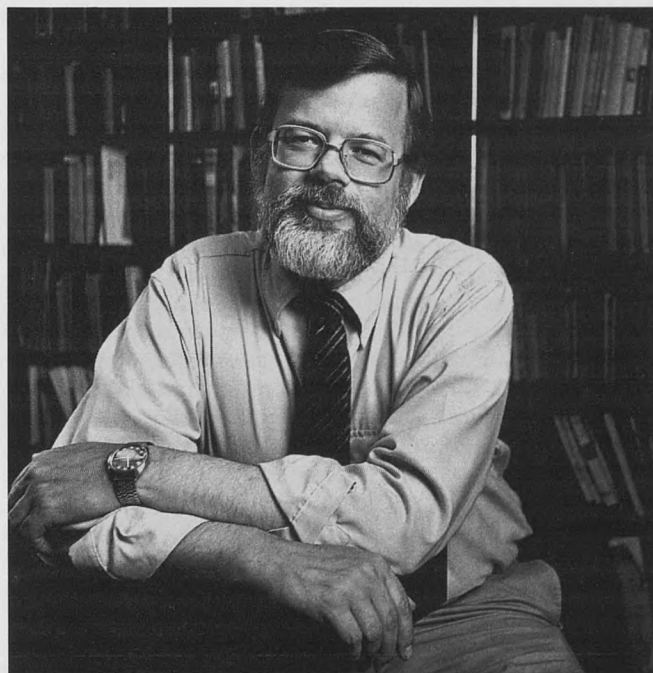
Beginning in 1977 with his full-length study of *Nikolai Miliutin: An Enlightened Russian Bureaucrat*, Lincoln has produced a dazzling array of books and articles. *Nicholas I* appeared in 1978, with a paperback edition in 1980 and several foreign translations. Three years later came *The Romanovs: Autocrats of all the Russias*, which went into three printings and became a main selection for Macmillan's Library of World History Book Club as well as a Book of the Month Club selection. In 1983, he published *In War's Dark Shadow: The Russians Before the Great War*, which was also a Book of the Month Club main selection. In 1987, Simon and Schuster published *Red Victory*, a fascinating look at the first Russian revolution that contains an agonizing close-up of the execution of the Romanovs, including the death of Anastatiia (see following excerpt).

On a mild afternoon in early October, Bruce Lincoln sits in his seventh floor office looking out across the campus of Northern Illinois University in DeKalb and talks about his academic career, his years of research experience in the Soviet Union and his compulsion to bring history to life.

"When you're writing history you must consider a variety of principles," Lincoln says. "You must provide basic information from reliable sources. And you must give the reader a vivid and accurate sense of the past. That's why I try to let the people who made history talk for themselves whenever possible. I use extensive quotations from letters, diaries and memoirs for that very reason. It's important to

remember that although history is to a degree the product of impersonal forces, it also involves people and is made by people."

Lincoln is about 5' 10" tall with a solid build and thick brown hair combed straight back and parted on the left. He wears rimless aviator glasses and a close-cropped Hemingway-style beard edged in white. He dresses casually in tan slacks, a button down collar shirt and a floral print tie in brown and tan. Lincoln moves restlessly around the office, gesturing with his hands to emphasize points. Beneath his calm voice and informal manner, there's a vibrant tone of enthusiasm for his work, a controlled intensity that has spurred him to produce nearly one major book a year for the past decade.



NIU photo.

W. Bruce Lincoln '60 has produced a dazzling array of books and articles on Russia, including his best-selling history on the Russian Civil War, which the New York Times chose as one of its Notable Books of the Year in 1990.

He is comfortably situated on the NIU campus, about 60 miles due west of Chicago, having spent nearly a quarter of a century there since his appointment in 1967 as an assistant professor. He and the university have developed a symbiotic relationship during this period, each nourishing the other. He has watched NIU grow dramatically in size, public service and cooperative programs with business and industry. Simultaneously, his own expanding reputation, his teaching, lecturing and a steady, almost relentless outpouring of publications have strengthened the university's status in the humanities.

"I have no reason or need to be any place else," Lincoln says. "The university has been very generous in its support, in giving me flexibility and released time, and in understanding my work. My wife Mary heads the university press. It's an ideal situation for us here."

"Bruce enjoys the highest academic standing and respect on the campus and around the country," says J. Carroll Moody, former chair of the history department and presently executive secretary of the University Council, in talking about Lincoln. "We've been able to provide him with a good salary and all the resources he needs. As colleagues, we have watched him with great pride as he has advanced in reputation and ability. Bruce has combined impeccable scholarship and research with his marvelous facility for language.

"And I should note that he doesn't just sit in libraries all the time, either. He has been closely involved in faculty affairs and university governance, and he is very social; he loves to travel, and, as you know, has spent a lot of time in Europe and Russia. He is widely connected with Russian experts around the world."

Lincoln glances out of the window eastward at the medley of architectural styles on the sprawling 25,000 student campus and watches homecoming crowds swirl around the modern limestone tower of the Holmes Student Center, across neatly trimmed lawns and beneath the crenelated ramparts and granite gargoyles of old Altgeld Hall, which stands as a monument to the governor who presided over the founding of the University in 1896.

"People sometimes ask me why I have stayed on here so long," says Lincoln. "As I said earlier, the administration has been immensely helpful in arranging for me to get my research done. But I think the point should also be made that I have stayed because I found different kinds of students here who presented me with different, and, perhaps, more interesting challenges. Most students in this country do not study at Harvard or Chicago or Duke.

"If everyone tried to teach at those sorts of places, then what kind of university education would most Americans receive? I have been interested in trying to help build a good university for a great range of students."

This philosophy, of course, generated the land grant tradition 130 years ago and has produced generations of engineers, teachers, doctors, Nobel prize winners and business leaders in every region of the U.S.

The next morning, Lincoln continues his observations in his home a couple of miles northwest of the campus on

the edge of a nature preserve on the Kishwaukee River. He and his wife live in a rambling field stone and wood house filled with antiques and paintings collected on trips abroad. A luminous 3' x 5' oil painting of Czar Nicholas I in full dress uniform dominates one room and is clearly a favorite. "It was done by a Russian painter named Rosenberg about 1830, I think," says Lincoln. "I bought it in London about 20 years ago. It's been photographed and used for the cover of my book on Nicholas."

The walls of a wood-paneled den nearby are lined with shelves from floor to ceiling and devoted to Lincoln's own publications, in English and several other languages, in hardcover and paperback, and even a leather-bound volume that contains a set of "Books on Tape" sound cassettes of *Red Victory*, his best-selling history of the Russian Civil War that the *New York Times* chose as one of its "Notable Books of the Year" in 1990. There are British, Spanish, Polish, Italian and German editions of his books, and other publications that he has edited.

Upstairs, Lincoln's study is a spacious, high-ceilinged room with wood beams and one tall triangular window looking out on a pastiche of brilliant red and gold leaves. The place is a classic of scholarly disarray, with papers, journals and notebooks piled on every flat space. The walls are lined with books, many on loan from the University of Illinois, where Lincoln spends a day or two a month using the vast resources of one of the country's largest depositories. A computer terminal and printer

sit at one edge of a desk, and Lincoln relaxes in a wooden swivel chair while he talks about his time in Williamsburg and how his undergraduate courses at William and Mary moved him under the study of Russian history.

"The time at William and Mary was a learning experience for me, as it should have been," he says. "I went through public schools and graduated from Suffield High School in Connecticut, about halfway between Hartford and Springfield, Mass. But I had fooled around some and not done as well as I should have. Anyway, I considered places like Trinity and Wesleyan near home, but decided on William and Mary. I really don't know why except that I remembered seeing a picture of the Wren Building once—maybe that did it."

Fascinated by the history of Europe, he recalls taking only two American history courses, which because of scheduling problems did not come in chronological sequence. However, he did get a grade of A from Professor Ludwell Johnson, who recognized talent but chided him for not over-extending himself. And he remembers how some of the fundamentals of writing—organization and revision—were drilled into him by Dr. Bruce McCully.

"We didn't have much money in those days," Lincoln says. "I had odd jobs and worked summers. Not many out-of-state students received student aid, so some of us pooled our resources and formed a 'supper club,' so to speak. There were about 10 of us, men and women, and we chipped in 50 cents a day toward a food budget. We couldn't find any place to do our cooking, but finally a man from the Wesley Foundation named Rudy Benes said we could use

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by Dr. Bruce McCully.

NIU photo.



Bruce and Mary Lincoln stand in front of a portrait of Czar Nicholas I in their home on the Kishwaukee River near DeKalb, Ill. Mrs. Lincoln heads the university press at NIU.

the kitchen there if we promised to come to the Wesley meetings every Sunday evening. Naturally, we agreed and took turns cooking and cleaning up. We fed 10 people pretty well."

In his senior year, Lincoln was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and had begun to concentrate on modern European history when he met Peter Czap, who had just been hired as William and Mary's first specialist in Russian history. Czap gave him excellent background and guided him toward graduate study at the University of Chicago, which offered him a three-year fellowship.

"Actually," Lincoln recalls, "I had never been to Chicago in my life, but decided on the university because they offered me a three-year NDEA fellowship under Title IV. Other places like Columbia, North Carolina and Indiana offered me single-year fellowships, but the security of continuity appealed to me.

"I was particularly attracted by a man there who became a mentor to me, Leopold Haimson, who was a fine scholar with an incredibly fertile mind. The only problem was that when I first arrived on campus and asked for an appointment, I learned that he had gone off to the Soviet Union for a year. However, I survived and immersed myself in both Russian history and the language. There were superb people at Chicago then in Russian literature and economics as well as history. There were great opportunities, but also great demands on us. That's when I probably first learned to be compulsive about my work—about getting things done. I've never forgotten those lessons."

Indeed, Carroll Moody recalls one time when Bruce became obsessed with finishing an article for the esteemed British journal *History Today* and stayed up 24 hours finishing it.

Lincoln made his first of many trips to the Soviet Union on a research exchange fellowship in 1964-65 and began learning much more about the people and their history and culture. He was married for a while to a

Russian emigre who helped him learn the Russian language.

In the Soviet Union, Lincoln met a scholar named Marc Raeff from Columbia University who is now retired. "He has been extremely helpful to me in my research and writing," says Lincoln. "I dedicated one book to him. He taught me to be a good historian. He's one of the very few people who truly live in the world of ideas."

Through the later 1960s and early 1970s, Lincoln combined his travels to Russia with scholarly research and articles, the first of which appeared in *History Today* in 1969, on Nikolai Miliutin and the serfs. He spent long and frequently lonely months in the austere and sometimes splendid (but often poorly heated and lighted) great libraries of Moscow, Leningrad and Warsaw. Some years later in the *William and Mary Magazine* he wrote about his 1964 visit to the State Historical Archive in Leningrad, "a room with bad lighting, high ceilings, beautifully carved moldings, and huge walnut cabinets done in the Empire style. . . the view was spectacular with twelve foot high windows looking across the Neva River to Prince Menshikov's great palace."

He lived in student dorms in Russia—and in pensions and cheap hotels. And he became totally absorbed in the turbulent history of Imperial Russia and soaked up not only the facts and figures and dates of history, but also the detailed information that has enabled him to create the dramatic portrayals and evocations of the people of Russia, powerful and poor, pitiful and pitiless—all those who help him tell the stories. That have made a number of his books regular selections in the Book-of-the-Month, History, and Conservative book clubs.

As Moody indicates, Lincoln did not simply hole up and write books. He has spoken, lectured and appeared in a wide number of forums in recent years, and has received all the most coveted fellowships from Fulbrights to Guggenheims.

In 1982, Northern Illinois named him a Presidential Research Professor, one of their most prestigious honors. The president of the university, John LaTourette, says that "Bruce is a model for the faculty and a leader here at Northern Illinois. He's very active in faculty affairs and tends to focus his energy on the big issues. He has particularly keen insight into faculty concerns, and he commands the respect not only of his peers, but also of his students. He has given the university an added dimension as we move toward the 21st century.

"I think that the international aspects of our work will be increasingly important in the next few years, and certainly Professor Lincoln's writing and scholarship are at the cutting edge.

"He and his wife Mary have become an integral part of the community. First as an editor and now as director of the university press, she has brought it from a struggling operation to become one of the best and most productive in the region, if not the country."

Mary Lynda Eagle Lincoln also comes from a solid academic background with a Ph.D. from Washington University. She has written several scholarly studies on Ben Jonson and English Renaissance literature. The Lincolns and their two daughters live in Sycamore, Ill., just north of DeKalb. One daughter is in her third year at the Medical College of Georgia and the other is an undergraduate at Emory University.

Another significant influence in Lincoln's life has been

his agent, Robert Gottlieb of The William Morris Agency, who encouraged him to consider expanding his articles and essays into book-length works for broader audiences. "I was thinking along those lines myself at the time, and we developed a very productive relationship. Robert was young then and looking for clients, and he has been most helpful as we have moved along. I might note in passing that he discovered another writer in those days, a man named Tom Clancy, whose books have worked out pretty well for both of them."

Lincoln has spent considerable time doing research at the British Museum and at the Archives De Guerre in the Chateau de Vincennes, an old fortress just outside Paris, which contains valuable materials on the Russian Civil War and on Siberia.

"But," he continues, "probably the best place to work outside Russia is Helsinki. The reason is that in the early 1800s Finland became part of Russia, and the university library became a major depository, like the Library of Congress. They got a copy of everything published in Russia in the 19th and early 20th century. They have a phenomenal amount of material, something like 20 kilometers of shelves."

Although the focus of Lincoln's writing and research has been on earlier periods of Russian history, he cannot help but be fascinated by the momentous changes that have shaken the country recently. While this second revolution has been infinitely less violent than the 1917-20 period, he feels it may prove equally significant.

"They have the resources and the people to pull it off," he says. "But totally aside from the political process, there are incredibly complex and demanding challenges ahead for them in the economy, in transportation, in almost every aspect of civil life.

"The Soviets desperately need American entrepreneurs at this point. They need to rebuild and reshape their economy. They are a hundred years behind in many ways. Just as an example, Mary and I recently flew on the Russian airline, Aeroflot. The planes and service were capable enough, but in the restrooms, the handles on the washbasin faucets had never been connected."

Among the western businessmen who have embarked on creative joint ventures in Russia is one of Bruce Lincoln's students, Tom Adkins of DeKalb, who was his first master's degree candidate at NIU nearly 25 years ago. "I thought seriously about being a teacher of Russian history," Adkins says, "but the bottom fell out of that market in the 1960 and I turned to other things." After a decade of experience, he is now a leading midwestern entrepreneur dealing with Russia. His company, Tradcom Inc., is based in DeKalb and represents American firms in the Soviet Union as well as Soviet firms in the U.S.

"I still remember my first encounter with Bruce Lincoln when he was a young teacher and I was an undergraduate, majoring in American history," Adkins says. "He gave me an F on an important exam, but when I went in to reason with him, he gave me another chance. We became friends,

and eventually I switched my major to Russian history. He helped me to gain a real understanding of the Russian character and the country's history. Though I still don't speak the language fluently, I came to sense the importance of non-verbal communication, and I can communicate ideas and concepts pretty well."

Adkins made his first trip to Russia as an adviser to his college roommate, Noel Davis, with whom he is still involved in several activities, including Tradcom. After that first visit, Soviet authorities asked Adkins to help them improve communications and travel brochures, and he gradually became somewhat of an expert in a period when western investment and involvement was still relatively modest.

"The Soviet Union has vast resources—some of the world's most undervalued assets," says Adkins. "There are great opportunities over there. Right now, for instance, we're working with PhytoFarms of America, a DeKalb company, on a pioneering effort in hydroponic farming — growing vegetables indoors under controlled conditions of light, moisture and nutrients. We plan to build a farm near the Soviet international airport. With winter for nine months of the year, it's the ideal concept for growing green vegetables, year-round."

The experience of Adkins in adapting his university training to fit his career and business needs is probably atypical, but it may be symbolic in a way of how scholars and communicators like Bruce

Lincoln can have a positive and enduring influence on students and society far beyond the basic transferral of knowledge.

Recently, in discussing his philosophy, Lincoln made it clear that while he always wants to say something of significance to his academic colleagues, he also feels an obligation to speak to the educated non-specialist at the same time.

It's difficult," he says, "but it can and must be done. History has to be broadly instructive in addition to revealing new discoveries and interpretations. That will never happen if it is written only for the 20 or 30 scholars who are working in the same narrow field.

"If the writing of history is to develop as an art as well as a science, it requires a loyal constituency to support it—the larger the better. I feel that it is the task of any good historian to write history that will help draw people into the ranks of history's constituencies, not turn them away."

This fall, Bruce Lincoln continues to do his part in communicating with broader audiences. He is busy putting the finishing touches on his new book, *Siberia and the Russians*, scheduled for publication early in 1993 by Random House, with British and German editions in the works. This book will stretch across a thousand years, 11 time zones, and a sixth of the earth's surface to be the broadest in scope of any he has written. It will, he hopes, offer new insights into some of the most complex dilemmas of our times, especially the true nature of what Winston Churchill once called "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma" — the Soviet Union in the twentieth century.

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Slaughter in the House of Special Designation

BY W. BRUCE LINCOLN '60

(The following account of how the Romanovs died at the hands of the Bolsheviks is excerpted and condensed from Red Victory: A History of the Russian Civil War (Simon and Schuster: 1989) by W. Bruce Lincoln. It is reprinted by permission of Simon and Schuster.)

In the summer of 1918, the Russian Revolution was more than a year old, and a civil war had been raging for several months. Driven back into the tiny territorial base from which the Grand Princes of Muscovy had begun the unification of the Russian lands four hundred years before, the Bolsheviks could claim scarcely a twentieth part of the domains so recently ruled by the fallen Romanovs. All along their frontiers, new enemies had come into being. Of the thirty governments that ruled the lands that once had been Imperial Russia, twenty-nine were anti-Bolshevik. Obligated to fight on several fronts at once, the Red forces that Lenin and Trotskii commanded stood at the threshold of defeat. All of Siberia seemed about to fall from their grasp. In February, they had ruled as far east as Khabarovsk; by July, they had been driven back more than three thousand miles to the eastern foothills of the Urals on Siberia's western frontier.

For a few days in July, the Reds made a stand at Ekaterinburg, a city known before the Revolution as one of Russia's leading producers of gold and platinum. Yet it was not the precious metals of Ekaterinburg's mines that had drawn the White armies toward it. According to their best intelligence, what once had been the home of a family of prosperous Ekaterinburg merchants by the name of Ipatiev now served as a prison for the deposed Emperor Nicholas II, his wife, and children. The Whites hoped that the Emperor and his family

could be liberated to become the figurehead around which they could rally a national uprising against the Reds. It was to be the task of specially chosen agents of the Cheka, the state security force headed by the dedicated Bolshevik Feliks Dzerzhinskii, to prevent that from taking place. Already notorious for its cruelty, the Cheka had no qualms about using any means to achieve its ends.

Nowhere did Dzerzhinskii's dance of life and death play itself out in a more macabre fashion than in the House of Special Designation, in which Russia's fallen sovereigns had been held prisoner since the middle of May. A large stone building that served as a lumpy crown for the highest of the low hills upon which Ekaterinburg had been built, the House of Special Designation had windows that had been whitewashed on both sides so that no one could look in or out. A high wooden fence of rough-sawn boards hammered together in the lopsided, uncaring manner of Russia's provinces surrounded the entire building and yard, all of which was guarded by an intricate network of sentry posts and machine gun emplacements. Dedicated Bolshevik workers, their hearts hardened by long years of privation and revolutionary struggle, had replaced the more benevolent guards of earlier times, and their commander made no effort to conceal the hatred he bore for his captives.

Nicholas, Aleksandra, and their children took refuge in their unshakable faith in God's mercy. They met for prayers every morning before a makeshift altar covered with the delicate lace bedspread that once had adorned the Empress's chaise lounge at Tsarskoe Selo. When their captors interrupted their meditations by roaring out revolutionary songs and obscene ballads, Aleksandra and her daughters re-



The Romanovs are shown in a family photo four years before their murders in the House of Special Designation in the city of Ekaterinburg. Anastasiia is the little girl seated on the stool at the right, while the royal heir, Aleksei, sits at his parents' feet.

Historical Pictures Service, Inc.

sponded by singing hymns. Olga, the eldest, who had just turned twenty-two, shared her mother's fervent piety and wrote a number of hymns during their long captivity. As the Romanovs' guards drank and shouted curses at "Nicholas the bloodsucker" in the rooms below, the grave was closer than any of them knew. As June turned into July, Russia's fallen rulers had less than three weeks to live.

At the beginning of July, a new jailer entered the Romanovs' lives. Born in the Siberian village of Kainsk, to which his father had been exiled as a common criminal, Iakov Mikhailovich Iurovskii was a Jew of little education who had converted to Lutheranism during a year in which he had wandered through Germany and Central Europe. One of his brothers remembered him as a man who "liked to oppress people," and his sister-in-law thought him both a "despot" and an "exploiter."

Fears that the Romanovs would escape plagued others besides Iurovskii. Earlier that month, with the Whites' advance heightening their sense of urgency, the Regional Soviet of the Urals had voted unanimously for the Romanovs' execution. Before carrying out the sentence, they sent Filipp Goloshchëkin, who had been an unemployed dental school graduate from Riga before he became regional party secretary and military commissar of the Urals, to obtain approval from Sverdlov and the All-Russian Executive Committee in Moscow. Goloshchëkin returned with instructions to stage a public trial of the Romanovs in which Trotskii would serve as the government's chief prosecutor. [However]. . . Lest their captives be liberated, the Regional Soviet decided—and it seems that higher authorities in Moscow approved—to carry out the execution without waiting for the formality of a staged trial.

At about seven o'clock on the evening of July 16, Iurovskii ordered Pavel Medvedev, commander of the Cheka guards who was on duty that night, to bring all of the pistols that could be found to his office. Evidently apprehensive that the sharp crash of rifle fire would attract too much attention from people living in the vicinity of the House of Special Designation, Iurovskii had decided to use handguns to kill his prisoners because their duller reports would not carry as far. In the meantime, Petr Voikov, regional commissar for supply in Ekaterinburg, arranged for nearly two hundred gallons of gasoline to be delivered to the abandoned Four Brothers Mine, some nine kilometers north of Ekaterinburg. Later in the day, he ordered a local chemical warehouse to send fifty gallons of sulphuric acid "without delay or excuses" to the same location.

While Iurovskii and Voikov made their preparations,

Nicholas, Aleksandra, their children, and servants ate a meager evening meal, chatted, and read before going to bed just before midnight as usual. At approximately 2 A.M.—the darkest hour of the night because the daylight-saving time that the Bolsheviks had introduced that summer was two hours ahead of standard time—Voikov arrived to say that all was ready. [T]he Romanovs [were awakened and told] they were to be moved to a different location because the Whites were about to attack Ekaterinburg. Hurriedly, the prisoners dressed, Nicholas and Aleksei in military field shirts and forage caps, Aleksandra and her daughters in ordinary dresses. Then Nicholas led the way, carrying Aleksei, who was still recovering from the effects of a massive hemophilic hemorrhage. Behind him came Aleksandra, the four grand duchesses, their family doctor

Evgenii Botkin, their valet Aleksei Trupp, the cook Ivan Kharitonov, and the housemaid Anna Demidova, who, like two of the grand duchesses, carried pillows. When they reached the bottom of the stairs from their cramped second-floor lodgings, Iurovskii motioned them into a room that stood adjacent to a sealed storeroom, where he told them to wait until the cars that had been ordered to transport them arrived.

Some fifteen by seventeen feet in dimensions, the semibasement room into which Iurovskii ordered the Romanovs was barren of furniture. Boldly striped wallpaper covered its plaster, and large double doors filled about a third of the east and west walls. The room had but a single win-

dow, at shoulder height, on the south wall. Nicholas asked for chairs for Aleksei, Aleksandra, and himself, and Iurovskii obligingly sent one of his men to bring them. According to eyewitnesses, Aleksandra sat in one of the chairs near the southeast corner of the room, her back to the east wall, the darkened window on her left. Almost in the center of the room, Nicholas and Aleksei sat on the remaining chairs. Behind Aleksandra stood the Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, and Mariia. Anastasiia, her favorite pet dog Dzhemmi in her arms, stood off to her mother's right and near to the east wall, along with Demidova, Trupp, and Kharitonov. The grand duchesses had used their pillows to cushion their mother's and brother's chairs, while Demidova held her larger pillow in arms that she most probably kept crossed in front of her in typical peasant fashion. Sleepily, they waited. During sixteen months of captivity, they had grown used to strange instructions and, most of all, to delays. Nothing seemed out of the ordinary, and Iurovskii's explanation seemed entirely plausible. In fact, they could

*All were dead except for Anastasiia,
who cried out more from fear than pain
since she seems to have been only
slightly wounded. One of the Cheka
guards picked up a rifle, drove its
bayonet into her several times, and then
reversed his hold on the weapon so as to
shatter Dzhemmi's skull with its butt.
... "Their blood flowed in streams," [a
witness] remembered. It lay in puddles,
"thick, like livers," on the floor.*

Whatever hopes for liberation the sound of their rescuers' guns may have stirred in the Romanovs soon were shattered. Precisely as planned, the four-ton Fiat truck that Voikov had ordered arrived, and its driver began to race the engine as he had been told. In the entrance hall that stood just beyond the west wall of the room in which the Romanovs waited, Iurovskii made a final check with a detachment of ten Cheka guards to make certain that each man knew which prisoner he was to shoot. A glance at his watch told him it was 2:45 A.M. Then, with a final reminder to his men that he reserved the execution of Nicholas and Aleksei for himself, Iurovskii led them into the room where the Romanovs waited, still groggy from their sudden awakening. "Nicholas Aleksandrovich," he announced, "by order of the Regional Soviet of the Urals, you are to be shot, along with all your family."

Nicholas barely had time to leap to his feet and utter "Chto?—" "What?"—before Iurovskii shot him in the head, turned slightly, and fired two shots at Aleksei. Aleksandra and one of her daughters managed to cross themselves before the bullets from their killers' revolvers tore into their chests, shattering at least two of the many large precious stones that they had carried concealed in heavily padded brassieres ever since they had left Tsarskoe Selo. The rest, including the maid Demidova, who tried to protect herself with her heavy pillow, fell in a second barrage. Then, in the heavy silence that followed, Aleksei moaned. Iurovskii stepped over and fired two more shots into his head. All were dead except for Anastasiia, who cried out more from fear than pain since she seems to have been only slightly wounded. One of the Cheka guards picked up a rifle, drove its bayonet into her several times, and then reversed his hold on the weapon so as to shatter Dzhemmi's skull with its butt. By that time, Medvedev later testified, there were "many wounds" in the victims' bodies. "Their blood flowed in streams," he remembered. It lay in puddles, "thick, like livers," on the floor.

Iurovskii now moved quickly to complete his task. As dawn was breaking, he ordered his Cheka guards to load the bodies of Russia's fallen sovereigns, their children, and servants into the Fiat truck that stood waiting behind the House of Special Designation and ordered its driver to take them to the Four Brothers Mine. So that peasants from any of the small villages that nestled in the nearby woodlands would not interrupt his men at their work, Iurovskii posted guards and closed the nearby road for two days and nights. As best we can determine, the Cheka men spent those two days in the grisly tasks of cutting the corpses apart, burning them in gasoline fires, and trying to dissolve the few larger bones that remained in sulphuric acid. While his men worked, Iurovskii apparently sat on a nearby pine

stump and ate some of the hardboiled eggs he had ordered the women who supplied food to the inmates at the House of Special Designation to bring him the day before. He had even had the foresight to have had the eggs carefully packed in a basket. Their work done, Iurovskii's men gathered up the Romanovs' remains, shoveled them into the bottom of a nearby mine shaft, and covered them with nearly two feet of dirt. When they returned to Ekaterinburg, only the charred earth held a hint of what they had done. Criminal pathologists later found the soil beneath their fires had become saturated with melted human fat that had hardened like tallow once it had cooled.

As the Whites crashed through the Bolshevik defenses around Ekaterinburg on July 25, a detachment of monar-

chist officers raced to the House of Special Designation to free their Emperor. They found the building deserted and clothing and personal effects of the imperial family strewn everywhere, but no clues to the prisoners' whereabouts. Pierre Gilliard, the family tutor who had been separated from the Romanovs some weeks before and had come to Ekaterinburg with the Whites, found where Aleksandra had penciled a swastika, her favorite good luck symbol, on one of the window frames, and discovered another that had been drawn in similar fashion on the wallpaper over her bed. Elsewhere in the house, the Whites found more than sixty of the family's small icons, including several that bore inscriptions from Rasputin. More thorough

investigations yielded conclusive evidence that great quantities of blood had been scrubbed from the floor and walls of one of the semi-basement rooms, and a careful examination of the room's floor and walls produced no fewer than twenty-two bullets. Yet the final pieces of the puzzle did not begin to fall into place until early the next year, when the Whites took Pavel Medvedev prisoner in Perm. Only then did investigators hear the first eyewitness account of the killings that had occurred in the early morning hours of July 17, and still more months passed before they learned the fate of the Romanovs' bodies. Nikolai Sokolov, the criminal investigator assigned to unearth the details of the Romanovs' execution, concluded that the Bolsheviks had "subordinated moral principle to crime." The Bolsheviks thought otherwise. "The execution of the Tsar's family was needed not only to frighten, horrify, and dishearten the enemy, but also in order to shake up our own ranks, to show them that there was no turning back, that ahead lay either complete victory or complete ruin," Trotskii explained later. "This Lenin sensed very well."

The cold-blooded killing of women, children, and servants flowed all too easily from a current brutality that cut deeply through Russian life in those days as the law of the gun became the law of the land.

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William and Mary's

"Fortunate



In "Fortunate Son" Lew Puller '67 writes of the pain and frustration that still tormented him 20 years after he was pulled off a beach in Vietnam.

"It's always going to be there," he says of his haunted past. "But I can tell you, at one point in my life I got up thinking about Vietnam and I went to bed thinking about Vietnam."

Son"

BY MIKE D'ORSO '75

Seven years ago, on the pages of this magazine, Lew Puller '67 first shared the story of his plunge into hell.

He wrote of leaving William and Mary in the fall of 1967 to join the Marine Corps, of finding himself a year later at the head of a platoon groping through the jungles of South Vietnam, and of the October morning in '68 when, on a deadly strip of sand along the coast of the South China Sea, he took a step that obliterated his life as he knew it:

... a thunderous boom suddenly rent the air, and I was propelled upward with the acrid smell of cordite in my nostrils ... I thought initially that the loss of my glasses in the explosion accounted for my blurred vision, and I had no idea that the pink mist that engulfed me had been caused by the vaporization of most of my right and left legs.

When Puller shared that nightmare in the Summer 1984 issue of the *William and Mary Magazine*, when he described the two years he spent in a Philadelphia hospital and the subsequent decade during which he earned a degree in law at the College and ran for Congress from Virginia's First District, and when he ended the piece with a hopeful reference to the world into which his own children were stepping, it seemed he had put his ghosts to rest, that his healing was finally done.

But he was far from finished.

That magazine story only hinted at the anguish that had shredded Puller's spirit as savagely as the Viet Cong mine had ripped his limbs. Like so many Vietnam vets, he had learned to live with the wounds to his body—a body that had undergone 15 operations and at one point had shrunk to 55 pounds—but his

soul still suffered. The depth of that despair was something Puller's magazine piece did not share.

It did not mention the complex mixture of pride and pressure he felt as the only son of General Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller, the most decorated Marine in the history of the Corps.

It did not deal with the bitterness he felt toward college classmates who had used deferments to avoid the same combat he faced, then avoided him when he faced them himself.

It did not speak of the sense of abandonment he felt as he watched his government lose a war he believed it could have won, making sacrifices like his seem a senseless waste.

It did not describe the disgust he felt toward the "chicken hawks" he encountered when he entered politics, men who had sidestepped war when asked to serve themselves but who later wrapped themselves in the flag for the sake of votes.

It did not detail Puller's own downward spiral into alcoholism, a descent that bottomed out in 1980 with a pitiful attempt at suicide.

He mentioned none of these things in that 1984 story, and he did not think he ever would, at least not in print. But thanks to the encouragement of friends who read those first words and urged him to write more, Lew Puller now has a book on his hands.

Its title is *Fortunate Son* (Grove Weidenfeld, \$21.95). Its pages are filled with the pain and frustration that still tormented Puller 20 years after he was pulled off that Vietnamese beach. The writing of this book was a passage in itself, says Puller, and its publication this summer was a symbol of the "separate peace" he says he has finally made with his past.

"I haven't completely lost that anger and that rage, and



Puller's Toddy is now the politician in the family, having been elected to Virginia's General Assembly last fall from the 44th District.

I hope I never will," says Puller, who lives in Northern Virginia with his wife Toddy and practices law at the Pentagon.

"It's always going to be there," he says of his haunted past. "But I can tell you, at one point in my life I got up thinking about Vietnam and I went to bed thinking about Vietnam.

"I don't do that anymore."

He was still doing it when he sat down to begin this book. It was obsession as much as anything else that pushed Puller to the writing table, where, with legal pads, Bic pens and what was left of his right hand, he spent his nights and weekends from 1985 to 1989 putting his story on paper. He had felt doubt when he first picked up a rifle as a young Marine expected to fill his famous father's uniform. Now he felt doubt as he picked up a pen and tried to do what his father, who died in 1971, had done years before when he wrote his own autobiography.

"I second-guessed myself from the beginning," says the son. "I thought, What's going on here? Is this ego or what? Is anybody going to be interested in any of this? Why should they care?"

Still he stayed with it. In early 1988 he mailed his nearly finished manuscript to an agent. Six months later the woman had done nothing with it. When another agent then asked to see the book, Puller was skeptical but sent it anyway. Three weeks later Bantam offered him \$50,000.

"That sounded like a ton of money to me. I said, Let's go for it. But my agent said no. He told me they were trying to steal my book."



Puller is pictured as a young boy with his father Lt. Gen. Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller, the most decorated Marine in the history of the Corps.

Apparently his agent was right. The next day Grove Weidenfeld upped the ante to \$75,000. Bantam answered with 90. Four days later the book was finally bought for \$175,000, and Puller was pinching himself.

"I couldn't believe it. I didn't know if it would ever sell at all, much less for that amount."

The day the book was published—Father's Day of this year—the *New York Times Book Review* ran a front page review, and Puller was pinching himself again. The piece was written by William Styron.

"I was overwhelmed," says Puller. "That told the world it was an important book."

But most important to Puller were the people who responded as he set out across the country on a three-week, 16-city promotional tour. He did all the networks, talked with dozens of newspapers, visited scores of radio stations, and everywhere he went, he was overwhelmed by the families and friends of Vietnam veterans as well as the vets themselves who came to shake his hand or called in to say how his tale had touched them.

"I eventually came to the realization that this book wasn't really about me. I came to realize that I just represented the Vietnam veteran, that this was a lot of people's story, not just mine."

One of those people was a friend of a man named Terry Pensoneau. Another was Pensoneau's mother.

Pensoneau and Puller had been in Basic School together. Puller never forgot the Glenn Yarborough records Pensoneau had loaned him when he was courting Toddy before he left for Vietnam. Those records are mentioned in the book. And he never forgot the night two months after he had lost his legs that he was told Pensoneau had lost his life in the Vietnamese jungle. That too was in the book, which prompted a letter that arrived late this summer.

"It was from a guy on the West Coast," says Puller. "He said, 'I knew Terry Pensoneau. I was with him in Vietnam, and I remember when you were wounded, Terry came to me and talked about you. I remember how upset he was, that he said he was gonna pray for you.'"

The man went on to describe how Terry Pensoneau was killed by a sniper's bullet while calling in a Medevac.

"I never knew how Terry died," says Puller.

Neither did Pensoneau's mother, who three weeks later tracked Puller down by telephone in a Denver hotel room where he was waiting to do a television interview.

"She was calling from someplace in the Midwest. She'd read the book, and wanted to know if I had any idea how Terry had died. For 20 years she had been trying to find out what happened to her son."

Puller put her in touch with the man on the West Coast.

Then he did all he could to pull himself together for the interview.

"It seemed as if everywhere I turned there were people who had been touched by the war, so many more than I ever imagined."

The book has been out for 10 months now, but the letters still come each day. And each one seems to patch the past.



Puller's book, which earned him a \$175,000 advance, had sold 30,000 copies as of last fall.

"I eventually came to the realization that this book wasn't really about me. I came to realize that I just represented the Vietnam veteran, that this was a lot of people's story, not just mine."

"I've heard from people who knew people in the book, people who knew me in Basic School, in college, in grade school, lots of doctors who worked on me in the process, people in the platoon I was with in Vietnam.

"My older sister's college roommate showed up at a signing in Portland, Ore., and I hadn't seen her in 30 years."

Reviews of the book have been good, but sales, says Puller, have been so-so. As of October, the book had sold 30,000 copies.

"Nobody's going to lose any money on it," he says, "but we haven't done well enough that I can go off and live in Shangri-La for the rest of my life."

For the time being, Lew Puller remains a government bureaucrat, practicing law five days a week. Toddy is now the politician in the family—last fall she won a state General Assembly seat from northern Virginia's 44th District. Their son Lewpy will graduate from James Madison University this January with a degree in business. Daughter Maggie is a junior at JMU, majoring in anthropology.

There is talk of a movie based on Puller's story. More than 20 television and motion picture companies have contacted him about film rights. But if nothing more comes of the book, it's already given the author more than he could have imagined when he began.

He never imagined he was really a writer, but now he's thinking of writing again, perhaps a biography.

"Toddy wants me to tackle fiction," he says. "I do know that I feel sort of a void now that I've finished this. I feel a real need to continue with the craft. I think I've got some sort of ability, which is nothing to brag about because I had nothing to do with it, just as I had nothing to do with most of the events that have happened in my life. They just took place."

He never imagined he would be able to truly put the pain behind him. But he has. The last three words of his book are "hope and exultation," and he says that is just what he feels.

"That's what this is all about, coming through an experience like this and somehow being a better person for it.

"I think," says Lew Puller, "I'm at peace."

Reflections on a Brief Political Career—

And Some Thoughts on the William and Mary Experience

BY LAURA DILLARD '87

In Richmond, at the downtown Marriott, one of the rooms on the sixth floor sports a 6' x 2' worn spot in its carpet. It was Nov. 7, 1989. Throughout the state, the polls had closed, although people remained in line, waiting to cast their vote. In the capital city the police attempted to manage the traffic caused by huge crowds pouring into the "victory" parties. In the lobby of the Marriott, members of the media—international, national, state and local—picked up their credentials, positioned their cameras, and wagered among themselves about the night's outcome. Circling the press, the early party-goers trotted out the homemade banners they would wave later (much later), and, meanwhile, got an early start on the next day's hangovers. Upstairs, alone, I paced.

Through a long, hot summer and a fast-paced fall, we had waged a spirited, slugfest of a campaign. Three days after completing my first year at Yale Divinity School, I walked into my office at Wilder for Governor headquarters on May 15. All I really wanted to know during those first few weeks was did my voice sound as nervous to reporters as it did to me and did the corner drugstore have an unlimited supply of Pepto-Bismol.

Of course, necessity dictated that nervousness give way gradually to confidence. And once we concluded the nominating convention in mid-June, we settled back and waited for Ronald Reagan's Supreme Court to provide us with our silver bullet—the issue of abortion.

On July 3rd, the Supreme Court ruled in its *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services* decision that states could deny public funds to facilities that permitted abortion. The



Laura Dillard '87 became the youngest press secretary to a governor in the history of Virginia when L. Douglas Wilder was elected governor on Nov. 7, 1989.

potential consequences of the *Webster* decision were profound. In Virginia, for example, the state has provided funding for the abortions of indigent women who are the victims of rape or incest. But given the reasoning of the Court's 5-4 majority, poor women were in eminent danger of losing their freedom to choose. Because *Webster* refocused attention on the nation's 50 state houses and the choices state leaders would make regarding abortion, it provided a perfect vehicle around which to galvanize a gubernatorial campaign.

Accordingly, the Wilder camp reacted immediately. In our response to the decision, we steered clear of the usual buzz words: "pro-choice," "pro-life," "fetus," "rights." Rather, we articulated our position by utilizing the language of libertarians: government has no

right to interfere in the most personal of personal decisions an individual must make. In making abortion the pivotal issue of the election, the Wilder campaign gained a consistent focus and much-needed momentum.

By mid-July we felt good about our candidate's chances. We traveled to West Virginia for the first debate between Virginia's gubernatorial hopefuls. And at the lavish Greenbrier Hotel, Doug Wilder quickly unnerved and soundly defeated Republican Marshall Coleman. As July ended, Lt. Gov. Wilder began a tour of the commonwealth in which he visited with voters in every county and city in the state.

The daily routine of the tour was simple: between 7 and 8 a.m., stop by a popular breakfast spot to shake hands; next, visit with shop owners on both sides of Main Street; next, meet local Democrats for a mid-morning coffee break; next, in route to an upcoming function, stop by several country stores (the candidate talking with customers, staffers making calls back to headquarters); next, speak at a

luncheon where a couple of hundred supporters have gathered; next, visit a few more country stores; next, attend a couple of late afternoon picnics (maybe actually get to eat for the first time of the day); and finally, end the day around 8 p.m. with one last reception. While the tour proved fatiguing, it engendered a sense that winning and everything else was possible—everything except cellular phones that functioned in the foothills of southwest Virginia.

The confidence of July gave way, however, to the disappointments of August. The Coleman campaign finally delivered what everyone had been anticipating for months—mud. Revelations about everything from inappropriate expenditures in the lieutenant governor's office to questionable ownership of rental property dogged the Wilder campaign. In short, the month of August was an exercise in putting up one's arms and hoping to withstand the pummeling.

But with Labor Day came rejuvenation. For members of the media, Labor Day has come to represent the first day of the "official" campaign. In short, the press now begin to cover the campaigns in earnest because they assume that with vacations over and the children back in school, real people (not simply the denizens of Capitol Square) are beginning to pay attention to the candidates.

Traditionally, Virginia Democrats celebrate Labor Day in the small valley town of Covington. The day begins with a parade; and speeches conclude the festivities. Knowing Lt. Gov. Wilder's remarks would receive coverage throughout the state, Paul Goldman—the candidate's chief strategist—and I labored over the speech on Sunday and into the early hours of Monday morning. By the time we finished, we had established the themes for the remainder of the campaign. More importantly, we had created a mantra, the "New Mainstream," that would carry the governor into office and onto the national, political stage.

Virginia's "New Mainstream" represents a group of people dedicated to the principles of building, not destroying, bringing people together rather than pitting them against each other, and moving forward, not turning the clock back on progress. Since his election, Gov. Wilder has broadened this theme, claiming that Virginia's "New Mainstream" is but a tributary of America's "New Mainstream."

While the basic tenets of the "New Mainstream" remain strategically imprecise, the governor's basic logic in using this theme is clear: if the "New Mainstream" reflects the values of Virginians and Virginians hold these values in common with all Americans, then the individual who represents the people of Virginia can and should represent the citizens of the United States.

As the gubernatorial campaign and autumn progressed, we battled on the airwaves with paid advertisements and televised debates. Indeed, the first statewide televised debates came only after Paul Goldman and I had negotiated with Coleman's camp on every detail of the debates except, perhaps, the width of the podiums.

Of course, not only had it been a long campaign, Nov. 7 had been a long day, a day of retracing (for good luck) the steps taken in 1985 and a day of waiting. When a mob of press met us at the polling booth in the early morning, it was clear they believed—finally—that the people of Vir-



"Unquestionably," says Dillard, "my four years at William and Mary helped prepare me to make a living not only as a gubernatorial spokesperson but also as a researcher, educator, executive—whatever vocational opportunities my future holds."

ginia were about to make history by electing Lawrence Douglas Wilder as their 66th governor.

Following the routine of 1985, we left the voting precinct and headed to Aunt Sarah's Pancake House for breakfast. Afterward, the candidate went home; we went to headquarters and waited. By mid-afternoon the exit polls brought good news. All the Democrats were winning: Wilder, Attorney General Mary Sue Terry, and even businessman and Lt. Gov.-hopeful Don Beyer. And as the exit polls trickled in, so did reporters who, having nothing to do but wait, decided to wait with us.

And so election day passed. And as the hours dragged on, the margin narrowed. I paced and made phone calls. But then I received a call. The candidate was coming to the hotel to declare himself the victor. I rushed down six flights of stairs, through the bowels of the hotel, scrambled backstage and embraced the next governor of Virginia. That precise moment I will never forget.

Of course, my colleagues and I quickly forgot much about the campaign as we worked to meet the daily demands of serving the public through serving the governor. As director of communications, I was responsible for the public representation of the Wilder Administration. While I spent the majority of my time serving as gubernatorial spokesperson, I assisted in the drafting and editing of the governor's speeches, coordinated the governor's media interviews, press conferences and photo opportunities; oversaw the production of thousands of congratulatory letters, certificates and proclamations for constituents; and consulted with cabinet secretaries, agency directors and public information officers regarding how they should work with media covering their areas of concern.

Moreover, during 1990 especially, I often accompanied Gov. Wilder on trips. Among other states, we traveled to New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Louisiana, Alabama, Minnesota, Michigan and Iowa. Of course, we routinely visited Washington, D.C., in order for the governor to testify before Congress, meet with business leaders, or appear on national television news shows. Despite all the travel, I failed to see much of America, but

1693-1993 Campaign UPDATE

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The College of William and Mary

January 1992

The Campaign for the Fourth Century Tops \$110 Million

As The Campaign for the Fourth Century enters its final 18 months with gifts and commitments totaling \$110 million — nearly three-fourths of its goal — what is most evident is how the effects of the Campaign are being felt across campus. And the feeling is good.

“The Campaign has had a very real impact on the College at a time when we have been facing significant financial pressures,” said Campaign chairman Mark McCormack. “Talking about numbers and percentages toward goals is fine, but it’s important to look at what that money has done and what is left to do.”

A major achievement of the Campaign has been the dramatic influx of permanent endowment funds to support faculty positions. When generous donors establish endowments for faculty support, income from those endowments is matched by the state’s Eminent Scholars Program.

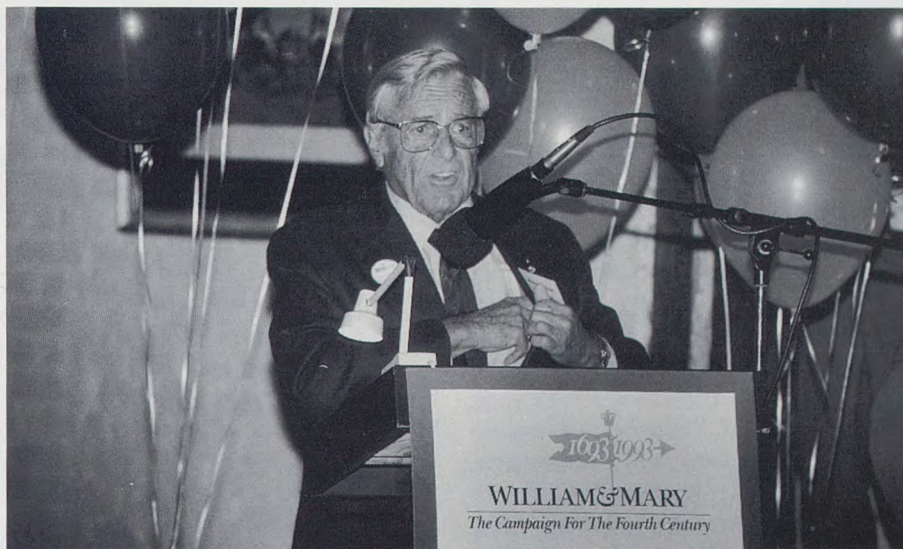
“The state matches earnings of endowment for faculty positions, allowing us to double the impact of private contributions and enabling us to recruit and keep a faculty of national renown,” explained Provost Melvyn Schiavelli.

“Since 1986 when the Campaign began, the College has more than doubled the number of Eminent Scholars professorships it offers,” said Schiavelli. “That kind of advancement has *real* impact on an institution.”

Also during the Campaign, funds for current operations have played a crucial role in enabling the College to



Naomi Legum served as co-host of the Baltimore/Annapolis celebration of the Campaign for the Fourth Century with her husband Leslie Legum '33. She is pictured here with Barry Adams, executive vice president of the Society of the Alumni.



Aubrey '47 and Sissy Bargerstock Mason '49 served as co-hosts of the Lynchburg area celebration of the Campaign for the Fourth Century. Speaking at the event of his devotion to the College is Aubrey Mason, a former member of the College's Board of Visitors (1977-83) and past president of the Society of the Alumni.

Continued on page 2

CAMPAIGN UPDATE

Continued from page 1

initiate new academic programs that have enriched the depth and breadth of liberal arts education at William and Mary. Grants from the Ford Foundation, Matsushita, the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, the Jessie Ball duPont Religious, Charitable and Education Fund and the Japan Foundation, among others, have benefitted the academic program in areas ranging from biochemistry to international studies.

"This Campaign is not simply an exercise in raising money," said Schiavelli. "The primary purpose of the Campaign is to enrich the College in a meaningful way for an academic institution.

"You can already see the tangible results of that effort today—in student scholarships, in faculty recruitment, in programmatic advancements and in our ability to have a successful and integrated athletic program," said Schiavelli. "It's what we do, not what we have, that will be the true measure of our stature."

What priorities remain as The Campaign for the Fourth Century enters its most active phase?

One is meeting challenge grants such as one offered by the National Endowment for the Humanities. NEH will provide the College with \$500,000, contingent upon receipt of qualifying gifts of a minimum of \$2 million by 1993. The grant will, in essence, "endow" the freshman year for incoming students, enabling departments in all disciplines to offer more in the way of small, intensive freshman seminars, said Schiavelli.

"While sophomores, juniors and seniors have many opportunities to work with senior faculty on projects requiring significant independent study, freshmen traditionally have concentrated on introductory lecture courses," he said. "Those courses serve an important purpose in the education of an undergraduate in the liberal arts and sciences. Our meeting the NEH challenge will extend to freshmen the opportunity to become active producers of knowledge, as opposed to passive consumers of it."

Drapers' Company of London Endows Exchange Program

The Drapers' Company of London, in recognition of the College of William and Mary's 300th anniversary, has made a commitment of £200,000, or approximately \$360,000, to establish an endowment that will fund permanently a longstanding student exchange program sponsored by the two institutions.

The Drapers' Company endowment will support the exchange of one British and one American student each year. Income from the endowment is eligible for state matching funds under the Virginia Graduate and Undergraduate Assistance Program. The program, which matches income on endowments established for graduate and undergraduate financial assistance, is expected to receive initial funding during the 1992-94 biennium.

Although not restricted to any particular discipline, the Drapers' exchange in recent years has been between graduates of Marshall-Wythe School of Law and law students from Queen Mary and Westfield Colleges (QMW) of the University of London.

"The Drapers' Company gift is an extraordinarily generous recognition of a relationship between the Company and the College that began with the founding of the Virginia colony," said Timothy Sullivan, dean of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law. "Students from William and Mary, and from Queen Mary and Westfield, will benefit in perpetuity because of this inspired gift."

The Drapers' Company, one of a number of medieval guilds, was founded in the 12th century by merchants in the woolen cloth trade. The company, which was formally chartered by King Edward III in 1364, now exists principally as a charitable foundation.

The College's exchange program with the Drapers' Company began in 1959 during the administration of W&M President Alvin Duke Chandler. The first W&M student selected for the Drapers' exchange was Richard Prosl, now associate professor of computer science at his alma mater.

The exchange was temporarily discontinued in 1981 but was revived in 1986. The new endowment ensures the continuity of the program.

After the revival, the program was altered to allow Marshall-Wythe graduates to participate as exchange scholars for a year of post-graduate study. This year's Drapers' exchange scholar is Littleton Tazewell of Norfolk, who is spending the year at QMW pursuing an LL.M. degree. Currently in residence at Marshall-Wythe from QMW is Tara Lohead.

Another Campaign priority is support for library acquisitions and enrichment, especially now that public funds have become more scarce.

"The importance of a library to liberal arts education was underscored by one of our most illustrious alumni, Thomas Jefferson," said Schiavelli. "He understood that the library is the essential tool with which the faculty lead students to a fuller realization of a liberal education. It is also a vehicle for the faculty themselves to advance their own research and scholarship

and a critical element in recruiting and retaining top teacher/scholars."

"This is not easy money to raise," said McCormack, commenting on the relatively short time that remains in the Campaign. "But achieving our educational goals is going to take commitment by many, many people who believe that the best way to insure William and Mary's future is to commit to that future right now. What we do today will determine what will happen in the fourth century."

GIFTS IN BRIEF



Lettie Pate Evans Foundation Gives \$500,000 for Tercentenary Celebration

The Lettie Pate Evans Foundation has awarded a grant of \$500,000 to The Campaign for the Fourth Century to support the celebration of William and Mary's 300th anniversary.

The College's tercentenary will be observed throughout the 1993 calendar year. Highlights of the celebration will include a series of academic conferences during Charter Day week, Feb. 8-13, culminating in the Charter Day convocation, and a giant birthday party during Homecoming, Oct. 20-23. The tercentenary will also be marked by the publication of the first complete history of the College, being written by a group of William and Mary faculty and local historians.

The Lettie Pate Evans Foundation, based in Atlanta, was established by Mrs. Evans in 1945. The foundation makes grants primarily to educational institutions for building funds, land acquisition, renovation projects and capital campaigns.



Norfolk Families Make Joint Unitrust Gift

G. Elliott Schaubach, Jr. and Carolyn Todd Schaubach, both from the Class of '59, and Moses Todd and Ruby D. Todd, have jointly offered gifts of real property to The Campaign for the Fourth Century. The families reside in Norfolk, Virginia.

The purpose of the gifts is to fund two charitable remainder trusts: The Carolyn Todd Schaubach Charitable Remainder Unitrust and The Ruby D. Todd Charitable Remainder Unitrust. When the trusts mature, 80 percent of the proceeds are to be added to the G. Elliott Schaubach, Jr. and Carolyn Todd Schaubach Athletic Endowment, which was established on Feb. 9, 1989. The remaining 20 percent will be for the use of the Society of the Alumni of the College in the area of its greatest need.

Celebrations: Spring '92

Tentative dates have been set for regional celebrations in the spring of 1992. Keep checking the *Update* and the *Alumni Gazette* for further information as plans unfold to bring the College of William and Mary to a city near you!

Orlando	March 11
Miami/Dade County	March 12
Tampa/St. Petersburg	March 16
Fort Lauderdale/West Palm Beach	March 17
Jacksonville	April 7
Charlottesville	April 30
Richmond	May 14
Wilmington	May 19
Philadelphia	May 20

GIFTS IN BRIEF



Chohany Gift Supports Muscarelle Museum, Scholarships

Dr. and Mrs. George J. Chohany of Williamsburg have made a gift of personal property valued at \$113,000 to The Campaign for the Fourth Century.

The majority of the proceeds from the sale of the property will be used to establish an endowment fund for museum education at the Muscarelle Museum of Art.

The remainder of the proceeds will be used to establish the Dr. George J. and Doris H. Chohany Scholarship Endowment, which will fund scholarships for students at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law.



Legums Make Unrestricted Gift to Campaign

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Legum of Baltimore have made a gift of \$111,000 to The Campaign for the Fourth Century. The gift is for unrestricted purposes and may be used to meet the most pressing needs of the College.

Earlier this fall, the Legums hosted Baltimore and Annapolis area alumni and friends of the College at a regional celebration at The Center Club in Baltimore.

Legum '33, is general partner of the Circle Companies, president of Parkway Construction and chairman of Park Circle Motor Company.

The Legums have been strong supporters of William and Mary's program in Judaic studies. In 1988, they endowed a series of lectures in Judaica at the College.



Newport News Physician Commits Funds to Pre-Med Students, Athletics at W&M

Dr. James W. Phillips of Newport News has made a commitment of \$460,000 to The Campaign for the Fourth Century.

Of this commitment, \$300,000 is a bequest that will be used to create an endowment named for Phillips and his late mother, Daisy R. Phillips, to support a student athlete pursuing pre-medical studies. The remainder of the gift will support endowments for Olympic sports, primarily swimming, wrestling and men's gymnastics.

A retired ophthalmologist and member of the William and Mary class of 1930, Phillips is a graduate of the Medical College of Virginia. He was in practice for 45 years and founded Eye Physicians & Surgeons, Inc., of Newport News in 1955, retiring in 1981.

GIFTS IN BRIEF



Gift of \$100,000 for Law Scholarship Honors Local Attorney

Robert J. Fiscella and Benjamin J. Fiscella, owners of Riverdale Properties of Hampton, have made a gift of \$100,000 to The Campaign for the Fourth Century to endow a scholarship in the Marshall-Wythe School of Law honoring their former longtime attorney and friend, the late Kenneth G. Cumming of Hampton.

The Cumming Scholarship will be awarded to law students whose intellectual achievement, leadership ability, character and community service give promise of a career of special distinction emulating the special character, judgment and integrity which Mr. Cumming brought to a lifetime of service in the legal profession.

In keeping with the desires of the donors, preference will be given to applicants from the Peninsula.

The Cumming Scholarship will provide about \$5,500 annually in tuition assistance. The amount of the award will double if the law school receives matching money under the approved but as yet unfunded Virginia Graduate Assistance Program.

Cumming, a 1937 graduate of William and Mary, received his law degree from Marshall-Wythe in 1939. A native of Hampton, Cumming was senior partner of Cumming, Hatchett, Moschel and Patrick, and prior to that, senior partner of Cumming, Andrews, Watkins and Chase. In March of this year Cumming was honored by the Hampton Bar Association for his 52 years of practice. He died in April 1991.



W&M Law Scholarships Honor Former Virginia Chief Justice

The Beazley Foundation, Inc., of Portsmouth has made a commitment of \$255,000 to The Campaign for the Fourth Century. Of that amount, \$240,000 will be used to establish a Lawrence W. I'Anson Scholars Program at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law; the remainder will fund the law school's existing Lawrence W. I'Anson Prize.

The prize and scholarships are named for the 22nd Chief Justice of the Virginia Supreme Court. I'Anson, a former trustee of the Beazley Foundation, died in December of 1990.

The I'Anson Scholarships will be awarded to Virginia law students on a competitive basis, said Timothy J. Sullivan, dean of the law school. The scholarships will provide \$4,500 annually to each recipient. Because the funds will go to Virginians, the awards will amount to full-tuition scholarships.

Plans call for the eventual naming of three I'Anson Scholars, one in each of the law school's classes. If the law school receives matching money under the approved but as yet unfunded Virginia Graduate Assistance Program, the number of scholarships would double.

Gifts and Commitments since July 1, 1991

\$25,000 – \$99,999

Due to space limitations, not all gifts and commitments to the Campaign can be recognized in this publication. The following lists a few of the many gifts and commitments received during the first half of the 1991-92 fiscal year.

from **Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Demoff**, Beverly Hills, Calif.: \$25,000 to support the Women's Studies Program and Earl Gregg Swem Library.

from **Jacqueline Ray Denning '76**, Washington, D.C.: \$25,000 to support the Marshall-Wythe School of Law.

from **James M. Gilley '32**, Lynchburg, Va.: \$25,000 to establish the James M. Gilley School of Business Administration Endowment.

from **Peter Glasel**, Detmold, Germany: \$25,000 to support the William and Mary Annual Fund and the School of Marine Science (unrestricted).

from the **Estate of Robert I. Lansburgh '40**, Dallas: \$25,000 for undesignated purposes.

from the **Massey Foundation**, Richmond, Va.: \$35,000 to support the School of Marine Science (unrestricted).

from **Joseph James Plumeri II '66**, Scotch Plains, N.J.: \$95,000 to support scholarships in Olympic sports.

from **D. Hillsdon Ryan '50**, Geneva, Switzerland: \$25,000 in books for the Earl Gregg Swem Library.

from **Clark B. Shuler '80**, Ann Arbor, Mich.: \$25,000 in memory of his father to establish the Harvey A. Shuler '38 Library Endowment.

from the **Southside Virginia Alumni Chapter**, Blackstone, Va.: \$25,000 to establish the Southside Virginia Chapter Scholarship Endowment.

from **Henry F. Stern**, Richmond, Va.: \$25,000 unitrust to support the School of Marine Science.

from **Andrew E. Thurman '79**, Pittsburgh: \$25,000 in support of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law.

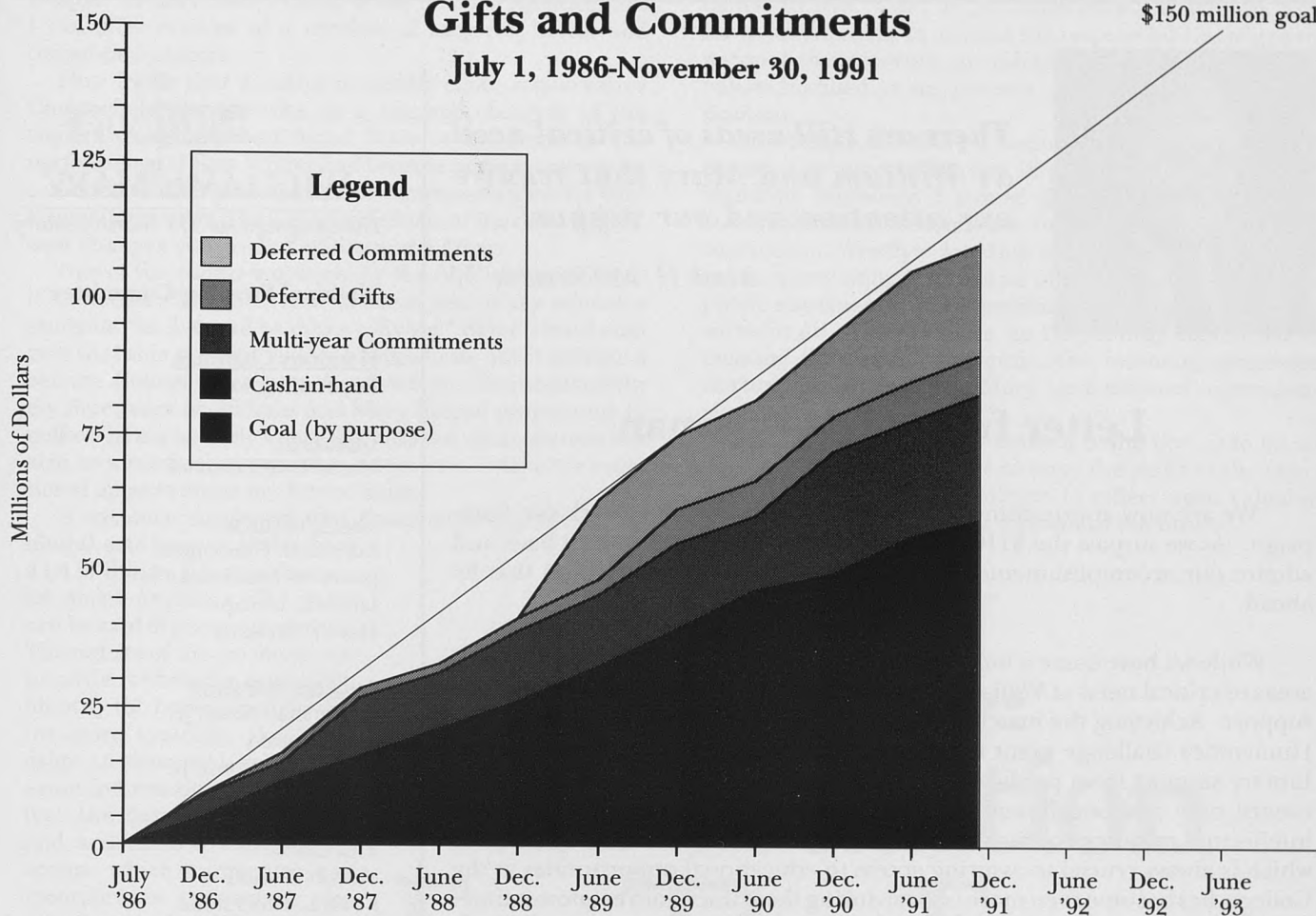
from the **Verdix Corporation**, Chantilly, Va.: \$25,000 to establish the E. Gary Clark Memorial Award Endowment for the Study of Physics.

from **West Publishing Company**, St. Paul, Minn.: \$35,000 to the Institute of Bill of Rights Law to support the Conference for the Federal Judiciary.

Gifts and Commitments

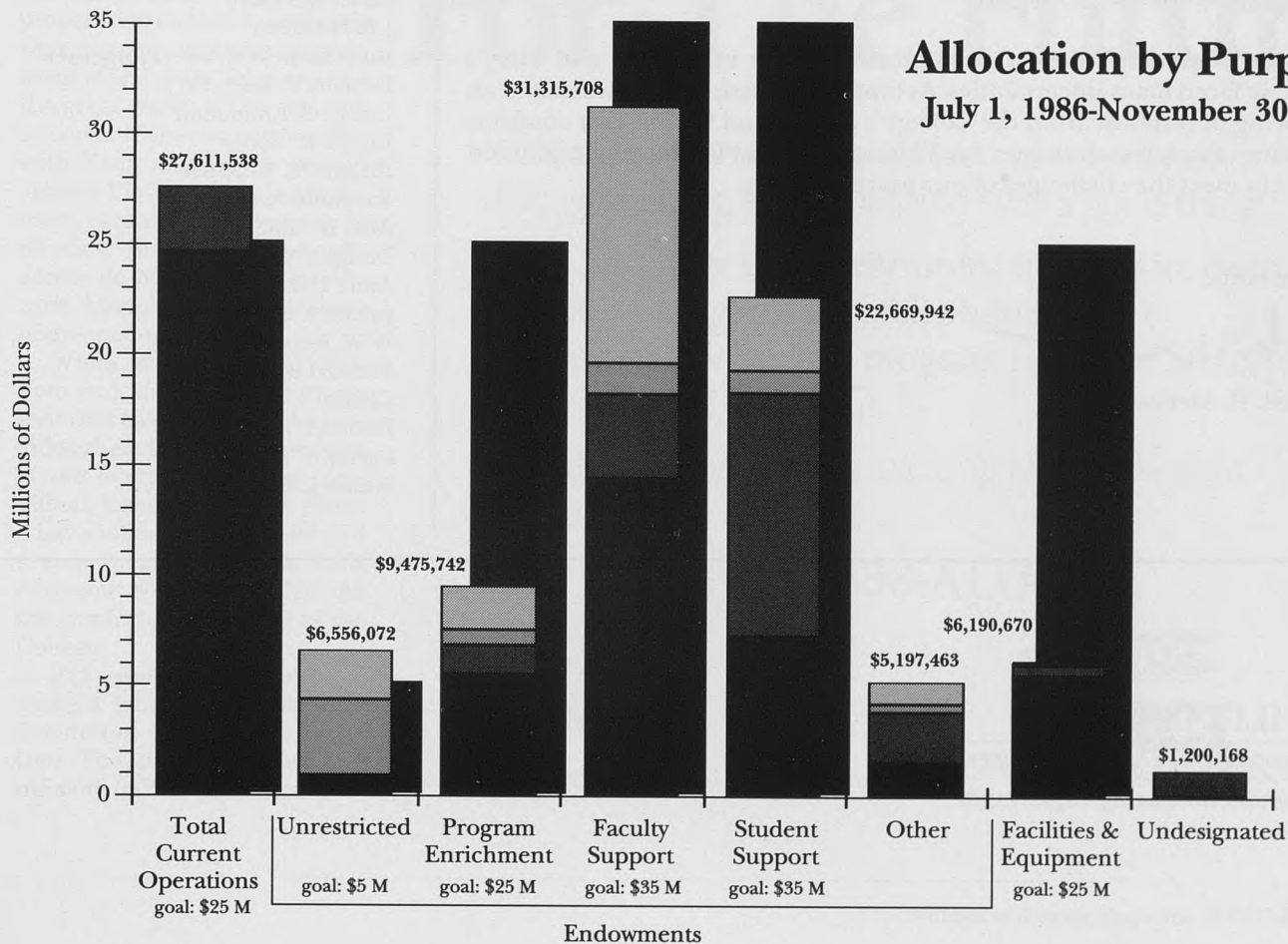
July 1, 1986-November 30, 1991

\$150 million goal



Allocation by Purpose

July 1, 1986-November 30, 1991





There are still areas of critical need at William and Mary that require our attention and our support.

Mark H. McCormack '51

Letter from the Chairman

We are now approaching the final 18 months of this remarkable Campaign. As we surpass the \$110 million mark, it would be easy to sit back and admire our accomplishments instead of focusing on the challenges that lie ahead.

While we have come a long way since the Campaign began, there are still areas of critical need at William and Mary that require our attention and our support. Achieving the matching funds for the National Endowment for the Humanities challenge grant is key to the future of the academic programs. Library support from public sources has been hit hard by recent economic events; only a strong library endowment can help protect this invaluable intellectual resource for faculty and students. Student scholarship support, which is always crucial to assuring access to educational opportunities at the College, has become even more critical during these uncertain economic times when rising tuition seems certain.

At the beginning of the Campaign, the largest in William and Mary's history, we faced many uncertainties. As time has passed, we have witnessed an outpouring of response from the College's alumni and friends that confirms what many of us knew all along: the William and Mary family can be counted on to help meet the challenges of our fourth century.

Sincerely,

Mark H. McCormack



WILLIAM & MARY

The Campaign For The Fourth Century

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WILLIAM & MARY

The Campaign For The Fourth Century

P. O. Box 1693, Williamsburg, Virginia 23187

Despite all the travel, I failed to see much of America, but I can offer reviews of a number of airports, hotels and convention centers.

How ironic that a native of middle class, conservative Chesterfield County who as a teenage observer of the General Assembly had found little to commend in the performance of Sen. Wilder had become press secretary for candidate Wilder and director of communications for Gov. Wilder. Obviously, I had changed. Some of the most significant changes occurred at William and Mary.

One of the claims employed by the Admission Office as it touts the College is that William and Mary educates students "to live and to make a living." Some would suggest that this promise is a bit braggadocio, but it reflects a bet the College usually makes good on. Unquestionably, my four years at William and Mary helped prepare me to make a living not only as a gubernatorial spokesperson but also as a researcher, educator, executive—whatever vocational opportunities my future holds.

A wit once suggested that those with degrees in the liberal arts know a little about a lot of things, but don't know a lot about anything. The same can be said of press secretaries. The nature of the job forces one to settle for being a generalist: identify the hot issue of the day (or more typically, the bomb drops in your lap), gather relevant information rapidly, analyze the data swiftly, develop and articulate a reasoned response which anticipates and incorporates answers to any counterattacks. What better preparation for that line of work than regular, vigorous engagement of the great thinkers and the great works of the arts and sciences. If one can beg to differ with Kant, stand one's ground against Plato, and explicate the most recent developments in physics, then one can confidently do battle with Republicans, Democrats and members of the media.

When students enter William and Mary they are promised that the means will be provided them to acquire the skills of the liberally educated individual. From my vantage point, I have taken great pleasure in seeing the utility of these skills borne out so soon after leaving the comfortable confines of the College.

But educating students to make a living represents only one-half of the College's equation. The other and more significant half is preparing stu-

dents "to live." Just as my experiences at William and Mary prepared me to assume the responsibilities of gubernatorial spokesperson, my college years, coupled with the values instilled by my parents, enabled me to leave that position.

At William and Mary I learned the inherent value of honest, independent inquiry in pursuit of greater understanding. Moreover, I gained the confidence needed to stand behind my academic conclusions as well as my moral convictions. Whether debating the merits of a policy proposal, questioning the wisdom of obfuscating the truth in public statements, or determining that I could no longer serve in an administration no longer fully committed to meeting the needs of Virginia, the reasoning processes nurtured at William and Mary have assisted in my decision-making.

Learning to live and to make a living proves to be an ongoing process. I continue to hone the skills of the liberally educated person. I continue to reflect upon valuable lessons learned. And I look forward to the future.

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The Day They Fired the Faculty: or, Archie Peachy, Apple of Discord

BY LUDWELL JOHNSON III

The inveterate scandal-monger Suetonius reports that Emperor Caligula, in one of his frequent fits of testiness, exclaimed, "Would God that the people of Rome had but one neck!" While certainly not in the same league as Caligula, doubtless some members of William and Mary's Board of Visitors have at times secretly harbored analogous feelings toward the faculty. Indeed, on one occasion the Board actually did perform an act of collective decapitation (professionally speaking) on that body.

Touching off the train of events leading to this rather startling outcome was the appointment of Archibald C. Peachy as professor of moral philosophy in November 1847. To explain why such a seemingly routine action could produce such a result, one must refer to the sudden and unexpected death of President Thomas Roderick Dew the year before. During the 10 years of Dew's administration, the College had enjoyed its "Golden Age." Harmony had prevailed on campus and the reputation of the College had never stood higher. The loss of this genial, able and learned man revealed just how responsible he had been for this happy state of affairs, for soon after he was gone the College began to experience difficulties. The stage would soon be set for l'affaire Peachy.

When news of Dew's death arrived in Williamsburg—he had, tragically, died in Paris while on his honeymoon—the Board of Visitors chose the senior professor, Robert Saunders, to be president pro tem, while it sought to compensate for the loss of Dew's prestige by electing John Johns, assistant bishop of the Episcopal church in Virginia, as the permanent president. To make the offer more attractive, it created an additional professorship to lighten Johns' teaching load. The Visitors also elected George Frederick Holmes to teach those courses most closely associated with the lamented Dew: history and political economy. Although young, Holmes had won considerable fame among Southern intellectuals through his contributions to the *Southern Literary Messenger* and other journals.

Holmes accepted his election; Johns

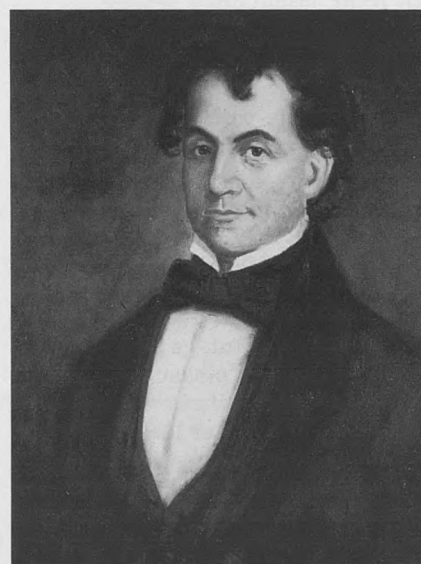
did not, so the Board, with some misgivings, elected Saunders president on a regular basis. Of an old and well-connected Williamsburg family, this gentleman had acquired a richly deserved reputation for repeated episodes of extreme conviviality. According to Visitor Corbin Braxton, one of his opponents, Saunders' partisans on the Board admitted his weakness, but claimed that he had partially reformed (which Braxton interpreted as meaning that Saunders had not been seen drunk in a tavern recently) and that his elevation to the permanent presidency would complete the cure. They prevailed. However, because of Johns' refusal, the chair of moral philosophy remained vacant. The Visitors' first choice for the position was Landon C. Garland, the well-regarded former president of Randolph-Macon, but he had just accepted an appointment elsewhere. The Board's second choice was Archibald C. Peachy ("Archie" to his friends). The faculty was instructed to offer the job to Peachy if Garland did not accept.

Archie Peachy was the scion of another old Williamsburg family, one that had been intimately associated with the College over the years. It was connected by blood with the first president, James Blair, and Archie's father, Dr. Thomas Peachy, had served on the Board for years, twice



Muscarella Museum of Art, College of William and Mary

The death of President Dew while he was on a honeymoon in Paris began the chain of events that led to discord between the faculty and Board of Visitors.



Muscarella Museum of Art, College of William and Mary

Despite a penchant for repeated episodes of extreme conviviality, Robert Saunders was named president of William and Mary by the Board of Visitors.

as rector. Archie himself had traversed the curriculum from the grammar school through the degrees of A.B., M.A. and L.B., the last taken under Beverley Tucker, his close friend. He had then opened a law practice in Georgetown, where he was eking out a living at the time of Dew's death. In his late 20s, Archie Peachy was a man with no reputation of any sort beyond his immediate acquaintances.

By contrast, Dew's reputation had extended from New England to the Deep South. Given the diminishment of the College's prestige caused by the loss of Dew, the faculty, with the exception of Tucker, believed that it was absolutely essential to fill the vacant professorship with someone who was comparable to Dew, and certainly not someone like the obscure Peachy. Further complicating matters was a personal "variance" that had developed between Saunders and Peachy.

Therefore, when Garland declined, the faculty ignored the Visitors' order and did not tender the position to Archie. By this time the academic session of 1847-1848 was about to begin with a conspicuous hole in the curriculum. A rump of the Board got together and told Peachy he was now professor of moral philosophy. Saunders took this as a direct slap and resigned both the presidency and his professorship, effective at the end of the session in July 1848. The cry went up that the Board had sacrificed the welfare of the College on the altar of nepotism, referring to the elder Peachy's long service as a Visitor. Dr. Peachy had been suffering from financial embarrassments for some years, and he must have welcomed the idea of Archie coming back to town to add his College salary and fees to the

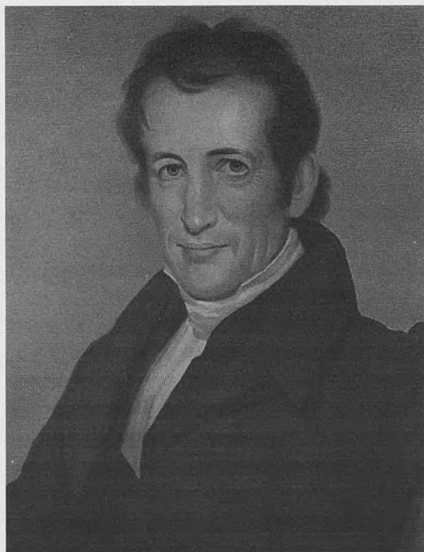
family's exchequer. The local elite was accustomed to using both William and Mary and the Eastern Lunatic Asylum as places to make or borrow money. What could be more natural than for Dr. Peachy's friends and former colleagues on the Board to lend him a helping hand by hiring Archie?

The students as well as the faculty were indignant, and the town itself was split between Saunders-ites and Peachy-ites, with no neutrals allowed. The intensity of feeling was remarkable. Students draped the statute of Lord Boteourt in black, with the inscription "even the mighty dead mourn the downfall of the College." They also greeted Archie's arrival in town with a midnight "callithumps"—a deafening uproar of horns, cow bells, tin-pan-beating and shouting. Peachy picked up a gun and sallied forth to defy his persecutors, who were gathered in front of his house. He was joined by his younger brother and a student, James Christian, son of Visitor John B. Christian. All three were armed, as were, probably, some of the callithumpers. Professor Tucker, a neighbor, was awakened and routed from his bed to do something to prevent possible homicide. He rushed out of his house, as he tells it, "nearly naked." The row had attracted a large pack of town dogs, and they turned from

the callithumpers to converge on this strange apparition in flapping dressing-gown. Tucker shouted to drive them away. The students knew his voice and were afraid that he would recognize them, so they dispersed.

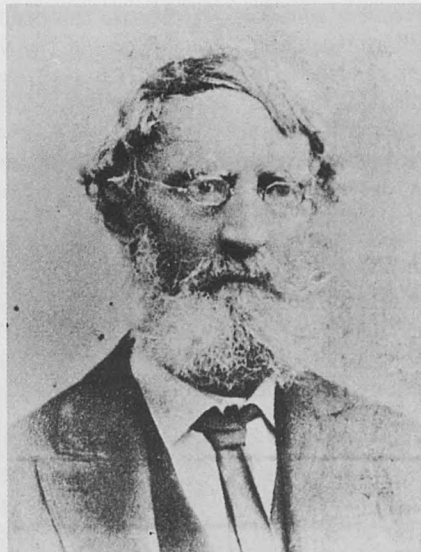
Now the plot thickened. Archie learned that his appointment had been the reason for Saunders' resignation.

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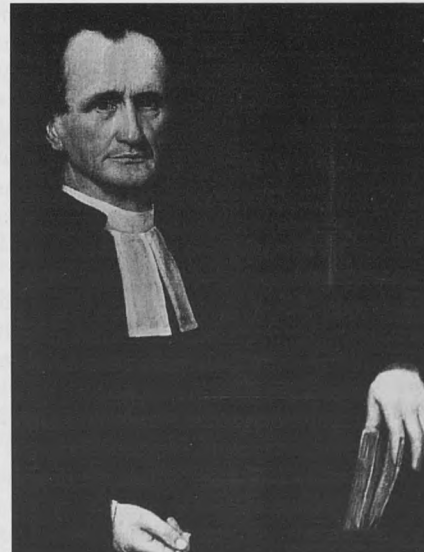
Muscarelle Museum of Art, College of William and Mary

Beverley Tucker was the only member of the faculty to support Archie Peachy, an old friend, for the position of chair of moral philosophy.



University Archives, College of William and Mary

George Frederick Holmes was one of two professors involved in an abortive plan to start a new college in Richmond as an outgrowth of the dispute.



University Archives, College of William and Mary

Charles Minnegerode, a member of the faculty accused of whipping up anti-Peachy sentiment, was denounced as a "damned foreigner."

He took this as an affront to his honor and sent a challenge to Saunders by James Christian. A correspondence ensued, in the course of which Saunders ultimately said he knew nothing adverse to Peachy's standing as a gentleman. A duel was thus forestalled, although Peachy proceeded to wash the College's dirty laundry in public by sending the correspondence to the newspapers.

Even though Saunders and Peachy did not try to ventilate one another, matters continued to deteriorate. For one thing, Judge Christian was enraged. Not only had he too been callithumped, but his son James had been dismissed by the faculty (Tucker not voting) for carrying the Peachy challenge. Moreover, derogatory allegations about his character had been made to the Rev. Hodges, rector of Bruton Parish. Christian blamed all his troubles on Charles Minnegerode and John Millington and denounced "the damned foreigners" on the faculty (Minnegerode was German and Millington English). Professor Holmes, who was British, feared that he too would soon fall under the rubric of "damned foreigner," so he quit in January, effective the next July. Meantime, Millington was trying to enlist Minnegerode, Saunders and Holmes in a plan to move to Richmond and open a college there. If four of the professors, plus Millington's scientific apparatus and his 4000 volume library, refugeed to the capital, it would have been tantamount to moving the College itself.

Such was the dismal state of affairs early in March 1848, when the Visitors met for the first time since they had precipitated the crisis by hiring Peachy four months before. They were angry at the internal squabbles and bad publicity, and especially incensed at reports of a plot to move William and Mary to Richmond. When they had assembled they informed the faculty of their readiness to receive a report on what was wrong at the College and what should be done about it. The professors replied that existing conditions threatened the institution with "fatal results," that the Board knew as well as they did the reasons for the situation, and that for them to suggest remedies to the Board might take them "beyond their province."

In return, the Visitors said, in effect, "Tell us about these dreadful, life-threatening conditions." The faculty met to devise an answer, but Tucker was absent — as he had been ever since James Christian had been sent from the College. So the faculty said that without all the professors present they could not "with propriety" answer a question of such gravity. This put the spotlight on Tucker, who defended himself to the Board by saying that he had been staying away from faculty meetings to avoid personal unpleasantness. If necessary he would attend, however hard it might be to discuss the condition of the College "with those who, I believe, are seeking to undermine and destroy it," meaning those who were said to be trying to move it to Richmond. With characteristic tact, the Board

sent Tucker's letter to his colleagues for comment. None would dignify his accusations with a reply, not even Archie.

An impasse had been reached that gave the Visitors an opportunity to take drastic action: they told the faculty that the best interests of the College would be served if they all resigned, and they did, perforce. Not content with that, the Board accused them of selling land contrary to statute, breach of contract by raising the students' board in mid-session, and irregular conduct in the dismissal of James Christian. The professors retorted by denying all wrong-doing and refusing to readmit Christian.

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they did, perforce.*

This demolition derby over, the Board turned a bland face to the public and assured them that the tranquility which had been "momentarily interrupted" would be restored at the July convocation, when the professorships would be filled by men who would be as "eminent for their learning and virtues as their predecessors." Then the Visitors adjourned and let the poor College stew in its own juice for the next four months.

The place was in academic shambles. Angry students were planning to go elsewhere. Social relations in the town were poisoned. Tucker's firm friendship with Minnegerode, his one-time protégé, had turned to venomous hostility. He also denounced Saunders and turned his guns on Millington, that "old man" who was "spotted as a toad." As for himself, he said that his own position was "almost intolerable." When trying to apportion responsibility for all this, one is reminded of Dr. Samuel Johnson's answer to Boswell's question as to whether Voltaire or Rousseau was worse: "Sir, it is difficult to settle the proportion of iniquity between them."

Some of the visitors were not at all displeased at the way things were developing. Members of the dominant faction had been looking for a chance to get rid of those they saw as entrenched and hide-bound professors who were often subservient to an insolent student body infected with what one Visitor called "the Williamsburg swagger." Some of these militants wanted to close the place down for a year or so and reopen with a new faculty, uninfected students, and a fresh departure in discipline and curriculum. In the process they would show the professors and the young gentlemen just who was boss, a recurrent impulse among the Visitors that will probably never disappear.

The Board convened on July 11, 1848. None of the professors had been able to find another job and thus hoped they might be reappointed. Saunders was the exception; he made it plain he would not return if asked. When they appeared before the Visitors to ask to be allowed to return, they found they had to pass what can only be called the Peachy test. That was the shibboleth: can you get along with Archie? Minnegerode, who was regarded as the chief organizer of anti-Peachy feeling, said that he had really tried and he could, but this went for naught when Archie

proclaimed the rupture to be beyond repair. The Board thereupon cast Minnegerode into outer darkness. The rest were reappointed, including Peachy, of course.

This shabby dénouement brought to the surface divisions within the Board itself. Three prominent members resigned. One was the rector, who said disgustedly that "the College, the church, the whole town, and every body and every thing in it has gone to ruin except the lunatic asylum, which really does shine amid the chaos of infamy and stupidity." It may have been at this time the saying was coined that about the only difference between the College and the asylum was that to get out of the asylum one had to show signs of improvement.

Nevertheless, the reformers on the Board must have been satisfied with themselves. The main troublemakers, Saunders and Minnegerode, were gone, a promising new president and professor of mathematics, Benjamin Ewell, had been elected, and vacancies on the Board could be filled with men who would see eye to eye with the shake-'em-up-or-throw-'em-out philosophy. But then everything came unglued. Millington and Holmes resigned to accept positions at the newly opened University of Mississippi, the former taking his equipment and library with him, the latter blasting the Board for the condition of things at the College and saying he would rather teach anywhere than at William and Mary. Then Peachy himself, that apple of discord, left to seek his fortune in California, where he was soon making more in a month in the land title racket than he could have made in five years at the College. The only ones who remained were Ewell, Tucker and Morgan Smead,

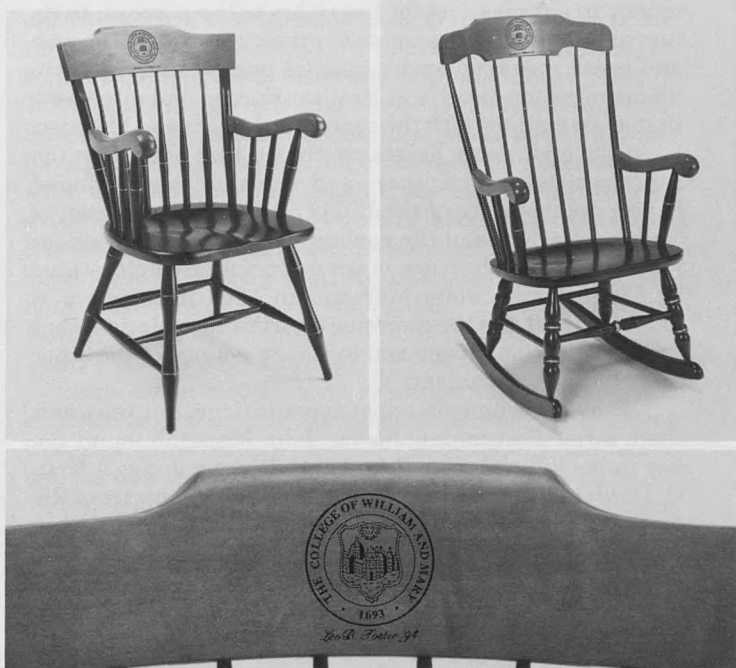
Minnegerode's replacement. There was no hope of replacing the other three professors before the scheduled opening of the session. And then the Visitors found they would have to find still another president. With a becoming modesty not always found in William and Mary chief executives, Ewell told the Visitors that he could not believe they would have picked him if they had been aware of his "meagre qualifications;" however, he agreed to serve for a year until they found someone else. So the Board shut the College down for a year and went in pursuit of Bishop Johns again. This time he accepted, on the condition that he would only remain long enough to see the College on its feet once more.

By 1854 this had come to pass, more or less, and the bishop resigned. Professor Benjamin Ewell succeeded him. This was the most important, if mostly accidental, outcome of the debacle of 1847-1848. Somehow in the midst of faculty quarrels and near duels, the ignorant meddling of the Board and the contumacy of the students, the "poor old College" had secured the services of a man who would fight for its survival under precedented hardships for the next 34 years. He would become a shining example of selfless and devoted loyalty to William and Mary. No higher compliment could be paid to a departing president than to say, "There goes another Ewell." But Ewells are few and far between.

(Professor Johnson is one of five authors of a new history on William and Mary, which will be published during the Tercentenary year, 1993.)

Official William & Mary Alumni Heritage Captain's Chair & Rocker

Solid hardwood maple chairs and rockers with our seal engraved in every detail - and you have the option to personalize them with your name and class year! These chairs and rockers symbolize excellence and achievement, and will become family heirlooms. We have commissioned Standard Chair of Gardner, Massachusetts, to manufacture these for us. This factory's history dates back to 1837 in a city that is known as the "Chair City of the World."

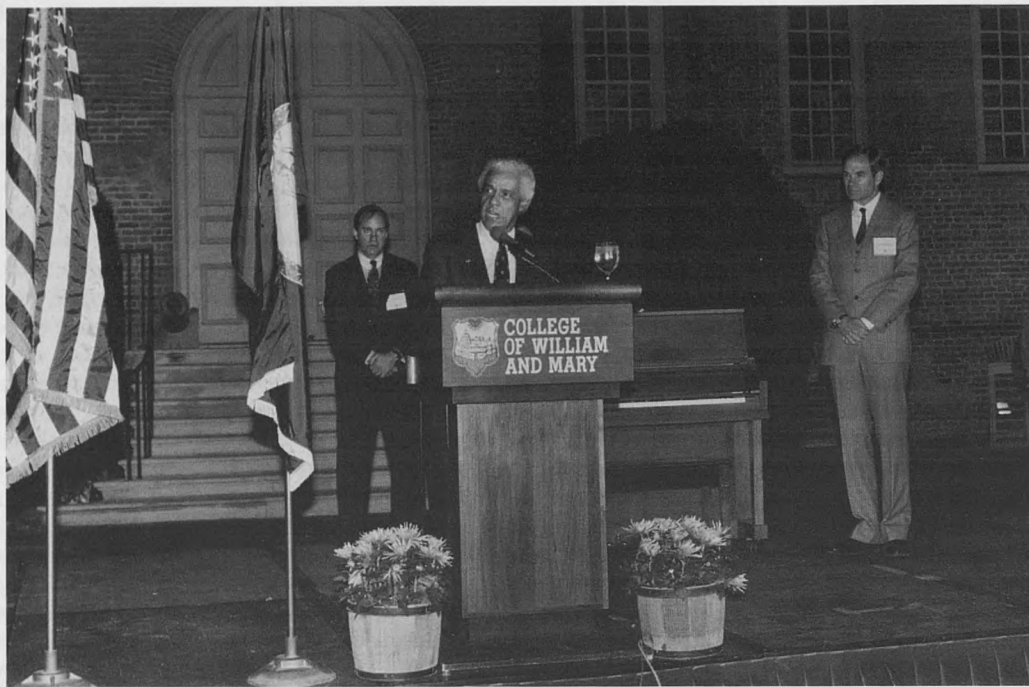


The College of William & Mary is establishing a new chair and it's up to you to name it!

Our seal is carefully and intricately reproduced in every detail on the crown of the chair, using a unique laser engraving technique (patent pending). Because the seal is *engraved* it will never wear off. An added optional feature is the engraved personalization and year of graduation. Never is this option offered on other chairs.

The chairs and rockers ship fully assembled (with the exception of the runners, which are quickly and easily attached) via U.P.S. (Guaranteed against manufacturer's defects. In addition, 30 day money back guaranteed.) To order by American Express, MasterCard or Visa, please call the manufacturer directly at (800) 352-5885 or (508) 632-1301. Call weekdays between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. (E.S.T.) or write to: The College of William & Mary, c/o Standard Chair of Gardner, 1 S. Main Street, Gardner, MA 01440 and include check or money order made payable to "Standard Chair of Gardner". Credit card orders can also be sent by mail. Please include full account number and expiration dates. Allow 6 to 8 weeks for delivery. Add \$25.00 for optional rush service - 2 to 3 weeks delivery.

Issue Price \$259.00; Optional Personalization: Add \$25.00; Shipping and Handling: Add \$15.00.



Governor Wilder opens the largest gathering ever of federal judges—320 strong—in a ceremony in the Wren Yard—a bicentennial celebration of the ratification of the Bill of Rights, sponsored by the Institute of Bill of Rights Law at the College's Marshall-Wythe School of Law.

A Bill of Rights BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

BY STEPHEN J. WERMIEL

In March 1789, Thomas Jefferson sought to arm James Madison with the strongest arguments for adoption of a Bill of Rights. He urged Madison to consider “the legal check which it puts into the hands of the judiciary.”

The keepers of that “legal check” came together in October in historic Williamsburg, Va., to take stock of how the Bill of Rights measures up now and for the future. It was the largest gathering ever of federal judges, 320 strong. They celebrated the federal judiciary’s official bicentennial of the ratification of the Bill of Rights. The College of William and Mary was an appropriate spot for the bicentennial celebration since it was Virginia’s approval of the Bill of Rights on Dec. 15, 1791, that completed ratification.

The conference of judges was organized by the Judicial Conference of the United States and the Institute of Bill of Rights Law at the College of William and Mary’s Marshall-Wythe Law School. The program was the most significant and ambitious to date for the Institute. Established in 1982, the Institute’s mission is to support research and education on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights through programs and publications. The aim is to enrich law students’ educational experience, broaden public knowledge, promote scholarly research and facilitate creative public

policy solutions to conflicts involving constitutional issues.

For three days, the judges doffed their robes and in effect returned to law school, teaching and being taught, examining the meaning of the Bill of Rights, from its origins in debate at the Constitutional Convention of 1787, to its current meaning for the rights of the accused, to its future meaning for the rights of privacy, freedom of speech and press, and even environmental quality, and finally to its meaning for nations in Eastern Europe and elsewhere that are wrestling with the concepts of rights and liberties.

In the end, many judges concluded that what sets the American experience apart and explains the continued health and viability of the Bill of Rights is the concept of “judicial review” and the commitment to an independent judiciary. Judicial review is the powerful principle, stated by Chief Justice John Marshall in 1803 in *Marbury v. Madison*, that it is the Supreme Court’s role to decide what the Constitution means and to review actions of the other branches of government.

“Many governments adopt constitutions, but they lock them away. Fortunately for us, John Marshall found the key in his judicial robes,” said U.S. District Judge Adrian G. Duplantier of New Orleans, one of the organizers of the program. “My dream for this conference was to gather together the current keepers of the keys.”

Origins of the Bill of Rights

Kicking off a discussion on historical perspectives, Maeva Marcus, director of the U.S. Supreme Court Documentary

History Project, said that the generation of Framers "did not concern itself primarily with stating, with absolute textual precision, the rights that Americans believed would best protect their liberty." Instead, she said, the Framers, "struggled with the larger question of what kind of government would facilitate the enjoyment of the rights the American people knew they possessed."

Along with the absence of a precise text, observed U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Arthur L. Alarcon of Los Angeles, "the drafters of the Bill of Rights didn't provide us with commentary, which has made the lives of federal judges so interesting for 200 years."

Two law professors espoused differing views over how to interpret the Bill of Rights. Prof. Stephen L. Carter of Yale Law School said the words of the Bill of Rights must be read with faithfulness to the context of the time. Judges who interpret the amendments "should become more deeply versed in the conversation of the time about the role of government," he said. Prof. Lawrence M. Friedman of Stanford Law School responded by likening the Bill of Rights to a drugstore whose purpose has changed significantly over time. "What matters," he said, "is where we are now and how we got there and why."

The Rights of the Accused

The Bill of Rights survey also covered the rights of accused criminals, encountering contrasting views over how far the Supreme Court has swung away from the 1960s Warren Court protection for civil liberties toward greater emphasis on guilt or innocence. The panel's moderator, Marshall-Wythe Vice Dean and Prof. Richard A. Williamson, questioned whether "fundamental fairness" is still the guiding light for decisions on the rights of the accused. Prof. Vivian O. Berger of Columbia University Law School complained that, "The court has been delivering the message that accuracy in determining guilt trumps all other constitutional values." This has been most noticeable, she said, in recent decisions narrowing federal court review of state court criminal convictions. U.S. District Judge Neal Biggers of Oxford, Miss., countered that there has been "no departure from the goal of the Bill of Rights of a fair trial."

U.S. District Judge Frank A. Kaufman of Baltimore cited a positive development, that many state courts are refusing to follow the Supreme Court's shift away from the rights of the accused. Since the Supreme Court ruled in 1984 that evidence obtained by police in "good faith" reliance on a faulty search warrant may still be used, 10 states have gone along, he said, but 10 others have decided that state constitutions still prohibit the use of such tainted evidence. Citing erosion of Fourth Amendment rights to be free from "unreasonable searches and seizures," he said, "I hope we don't go very much further along these lines no matter how tough this battle against drugs and against violent crimes is."

Past, Present And Future

Large conference sessions, as well as smaller discussion groups, focused on a broad range of Bill of Rights issues integrating the history, current understanding and future outlook of freedom of speech and press and of privacy.

University of Michigan Law School Dean Lee C. Bollinger predicted in one discussion that society may be unwilling to tolerate offensive speech, bringing efforts in the future to regulate free speech in non-public settings — universities and workplaces. In another session, William and Mary President Paul R. Verkuil questioned the value of proposed

federal legislation to protect free speech on college campuses. "Are things this bad on campus? Do we need federal legislation in this area? I don't think so," he said. "On the other hand, we can't say that the issue of hate speech is simply an intramural debate anymore. It is a debate of growing national importance." U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Kenneth F. Ripple of South Bend, Ind., predicted that increasing numbers of campus free speech disputes will wind up in court and said the precedents to guide judges in deciding the cases are "very thin."

Examination of freedom of the press focused in part on the effects of ever-changing technology that enables the news media to reach more people and events in less time. This development, said U.S. Court of Appeals Chief Judge William J. Bauer of Chicago, has led to stepped-up government efforts to withhold information. And despite advanced technology, *Detroit News* publisher Robert H. Giles said, the country received a "clearly sanitized" view of the Persian Gulf War because of military censorship.

In one session, Roslyn A. Mazer, a lawyer in Washington, D.C., with the firm of Dickstein, Shapiro, & Morin and a member of the Institute of Bill of Rights Law's advisory board, warned of possible cutbacks in the protection afforded the news media under the First Amendment in libel lawsuits by public figures. "In the next 10 or 20 years, the whole rationale" of these protections recognized by the Supreme Court "could be revisited," she said. Prof. Michael



Left to right: Judge Frank X. Altamari, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, Uniondale, N.Y., member, Judicial Conference of the U.S. Committee on the Bicentennial; Judge Damon L. Keith, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, Detroit, chairman, Committee on the Bicentennial; Judge Adrian G. Duplantier, U.S. District Court, New Orleans, chairman, Bicentennial Conference planning committee, in front of the Bill of Rights plaque that the Bicentennial Committee presented to the Institute of Bill of Rights Law.

J. Gerhardt of Marshall-Wythe Law School disagreed, however, and said, "There is nothing to suggest in the short-run or long-run that the Court is disposed to overturning" the media's protections in libel cases.

In another session, *New York Times* columnist Anthony Lewis took issue with a question on whether the news media is "more a threat to us now than ever." Lewis gave a resounding "No." He said, "Earlier in our history the press was virulent and subjective. You either bought the paper that supported Adams or the paper that supported Washington. Today, most metropolitan papers offer a factual presentation and objectivity."

The right to privacy was hotly debated, both its roots and its meaning. Princeton University Prof. Walter F. Murphy suggested that the authors of the Bill of Rights did not include privacy "because they thought it was so basic that no intelligent person needed to be told." But Georgetown University Law Center Prof. Anita L. Allen said the right to privacy is eroding in the debates over abortion and the right to die. Judges in one session were reluctant to tackle the privacy issue after the moderator, U.S. District Judge Gustave Diamond of Pittsburgh, reminded them that anything they said could affect their Supreme Court aspirations.

The Bill of Rights and the Environment

A small, but lively discussion of the environment focused on whether the Fifth Amendment protection against government taking of private property without just compensation has any impact on some regulatory measures. Prof. Rodney A. Smolla of Marshall-Wythe Law School, director of the Institute of Bill of Rights Law and organizer of the conference, framed the issue as "the extent to which efforts to protect the environment are trumped by the Constitution."

U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Jay Plager of Washington, D.C., argued that the "Takings Clause is not a barrier to environmental regulation." Although the clause has been interpreted to prohibit takings that serve private interests, Judge Plager said the definition of what actions constitute a public purpose "has been read broadly." U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Danny J. Boggs of Louisville said "the big obstacle" to active enforcement of the Takings Clause is the ability of governments to pay compensation.

Prof. Smolla suggested a flipside issue, not whether property rights are infringed by environmental regulation, but "will there be new affirmative rights" in the future, such as a right to a safe environment. U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Randall R. Rader of Washington, D.C., asked "why is this a subject of constitutional dimension?" U.S. District Judge Thomas J. Curran of Milwaukee responded that environmental rights might be found in the future in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment protections against being deprived of "liberty" without "due process of law."

The International Arena

Just as the judges scrutinized the well-being in this country of the Bill of Rights, so, too, they examined its contribution to the emerging constitutionalism of countries in Eastern Europe, South Africa and other parts of

the world. "The adoption of the first 10 amendments...has proved to be not only of immense significance for human rights within your country but also of primary importance for the protection of human rights worldwide," declared Jan Martenson, undersecretary general for human rights and director of United Nations operations in Geneva.

With so many American lawyers and judges aiding other countries in preparing new constitutions, William and Mary President Verkuil and Marshall-Wythe Professor Neal E. Devins among them, some panelists drew sobering advice from these efforts. Many constitutions guarantee rights, said U.S. District Judge William W. Schwarzer, director of the Federal Judicial Center, but "without a system based on rule of law, these rights are paper rights." He said, "Essential for the rule of law is an independent judiciary, but developing an independent judiciary is not an easy task" in countries where courts and judges have been subject to the whim of Communist Party leaders.

Other Highlights

There were other moments that will stand out in William and Mary's memory. The conference opened with

an outdoor barbecue in the yard outside the historic Wren building. The judges were welcomed by Dionne Warwick who made a special appearance to sing the national anthem and "America the Beautiful." Another greeting was extended by Virginia Gov. L. Douglas Wilder, who said, "Those of us who have freedom have far more than others could dream about having."

The Judicial Conference Bicentennial Committee also used the occasion of the conference to dedicate a bronze plaque containing the text of the Bill of Rights which was presented to Marshall-Wythe Law School.

Final Perspectives

U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Damon L. Keith of Detroit, chairman of the Judicial Conference Bicentennial Committee, summed up with a message for his colleagues. "Let us as judges," he said, "be sure that every litigant that comes before us recognize that he has inherent dignity and that she has inherent dignity and that the Bill of Rights protects all of us."

Putting the historic conference in some perspective, William and Mary's Prof. Smolla concluded, "America's legacy to the world is not the idea of democracy, but the idea of rights, the idea that rights are not just so much theory, but rather can form the basic character of society and government."

Stephen J. Wermiel has been the Supreme Court correspondent for the Wall Street Journal since 1979. In the 1991-92 academic year, he is on leave to serve as the Visiting Lee Professor of Law at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law. He is a graduate of Tufts University and the Washington College of Law at American University.

Ashlea Ball Ebeling and Sonya Spielberg, both second-year students at Marshall-Wythe, assisted with reporting for this article.



Rodney Smolla, director of the Institute of Bill of Rights Law

Society's Board of Directors Honors Alumni Fellows

The Board of Directors of the Society of the Alumni held its fall meeting Oct. 3-4 in Williamsburg. In addition to committee meetings, the full board heard presentations from two key alumni groups and hosted a reception and dinner for the 1991 Alumni Fellows.

Jack Garrett '40, president of the Order of the White Jacket, was joined by Allen Tanner '46, OWJ treasurer, in presenting an update on OWJ's programs. Garrett specifically highlighted OWJ's continuing success in offering student scholarships, 11 of which are now awarded annually to deserving students in the amount of \$1,500 each. He also discussed the achievements of Patrons OWJ and Students OWJ. Both groups support the organization's overall mission by fostering current students who work in food service jobs and by building mutually beneficial ties with restaurateurs in the Williamsburg community.

A second presentation to the board consisted of an overview of services and support given young alumni through the Young Guard, the Society's organization of approximately 6,000 alumni from the past five graduating classes. Maggie Margiotta '88, chair of the Young Guard Council, and Jeff Kelly '89 described the Young Guard and its mission, structure, programs, services and support to local chapters. Their comprehensive presentation reflected the growing enthusiasm of young alumni to retain strong ties with the College

and to contribute their time and talents as William and Mary's newest graduates.

The Alumni House Expansion project, a \$3 million proposed enhancement to the current Alumni House which is part of the Campaign for the Fourth Century, received prominent attention from the board. Members expressed their continued commitment to the project, as summarized in a statement by Joseph J. Ellis '65, chair of the Alumni House Expansion Committee: "We see the expanded Alumni House not just as an ornamental diversion, but as a resource central to the attraction of support for the College over the next quarter century."

A number of resolutions honoring individual faculty, alumni, chapters and classes were passed by the board. With "admiration and the Society's sincere best wishes," the board recognized the achievements and leadership of outgoing President Paul Verkuil '61 and his wife, Fran '66. Best wishes also went to Millie West upon her retirement as associate director of athletics. Board member Anne Lambert '35 was recognized for her support and visionary leadership in establishing the Alumni Leadership Fund to provide opportunities for other alumni leaders, classes and chapters to support the Society through regular or special donations.

Resolutions expressed gratitude to two recent 25th reunion classes, 1965 and

1966, for their support of the Society through their reunion class gifts. And four alumni chapters — Los Angeles, New York City, Greater Metropolitan Washington, D.C., and Southside in Virginia — received thanks for their gifts in support of the Campaign for the Fourth Century.

A highlight of the board meeting took place Thursday evening when the 1991 Alumni Fellows were honored at a reception and dinner at the Alumni House. Each year the Society presents the \$500 awards to recognize outstanding young members of the faculty who are particularly outstanding as teachers and who ensure that the high academic standards of William and Mary are retained.

The board's next meeting is scheduled for April 10-11 in Williamsburg.



The Society of the Alumni honored the 1991 Alumni Fellows at a dinner on Oct. 3 hosted by the Society's Board of Directors. From left are Henry Hart, associate professor of English; Tomoko Hamada, associate professor of anthropology; board member Joseph Ellis, who presented the awards as chair of the college relations committee; Lori Korinek, associate professor of education; and Christopher Abelt, associate professor of chemistry. Not pictured is Susan Donaldson, associate professor of English.



John Entwisle, president of the Society of the Alumni, presents Millie West with a resolution in appreciation for her 32 years of service to William and Mary.

1992 Marks Banner Year for the Society

On the eve of the College's grand 300th anniversary, the Society of the Alumni will begin the celebrative drum roll with activities commemorating its own 150th anniversary. July 4, 1992, will mark exactly 150 years since William and Mary President Thomas Roderick Dew proposed that alumni meet annually "as often as their convenience and avocations will admit."

Presented on Alumni Oration Day in 1842, Dew's resolution officially established the Society of the Alumni. Only five other alumni associations were in existence prior to the adoption of his historic resolution.

From an estimated 500 male alumni on record in 1842, the Society has grown dramatically in the past century and a half. The College now

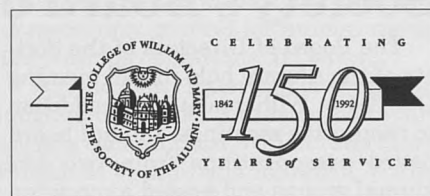
boasts more than 72,000 men and women whose lives have been touched by our historic university.

Over the years, the Society has maintained a steadfast mission to serve the entire College community, which includes alumni as well as students, faculty and administrators, and to encourage that community's active partnership in the present and future life of William and Mary. Alumni programs, chapters, publications and other services sponsored by the Society support this mission.

Throughout its sesquicentennial

year, the Society will display a specially designed anniversary logo on printed materials. The *Alumni Gazette* and *William and Mary Magazine*, both published by the Society, will feature special articles on the Society and notable alumni.

Special activities are planned as well. The Society's Annual Awards Dinner and Dance during Homecoming weekend will be an occasion to celebrate the Society's milestone as well as pay tribute to Alumni Medallion recipients, current and former Board of Director members and other alumni



whose leadership has strengthened William and Mary.

On July 4, the Society's actual founding date, the Williamsburg Alumni Chapter will host a birthday celebration for alumni and friends at the Alumni House.

Alumni Programs Announced for 1992

Mark your calendar now for these important events sponsored by the Society of the Alumni during 1992. Unless otherwise noted, further information is available by calling the Society's Office of Reunions and Campus Activities at 804/221-1174.

JANUARY 25 **Career Exploration Day**

Panel discussions with alumni will offer students insight into a broad range of occupations and possible career paths. Alumni are also welcome to attend. Sponsored jointly by the Society of the Alumni and the Office of Career Services. Morton Hall, 11 a.m.-2:30 p.m. For information, call Robert Hunt, associate director of career services, at 804/221-3240.

FEBRUARY 14-17 **Sweethearts Weekend**

Escape with your William and Mary sweetheart to the beauty and tranquility of Williamsburg and the William and Mary campus. Sponsored in coordination with Colonial Williamsburg.

MARCH 13-15 **New York Auction Weekend**

A spectacular weekend is planned, beginning with the auction on Friday evening at world-renowned Christie's auction house. Saturday includes orchestra seating for a matinee performance of *City of Angels* followed by a "No Tie" alumni reception and later in the evening, a Black Tie Dinner and Dance. For details, call the alumni chapters office at 804/221-1173.

MARCH 26-27 **Student Host Program**

For the fourth straight year, high school juniors and seniors who have alumni ties are invited to experience an "insider's view" of William and Mary with members of the Student Alumni Liaison Council. The program includes student panels, attending classes, staying in a dorm, social activities and otherwise experiencing college life firsthand. Selection is first-come, first-served.

APRIL 8 **Olde Guard Day**

Members of Olde Guard, which includes alumni whose classes graduated 50 or more years ago, will be special guests of the College for a reception and luncheon. The classes of 1932 and 1937 will celebrate their 60th and 55th reunions. Trinkle Hall, 10:30 a.m.

MAY 8-10 **50th Reunion—Class of 1942**

The Class of 1942 will celebrate its golden anniversary with a full weekend of events. Highlights include a welcome cocktail party, special campus tours, presentation of the class gift, a candlelight dinner/dance, induction into the Olde Guard and attendance at Commencement. Class members will receive invitations with further details from their reunion committee.

JUNE 18-21 **Alumni College 1992**

"Explorers and Their Frontiers: 500 Years of Discovery"
Alumni, family members and friends

are invited to examine how land, sea and air exploration have shaped the course of mankind over the past five centuries. Among the featured speakers will be astronaut Ken Reightler, pilot of a recent mission of the space shuttle *Discovery*.

JULY 4 **Society of the Alumni 150th Birthday Party**

The Williamsburg Alumni Chapter will host a birthday celebration for alumni and friends on the anniversary of the Society's founding. For details, call the alumni chapters office at 804/221-1173.

OCTOBER 17-20 **Homecoming**

Celebrate "A Class Act" with alumni and friends during Homecoming 1992. The Tribe will play the Towson State Tigers, and the Classes of 1947, 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982 and 1987 will celebrate five-year milestone reunions. In addition, the Society of the Alumni will be observing its 150th anniversary.

THROUGHOUT 1992

If you can't get back to campus in 1992, then most likely there's an alumni chapter that meets in your area. The Society's more than 60 alumni chapters and clubs across the country sponsor social, educational and service-oriented programs for area alumni. For more information, check the "Upcoming Chapter Events" listing in each issue of the *Alumni Gazette* or call the alumni chapters office at 804/221-1173.

Book Highlights Accomplishments of Arts Leader

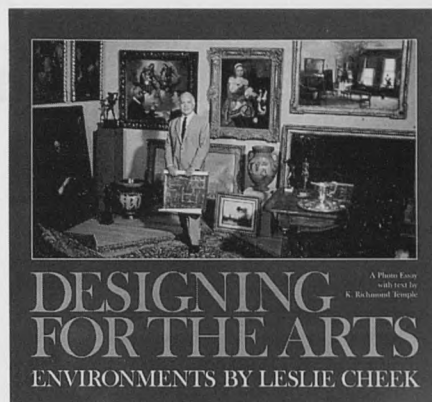
The Society of the Alumni has published a new photo-essay featuring a lifetime of imaginative designs by one of America's most creative museum talents. *Designing for the Arts: Environments* by Leslie Cheek, with text by K. Richmond Temple, is the sequel to a 1985 photobiography of Cheek that was written by Parke Rouse and also produced by the Society.

Cheek's vision and creativity have touched numerous lives and organizations, including the College of William and Mary where, early in his career, he was responsible for founding the department of fine arts.

Temple's 268-page pictorial focuses on Cheek as a gifted and energetic innovator of dramatic museum installations at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond where Cheek served as director from 1948-1968. An extraordinarily perceptive and sensitive museum administrator, Cheek not only popularized art for thousands of Virginians, but also effectively positioned the museum as an enriching choice for leisure time activity. During his 20 years at the museum, he transformed the facility from a small, conventional gallery into one of the nation's most vibrant regional cultural centers.

More than 400 illustrations, 110 of them in color, trace the development of Cheek's stylistic vision from award-winning student projects at Harvard and Yale to his mastery of Beau-Arts principles in non-museum designs for world's fair pavilions, historic sites, universities, libraries, gardens and theatrical settings among others. For decades, Cheek's inestimable advice was eagerly solicited by admiring fellow architects and designers for a multitude of major building or renovation projects.

Born in Nashville in 1908, Cheek studied fine arts at Harvard, and architecture and stage design at Yale. As a young graduate seeking work during the Depression, Cheek came to Williamsburg where he quickly became friends with William and Mary president John Stewart Bryan. After Bryan hired him for a temporary faculty position, Cheek began developing plans for introducing undergraduate fine arts courses at the College. Only a few colleges in the South had done so by 1935. Cheek's enthusiasm was contagious. Bryan approved the establishment of the fine arts department in 1936, and Cheek served as chair until 1939.



The department even moved into its own home in Taliaferro Hall, newly remodelled to accommodate both creative and academic needs.

Cheek's close relationship with the College has continued over the years. In 1986, he established an endowment to fund the annual Cheek Award for Outstanding Presentation of the Arts. The award offers William and Mary an opportunity to recognize individuals for their contributions to the arts.

Designing for the Arts is available for \$25.00 by writing Society of the Alumni Gift Shop, P. O. Box 2100, Williamsburg, VA 23187-2100, or by calling 804/221-1170. Each order must include \$3.50 for postage and handling, and Virginia residents must add 4.5 percent sales tax.

Advance Orders Being Accepted for Tercentenary Book

The Society of the Alumni will publish a special full-color, large-format commemorative book titled *Traditions, Myths & Memories* in connection with the College's Tercentenary, which will be celebrated in 1993. Beautiful as well as informative, the book will recall special stories associated with William and Mary's history, including memories provided by alumni.

For your convenience and to ensure that you receive a copy of this limited edition book, two payment options are available now.

In the first payment option, advance orders fully paid by check or credit card by June 1, 1992, will receive a \$5 discount off the regular \$35 price. Each order must include \$3.75 for shipping and handling, and Virginia residents must add \$1.35 sales tax. To take advantage of the discounted price, send your check made payable to Society of the Alumni to: *Traditions, Myths & Memories*, Society of the Alumni Gift Shop, P. O. Box 2100, Williamsburg, VA

23187-2100, or call 804/221-1170. Credit card orders must include the card number, expiration date and a signature.

In the second payment option, individuals who do not choose to take advantage of the early discount offer may nevertheless reserve a copy by paying \$17.50 now (half of the total \$35 price). Each order must include \$3.75 for shipping and handling, and Virginia residents must add \$1.58 for sales tax.

PLEASE SHARE YOUR MEMORIES

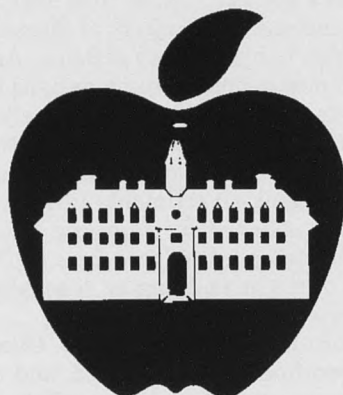
Alumni are still invited to contribute their special College memories for possible inclusion in *Traditions, Myths & Memories*. Please share your memories, in 500 words or less, by writing: Virginia Collins, Society of the Alumni, P. O. Box 2100, Williamsburg, VA 23187-2100. The deadline is Feb. 15.

TRADITIONS,
MYTHS &
MEMORIES
1693 · 1993
CELEBRATING THE TRICENTENARY
• of •
THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY

The remaining \$17.50 will be billed when your copy of the book is shipped in the fall. Send your order to the address listed above.

Any remaining copies available in the fall will sell for \$35 each plus applicable tax and shipping charges.

An Invitation to All Alumni, Family Members and Friends



William & Mary New York Auction Weekend

March 13-15, 1992

FRIDAY, MARCH 13

6:00 p.m.

Champagne reception at Christie's auction house. **Silent Auction** open for anonymous bids.

7:30 p.m.

Live Auction featuring travel packages, art, antiques and unique items from William and Mary and donors across the country.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14

2:00 p.m.

City of Angels, winner of six Tony Awards including "Best Musical." Starring Michael Rupert, the Class of 1939 Visiting Artist in Residence at the College during 1989. We'll have orchestra seats for this "smash musical comedy thriller."

5:00 p.m.

Join the New York City Alumni Chapter's Young Guard for a cash bar "**No Tie**" **Happy Hour** at Zip City Brewing Company, 18th Street and 6th Avenue. For complete details, call the chapter's hotline at 212/969-8200.

8:00 p.m.

Black Tie Dinner/Dance at the exclusive New York Yacht Club. Enjoy a private William and Mary reception with an open bar and delicious hors d'oeuvres in the world-famous New York Yacht Club Model Room. A complete four-course dinner with wine service will follow in the club's incomparable Grille Room. Then dance the night away to the strains of old familiar tunes provided by a wonderful live band!

ACCOMMODATIONS

The luxurious Beekman Tower Hotel at Three Mitchell Place (49th Street and First Avenue, 12 blocks from both Christie's and the New York Yacht Club). For hotel reservations, call 1-800/637-8483 by Feb. 28. Ask for the William and Mary discount rate of \$165 per studio suite per night or \$190 per one bedroom suite per night.

SPONSORS

Christie's, Beekman Tower Hotel, USAir, College of William and Mary, Tercentenary Observances Commission, the Society of the Alumni and alumni chapters in New York City, Northern New Jersey and Southern Connecticut

Auction proceeds will fund the New York City Alumni Chapter's gift to the Campaign for the Fourth Century: \$100,000 to be divided equally among the Althea Hunt and Howard Scammon Theatre Endowment, the Society of the Alumni chapter programming endowment, and a student scholarship endowment.

For further information and to register for the weekend, write Society of the Alumni, New York Auction Weekend, P. O. Box 2100, Williamsburg, VA 23187-2100, or call 804/221-1173. Registration deadline: Feb. 14.

Honors, New Books, Appointments, Volunteerism

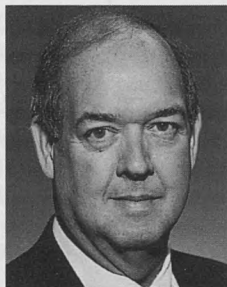
Audrea Renee Topps '88, director of SPPOT Productions, was awarded Best Student Work in the National Black Programming Consortium, 1991 Prized Pieces International Film/Video Competition for her film, *Raw Intensity*. Topps entered Howard University's School of Communications Master's of Fine Arts in Film Program in 1989 and founded SPPOT Productions in 1990. She was presented with the award by Malcolm Jamal Warner of *The Cosby Show* in a ceremony Nov. 16 in Columbus, Ohio.



Warner and Topps

Mary Miley Theobald '74, '80 M.A. has written a guide on museum store management that provides store managers with advice on how to effectively establish a museum store and increase profitability. An instructor of American history and museum studies at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, Theobald began her career with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation where she managed the development of historically accurate products and was responsible for the management and training of shop personnel, educational promotions and establishment of new museum stores. She is currently director of Museum Store Consultants. *Museum Store Management* is published by the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), and can be ordered for \$21.95 from AASLH, 172 Second Ave., North, Suite 202, Nashville, TN 37021. Please add \$3.50 for postage and handling.

Rene A. Henry Jr. '54 has been named executive director of university relations for Texas A&M University where he will be responsible for leading the university's internal



Henry

and external communications programs. Henry previously was president and CEO of the National Institute of Building Sciences. For the past three years he served the Bush administration at the Department of Labor, Agency for International Development and Department of Agriculture. He began his career at William and Mary as a sports information director.

Brian W. Pusch '76 has become a partner of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker, a 450-lawyer firm with a national and international practice. He is located in the New York City office of the firm and practices in the areas of corporate finance and banking. Pusch received his law degree from the University of Virginia and had been a partner of New York's Mudge Rose Guthrie Alexander & Ferdon.



Pusch

Scott C. Hesaltine '80 M.B.A. has been named a partner in the Richmond office of Andersen Consulting, the U.S. partnership, and as a partner in the Arthur Andersen Worldwide Organization, which includes both Andersen Consulting and Arthur Andersen business units. He specializes in serving utility and manufacturing clients in the area of operations management.



Hesaltine

Steven R. Staples '76, '83 M.Ed. has been appointed superintendent of schools for York County, Va. Since 1988, he had served as assistant superintendent for curriculum and instruction for the Montgomery County (Va.) School Board, and prior to that was principal of Hopewell High School in Hopewell, Va.

Virginia Meade Cox '85 has been awarded the Rebecca and Barnett Linker Human Relations Award for community service, leadership and commitment at the University of Louisville where she is working on a master's degree in family counseling. She was also named one of the 1990 Outstanding Women of America.

Robert E. Tomes '66, '68 J.D. (right) is shown receiving the Bronze Star Medal from fellow alumnus Charles A. Horner '72 M.B.A., who served as the U.S. Central Command Air Forces' commander during Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Tomes, a lieutenant colonel in the Air Force who has been on active duty since 1968, was assigned to the Central Command Air Forces' headquarters legal staff in Saudi Arabia throughout the Mideast conflict.



Horner and Tomes

Harriet N. Storm '64 was selected as one of the top volunteers in Virginia "who give their time, energy and talents to helping persons with mental disabilities" by the State Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services Board. Storm chairs the Virginia Association of Community Services Board, which represents 600 CSB citizen board members, 5,000 professional and administration staff and 250,000 mentally disabled consumers and their families.

James R. Taylor '69 has been named vice president-real estate for Chicago Title and Trust Co., the nation's largest title insurance organization. Taylor joined the firm after four years as vice president-land specialty at LaSalle Partners in Chicago. Prior to that, he was director of corporate real estate at American Hospital Supply Corp. of Evanston, Ill.

Geoffrey Gregory '78 has been pro-

moted by Union Trust Co. to senior vice president of commercial lending for the greater New Haven, Conn., area. Prior to joining the firm in 1986, Gregory was a partner in a private brokerage company specializing in ship finance and had also been a lending officer for Irving Trust in its special industries division.



Gregory

Patricia A. Hurdle '71 M.A. is serving as director of museum services for the Atlanta History Center where she plans and directs the management of all Atlanta History Center artifact collections, the Atlanta History Center's museum houses, Swan House and the Tullie Smith House, and all related exhibits. Before moving to Atlanta, she

was with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation where she most recently served as deputy director of the museums division.

C. Stevens Laise '62 has been appointed chief of interpretation for the National Park Service Manhattan Sites. He will be responsible for the quality of interpretive programs at six Manhattan Sites locations and for the development of educational programs and materials. He previously served as supervisor of Federal Hall National Memorial, which is Manhattan Sites headquarters and the site of George Washington's inaugural and the drafting of the Bill of Rights.

J. Frederick Fausz '71 M.A., '77 Ph.D. has joined the faculty of the University of Missouri-St. Louis as the first dean of the Pierre Laclede Honors College and associate professor of history. Fausz is a noted authority on the

ethnohistory of the 17th-century Chesapeake and was awarded the William M. E. Rachal Prize by the Virginia Historical Society in 1989.

Alvin P. Anderson '70, '72 J.D. has been elected chair of the Virginia State Bar's Judicial Nominations Committee.

Beverly E. Golemba '79 M.A. is the author of *Lesser Known Women: A Biographical Dictionary* to be published by Lynne Rienner Publishers Inc. in the spring of 1992. The book offers biographical sketches of 761 women whose achievements have largely been ignored in history. Representing 39 countries and 36 different fields from 1600 to the present, the women include a Civil War spy, an advocate of women's legal rights and a squaw sachem of the Pamunkey tribe who was able to prevent an Indian war following Bacon's Rebellion.

The following appeared as a letter to the editor in the Oct. 25, 1991, edition of The Flat Hat immediately after Homecoming weekend:

A Time to Share the Past

To the Editor:

Homecoming 1991 confirmed a suspicion I had about William and Mary students: living amidst three centuries of tradition, we (I reluctantly include myself) too often ignore our school's amazing heritage. Whether through apathy (because marvelling over centuries-old buildings you see each day is hard) or cynicism (because Patriots' Passes seem more common than patriotism), we look on our past as a given. Three hundred years of American history shrink to three paragraphs in the AAA Tourbook.

The small number of students (other than the choir) attending the annual Sunset Ceremony last weekend was typical of this trend. I wasn't even sure why I went. A bunch of old graduates, none of whom I knew, listening to a list of dead people's names, none of whom I attended class with — what could be a worse way to spend a Friday afternoon?

But the ceremony gave Homecoming a significance beyond that of

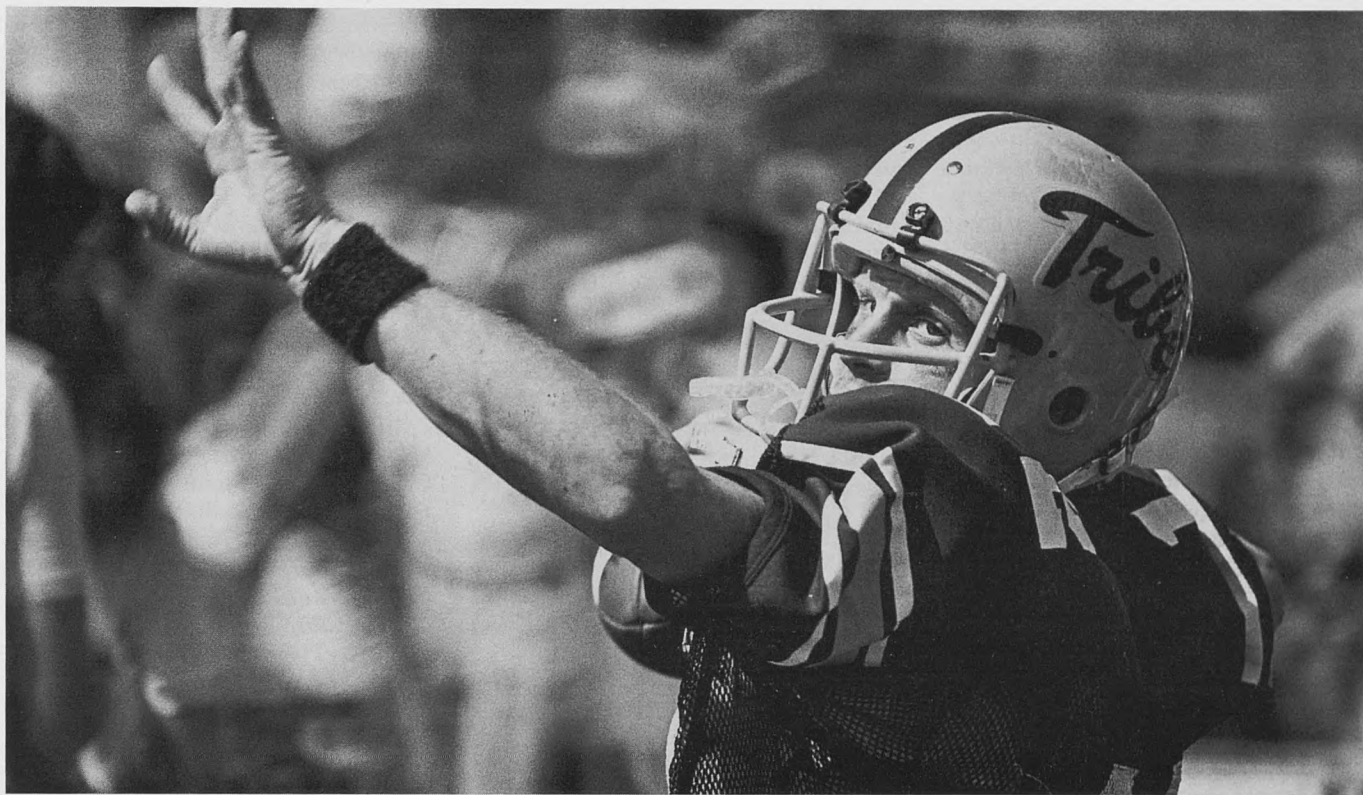
an excuse to party. Sitting in the courtyard of the majestic Wren Building, hearing the choir sing our school hymn, and watching the Queen's Guard march by, I realized that Homecoming puts us powerfully in touch with the past. As John Entwisle, Class of 1944, read the Memorial Roster, and the Wren Bell solemnly rang, I remembered John Donne's words: "Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee." In a sense, these were my classmates; through the College, I did know them. The thought was sobering. Next to me, a woman leaned her head on her husband's shoulder, trying to hide wet eyes. How could I help but sympathize?

But the moment contained as much wonder as it did melancholy. From James L. Agee, Class of 1917, to Christopher Williams Booker, Class of 1988, I shared in their lives as well as their deaths. Like us, they struggled through midterms, complained about the dining hall, courted at Crim Dell, and (probably) jeered a certain university

in Charlottesville. The Sunset Ceremony did not celebrate some false, ephemeral "school spirit." It celebrated the bonds of shared experience and of history.

I shared this with you not to berate the student body for neglecting the school's past; preoccupation with our own lives follows naturally from our busy schedules. But I would urge everyone to live the words of our Alma Mater and to claim William and Mary as "the College of our fathers" and mothers as well as our own. Remember that your class is not the first, and it won't be the last. Explore the Wren Building, not as a student at the College, but as a student of the past. Go read the plaque at the gate of the Sunken Garden—did you know one was there? Doff your cap to the statue of Lord Botetourt in Swem. And next year, attend the Sunset Ceremony, and bridge the gap between your class and those that have gone before.

Michael Poteet '94



Chris Garrity '82, a transition record-setting quarterback from the Jim Root to the Jimmie Laycock eras, uncorks a pass.

A School for Quarterbacks

BY BOB JEFFREY '74

William and Mary might well be called the school for quarterbacks. From Art Matsu '28 back in the leather helmet days to Chris Hakel '92 today the College has consistently produced more than its share of outstanding field generals.

The tradition of strong offenses guided by smart, effective signal callers has reached its apogee in the past decade. If W&M is an academy for quarterbacks, then certainly head coach Jimmie Laycock '71 must be the headmaster.

A William and Mary quarterback himself under coaches Marv Levy and Lou Holtz, Laycock has devoted loads of attention to developing an offensive system that piles up yardage and scores points in bunches. It also seems to mold great quarterbacks.

Starting with Chris Garrity '82 (actually inherited from coach Jim Root), and going through Stan Yagiello '86 to Hakel, the tradition has continued, with

positive results in the win column.

Laycock's sophisticated offensive scheme deserves much of the credit. It has been described as a multiple offense, one that keeps the defense reeling from a dizzying array of plays, sets and options. Mixing short and long passes with a running game that has improved in recent years, the offense has been well nigh unstoppable. It's the ultimate challenge for the quarterback to master, mentally and physically.

"Reading" the defensive alignment and choosing and executing the appropriate play are the keys to success at the advanced level of W&M quarterbacking. "It takes a while to learn the system because we place so many demands on the quarterback. They have to learn not only what everyone on the offense is doing, from blocking schemes to receivers routes, but also why we're doing it," Laycock said.

Normally an apprenticeship of two years is required to fully learn the system. This gives the effect of continuity within the program. Just as one veteran quarterback graduates, another has been groomed to step in, fully

developed. To outsiders, the transition appears seamless.

For example, in 1985 Yagiello, the Tribe's all-time passing leader, threw a school record 23 TDs. The next year "rookie" Ken Lambiotte '87 comes along and equals that mark. And when Lambiotte goes out for one game with an injury, his backup, Greg DeGennaro, comes in for his only starting role and calmly passes for 385 yards.

One sportswriter suggested, with allowance for slight exaggeration, that Elmer Fudd might pass for 2,000 yards if he started as quarterback for William and Mary under Laycock's scheme.

But Fudd would be below par by those standards. The offenses of the past decade have averaged almost 2,500 yards passing per season.

But the tradition of outstanding field generals at the College did not begin with the 1980s. Since at least as far back as the 1920s the Tribe has been known for its leading men on the gridiron.

One of the earliest "triple threats" was Arthur "Art" Matsu, who captained the Tribe during the mid '20s. Known

as "The Little General" (he weighed in at 145 lbs), Matsu ran, passed and dropkicked J.W. Tasker's teams to "Class B" championships in 1924 and '25.

In his senior season in 1926 Matsu led the Green, Gold and Silver to its first-ever post-season engagement. "The Fighting Virginians" met Chattanooga, champions of the S.I.A.A., for recognition as the mythical "Best in the South." Matsu was the hero, passing to Meb Davis '28 and dropkicking a field goal from the 47 to provide the 9-6 winning margin. He kept the Tribe out of danger with booming punts, including one 75-yarder.

When a poll was taken in the late '40s to determine the "all-time" W&M grid team, "The Little General" was named signal caller. Matsu played professional football in 1928 with the Dayton Triangles.

Under coaches Branch Bocoek and John Kellison, the teams of the late '20s and early '30s stressed a powerful rushing game and a stingy defense. With running backs like Clarence "Red" Maxey and Bill Palese galloping behind linemen James Murphy and Otis Douglas, passing was an afterthought. Tailback Palese once scored six touchdowns in the first half in a 95-0 rout of Bridgewater in 1931.

Between 1921-33 W&M went 79-41-8, a period of success that rivaled the record later compiled in the Voyles-McCray years of 1939-51, 74-33-7.

Throughout much of this era the single wing formation was in vogue in college football. In this alignment, the tailback was the focus of the offense, usually receiving the snap and either running, passing, handing off or employing the "quick kick." The quarterback was used primarily as a blocking back in that time.

With the arrival of Carl Voyles in 1939, W&M realized its big-time ambitions on the gridiron. Strength on the line and a strong rushing attack were still the hallmarks of success for W&M. The line, known collectively as "The Seven Sovereigns," included All-Americans and future pros as guards Marvin Bass and Garrard "Buster" Ramsey, tackle "Tex" Warrington and end Al Vandeweghe. They opened gaping holes for bruising runners Harvey "Stud" Johnson and John Korczowski.

Lithe tailbacks Bob Longacre and Jackie Freeman passed sparingly but

effectively as W&M went 8-2 in 1941 and 9-1-1 in winning its first Southern Conference championship in 1942. In a post-season matchup with Oklahoma, Longacre's TD toss to end Glenn Knox propelled the Tribe to a 14-7 victory.

After the war, Coach Rube McCray marshaled an impressive force of returning veterans as the Golden Age of W&M football continued. During the



Buddy Lex '50, rated as one of the two all-time Tribe quarterbacks, played during the McCray heydays of football.

Dixie and Delta Bowl seasons the Tribe exhibited almost an embarrassment of riches on the gridiron. When the "All-Time W&M Team" was chosen in 1990 for the centennial matchup with Richmond, 10 of the 32 members came from the Dixie and Delta Bowl squads.

"McCray was one of the greatest recruiters in the country," said Joseph "Buddy" Lex '50, one of the two quarterbacks named to the All-Time team. Lex pointed out that he and Tommy Korczowski '50, also honored on the team as a runningback, actually played the same position, tailback, under McCray's single wing.

Despite McCray's conservative philosophy, the Tribe turned the corner toward a more modern offensive attack, gradually mixing a generous amount of passing with fullback Jack Cloud's thunderous forays into the center of the line.

The 1947 squad featured eight different players passing the ball at one time or other, mostly from the tailback slot. Lex, Stan Magdziak, Jack Bruce,

Korzowski and several others combined for 179 attempts, 82 completions and 15 touchdown passes.

Some of W&M's most talented receivers contributed to a diverse and balanced attack. Vito Ragazzo, Bob Steckroth, Lou Hoitsma and Tom Mikula each caught more than a dozen passes.

Hoitsma's spectacular touchdown grab of a Korczowski aerial gained the Tribe a 7-7 tie with mighty North Carolina in 1948 and earned Hoitsma national player of the week honors.

"There were a couple of reasons why we started throwing the ball more," said Lex. "Jack Cloud got hurt in the Dixie Bowl. He didn't play as much after that. Then Tommy Korczowski, who alternated with me at tailback, broke his shoulder. Finally Vito Ragazzo came into his own."

In 1949 Lex, backed up ably by Paul Yewcic and Dickie Lewis, connected on 112 of 218 attempts for 1730 yards and 23 scores. The ground game, centered around Cloud, contributed 1,748 yards and 15 TDs. It was almost a perfectly balanced offense.

But the highlight was the Lex to Ragazzo express. The lanky Ragazzo led the nation with 15 touchdowns to go along with his 44 receptions and 793 yards. Ragazzo's record for TD receptions still stands at the College. It was an NCAA standard for more than 15 years.

Lex was also the NCAA leader with 18 TD passes, a school record that remained intact until Yagiello's senior season in 1985. Lex was second nationally in total offense in 1949.

Even the conservative McCray was impressed by the impact of Ragazzo and the passing game. "Every year we used to play a preseason game against Duke at Wallace Wade stadium. In my junior year we had started throwing the ball and I threw four touchdown passes to Ragazzo," said Lex. "The Duke backs couldn't cover him. Nobody could all year. He could fake out a defensive back and just leave him standing there. McCray really didn't want to throw the ball. He was an old-line sort of coach, sort of like Wade or Carl Snavelly at Carolina. He stuck with the single wing even after most everybody else had changed to the T." But he couldn't argue with success.

In 1953 coach Jackie Freeman's "Iron Indians," with only 21 players on the

roster, went 5-4-1 behind all-state quarterback Charlie Sumner. Sumner rushed for 336 yards and passed for 567 more, leading the Southern Conference in total offense. He later played for Chicago and Minnesota in the professional ranks.

Dan Henning '64, now the coach of the San Diego Chargers, was at the helm through much of 1961-63 under coach Milt Drewer. He completed 178 of 383 passes for 2348 yards in his career, including a W&M record 87-yarder to Tom Scott against Navy in 1961.

Much later, as Joe Gibbs' chief assistant Redskin in the early 1980s, Henning contributed ideas that Laycock incorporated into his system, specifically the one-back offense that showcased Michael Clemons.

One of the Tribe's finest quarterbacks almost didn't get the chance to perform precisely because of his predilection for the pass. Dan Darragh '68 led W&M to three straight winning seasons (1965-67) and completed 268 of 535 passes for 3361 yards, seventh on the all-time list. Twice in 1966 he hurled four touchdown passes in a game, against Villanova and Richmond.

The Tribe began 1967, Darragh's senior season, with Mike Madden at the controls of a ground-oriented offense. After one win and three straight losses, Madden was injured in a game against VMI.

"At that point Marv had to go back to my style of game, which was anything but three yards and a cloud of dust," Darragh said.

W&M promptly embarked on a five-game streak that featured passing rallies in each contest. "We came back to beat VMI, then beat Ohio University 25-22 at their homecoming, after trailing 14-3 at the half," he said.

"We rallied to beat Navy, 27-16, then coasted past Citadel, 24-0. We played West Virginia to a 16-16 tie, but again it was a rally. And Bob Gadkowski missed a field goal on the last play of the game that would've won it," Darragh said.

But the Navy game was a keeper. Rated one of the best teams in the East, the Midshipmen were leading W&M 16-0 at the end of the third quarter when Darragh began the rally, scoring on a one-yard run, then passing for an 11-yard TD to Jim Cavanaugh.

Levy's increasing confidence in the

passing game resulted in a bit of offensive freedom that Darragh parlayed into a great upset.

"Marv finally gave us an audible to use," Darragh recalled. "It was a sprint out pass, with the receiver having the option to do an out, a turn-in or a go pattern.

"We had used it once or twice with some success, with Steve Slotnick running an out each time. In the fourth quarter we called it and Steve gave a fake to the outside and kept going. I threw the ball up and he ran under it for a 50-yard touchdown. We went from being down 16-14 to being 20-16. Navy was in a state of shock." Darragh went on to play three seasons with the NFL Buffalo Bills, before a shoulder injury ended his football career. He returned to law school, graduating in 1975. He maintains a practice in Buffalo, and in 1991 added responsibilities for environmental issues with a Pittsburgh firm.

When Darragh and his wife celebrated their 20th anniversary, she gave him a videotape of the Navy-W&M game. "The W&M film of the game had been lost, so she called up Navy and they found it in their archives and made a copy," Darragh said.

According to Darragh, Levy also remembers the game fondly. "To this day whenever I see Marv he introduces me as the quarterback in the game the NCAA considers one of the top 10 up-

sets in the history of college football."

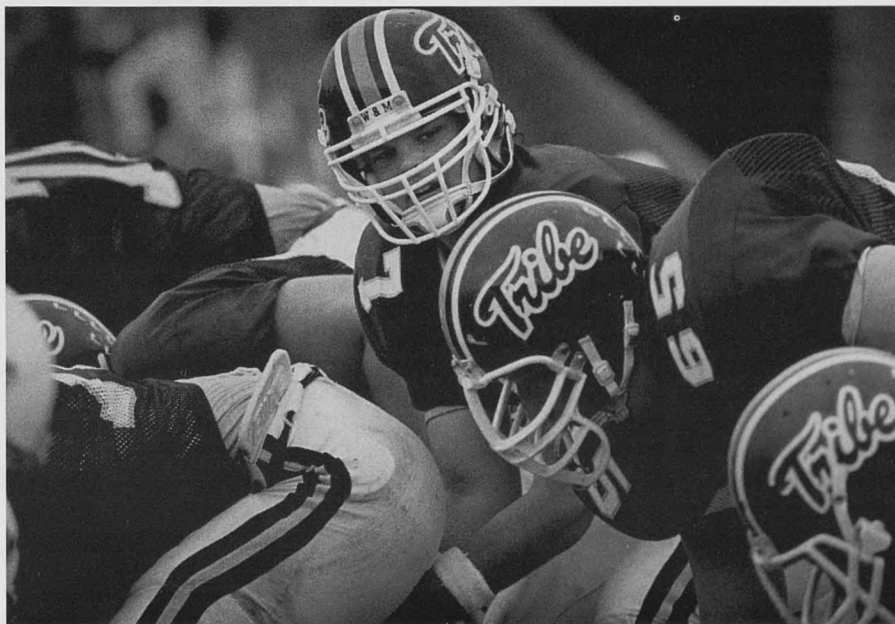
Bill Deery '75 was almost a throwback to the days of the single wing. At 5'9", 180 pounds, Deery combined an elusive running style with effective passing to compile 4,589 yards of total offense, fourth all-time at the College.

As a running quarterback, Deery had no peer in W&M history. Deery's scrambles rank him fifth all-time on the NCAA's list of rushing yardage for quarterbacks. The four ahead of him compiled their stats in four years, while Deery just played three. His 2,401 career rushing yards put him ahead of all but three running backs in Tribe annals.

To take advantage of Deery's running ability Coach Root adopted the triple option offense, an offshoot of the wishbone. Abetted by fullback Doug Gerhart and All-American tight end Dick Pawlewicz, Deery commanded a diverse attack.

W&M went 6-5 in 1973, including a season opening 31-24 win over Virginia Tech and a 15-14 decision over Wake Forest.

In '74 Deery was named the state player of the year. In a 38-28 loss to Virginia he rushed for 199 yards and passed for 156. Deery saved his best game for last. Against favored Richmond he accumulated 110 yards on the ground and passed for 146 yards and three touchdowns as the Tribe won, 54-12.



The latest in a long string of record-setting quarterbacks, Chris Hakel '92 holds many single-season passing records.

Tom Rozantz '78 gave the Tribe its last hurrah in Division I. Named as honorable mention All-American quarterback twice, he guided W&M to two consecutive winning seasons playing against a tough schedule in 1976 and 1977.

"Coach Root's philosophy was ball control. We would try to keep it close, because of the big schools we were playing against," Rozantz said. "We didn't throw the ball as much as I would've liked, but we did run the option some, which I enjoyed."

Rozantz threw the ball enough to rank fourth in career completions, attempts and passing yardage. He ranked first in all categories until the Laycock era. He rushed for an additional 1366 yards.

Rozantz gleefully recalled the 1976 win over Virginia Tech, 27-15. "We played them at Tech and it really wasn't close. We totally dominated the game. They managed to score just before the half on a tipped ball," said Rozantz.

That win came on the heels of a 14-0 shutout of Virginia.

Rozantz was involved in perhaps the most bizarre play in Tribe football history the following year. Trailing East Carolina in the Oyster Bowl, 17-14, Rozantz broke into the clear for a certain score. All of a sudden a man in street clothes came off of the sideline and attempted to make the saving tackle.

"Jimmy Johnson was a former coach at East Carolina who had a sideline pass and was walking up and down following the line of scrimmage from the sidelines. He saw me coming around the end and saw there was nothing between me and the end zone—except him.

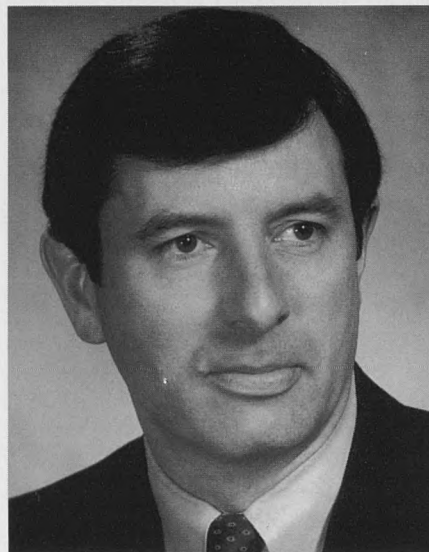
"I guess his instincts took over and he came out and blindsided me at about the four-yard line. I ended up in the end zone with the winning touchdown. That was something special," said Rozantz, still chuckling at the memory.

Rozantz went on to play professional football for three years in the CFL and two more years in the USFL. Since knee trouble sidelined him in 1985 Rozantz has been working as a supervisor for Roadway Express, a trucking concern, and owns his own thoroughbred racing stable in Fairview, Pa., just outside of Erie.

With Laycock's arrival in 1980 the switch was on to a more pass-oriented

offense. Chris Garrity '82 spanned both Root and Laycock eras. In Root's last season Garrity threw for 916 yards. Under Laycock his totals increased to 1654 in '80 and 1966 in '81.

When Stan Yagiello '86 was being recruited, W&M had already gained a reputation as a passing school. "One reason why I came to William and Mary was because of their commitment to the passing game," said Yagiello, the other quarterback (along with Lex) named to the 1990 All-Time W&M team.



Dan Darragh '67, one of the great passing quarterbacks, and his former coach Marv Levy still re-live the 27-16 defeat of Navy when they get together.

Yagiello was unique among Laycock's signal-callers in that he skipped most of the learning period and started for four years (he was red-shirted because of an injury as a freshman). As a result he leads in every career statistical passing category. Yagiello completed 737 passes in 1246 attempts for 8249 yards and 51 touchdowns.

As a redshirt freshman Yagiello completed 31 passes for a school record 414 yards against Miami of Ohio. In 1984 he capped a comeback win over I-AA power Delaware, 23-21, with a 18-yard touchdown pass to Jeff Sanders on the final play of the game. At State College, Pa., he connected on 27 of 40 passes for 250 yards against Penn State.

Laycock lauded Yagiello's ability to improvise. "Stan could take an average play, even a bad play, and turn it into something special," he said.

After graduation Yagiello played with six professional teams, starting

with the Redskins, followed by stints with Toronto and Montreal in the CFL, Pittsburgh and New York in Arena football, and with Dallas on the replacement team in 1987. He works for Ellison, a manufacturer of nuts, bolts and fasteners in Livingston, N.J.

Since Yagiello's departure W&M has gone from strength to strength at quarterback. Transfer Ken Lambiotte played only one season, but made it count. He completed 233 of 385 passes for 2609 yards and 23 touchdowns. Aided by the receiving of Harry Mehre and Dave Szydlik, and the all-around magic of Michael Clemons, Lambiotte guided the Tribe to a 9-3 record and its first I-AA playoff berth.

He also paced W&M to an exciting victory over Virginia, 41-37, playing an inspired game against his former school. Passing for three scores and running for another, Lambiotte would not be denied. Lex, who attended the game, called it, "probably the best game I've ever seen any quarterback play."

Last but far from least in the progression, Chris Hakel has the physical tools to continue playing at the next level. "Hakel has great size (6'3", 230 lbs.) and durability; and he has a real good arm. He can make the throws you need to make, and can get the ball there in a short period of time. These are things the pros look for," said Laycock.

In just over two years as a starter, Hakel erased the career records of every quarterback but Yagiello. He set single season marks in the extended season of 1990, throwing for 3414 yards in directing the squad to the I-AA quarterfinals and the first 10 win season in school history. His final season was outstanding, completing 232 of 357 passes for 2974 yards and 18 TDs.

Hakel received invitations to participate in the Blue-Gray game on Christmas Day and in the East-West game on Jan. 19 in Palo Alto. "I'm looking forward to playing. It will be a chance for me to show what I can do at another level of competition," Hakel said.

As Hakel moves on, Tribe fans can be assured that a new phenom is already in the pipeline. Whether the next quarterback is Todd Durkin, Shawn Knight, or another name that no one but the coaches know right now, you can be sure he will have gotten expert training at the school for quarterbacks.

Port Anne's Location Suits William & Mary Alumni To A "Tee"

Three things make Williamsburg special: history, the College of William & Mary, and golf. One thing makes Port Anne special: its proximity to all three. The private estate community is the only one of its kind located within the city limits of Williamsburg, just a short walk away from the historic downtown area and the bustling campus of William & Mary. It's also just a five minute drive from the Golden Horseshoe, one of the best-known and best-loved golf courses in the country.

Port Anne residents value being just minutes away from a host of off-site amenities including Merchant's Square, the Trellis restaurant, and Williamsburg Community Hospital. William & Mary alumni like being within walking distance of "the old stomping grounds" and the opportunities the campus provides all residents like attending football and basketball games, plays, concerts, continuing education programs and more. **Golf lovers are just minutes away from the first tee of the award-winning Golden Horseshoe Club which opened its third course this fall.** Port Anne is appreciated for more than its off-site amenities, however.



Port Anne Sales Manager Carey Minor putts at the 18th hole of the award-winning Golden Horseshoe as the "Shoe's" Assistant Pro Glen Byrnes attends the flag. The Golden Horseshoe is located just five minutes from Port Anne.



This Port Anne home features 4,500 square feet of living space in the main house and over 300 square feet of office and shop space. Homes can be custom-built from 1,800 square feet up. A number of waterfront lots are still available in Port Anne, but they're going fast. Call 804/220-9623 today to learn more.

Back at home, Port Anne residents enjoy the peace and serenity of elegantly traditional homes nestled among mature trees and the beauty of College Creek. **A clubhouse with private guest rooms and an entertainment area saves homeowners the expense of adding those features to their building plans.** With a swimming pool and tennis court just outside, the clubhouse serves as a gathering spot for many social events throughout the year.

See why Port Anne suits so many William & Mary alumni and other homeowners to a tee. Call 804/220-9623 to arrange a private tour or receive a free information package.

PORT ANNE

Located on South Henry Street, just down from the law school between Route 199 and Francis Street.

“Explorers & Their Frontiers: 500 Years of Discovery”

June 18-21



**Astronaut
Ken Reightler**

Join fellow alumni, family members and friends on campus this summer for a stimulating glimpse into the world of exploration — from Columbus' historic expedition 500 years ago to Commander Ken Reightler's successful piloting of a mission of the space shuttle *Discovery* last fall. Highlighting people

and events of the past five centuries and projecting what lies ahead in future centuries, speakers will create a sense of discovery surrounding the frontiers of sea, land and air.

Among the featured speakers will be astronaut **Ken Reightler**. He and his wife, Maureen '73, will join participants throughout the program. Sharing slides and photographs from his recent space mission, Commander Reightler will discuss “Geography from Space” and demonstrate the power of space exploration to reveal mysteries about our planet.

Adding further insight will be members of William and Mary's faculty. **James Axtell**, Kenan Professor of History and Humanities, will deliver an opening lecture on Columbus. And **Thad**

Tate, Murden Professor of History, will highlight another important explorer from the pages of history, Captain John Smith. From the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, **William Hargis**, professor emeritus of marine science, will discuss sea exploration.

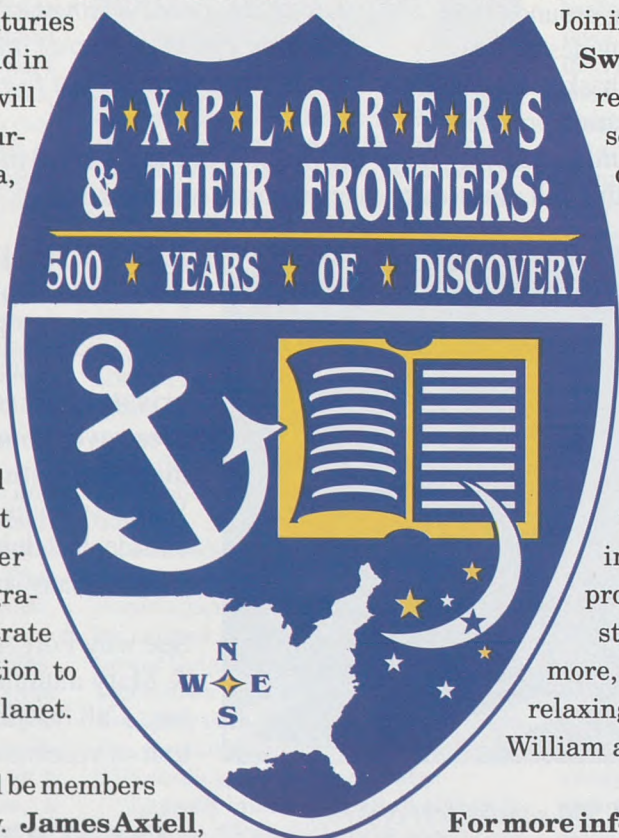
Rounding out the program will be guest speaker **Valerie Neal**, curator of the “Where Next, Columbus?” exhibition opening at the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum in the fall of 1992.

Joining her will be **Ann Monroe Swaim Jacobs** '76, who has been responsible for photographic research of the exhibition and accompanying book.

Special events are planned as well, including a tour of the Virginia Air and Space Center opening in the spring of 1992 in Hampton.

Sponsored by the Society of the Alumni as a unique learning vacation, Alumni College promises to stretch your mind and stimulate your senses. What's more, the program takes place in the relaxing, summertime setting of the William and Mary campus.

For more information, write Alumni College 1992, Society of the Alumni, P. O. Box 2100, Williamsburg, VA 23187-2100, or call 804-221-1174.



THE ALUMNI GIFT SHOP



“Beneath Thy Trees...”

This beautiful recording of the William and Mary Choir and the Botetourt Chamber Singers was produced last spring as a cooperative effort between the Choir and the Society of the Alumni. The compact discs and audiophile cassettes feature a wide range of musical pieces, from sacred to folk favorites, leading up to two grand concluding selections—the *William and Mary Hymn* and the *Alma Mater*. Anyone with a special place in the heart for William and Mary will cherish this recording for years to come.

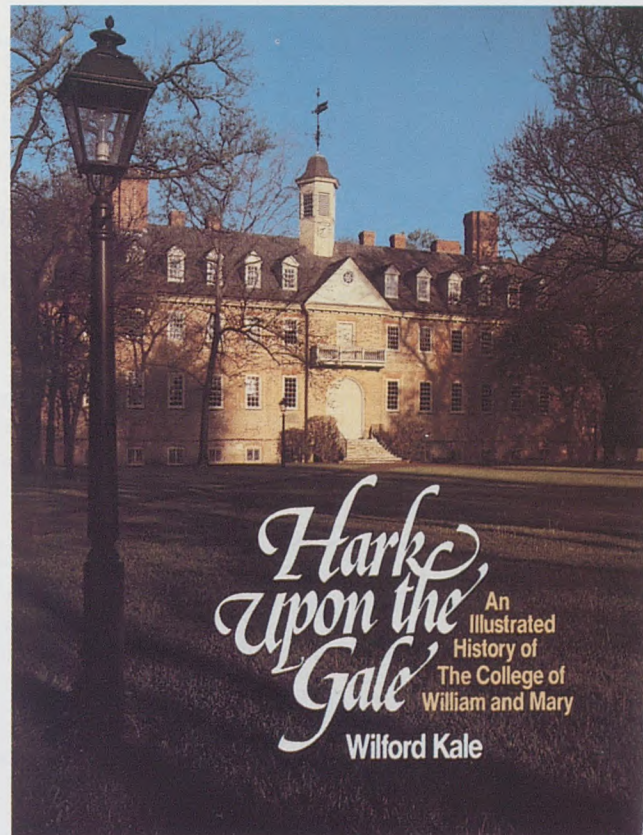
Compact Disc\$15.00
Audiophile Cassette\$10.00

Hark Upon the Gale

An illustrated history of the College, *Hark Upon the Gale* tells the story of William and Mary from its founding. More than 350 photographs, maps and illustrations accompany the concise, readable 228-page text. Give a copy to your favorite William and Mary graduate and add one to your own home or office library.

Hark Upon the Gale.....\$30.00

Send orders to Alumni Gift Shop, P. O. Box 2100, Williamsburg, VA 23187-2100, or call 804/221-1170. Please add \$3.50 per address for shipping. Virginia residents add 4.5 percent sales tax.



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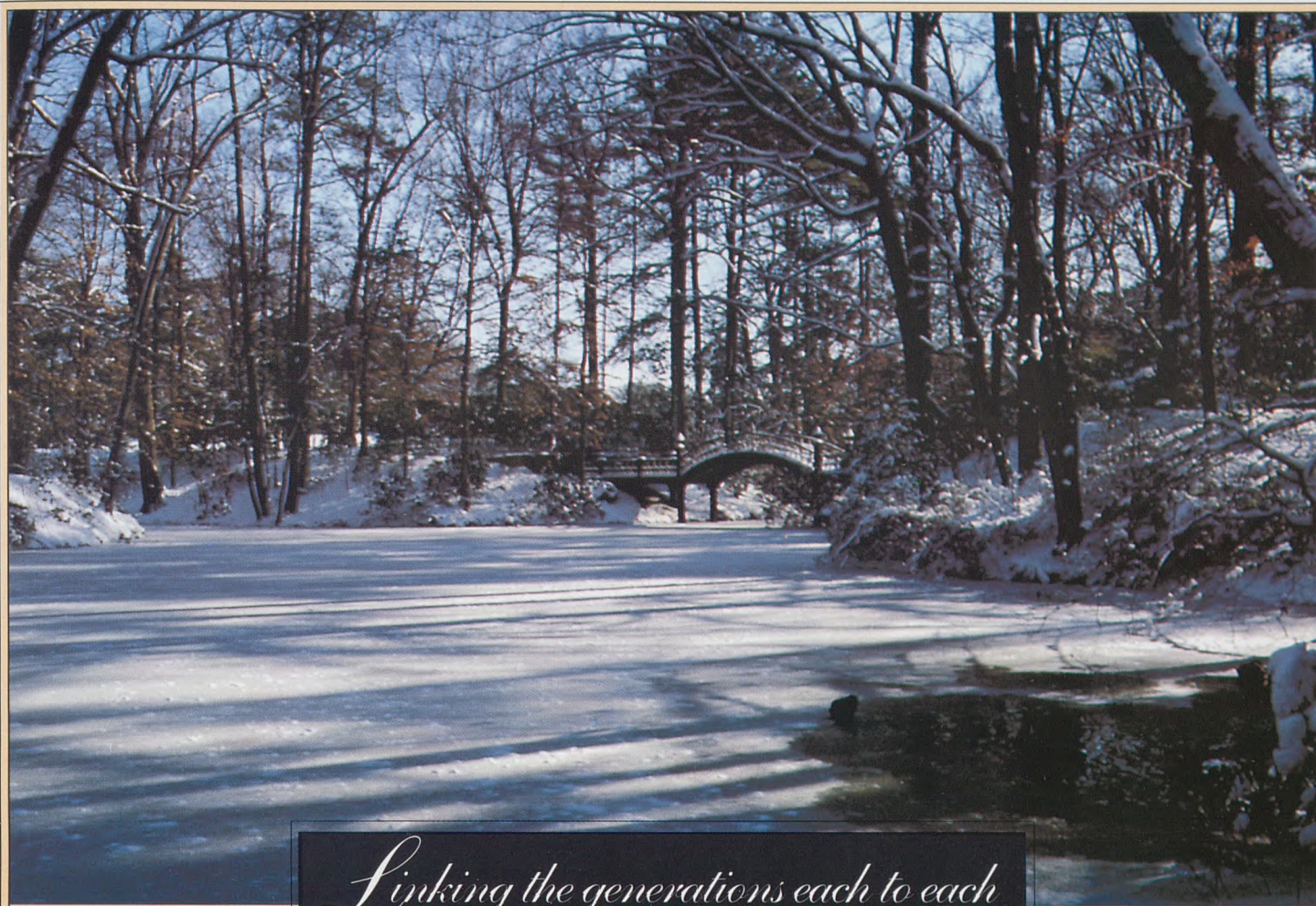
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Commemorative giving is an appropriate and meaningful way to honor or memorialize a friend or loved one, express thanks for a scholarship received, or recognize a favorite professor. Many choose to remember their parents who encouraged and supported their education. Others are simply inspired by the opportunity to perpetuate their family name at one of the oldest and most distinguished colleges in America.

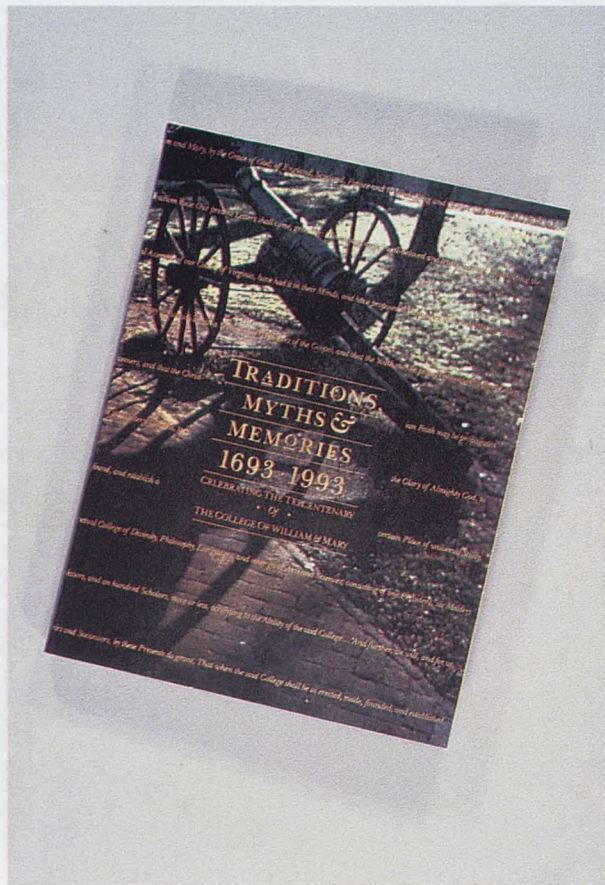
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If you would like more information about commemorative gift opportunities, please return the attached card or write to the Office of Development, The College of William and Mary, P.O. Box 1693, Williamsburg, VA 23187.

There is no obligation.

Commemorate your special ties to William and Mary

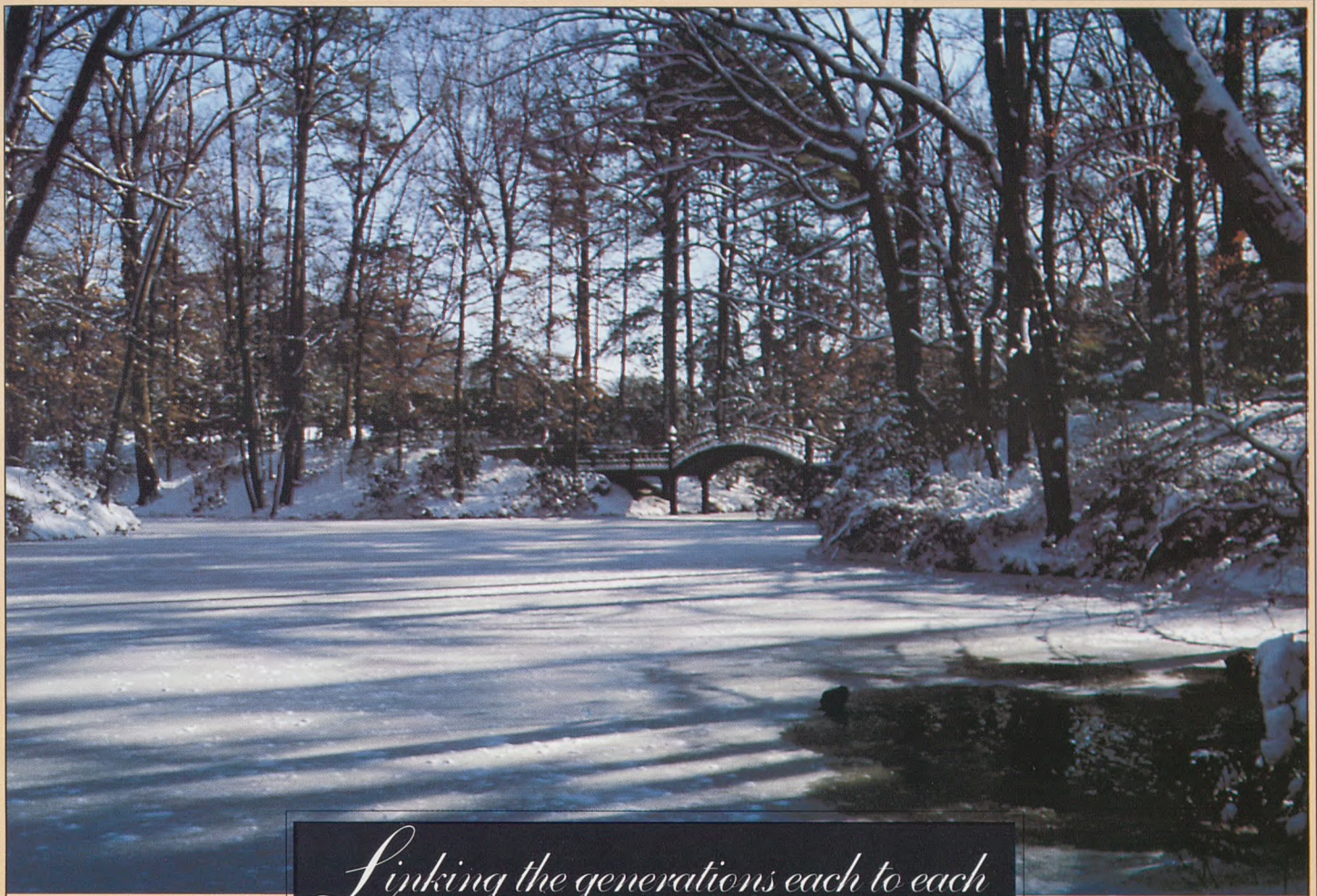


Traditions, Myths & Memories, a new book celebrating the Tercentenary of the College, will be published in October 1992. For details on ordering early, see page 31.

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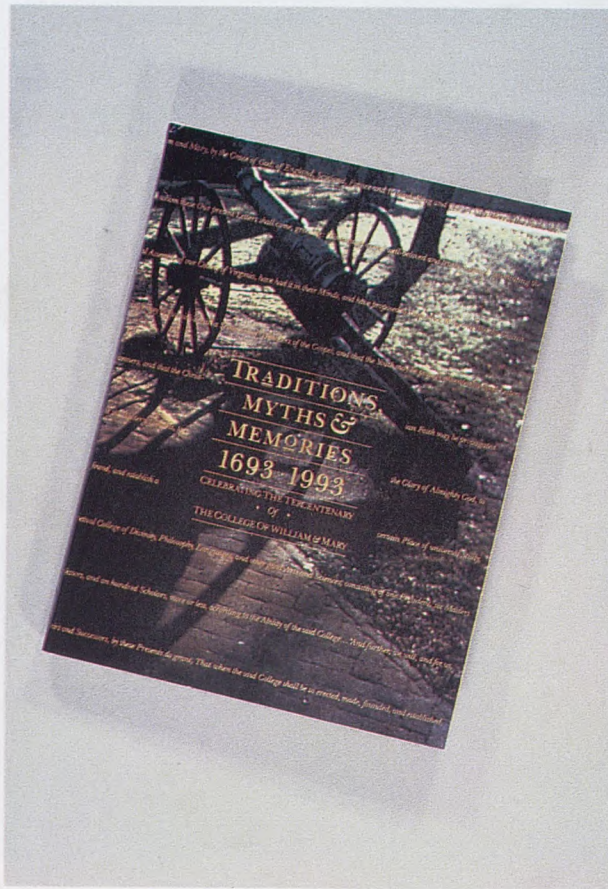
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