

# WILLIAM & MARY

*Vol. 60, No. 5*

*Winter 1993*



*Jefferson's Return*  
*The Singing Surgeon*  
*300 Years: The Long Look Back*  
*The Virginia Dixon Story*  
*UPSET! The 1967 Victory Over Navy*



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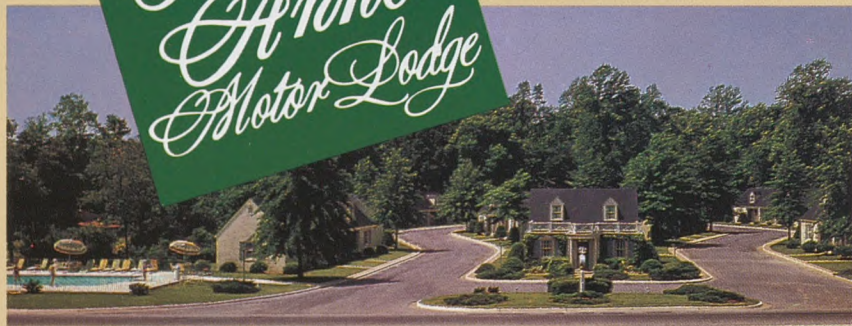
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Robert C. Rowland, 1939.



# WILLIAM & MARY

Vol. 60, No. 5 Winter 1993

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## Editors and Staff

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COVER PHOTO OF THOMAS JEFFERSON STATUE BY MARTHA HAMILTON-PHILLIPS

# Jefferson Returns to William and Mary

BY S. DEAN OLSON

In a sense Thomas Jefferson came home to his alma mater on Nov. 11, and the presidents of the two universities which most affected his life were there to welcome him.

True, it was not Jefferson himself, but a life-size statue given to William and Mary as a Tercentenary gift by its sister school, the University of Virginia. But in the ambiance of an autumn afternoon, the spirit of the great man was surely present at the brief ceremony on the north side of the Sunken Garden near Washington Hall.

Both President Sullivan and Rector Hays T. Watkins represented William and Mary at the ceremony while President John T. Casteen III drove down from Charlottesville to represent the university Jefferson founded more than 150 years ago—after he had attended the College from 1760 to 1762 and after he had served as governor of Virginia and two terms as president of the United States.

Casteen put into perspective what the statue meant when he said that it was “a reflection of our shared ties to Thomas Jefferson.”

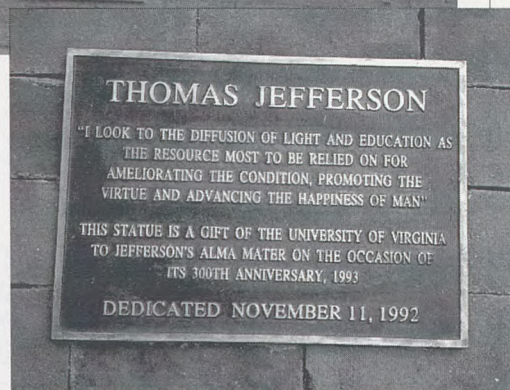
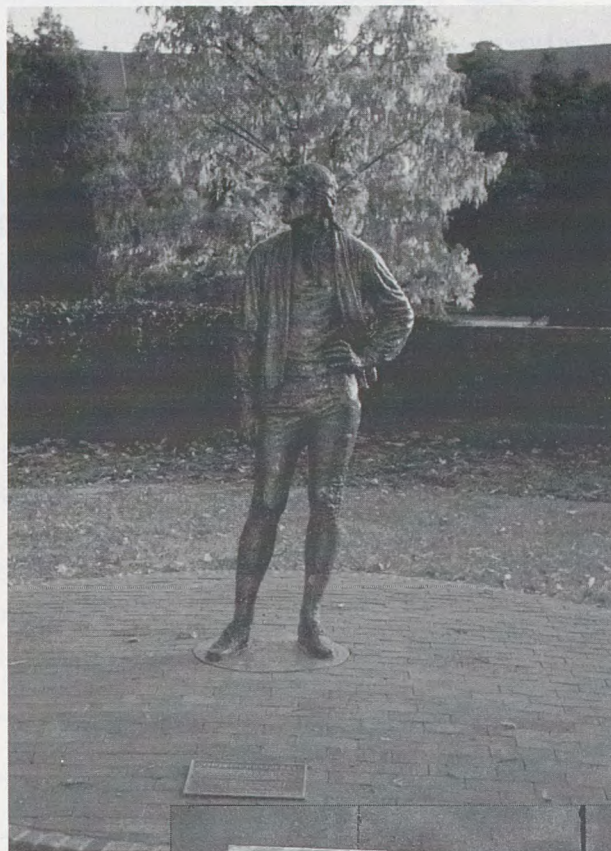
“Both of our institutions rightfully lay claim to Mr. Jefferson,” Casteen said. “You look to him as your most distinguished alumnus; we look to him as our visionary founder whose hand continues to guide our progress.” Sullivan agreed. He said that rumors over the decades of a rivalry between the two schools should be put to rest because “Rivals don’t offer generous gifts like the one which we unveil today.”

“Any competition between U.Va. and William and Mary would be foolish for many reasons, not the least of which is the great link which binds our two communities of scholars. That link is Thomas Jefferson,” said Sullivan.

Created by sculptor Lloyd Little, a professor at Boston University, and cast by Cavalier Foundry in Bridgeport, Conn., the statue is a virtual life-size representation of Jefferson at the age

of 40. A cast of the same piece stands between the law and business schools on the North Grounds at the University of Virginia where, like the one at William and Mary, the plinth for the statue is set almost at ground level, so that it “seems as though Mr. Jefferson is standing among us,” said Casteen.

The location of the sculpture at William and Mary is between Washington Hall and the site where Tercentenary Hall will be built to house some of the sciences, a discipline, Casteen noted, of keen interest to Jefferson. “The inscription on this plaque,” he said, “reflects his belief that education, including education in the sciences, was ‘the resource most to be relied on for amelio-



*“Both of our institutions rightfully lay claim to Mr. Jefferson,” Casteen said. “You look to him as your most distinguished alumnus; we look to him as our visionary founder whose hand continues to guide our progress.”*

rating the condition, promoting the virtue, and advancing the happiness of man.”

Not all of the remarks were so serious, however. The University of Virginia president recalled an article by Ludwell H. Johnson III in the *William and Mary Magazine* that detailed Jefferson’s failure to pay back a \$17,000 loan of the

Top photo, the Thomas Jefferson statue given as a gift to the College by the University of Virginia, and above, the inscription.

College that amounted to some 20 percent of its endowment and other unkindnesses to William and Mary while he pushed to establish the university.

“In a sense this statue is our way of making amends for our founder,” said Casteen. “So perhaps now, with this presentation of this likeness of Mr. Jefferson, his debt to William and Mary will be forgiven.”

## Senior Wins Coveted Marshall Award

BY BARBARA BALL

A senior sociology major has become the second student in William and Mary's history to win a coveted Marshall Scholarship, which funds two years of study at any British University.

Danielle C. Sepulveda, who had already won three major awards this year, added the crowning touch with a Marshall Scholarship and membership in Phi Beta Kappa. She was also a semi-finalist from Virginia for the Rhodes Scholarship.

The first recipient of the Marshall Scholarship was John Pagan '73, who attended Oxford University. He went on to earn a J.D. from Harvard and came back to teach at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law before joining the faculty at the University of Arkansas where he is a professor of law.

Sepulveda is currently weighing Cambridge University and the University of East Anglia at Norwich. Both schools have strong programs in sociology and the politics of development.

Sepulveda wants to pursue a career as a development practitioner within an organization working for change such as the World Bank of U.N.

Earlier this year, Sepulveda received the Spencer and Ruth Timm Award, a grant given by the sociology department to support a community project; the Parents Association International Travel Award, given to students wishing to pursue research or serve abroad during the summer; and the Beinecke Scholarship, a national award given annually to 10 college juniors who exhibit "superior



Danielle C. Sepulveda

strength of character, intellectual ability, sense of purpose, creativity, leadership and personal promise." She will defer the \$32,000 Beinecke award for Ph.D. studies until she returns from England.

Sepulveda won the Marshall Scholarship as an entrant from the North East Region and went to Boston for her final interview, which was held in the British Consulate there.

Sepulveda spent last summer in Bangladesh with CARE and while there examined firsthand the relationship of

*Danielle C. Sepulveda, who had already won three major awards this year, added the crowning touch with a Marshall Scholarship and membership in Phi Beta Kappa. She was also a semi-finalist from Virginia for the Rhodes Scholarship.*

gender issues to development, a topic she detailed in her essay for the Marshall award.

A cross-country track runner, Sepulveda said she weighed the athletic as well as the academic strengths of William and Mary when choosing a college.

Sepulveda gave the student speech at the initiation of new members of Phi Beta Kappa in December. She took as her theme the obligation of membership in Phi Beta Kappa and the world's need for people committed to excellence.

## Publications Win Four CASE Awards

Three publications produced in honor of the College's 300th anniversary have received awards from the Council for Advancement and Support of Education. *Traditions, Myths & Memories*, a pictorial history published by the Society of the Alumni, was named the grand winner among college and university publications produced during 1992 in CASE's nine-state southern region.

The 1993 William and Mary Tercentenary calendar featuring scenes of the Wren Building won two awards: an award of excellence in the category of institutional publications and a second award of excellence for visual design. Receiving an award of special merit for visual design was a Tercentenary poster depicting a scene of Williamsburg in

1781 featuring the Wren Building flanked by the President's House and the Brafferton. It was produced by the Office of Tercentenary Observances, which is directed by Martha Hamilton-Phillips.

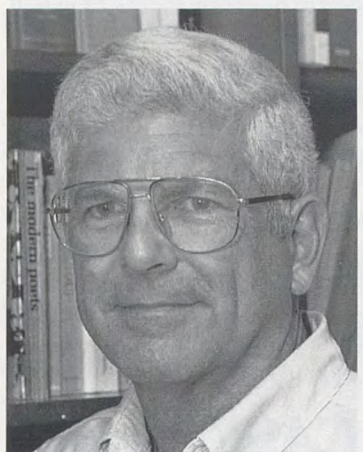
CASE is an organization of educational administrators in the fields of alumni affairs, public relations, fundraising and publications.

If you would like to order a copy of *Traditions, Myths & Memories*, please see the ad on the back cover the magazine. The 1993 calendar was mailed to all alumni, but additional copies are available for \$4.95 at the College Bookstore or through the Alumni Gift Shop. When ordering add \$2.00 for postage and handling. Virginia residents, add 23 cents sales tax per calendar.

## New Faculty Books Cover Many Topics



James Harris



John H. Willis Jr.



BY BARBARA BALL

“One of the special things we can offer students here at William and Mary is the opportunity to take classes from professors whose books they can find in the library,” asserts David Lutzer, dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

The subjects of faculty-authored books published recently will expand that special resource for undergraduates as well as continue to convey to the general public William and Mary’s continuing pursuit of quality in liberal arts instruction. Many titles have already received critical acclaim nationally. The books reflect the diversity of university interests and run the gamut from atoms to Scotch whiskey.

Hans von Baeyer, professor of physics, has won wide acclaim for his book *Taming The Atom: The Emergence of the Visible Microworld*. It has been applauded for its “combination of depth of knowledge and eyewitness narrative that marks the best science writing. . .”

James Harris, Francis S. Haserot Professor of Philosophy, co-authored *Single Malt Whiskeys of Scotland: For the Discriminating Imbiber* with Mark Waymack '77 of Loyola of Chicago. The philosophy department’s fall issue of *The Bulletin of the Hume Society* notes that the publication “may well have discovered Hume’s true cure for philosophical melancholy and delirium.” On a more serious note, Harris this year published *Against Relativism: A Philosophical Defense of Method*.

Three major biographies were published this year by English department faculty. Carl R. Dolmetsch, professor of English emeritus, is author of *Our Famous Guest: Mark Twain in Vienna*, University of Georgia Press; Scott Donaldson, Louise G. T. Cooley Professor of English emeritus, is author of *Archibald MacLeish: An American Life*, published by Houghton Mifflin. John H. Willis Jr., professor of English, is the author of *Leonard and Virginia Woolf as Publishers: The Hogarth Press, 1917-41*, published by the University Press of Virginia.

A painful chapter in Virginia history is relived in the pages of *The Case of Odell Waller and Virginia Justice, 1940-42* by Richard B. Sherman, Pullen Professor of History, published by the University of Tennessee Press. Published on the 50th anniversary of the execution of Waller, the book recalls a case long forgotten, which in the early 1940s was a cause celebre for the Revolutionary Works

*Many titles have already received critical acclaim nationally.*

*The books reflect the diversity of university interests and run the gamut from atoms to Scotch whiskey.*

League and drew the attention of Eleanor Roosevelt, John Dewey and Pearl Buck.

John Strong, professor of business, who has focused his research on aviation safety, is co-author with two colleagues at Indiana University of *Why Airplanes Crash*. In an interview, Strong told a reporter that the chances of dying in a crash on a U.S. airline are one in 7.7 million; chances of winning the lottery are better.

Philip Meilman, director of the Counseling Center, co-authored with Paul Grayson, director of counseling at New York University, a “how-to” book for collegians titled *Beating the College Blues: A Student Guide To Coping With The Ups and Downs of College Life* published by Facts on File Inc. of New York. This book offers suggestions for solving many of the problems college students face including eating disorders, drugs and alcohol. The last chapter is appropriately titled “Is There Life After College?”

For a complete list of books published by faculty members in 1991 and 1992, write to the Office of Grants and Research Administration at William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185.





What do Barrett Hall and Hugh Hefner have in common? It's all in the name.

## CRIM AND BARRETT

### *The Premature ... umm ... umm* *... Memory Loss of An Alumnus*

BY KELLY P. RONAYNE '85

**H**unt ... Small ... Brown ... Wren ... and ... Ewell ... Blow ... "

At first, I thought these words were my wife's way of warning our bird-eating cat about the potential for a rather unpleasant digestive encounter if it didn't change its eating habits. Remembering, however, that we didn't own a cat, I realized that what she was doing was drawing a mental map of William and Mary's campus, trying to recall the buildings and landmarks of the school where the two of us first met.

Following in her reminiscences, I too tried to map out the campus in my mind. I still had a good visual sense of what was where; however, I was having a great deal of difficulty remembering names of particular buildings. (Apparently, that part of my brain has atrophied during my time inside the Washington Beltway—so much so that, at times, I catch myself calling the school the College of Marion Barry).

"Give me a clue, honey," I begged my wife, "something which will allow me to put the names with the places."

"Think PRESIDENTS," she said, "Many of the buildings on campus share their names with former U.S. presidents."

"Of course!!," I declared, "Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Tyler, Harrison, umm ... umm ... umm ... "

I went through a list of our nation's other presidents, sorting through those whose names might match the names of other buildings and landmarks on campus, but I had little luck. The only Bush that came to mind was a plant near ... umm ... whatever that plain-looking dorm is across from ... umm ... the place where students eat; the only Ford I could recall was a Mustang in the parking lot outside . . . umm ... the place where they played football games; the only Hoover was a vacuum cleaner in a maid's closet; and the only Grant was one of the many I applied for in the financial aid office. It became clear to me that remembering the names of U.S. presidents wasn't going to help me remember the names of any more than six buildings on campus (or any more than eight if William and Mary Hall ever serves in the White House).

Seeing that I was getting frustrated by my memory lapse, my wife decided

to help me out. Hoping that my word association skills were still in tact, she constructed a 10-question quiz that she hoped would stir my recollection.

"Question 1," she began, "A term meaning a *challenge*, James"

"Oh, I get it," I answered, "*Adair Gym*."

"Well done. Question 2," she continued, "A term meaning *purchased an infant*."

"That's an easy one," I replied, "*Botetourt*."

She went on with the third question: "*The last names of former game show hosts, Richard and Monty*."

"Umm, *Dawson ... Hall*," I responded.

"Good. OK, try this one—*what Hugh Hefner commonly says to his models*," she queried.

"*Barrett Hall*," was my response with a grin.

"OK you're doing well," she went on. "Now for number five. *A 1970s film based on a Dickens novel, and a rhyming 'twist' to it*."

After a great deal of thought, I replied "*Oliver and Taliaferro*."

"Good. OK, number 6—A term meaning *sees lumber*."

"*Spotswood*" was my reply.

"This next one is a stretch," she admitted. "*A federal deputy in the old West*."

"*Marshall Wythe Law*," I responded with a groan.

"You're getting close now. The names of these two buildings *sound like a famous dance team*," she riddled.

"*Adair and Rogers*," I said without hesitation.

Her ninth question ... "*Four colleges and universities in the East—all envious of William and Mary*."

"*Brown ... Old Dominion ... Madison ... Washington and Jefferson*," I answered with some difficulty.

"Alright, this is the last one. The *two people after whom our alma mater was named*, and *the objective case of the pronoun I*."

After thinking about that one for several minutes, I attempted a guess, "*William Mary Me*"?

"We're already married, honey," she replied with a snicker, "or did you forget that, too?"

## George, Homecoming and the \$1.65 Meal

By MIKE D'ORSO '75

The cemetery was deserted, except for two workers pulling mowers off the back of a truck. A morning breeze scattered sprays of leaves through the October air. It was Homecoming weekend in Williamsburg, but I hadn't come for a reunion.

I was there for George.

Back when he was running his restaurant, this was always a big weekend for the bald little man in the gravy-stained apron. The line outside his shaky screen door was always a long one, but during Homecoming it was even longer, with coat-and-tied alumni sprinkled among the undergrads.

Most knew him only for his food: heaping plates of meat and potatoes, a side vegetable, rice pudding and iced tea at a price that was kind to a college kid's wallet. When I first ate there, more than 20 years ago, the meal was \$1.65, plus tip.

The tip went to Mary, George's wife, who roamed the narrow diner's nine booths like a drill sergeant, taking orders and passing out plates, warning everyone to "taste your beans before you salt 'em."

Mary was from West Virginia, a huge woman with beehive hair and a weakness for Frederick's of Hollywood catalogs. She kept a stack of them behind the counter.

George was Greek. Born in the '20s, he fought "the Communists" before coming to America in 1955. He met Mary, and the two came to Williamsburg in 1961. Three years later, they opened the Campus Restaurant, which became known to thousands of William and Mary students simply as "George's."

Every college town has at least one place like this. More than a mere alternative to the school cafeteria or the dorm room hot plate,

they are escapes from the monotony behind those ivy walls, chopped steak versions of Hemingway's clean, well-lighted place.

Well, at least they're well-lighted.

George ruled his place like a despot. Short and squat, he wielded a spatula in



*George's familiar restaurant in Williamsburg, known to many William and Mary alumni.*

one hand and a butcher knife in the other, cursing slow eaters and loud talkers, muttering "Skata" under his breath, even as he smiled.

Each booth had its own wall-mounted jukebox, Greek folk songs mixed with Merle Haggard. A framed photo of Dallas Cowboys head coach Tom Landry hung in a place of honor. George's last name was Dallas. He was crazy about the Cowboys.

And he was nuts about cats. Dozens of them prowled the alley out back, whining and waiting for the scraps George tossed them. Dozens more waited at his house, where he fed them better than he fed himself.

The cats were George's only house mates once Mary left town. It turned out she'd been spending their money for years, money George thought was in the bank. He never read English well, so Mary had handled the bills. The morning she took off, George put a

"CLOSED" sign in the window at lunch. By dinner he was back behind the grill, with a new waitress working the booths. No one asked why his eyes were red.

The college kids loved George. They invited him to their parties, and he went, wearing a tam and a tweed coat, grinning and hoisting toasts with sorority girls. His photo showed up in plenty of William and Mary yearbooks.

I got to know George better after I graduated. Sometimes we'd share a beer after closing time, after he turned off the neon and pulled the curtains. Sometimes he hosted poker games at his house. We'd deal him out when the evening news came on. He never missed the evening news.

George lost his restaurant in 1987, when the rent was raised too high for him to pay. The new owners turned the place into a French bistro. Guttled it and brought in tables and linen, put mirrors on the walls. There was never another line out the door.

George still showed up at parties, but less frequently. Sometimes he'd come to the city league softball games, sitting in the bleachers wearing that same tam and coat. Every morning, he could be found at the Farm Fresh cafeteria or the Woolworth's, arguing sports and politics with his buddies.

But three weeks ago, he didn't show up. He'd felt poorly, gone to a doctor and wound up in the hospital. Cancer. Eleven days after he was admitted, he died.

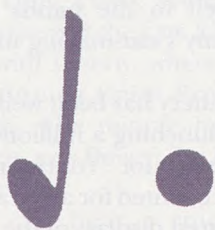
They buried him last Friday, with a Cowboys jersey in his casket. About 70 people came to the funeral. Afterward, everyone went to a friend's house where one of George's old booths was set up in the living room, complete with the neon sign and place settings.

It was still there on Saturday, as the sounds of the Homecoming parade drifted in from down the street. Williamsburg was crowded with alumni, but out at the cemetery, George lay alone, his grave covered with fresh flowers.

Skata.

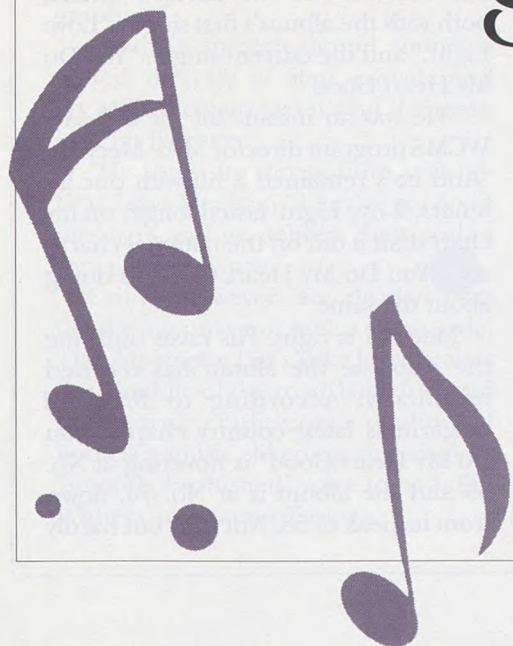


*George Dallas*



Cleve Francis:

# The Singing Surgeon



BY MIKE D'ORSO '75

**T**he doctor is out. That's what I was told when I tried calling Cleve Francis '69 M.A. a few weeks ago, joining virtually every television network and radio station, newspaper and magazine in the nation.

The answering service for Francis's Northern Virginia cardiology practice told me the doctor was gone "indefi-

nately." They wouldn't say where he was. Neither would they give me his home number.

So I dialed directory information and got an operator who went through the ceiling at the mention of Francis's name. "Sure!" gushed the voice of AT&T. "You mean the *singin' surgeon*."

The operator, it turned out, is also a part-time country music DJ in Norton, down near the Tennessee line. He knew as much about Cleve Francis as I'd been able to gather from the reams of copy cascading across the country since



*According to  
interviews in People  
Magazine, USA  
Today, The Wash-  
ington Post and The  
Chicago Tribune—  
among many more—  
Francis is in the pro-  
cess of putting aside his  
patients and placing  
himself in the hands of  
his record company's  
star-making  
machinery.*



"Tourist in Paradise," Francis's debut album, hit the stores and the country music charts in March.

The operator knew all about Francis's upbringing in rural Louisiana. He knew about Francis's zoology degree at Southern University, his postgrad biology work at William and Mary and his studies at the Medical College of Virginia.

He knew Francis had put himself through school playing bars in Baton Rouge, in Hampton Roads and in Richmond before carrying his medicine bag and his guitar to Washington, D.C.

He knew the struggle Francis had faced as a black man trying to carve a career first in cardiology then in country music. But he didn't know Francis's phone number. "Guess you'll have to try someplace else," he offered.

So I did. I tried Nashville, where a woman named Lolly answered the phone at Liberty Records, Francis's label. Lolly told me Francis was in town, "even as we speak," performing and signing autographs at the *Fan Fair*, Nashville's annual tribute to its country music industry.

More than 70,000 country music fans flock to this spectacle each June, staging a weeklong love-in with the dozens of stars assembled to serenade and sign autographs. Francis was one of those stars.

"He'd love to talk to you," Lolly told me. "He's got family in your part of the country." I knew that. Francis and I had talked about his family when I first met him nearly nine years ago. I was working for a magazine then, and my editor had sent me to find out what was with this doctor mailing press releases and promotional 45 r.p.m. records out of his Fairfax County home.

We hooked up in Williamsburg, where I watched Francis play a small outdoor concert. We talked for a couple of hours. He told me about his mother, who lives in Williamsburg, and about his five sisters, two of whom live in Newport News and one who lives in Virginia Beach. I took his photograph, then went home to write my story. The piece portrayed a talented man unable to find his niche in a music industry geared to categories and labels.

Francis fit no label. His act back then included songs by Harry Chapin and Dylan. He was folk in a time of funk,

Richie Havens in the age of Prince. His 45—which he produced and distributed himself, paying an emergency room technician to accompany him on guitar—featured an acoustic cover of Sam Cooke's "You Send Me" on one side and a version of the Eagles' "Desperado" on the other.

How to label that? The article ended with the doctor addressing the remote prospect of breaking through in the music business and insisting he would never forsake his medical career.

"I'd make some music, maybe I'd make some money," he said, imagining stardom, "but being a black cardiologist is as special and vital to me as all that."

Now, nine years later, his tune has changed. According to interviews in *People Magazine*, *USA Today*, *The Washington Post* and *The Chicago Tribune*—among many more—Francis is in the process of putting aside his patients and placing himself in the hands of his record company's star-making machinery.

That machinery has been well-oiled, with Liberty launching a million-dollar publicity campaign for "Tourist in Paradise"—unprecedented for a first album. The blitz featured displays of the CD in K-Marts and Wal-Marts from coast to coast. It also included an elaborate press kit mailed to every country music station on the map, a kit that included a toy doctor's satchel and stethoscope, a sample of the CD and a prescription to "play four times daily, three hours a day."

Hampton Roads' largest country station, WCMS, received one of those kits and has followed the doctor's orders, both with the album's first single, "Love Light," and the current single, "You Do My Heart Good."

"He was an instant hit for us," says WCMS program director Mike Meehan. "And he's remained a hit with our listeners. 'Love Light' lasted longer on my chart than it did on the national charts, and 'You Do My Heart Good' is doing about the same."

Meehan is right. His raves outshine the response the album has received nationally. According to *Billboard* magazine's latest country charts, "You Do My Heart Good" is hovering at No. 55 and the album is at No. 74, down from its peak of 58. Not bad, but hardly

*Maybe they don't exactly come true, but dreams can set things in motion, they can set a direction so something does happen.*

*Dreams can do that.*

a payback for the cash Liberty has put behind it.

It would seem Jimmy Bowen would be a bit nervous about that. He, after all, is the man who decided to bankroll Francis. Bowen is the head of Liberty Records and one of the most seasoned producers in the business. He produced Frank Sinatra, Sammy Davis Jr., Dean Martin and Vic Damone in the late '60s and early '70s. Since moving to Nashville in 1977, he has worked with a lineup of country stars that includes Mel Tillis, Hank Williams Jr., Reba McEntire and the Oak Ridge Boys. Now he's with Liberty, where he's credited with turning Garth Brooks into a superstar. The minute he heard Cleve Francis, says Bowen, he knew he had a winner.

"I can hear a voice and know whether that sucker's reaching out or not," he says. "And this baby's reaching out." It was the "warmth" of Francis's voice, says Bowen, that convinced him to add the doctor to a Liberty stable whose stars include Brooks, Tanya Tucker and Sawyer Brown.

"Half the country music audience is the baby boomers, 35 to 60 years old," says Bowen. "I'm always looking for people who appeal to those demographics."

Francis's smooth, liquid sound is aimed directly at that crowd, and WCMS's Meehan says it's hit the mark with his listeners.

"His songs are very positive, very upbeat," says Meehan. "They've got good messages and he delivers them with a very pleasant voice."

Critics, however, are divided over the staying power of such a sunny style. The *Washington Post's* Mike Joyce praises the "middle-of-the-road balladry" and the "warm, confessional quality" of Francis's music, likening the singer's "smooth, burnished" voice to both Bill Withers' and James Taylor's.

*Miami Herald* reviewer Mario Tarradell is less kind. Using phrases like "fluff," "saccharine overdose," and "an outdated goody-goody Glen Campbell sound," Tarradell dismisses the album as "simple and forgettable."

Whatever the verdict on Francis's songs, there's no denying he has struck a unique chord with his story. No black man has made this kind of splash on the country scene since Charley Pride broke through in 1965. Pride's publishers made a point of keeping his face off the cover of his first album. A quarter-century later, Liberty has no need to hide the hue of Francis's skin. In fact, they've made that, along with his stethoscope, their hook.

"We had a meeting, talking about whether we should push the fact that he's black or the fact that he's a doctor, and I said use it all," says Bowen. "You are what you are."

The "curiosity factor," as Bowen calls it, is crucial in selling a singer today. On that count, he compares Francis to fellow country music newcomer Billy Ray Cyrus, whose own debut album topped both *Billboard's* country and pop charts.

"The curiosity factor for Billy Ray Cyrus is people want to see him shake his butt," says Bowen. "The factor for Cleve is he's an African-American cardiologist who also sings country. People want to know what's with this."

WCMS's Meehan says his audience wants to know. "Everyone today is looking for a hook, no doubt about it," says Meehan. "They've found a great one with the singing doctor, or however you boil it down. That's how we introduce his songs, and people remember that kind of thing. They're interested."

I was interested in finally speaking to the singer himself, and a week after I'd begun tracking him down, I got my chance.

"It's just wild. I can't explain it." Francis had been home from the *Fan*

*Fair* for three days, and he was still shaking his head over that scene. Twenty-four thousand people had given him a standing ovation when he opened Liberty's show of its stars. CNN shot footage for a feature on the 46-year-old rookie star. Reporters cornered him all week, not just from across the country, but from Norway, Switzerland and Spain. A film crew from Dublin spent an entire day following him around.

"It's hard to fathom how hard this has all hit," Francis said, settling down with the phone in his home not far from Mount Vernon.

He's divorced now, with no children. He has two cats for housemates. He says he is indeed considering leaving medicine, but that decision will wait until after he enters the studio in August to record his second album. If he does leave, he says, he won't be forsaking his patients. Neither, he noted, will he be defying what he'd told me when we'd first met.

"That was nine years ago," he said. "I was still developing my practice back then. I've had a chance now to do it for 14 years. I have put in to that side of my life. I've given. Now I've got a chance to put in to something else, and I feel lucky to have that chance. There's no way I wouldn't take it."

"Actually," he added, "in my own medical community I'm sort of a hero. People are saying, 'My God, here's a guy who has the guts to leave a very secure position for something that's nowhere near as secure, just because he loves it.'"

"And remember, it isn't like this is something that just came up overnight. I've been at this a long, long time." He wasn't dreaming of music videos and Top 40 charts back in the late '60s, when he was playing The Wharf in Yorktown, the Strawberry Banks motor lodge in Hampton and The Castaways in Newport News for \$25 a night. That's when

he was a student at William and Mary. In 1967 he became the first black to enter the school's graduate biology program, and he was one of only five blacks on the entire campus.

"It's been like that my whole life," he says. "I've always been the first black here, the only black there. I never set out to be a crusader. That's just the way it happened. I'm not here now to bring blacks into country music. This is just what I do, what I love to do as a human being. The fact that I'm black is just that, a fact."

He's no trailblazer, he says, but neither does he mind the fact that his careers, both in medicine and now in music, have built bridges. No one would hire a black cardiologist in Northern Virginia in the late 1970s, so Francis started his own practice. Now it's one of the largest in its region, and 90 percent of his patients are white—a fact that makes no difference to him or them.

"I've lived my whole life helping people and looking at our commonality," he says. "That's how I've practiced medicine, and that's how I play music."

The music he plays today, he says, is not much different from the country blues he grew up with, the songs he used to sing to his dog Jack on the front porch of his home in tiny Jennings, La.

"We'd sit for hours like that, Jack and me. He was my first audience. I saw myself singing to thousands of people when I sang to him."

His mother was a maid, his father a janitor. The family was, in his words, "dirt poor." But that didn't keep him from believing he could become the doctor his mother always wanted him to be. Nor did it dissuade him from staying with the music he knew and loved.

"Country and blues, folk music, Cajun music, that's what I grew up with. I listened to Hank Williams when I was a kid. Everybody did. A big part of the country audience in the South is black. Always has been.

"That's never really changed. I've never really changed. But country music has. Now it includes me."

The bridge from then to now, from playing his front porch, to playing Ramada Inns and basement bars in Williamsburg, to seeing his face in music magazines and watching his videos in heavy rotation on the Nashville Network, was built with tenacity and a lot of his own money. That 45 he was mailing out nine years ago was followed by several self-produced albums and a couple of self-financed videos.

"I've got plenty of medical friends who take their money and invest in this

and that," he says. "I decided to invest in myself. I spent my money on me, and now it's paying off. It was a one in a million chance, but now it's paying off."

It was a one in a million chance that a heart attack victim he stabilized one afternoon in Fairfax Hospital's emergency room happened to have a brother in a blues band, that the brother introduced Francis to an independent label in Florida, that that label helped get his "Love Light" video on Country Music Television and that Jimmy Bowen happened to be watching one morning when Francis's face—and voice—caught his attention.

"If I hadn't been a doctor," says Francis, "maybe I wouldn't be here." But he is, and he intends to stay long after the novelty of his race and his dual professions wears off. "The curiosity people have about me might help at first," he says, "but that's going to fade. What will be left then is my music, and I'll hold that up against Randy Travis or Garth Brooks or anyone else. I admire all that they do, but I've got what I do and I believe in it."

That belief brings him right back to that front porch in Jennings and to a message he shares with the kids he talks to. Francis has always been socially conscious, singing for causes ranging from Vietnam Veterans to victims of AIDS to William and Mary's Martin Luther King Scholarship Fund. He often meets parents who want their kids to hear how he's come so far in such distinct fields against such odds.

"What I tell them is simple. You've got to have the confidence and the ability to dream. My mother raised six kids and we didn't have a dime, but we all were dreamers. We dreamed the most bizarre, exotic things.

"Maybe they don't exactly come true, but dreams can set things in motion, they can set a direction so something does happen. Dreams can do that. They really can."

Who would have dreamed the man smiling out from the cover of that faded 45 would now have his own section in the country music bins, right between Tennessee Ernie Ford and Janie Fricke? Cleve Francis would.



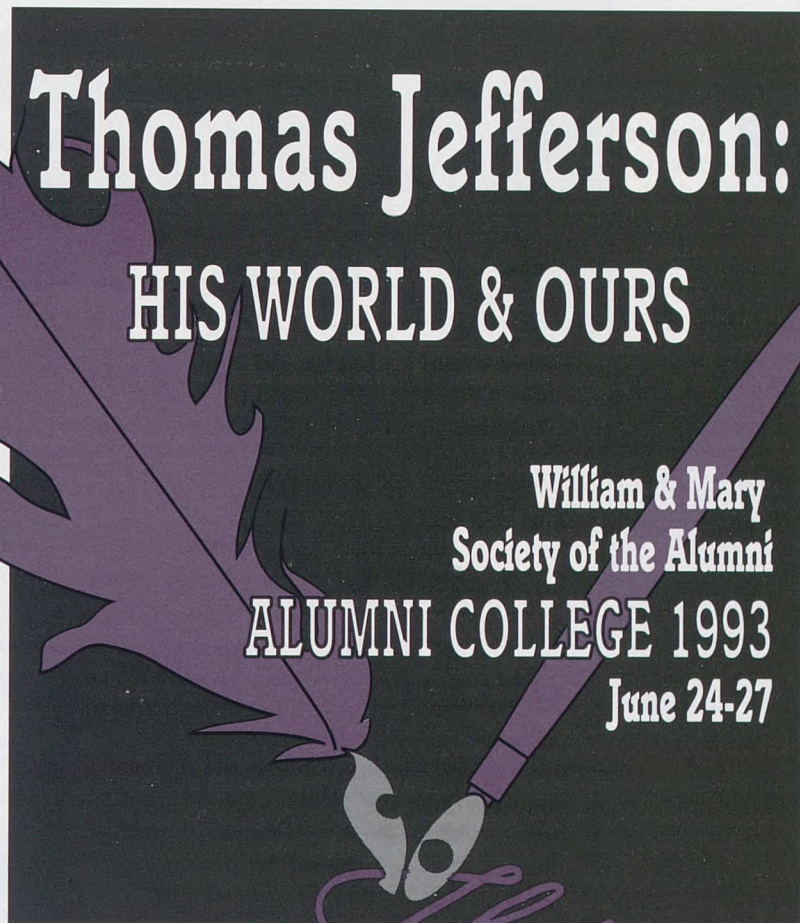
*When he wasn't entertaining children, Cleve Francis '69 M.A. put himself through school playing in bars in Hampton Roads and in Richmond before carrying his medicine bag and his guitar to Washington, D. C., where he set up practice as a cardiologist.*

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# 300

One day in the spring of 1988, the chairman stood near the window of his sequestered study in Swem looking out at the dogwood in bloom. Then he turned to face his carefully selected team. "Ladies and gentlemen, your mission, should you choose to accept it," he said quietly, "is to write a lively yet scholarly one volume history of this ancient College.

"You must report on the good, the bad, and the ugly; the disasters along with the glories; the vicissitudes and the valor; the scoundrels as well as the saviors."

"You will work without censorship and have full access to all records and individuals," he continued. "Should you fail for any reason, this organization will disavow any knowledge of your work. Understood?"

They all nodded silently and began gathering up their papers.

"One more thing," the chairman said. "Your encapsulation of three centuries must be completed in three years time. Good luck!"

The mission has succeeded. Brilliantly. The first complete history of the College of William and Mary, all 600 pages of it, will be published in the fall of 1993 as an integral part of the Tercentenary celebration. Under the coordination of Dr. Thaddeus W. Tate Jr., four authors have combined their professional scholarship and literary skills to produce *The College of William and Mary: A History*.

## Years The Long Look Back

BY CHARLES M. HOLLOWAY

"With the time and resources available, there is no way that this book could have been produced by a single author," Tate says. "Fortunately, we were able to assemble in this area a team of highly qualified writer-historians whose combined experience in the field totals well over a hundred years. And each contributor is a recognized expert in his or her period."

Tate himself, the former director of the prestigious Institute of Early American History and Culture and longtime professor of history at the College, wrote the crucial first section of the book dealing with James Blair's struggle to procure the Royal Charter and the foundation years. Joining Tate in the authorship are: Ludwell H. Johnson III, professor of history emeritus; Susan Hall Godson '53, a Williamsburg writer and historian; and Richard B. Sherman, Pullen Professor of History.

"The concept of an accurate and comprehensive history surfaced early in the discussions of the Tercentenary planning meetings, at least five years ago," Tate says. "There was unanimous agreement that such a book had high priority. The question was how to produce and finance it. There has been strong support from both the College and the Society of the Alumni, and the Olde Guard pledged money toward the book's completion and publication. I suspect its members will be among the more avid readers."

Provost Melvyn D. Schiavelli provided continuity and held basic responsibility for guiding the project through some difficult financial shoals. "Faculty and administration alike felt an urgent need for this book," he says, "not only to help mark the celebration, but also to provide a complete and fully documented history. No one can make good decisions about the College's future without an accurate sense of its past. Just as one interesting point, it's difficult to overestimate how important the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg was to the development and advancement of the College during its modern era."

"Working as a team," Tate says, "we sought to tell the full story of the College in the context of higher education in Virginia and around the country.



Clearly, the developing story reflected in many ways the social and intellectual growth of the nation as a whole.

"This is a scholarly book, amply footnoted and illustrated with appropriate photographs to show various stages in the College's physical growth and change. There is never a lack of drama, suspense or colorful characters. Through alternating periods of peril and

prosperity, dynamic personalities do often tend to dominate."

Almost inevitably, the new history seems to be dominated, as Thomas Carlyle suggested, by the biographies of famous men—the presidents and deans and inspirational teachers who nourished the institution and guided it through three perilous centuries.

Speaking of the opening section, cov-

ering the years 1693 to 1782, Tate says, "the charter itself is a *sine qua non* to an understanding of the College's beginnings—a touchstone, really, to the whole colonial experience. Imbedded in the flourishes and conventions of the 17th century prose are important clues to our founders and to the colonial society itself.

"The hard-won charter that Blair



*From left to right, the authors of The College of William and Mary: A History: Richard B. Sherman, Susan Hall Godson '53, Thaddeus W. Tate Jr. and Ludwell H. Johnson III. The 600-page book, which covers the College's history from 1693 through the Graves administration, is scheduled for publication next fall.*

brought back from England and presented to the General Assembly sets forth two fundamental purposes for the new College, the training of young gentlemen in the liberal arts on the one hand, and the teaching of divinity on the other—promotion of the Anglican religion. Obviously, the latter would also serve the purposes of the British Empire and help sustain the imperial governing structure.”

And therein lies the essence of basic conflict, the turmoil and torment that plagued the colonies from the beginning. “It would be easy,” Tate continues, “to write a negative history of this period. Some have done that. It was hardly a glorious time. But what I have done, and what the subsequent authors have done meticulously, is to document the institution’s history and dramatize the stories of the remarkable people involved.

“Two things remain paramount during the first decades: first, that the College survived in the face of multiple adversities; and second, that it did, in fact, train a whole generation of revolutionary leaders who helped lay national foundations of liberty and democracy.”

Ludwell H. Johnson III takes up the story in 1782 and concludes with the onset of the Civil War and the burning of the Wren Building by federal troops. “My segment goes from the ending of one war to the beginning of another,” Johnson says. “It was a difficult period for students, teachers and administrators—and historians. The records are spotty and incomplete. For example, there were no Board of Visitors minutes at all until 1860.

“But clearly, Williamsburg had a strong influence on College life and behavior. The town was still very small then, as was the College, with only 50 to 140 students and a handful of masters. Most of the students were in their teens, immature, impressionable, generally unprepared for college work.

“They lived with families around town and often developed close and congenial relationships with them. Some of the revealing fragments of history from the first part of the 19th century help give us a little sense of the times. Consider, for instance, the young lad who left us his own version of town-gown relationships. He wrote that ‘Williamsburg deserved the title (which Homer gives Greece) of the land of

lovely dames, for here may be found beauty in perfection, and not only beauty but sociability.’”

Johnson recounts the era with the same zest, erudition and dry humor that characterized his popular lectures to a generation of William and Mary students. “Not all was sweetness and light by any means,” he says. “Students drank a lot at the turn of the 19th century. College regulations published in 1792, for example, permitted the consumption of spirits ‘in that moderation which becomes the prudent and industrious student.’ This allowed considerable flexibility, as you would imagine. One account concerning a Mr. John Archer appeared in the faculty minutes and informs us that ‘on the afternoon of Wednesday being at James Town with a company of Ladies he became fatigued with moving a boat from the mainland, and he was induced by debility and uncomfortable feelings to drink some liquor.’ Later, after a few more quaffs, he was observed by one of the masters at the post-office in a greatly weakened condition. Mr. Archer was suspended for a week.

“Mr. Jefferson, among others, recalled that during his own student days



*The 1920s and early 1930s under President J.A.C. Chandler were a period of steady and sometimes impressive growth for the College, according to Richard B. Sherman, who had to plow through 44 boxes of research materials. New buildings went up regularly, including Ewell Hall, St. George Tucker, Sorority Court and others. Plans were made for the renewal of the Sunken Garden. Chandler was an imperialist, too, in the best sense, and sought to extend the College’s outreach both east and west, with exploratory operations in Richmond and Newport News.*

at William and Mary there were regular combats between the students and the town apprentices in which faculty members sometimes joined. There were numerous accounts of attacks on the College chapel and Bruton Parish Church."

"But the principal target of student violence," Johnson writes, "was neither religion nor the community. It was the institution itself, and campus unrest in Williamsburg was not an isolated case. Rebellions and riots broke out regularly all along the Atlantic seaboard, from Princeton to South Carolina. The faculty minutes at William and Mary report a serious incident in March of 1830 during which an organized (and masked) group of students 'attacked the President's House and then the Wren Building, demolished lecture rooms, tore down doors, and broke scores of panes of glass... professors were insulted and threatened with clubs and pistols while they and the townspeople stood by, afraid to interfere.'"

Contemplating these events in the long view of history, Johnson notes that in the decades following the War of 1812, the nation was "entering a period of rapid change—uncontrolled, unsettling, disorienting change. The Industrial Revolution had begun. It was the Age of the Entrepreneur, and the main theme was making money fast by exploiting the country's great natural wealth. The traditional college curriculum seemed irrelevant."

It seemed almost inevitable that students would react, often violently, to what they saw around them. According to Johnson, "a gang psychology took over," and that, combined with excessive drinking seemed to generate a pervasive mood of discontent and disobedience. As Johnson says, "the society of which they were the product was itself unruly, violent and impatient of all restraints on the individual." And so the College moved along with nation down the long slope toward civil strife that closed and nearly destroyed the College.

After the war, Benjamin Ewell struggled valiantly to keep the College alive, but was finally forced to close the doors in 1881. Seven years later, in 1888, the College opened its doors again to students. Its new savior, President Lyon G. Tyler, faced Herculean tasks in re-

animating the place, and it took him more than 30 years of painstaking, persistent and, in fact, downright revolutionary work to assure the institution's viability. He was more than equal to the task, and despite formidable road blocks in the legislature and another war (this time in Europe, but involving Americans) he engineered two fundamental

"Two things remain paramount during the first decades: first, that the College survived in the face of multiple adversities; and second, that it did, in fact, train a whole generation of revolutionary leaders who helped lay national foundations of liberty and democracy."

changes at William and Mary: he persuaded the General Assembly to assume state control and support in 1906; and 12 years later he finally won his struggle to gain admission of women to the College.

Susan Hall Godson could not be better prepared by genealogy and professional training to write about Tyler's leadership at the end of the 19th century and during the first two decades of the 20th. Her grandfather, John Lesslie Hall, was one of the legendary "seven wise men" who helped Tyler through his first years of crisis. "Dr. Hall didn't come to bring salvation," Godson says. "He had just earned one of the early Ph.Ds from Johns Hopkins, and he needed a job. He answered a newspaper ad by William and Mary for faculty.

"I have been immersed in family lore, and influenced by William and Mary. I grew up with it. I'm an alumna. All of my grandfather's children graduated

from the College, and all were elected to Phi Beta Kappa. My aunt graduated in the very first women's class. My father, Channing Hall, was mayor of Williamsburg."

Godson's own academic training includes a Ph.D from American University, and her thesis dealt with an unusual subject—for women—the history of amphibious warfare during World War II, focusing on the leadership role of her uncle, John Lesslie Hall Jr.

"When Lyon Tyler took over in 1888, he realized that survival meant in part a redirection of the College's mission. He began an immediate and vigorous search for funds and support in Richmond," Godson says. "The state provided \$10,000 a year to facilitate teacher training 'for white males,' and this enabled the College to attract new students. Some financial aid was offered, but there was a string attached—the education students also took on a two-year obligation to teach in the public schools of Virginia." The idea worked well, and at the time, William and Mary was the only place in the state offering teacher education for white males.

"The College turned out growing numbers of qualified teachers and administrators," Godson continues, "and by 1916 it compared favorably with other state institutions in the South. The total enrollment had climbed to 234."

Probably the single most dramatic, visible and enduring change generated by Tyler's administration was the admission of women, and this victory was gained only after a protracted and often embittered struggle. Godson writes persuasively and vividly about Tyler's campaign which lasted more than 30 years and bridged the two centuries.

"The idea was not new," she notes. "President Benjamin Ewell proposed in the 1880s that William and Mary might become a state normal school for both men and women. For Tyler, such a concept was the logical outgrowth of his long-held beliefs in equal political and educational opportunities for women... he sent his own daughter to Wellesley College and later she worked energetically with her mother for women's suffrage."

By 1910, State Senator Aubrey E. Strode of Amherst County introduced a bill in the General Assembly that would

establish a coordinate college for women at the University of Virginia. Protracted debates ensued and it was not until 1918 that Strode supported a new bill specifically designed to enable women to enter William and Mary. As Godson writes, the bill easily passed the upper house, but the real fight came in the House and continued for many weeks. Students, some alumni, and members of the Board of Visitors persisted in their opposition to the idea. Godson notes that "the *Virginia Gazette* in February of 1918 sourly listed the problems that co-education would present and held out hope that the House would kill the bill. An accompanying editorial pictured illustrious alumni such as Thomas Jefferson, John Tyler and James Madison spinning in their graves.

"Even after the legislation passed, students kept grouching," Godson says. "The College yearbook, the *Colonial Echo*, mourned 'the melancholy fact that we are the last class to graduate from this old college before it is defiled by co-education.'" Finally the women arrived on campus Sept. 18, 1918. Twenty-one women entered the College and moved into Tyler Hall, built in 1916 and appropriately named for Lyon Tyler's father, John Tyler, the 10th president of the United States. But it would still be two more years before women were enfranchised by the 19th Amendment.

Godson observes that despite the long controversy, "women quickly took their place on campus and helped usher in a postwar era of growth and development. Their numbers increased rapidly, and they often ranked at the top of their classes." Interestingly enough, some 74 years later, the majority of students at the College (4,514 of them) were women.

Pullen Professor of History Richard B. Sherman picks up the story of the College in 1919 and follows it through nearly three decades of growth, diversification, and another war. He completes his section as the veterans of World War II begin to flood back onto the campus. Sherman draws upon his research skills and long teaching experience to assess and refine the steadily accumulating mass of information that documents the period in great detail. "We had free access to everything in print," he says. "But that was part of the problem, an

embarrassment of riches, in a sense. The papers of President Chandler (Julian A.C.) alone occupied 44 boxes."

"The 1920s and early 1930s," Sherman says, "were a period of steady and sometimes impressive growth for the College; new buildings went up regularly—Ewell Hall, St. George Tucker, Sorority Court and others. Plans were made for the renewal of the Sunken Garden. Chan-

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dler was an imperialist, too, in the best sense, and sought to extend the College's outreach both east and west, with exploratory operations in Richmond and Newport News."

"At the same time, the enrollment expanded from about 300 students to more than 1,600, though there was a fairly substantial drop during the Depression years. The faculty grew from a dozen or so to well over 100, and the quality of admitted students rose steadily," Sherman says. "But the great majority were still from Virginia, still middle-class, white and Protestant. They tended to reflect the manners and mores of their parents. By the mid-1930s, women constituted the majority of students. The curriculum reforms of 1935 endured well into the 1960s, with a strengthening of basic liberal arts offerings, and a broadening of the basic distribution requirements."

The dimensions of a new physical plant had begun to take shape, and pub-

lic perception of the College also expanded as the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg advanced. A visit by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1934 drew national attention to the entire area, and in the same period, federal funds were committed to help in the construction of Cary Field.

Chandler tended to rule the campus as a benevolent despot. His imperious style antagonized both faculty and students. "He was a conservative Virginia gentleman," Sherman says. "He expected the campus to reflect the conventionalities so thoroughly embedded in Virginia society and life." His word was law. Every aspect of academic and social conduct was strictly (and often personally) enforced. Dorm visitations, campus dances, even specific forms of dancing were closely monitored, and chaperones for women were a fact of life.

"Yet," Sherman notes, "the excessive regulations were a product of the social climate in Virginia, not simply the mandates of President Chandler."

"Throughout most of this period," Sherman says, "students tended to dress and act with a certain formality—dark suits, ties, hats, dresses for the women. They mirrored their parents. It really wasn't until the later '30s that things began to loosen up.

"Maybe the influence of the peripatetic big bands was one of the factors that contributed to change, with their radio broadcasts and personal appearances. Glenn Miller played on campus, along with others. And, of course, the approach of the war brought about many changes."

During World War II, the campus remained busy with a variety of officer training activities, including the Army Specialized Training Program, and the Naval Chaplains School, which provided chaplains for the Navy, a concept that might well have pleased and surprised the founders of the College.

As she approached her research for the tumultuous postwar decades, Susan Godson faced a quantum leap in resource material—records, transcripts, tapes and memoranda of every type. The Commonwealth's Freedom of Information Act of 1968 and its subsequent amendments had also opened some new doors. She had to cover the

*John E. Pomfret came to William and Mary with a solid reputation as teacher, administrator and colonial historian. He presided over a tumultuous decade that began with the wave of veterans from World War II and ended with athletic scandal. At right, he signs a document taking over the St. Helena Naval Berthing Facility at Norfolk which became a College extension campus for returning veterans.*



administrations of four presidents, two of them still living, and to write objectively about complex and sometimes controversial events still fresh in many people's minds—a circumstance which required skill, diplomacy and judgment.

John E. Pomfret came to William and Mary with a solid reputation as teacher, administrator and colonial historian. He presided over a tumultuous decade that began with the wave of veterans from World War II and ended with athletic scandal. "Such headline events sometimes obscure Pomfret's progressive contributions to the College," Godson notes. "The College had begun to develop a split personality. Pomfret sought to reaffirm its standing as a leading liberal arts institution, and to downplay vocational or business-oriented courses." He attracted an excellent faculty, encouraging research and rewarding good teaching. Salaries rose from an average of \$3,530 to nearly \$6,000 a year. Enrollments climbed steadily to more than 2,000 students, and quality was high."

Pomfret also laid the foundations for the Virginia Institute of Marine Science at Gloucester Point, and, because of his personal scholarly interests, developed close cooperative relationships with Colonial Williamsburg, including the establishment of the Institute of Early American History and Culture.

"But in the fall of 1949," Godson says, "Dean (J. Wilfred) Lambert reported irregularities in high school transcripts of some subsidized athletes at the College, and a scandal with modern-day overtones began to unfold. In June of 1951, Dean of the College Nelson Marshall uncovered a string of flagrant malpractices that ranged from scholarship preferences for athletes to unearned credits given in PE courses, inflated work hours for athletes, and even kickbacks paid to the head of the physical education department."

The story expanded with further investigations by the faculty and the Board of Visitors, and press stories prolonged the crisis through the summer. Despite resignations by football coach Rube McCray and PE head Bernard E. Wilson, Godson writes that the board "squarely blamed Pomfret for the results of its own demand for winning teams.

"Caught in an impossible situation, Pomfret resigned," Godson says.

"He could not condone unethical athletic practices, but if he had summarily fired the two popular coaches...he would have incurred the wrath of the pro-athletic Board." Pomfret moved on to become director of the highly respected Huntington Library in November of 1951. As Godson

notes, "his life and career reflected the diversified talents of an exemplary scholar-president, perhaps one of the last of his kind."

The decade of the 1950s belonged to Alvin Duke Chandler, son of former president Julian A. C. Chandler, and a decorated naval officer who apparently inherited many of his father's characteristics, including imperialism. "He ran a taut ship," Godson writes. "When he took office as president in October 1951, amid swirling controversy, he vowed to clean up the simmering athletic scandal and restore rigorous academic standards."

Despite his autocratic style in dealing with faculty which led to many resignations, Chandler also raised salaries and benefits and hired increasingly better prepared teachers. Similarly, the size of the student body continued to grow in quality and diversity.

Like his father, Chandler envisioned a broader mission for the College, incorporating educational services to serve wider areas of Tidewater Virginia.

But he predicated campus expansions on a shaky base, and by 1955 his unbending administrative tactics led to near-rebellion by students and faculty. The campus came to be known as "the U.S.S. William and Mary," and there were numerous protests, but the Board

of Visitors backed Chandler, and according to Godson, "he weathered the storm."

Chandler's ambitious restructuring of the old College into "the Greater College of William and Mary," extending from the Norfolk area to Petersburg, created a potential five-campus empire of some 16,000 students with Chandler as chancellor. But by 1962, the General Assembly decided to restructure the system, and he was named chancellor, becoming, in effect, a minister without portfolio.

The momentous quarter century from 1960 to 1985 was without doubt the greatest single period of change and growth in the College's history. In her chapters covering the leadership of presidents Davis Y. Paschall and Thomas A. Graves Jr., Susan Godson reports with insight and accuracy on what she calls "a simultaneous explosive expansion of both the academic and campus construction programs." She notes that by 1968, the College "officially became a modern university, although it kept its ancient name."

An entire new campus costing nearly \$40 million arose under Dr. Paschall's leadership, extending from Lake

Matoaka all the way down Jamestown Road to the new Campus Center, and included science and fine arts buildings, an all-purpose gymnasium, and a new dormitory complex. Enrollments doubled again in a 10-year span, and admissions standards became steadily more selective. Traditional curriculums were strengthened and new graduate programs added.

It is interesting to note, Godson writes, that despite "the plethora of bricks and mortar, Paschall always considered the ancient Wren Building as his Camelot."

Godson characterizes Paschall's style as "smooth joviality," in contrast to Chandler's "abrasiveness" and Pomfret's "disinterest." But, she adds, he failed to delegate authority, keeping a finger in every campus pie "from constructing buildings to devising academic programs to raising money to directing landscaping projects."

His problems were magnified by the events of the times, Godson reports. "The College became caught up in the turmoil sweeping many campuses across the nation as students demonstrated against the Vietnam War, and called for an end to a variety of College regula-

tions." While there were sporadic marches, vigils and demonstrations, the scenes in Williamsburg were relatively calm compared to many other places. After a series of confrontations, Dr. Paschall relaxed many of the College's outmoded regulations concerning student behavior.

Following Paschall's retirement late in 1971, the Board of Visitors began a national search for a new president and chose a non-Virginian, Thomas A. Graves Jr., who had an impressive record in College administration. Early on, Godson writes, Graves proclaimed the College's goal to be "the currently fashionable but nebulous goal of excellence." He believed that the College must remain a small residential university that attracted increasingly able students. And he began working successfully to expand its graduate, professional and research programs.

"Unfortunately," Godson says, "Graves came into the presidency during the economically chaotic 1970s," and faced a period dominated by recessions, oil shortages and inflation. "Consequently, he would spend his years as president in search of funds as well as excellence."



*The momentous quarter century from 1960 to 1985 was without doubt the greatest single period of change and growth in the College's history. In her chapters covering the leadership of presidents Davis Y. Paschall and Thomas A. Graves Jr., Dr. Godson writes of "a simultaneous explosive expansion of both the academic and campus construction programs."*



# Campaign UPDATE

Vol. 3, No. 2

The College of William and Mary

January 1993

## Campaign Targets Library Needs

by Peggy Shaw

**T**he College of William and Mary begins its long-awaited Tercentenary year with much to celebrate, including the \$133 million that has been generated thus far by the Campaign for the Fourth Century. That figure is one to be particularly proud of, said Director of Development Dennis Slon, since it represents more than 88 percent of the campaign's goal.

Still, as the campaign nears its successful completion, challenges remain.

"We have doubled the endowment, and the impact of that has already been felt on campus," Slon said. "We have also doubled the number of privately funded professors, but as in any campaign we have found that certain areas are still under-funded.

"We are now targeting our time on the challenges that remain."

Some under-funded areas that the development office will be focusing on in the last months of the campaign are: Swem Library, the Alumni Center expansion, endowment for students, and funds for equipment in Tercentenary Hall and the VIMS Toxicology Lab, both of which will begin construction soon.

Of these, Swem Library has the highest priority as the campaign enters its final phase.

"We have had some success in raising money for the library this past year," said Slon. "Large portions of the past two reunion gifts (from the

classes of '67 and '42) have been for the library. A William and Mary alumna from California made a bequest to the library, and The Friends of the Library recently raised money for a Special Collections guide. But we have yet to see the major donors who could really make a difference to the facility."

The library has a rich and varied collection which is available to William and Mary students, faculty researchers and others seeking knowledge and information. Swem Library holds more than 2 million items, in addition to 25,000 rare books and some 1 million manuscripts. LION, the campus libraries' online computer catalog gives users access to all library materials. And the library subscribes to 6,000 periodicals and adds some 22,000 new books to the general collections every year.

"The facility is indeed a haven for students, faculty and the public, but in reality it is much more than that," said University Librarian Nancy H. Marshall. "In addition to traditional services, in recent years high technology designed to keep pace with the increasingly sophisticated needs of the William and Mary community has been introduced."

William and Mary's library has grown since it was built in the late 1960's and generally its growth has kept up with the increasing demands but it is not as strong as it could be, according Slon. "We need increasing

resources to make it better."

Thomas Jefferson, class of 1762, once wrote, "I cannot live without books." But books and journals are not all that's needed by a contemporary university library today.

"Maps, microforms, government documents, audio-visual materials and, increasingly, technology-based information resources complement printed volumes in the general collections and contribute to a library's ability to serve the teaching, research and public service missions of the university," Marshall said. "Special Collections, above all, are a resource which needs continuing enhancement and nurturing."

"Purchasing journals is very expensive, so many libraries subscribe to a current contents service where they can purchase a single article," explained Provost Melvyn Schiavelli. "The library then orders the article if you need it. You might pay 10 to 15 dollars but remember, the entire journal might cost several hundred to several thousand dollars a year."

"The significance of endowment in building a great university library cannot be overstated," said Marshall. "It is critical to the strength of the library."

The goal for the Campaign for the Fourth Century is \$150 million. The goal for the library is \$12.5 million but less than \$3 million has been committed so far.

## GIFTS IN BRIEF

### IBM Computers Support Mathematics, Science

IBM has donated 14 new super-powered computer workstations to the College to support undergraduate research in mathematics and the sciences.

Most of the workstations, which have a total value of \$411,731, have been placed in Hugh Jones Hall lab and will be used by students studying biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics and computer science.

Other workstations have been distributed among the science departments and connected to each other as well as to computers at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science/School of Marine Science in Gloucester Point.

"The machines are part of our AIX systems—the most powerful engines available

for the desktop," explained Deb White, IBM's team coordinator for higher education in Virginia. "Consider an analogy to a car," White said. "Before, what was available was like a four-cylinder engine. These new machines are like having a turbocharged V-12."

According to David Lutzer, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences, the equipment is essential for educating tomorrow's scientists today.

"Bringing an IBM workstation network to campus will have a substantial influence on the direction the college's science departments will move in the foreseeable future," Lutzer said.

### Cohen Gift to Support Speaker's Forum

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott E. Cohen of New York, N.Y., have made a gift of \$100,000 to fund a two-life annuity with the future proceeds to be added to the Cohen Forum Endowment. The forum brings a variety of high-

profile speakers to campus.

Cohen, '37, retired as director of risk management for Fisher Brothers, builders of skyscrapers in New York. The Cohens have been strong supporters of William and Mary.

### Landmark and Frank Batten Gifts to Aid Law Institute, Undergraduate Endowment

The Landmark Foundation and the Batten Foundation of Norfolk, Va., have made a gift of \$700,000.

The Landmark Foundation has designated \$200,000 for the Marshall-Wythe School of Law Foundation. This gift is to establish the Landmark Endowment, with the income to be used for the most pressing needs of the Institute of Bill of Rights Law.

The remaining \$500,000 has been designated by the Batten Foundation to be used to

establish the Frank Batten Undergraduate Scholarship Endowment.

Frank Batten Sr. of Virginia Beach is Chairman of the Board and CEO of Landmark Communications, Inc. Landmark Communications consists of nine daily newspapers, 70 smaller publications, two radio stations, the Weather Channel and a cable franchise that operates 21 cable TV systems in 110 cities. Batten is a member of the Board of Visitors.



## GIFTS IN BRIEF

### Watkins Gift to Support School of Business

Hays T. Watkins, rector of the College, has made a gift of \$217,500 to fund the School of Business. Watkins is chairman emeritus of CSX Corp., based in Richmond, the nation's largest freight transportation company.

Watkins has served as Chair of the Pre-

Campaign Steering Committee and is currently Vice Chair of the Campaign's National Steering Committee. He has established the Hays T. Watkins Professorship Endowment to support professorships in the School of Business Administration.

### Museum, Music to Benefit From Burns

Gene Alton and Mary Alexander Burns of Ho-Ho-Kus, N.J., have made a gift of \$100,000 to fund endowments in music and at the Muscarelle Museum of Art.

Income from the Gene A. Burns and Mary Alexander Burns Muscarelle Museum Endowment will be used to finance the most pressing needs of the museum. One or more students

concentrating in music will benefit from the Gene A. Burns and Mary Alexander Burns Music Scholarship Endowment.

Burns is an executive vice president, CFO and director of CPC International, Inc., a multinational food corporation. Burns is currently a visiting lecturer at Harvard University. He graduated in 1952 with a degree in economics.

### Wolfs Establish Library Trusts

William T. Wolf and Cornelia W. Wolf of Mount Wolf, Pa., have made a gift of more than \$100,000 to fund a two-life charitable remainder unitrust. When the trust terminates, the proceeds will be used to establish an endowment, the income from which will be used for the most pressing needs of the Earl Gregg Swem Library.

Cornelia W. Wolf, '45, is a partner in Wolf Management Services Company; a director and secretary of Wolf Supply Company; a retail building materials dealer; a director of Wolf Distributing Company; a wholesale building materials distributor and a director of Springetts Land Corporation, a real estate corporation.

### Canon Virginia Supports Modern Languages Lab

Canon Virginia, Inc. of Newport News has donated approximately \$100,000 in business machines and photographic equipment to William and Mary for the Modern Languages Department and Language Learning Laboratory.

Other equipment includes a facsimile machine, an electronic typewriter, still video cameras, portable word processors, bubblejet and laser jet printers, computers, and other high technology business machines and computer hardware and software.

"We are most pleased to present this equipment to the College of William and Mary. We hope that our gift will help facilitate the teaching and learning of modern languages, and we have every confidence that the school will utilize the products most effectively," said Shinichiro Nagashima, company president.

Incorporated in 1985, Canon Virginia, Inc. is a major regional manufacturer of laser beam printers, copiers, cartridges, and toners.



*We have entered 1993 and the mid-year mark—and the end of the Campaign—are coming into view.*

*Mark H. McCormack '51*

## Letter from the Chairman

In most sporting competitions, there is a signal for the athletes to let them know that their playing time is almost over. Football has its two-minute warning, stock car drivers get the checkered flag, and a golfer knows the pressure is on when the 18th tee comes into sight. For the best athletes, the final stages of a competition can be the most demanding and the most exciting.

This issue of Campaign Update is the two-minute warning for all of you who have yet to participate in The Campaign for the Fourth Century. For the many alumni, students and staff who have been involved in this effort, there is a growing sense of urgency. We have entered 1993 and the mid-year mark—and the end of the Campaign—are coming into view.

We know the final goal, and we know that even with \$133 million to our credit, the Campaign still needs many more participants if we are to meet that goal. More importantly, we know the impact that a successful campaign will have on enhancing the quality of education at William and Mary.

Winners look at the last few minutes of a competition as the time to do their best, to show what they've got. If you have been waiting for the last-minute to act, then you should know that the last minute is here.

Sincerely,

Mark H. McCormack



**WILLIAM & MARY**

*The Campaign For The Fourth Century*

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## Tercentenary Programs to Benefit From Gift by Smiths

Layton F. Smith and Joan H. Smith of Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla., have made a gift of \$25,000 for academic programs during the Tercentenary.

Both became involved with the college when their daughter, Pamela Chubert, '81, was a student. They established the Jody and Layton Smith Endowment for faculty support and have since increased the endowment to create the Jody and Layton Smith Professorship in the School of Education. They also provided funding for the Fred Huby Professorship in Geography.

Graves built a solid rapport with students, holding open office hours, improving student participation in governance, and relaxing social regulations. Following Paschall's "golden age of construction," Godson writes that despite financial pressures, Graves was nevertheless able to create a "miniboom" in construction that included two new science buildings, additional residence dorms, and a much-needed new campus for the Marshall-Wythe School of Law.

"The College also gained considerable national and international exposure," Godson notes, "through such events as the Bicentennial celebration, the on-campus presidential debate in 1976, the 1981 visit by Britain's Prince Charles to receive an Honorary Fellowship, and the 1983 Economic Summit of Industrialized Nations (for which William and Mary Hall served as press center)."

However, the two familiar specters of faculty salaries and intercollegiate athletics rose with a vengeance to haunt the Graves administration; both campus and community were embroiled in expansionist plans for the football program, and inequitable faculty pay for men and women generated a separate but not entirely unrelated struggle.

After what former Rector Ernest Goodrich '35 called "a honeymoon period," Godson writes that the Board of Visitors "became far less pliable and assumed more control over policy." Revisions of the board's bylaws in 1973 allowed the rector to serve two terms rather than one, and in 1976, Godson says, the makeup of the board "shifted markedly, and to the administration's dismay, new appointees seemed more concerned with football and public relations than with the College's educational mission."

Furthermore, she adds, "as a capstone to his increased authority, the rector became rector of the College, not just rector of the Board of Visitors."

Godson writes that in this period, the board used the Virginia Freedom of Information Act "to circumvent the intended openness of FOIA," and she adds that "the very laws designed to disclose the actions of governing bodies of public institutions resulted in even less accountability."

The tenuous relations between administration and board were strained to the limit with the prolonged debates over a new football stadium, and when the board met in February 1979, President Graves urged it "to reconsider its December decision to expand the stadium. The board approved a statement ... that the College would go ahead with the first of the expansion when private funds became available." Godson con-

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However, she concludes that Thomas Graves' major contribution to the College was perhaps "a stability of purpose. For the first time since World War II, William and Mary's basic mission did not change with a new president."

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tinues: "The board had callously disregarded the wishes of the broad College community."

President Graves was strongly supported by his provost, George Healy, who was on record "deploring all professionalized athletics in an academic environment," but the board pushed ahead into 1981. However, Godson says, "Graves firmly believed that big-time athletics had no place at William and Mary...and devised another roadblock. The stadium, by law, had to be financed with private funds; and Graves, the consummate fund-raiser, could find no donor."

Almost as an anticlimax to this crisis, the NCAA lowered William and Mary's status from Division I-A to I-AA in December of 1981 and suddenly there was no need for a huge stadium.

Affirmative action programs for women and minorities made slow and sometimes painful progress during the

Graves administration. According to Godson, "the gender gap persisted and in 1984 was about the same as it had been in 1972," although, she adds, "Graves remained dissatisfied with the College's progress."

By 1984, Godson writes, "the faculty of arts and sciences felt increasingly isolated from the rest of the College community... the gulf widened between them and the president, as it had during the Chandler and Paschall administrations." Furthermore, low overall pay was not the only complaint of the faculty of arts and sciences," Godson says. There was "a growing disparity between the salaries of this faculty on the one hand and of the administration and the law and business schools on the other," feeding discontent and lowering morale.

Finally, in late November of 1984, President Graves and Provost Healy submitted their resignations to the board, effective in July 1985. Graves left the College earlier in the new year, moving on to become director of the Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum in Delaware.

Godson writes that "he left William and Mary secure in its position as a small university serving many of the educational needs of Tidewater Virginia," and that he had improved the stature and support for the several graduate schools. His most successful accomplishment, according to Godson, was fund-raising—"the College's endowment rose by \$28 million, in addition to private funds for building projects such as the Muscarelle Museum."

However, she concludes that Thomas Graves' major contribution to the College was perhaps "a stability of purpose. For the first time since World War II, William and Mary's basic mission did not change with a new president."

As the College's third century ends with a celebration of its memorable achievements, the new history should serve as milestone, documenting the power and endurance of the Charter's original concepts.

"The place of universal study" has been firmly established, and the teaching of "good Arts and Sciences" prospers upon the south side of the York River.

# The Virginia Dixon Story—

## A Life Brimming with Energy and Hope



BY HILARY HOLLADAY '87 M.A.

**V**irginia Lee Dixon '67 has had a lot of serious job titles over the years: director of special education, director of special services, coordinator of administrative services, even "foreign expert" to China. But the title that perhaps best describes Dixon is "professional optimist."

After nearly 25 years as a teacher and school administrator, Dixon is still brimming with energy and hope for students and their families, schools and communities. On the eve of beginning a new job as public school administrator in Santa Cruz, Calif., she can hardly wait to join a "very wonderfully dedicated and innovative school district" that helps students tailor their curriculum to match their individual talents. Speaking by phone

from her home in Redlands, Calif., she has packing and moving ahead as well as a brand-new job, but when the topic is education, she makes time to talk, no matter what.

The recipient of four graduate degrees including a doctorate from Columbia University, she is an ardent supporter of innovative education and "learning as a lifetime activity." Throughout her career, Dixon has helped make education more accessible for many different people: pregnant girls and other "at-risk" teenagers in Harlem, students in Rhode Island, Minnesota and California, and businessmen in China.

Her devotion to learning and hard work goes back to her childhood in Aberdeen, S.D., where she grew up on a small farm. Her father worked for the local telephone company, and her mother was a homemaker. Then, when Virginia was in high school, her parents bought two laundries and a drycleaning operation. Somehow, Frank and Mary Dixon still found time to raise cattle and plant wheat and alfalfa. Virginia, her sister Kay and brother George saw the

work ethic in action—and pitched in.

Dixon approached school with the same kind of commitment that she was learning at home. She produced her high school's weekly radio show, edited the yearbook and competed on the debate team.

Although she decided to leave South Dakota after high school graduation, she remains proud of her roots there. On her resume, along with her graduate degrees and national honors, she lists her graduation from Central High School in Aberdeen and participation as governor in South Dakota Girls State.

When it was time to apply to college, Dixon says, her parents approved of her desire to travel away from home. "I remember thinking it would be important to go to a school that not only was good educationally, but also one that would enlarge my view of the world as well. I was looking to broaden my view of the world by living in a different region of the United States." So, having visited Williamsburg with her family when she was in ninth grade, she decided William and Mary would be a good place to begin her travels.

After boarding the train in Aberdeen, she set out on an intimidating journey: she didn't know a soul east of the Mississippi River. Two days later, she finally arrived in Williamsburg in the midst of a heavy rain. "My wool suit had that unique odor that only wet wool can have," she recalls ruefully. That wet September day was her baptismal into life at the College.

Dixon admits candidly that her first year at William and Mary was tough. But like many students, she got the hang of things during her sophomore year. She joined the choir, performed in plays and met professors who became lifelong friends. She was especially fond of Alexander Kurtz, a professor of German, and his wife Marika, and Steve Paledes, a professor of music, and his wife Virginia.

In keeping with her later ideas about the importance of community, she sought out couples and families as well as friends her own age. "Those kinds of relationships really enriched my academic experience at William and Mary," she says of her contact with professors and their families. "It was a real time of beautiful friendships, and the test of those friendships is that many of them have lasted until today."

Rather than reminiscing about fraternity parties, Dixon speaks warmly of dining with Professor Kurtz's 90-year-old father, a cavalry officer during World War I. When Professor and Mrs. Kurtz would go out for an evening, Dixon feasted on "all the wonderful Hungarian food Marika would fix" and absorbed, with another kind of hunger, the elder Kurtz's tales of foreign lands.

Dixon was a history major who yearned to see the world. But when she approached the William and Mary administration about studying abroad during her junior year, the answer was a flat 'no.' Dixon was not a foreign language major, the authorities pointed out, and her freshman grades had not been especially promising. They said she could arrange to study abroad on her own, but the College would not grant her any credit for it.

Now that international education has become central to William and Mary's curriculum, Dixon feels that she was ahead of her time and the College somewhat behind. "The bureaucracy really

blockaded that opportunity," she says now. "I'm pleased to see that the College has moved to widely embrace and acknowledge a more global perspective that goes beyond the College and the state of Virginia."

Nevertheless, Dixon points out that she learned a great deal about international culture right in Williamsburg. An anthropology course with Professor Carol Ballingall introduced her to the ethnology of southeast Asia. In the midst of the Vietnam War, Dixon was think-

Throughout her career, Dixon has helped make education more accessible for many different people: pregnant girls and other "at-risk" teenagers in Harlem, students in Rhode Island, Minnesota and California, and businessmen in China.

ing long and hard about "all the things Americans had yet to learn about different countries."

After graduation, Dixon embarked on a career that involved a lot more education and a series of moves from one part of the country to another. Encouraged to attend graduate school by William and Mary Professor Dietrich Orlow (now at Boston University), she enrolled in the graduate history program at New York University. She wound up spending a decade in New York—obtaining graduate education degrees from Hunter College and Columbia as well as a master's in history from NYU; teaching teenagers in Harlem; and administering programs designed to improve their study and communication skills.

A bit of bureaucratic incompetence

had set the course of her professional life. "I thought I would become a high school social studies teacher," she explains, "but the New York City Board of Education lost my file. Through a series of real flukes, I encountered someone who was very keen on filling a position working with pregnant teens and special-needs kids in Harlem and Spanish Harlem." Despite the dangers of life in the city, she found the job rewarding. "Quite frankly, the kids really hooked me."

Some of the students she taught eventually returned to mainstream schools. One of her favorite memories of teaching in Harlem involves a former student, who had returned to his local high school. When she stopped by his classroom to see how he was doing, she says, "He saw me come in, and he started to have a really big grin, and then he ducked his head down like he could hardly believe it. Then he said to his teacher, 'This is that mean old Miss Dixon—she's the best teacher I've ever had.'"

Although she loved helping poor, urban students find hope through education, New York's continuing financial crises finally drove her away from the city. She took a job with a suburban Rhode Island school district where she was responsible for hiring and evaluating teachers in addition to running the special education program. After several years, she moved again, this time to Rochester, Minn. Being back in the Midwest was "like coming home," she says. For nearly a decade, she ran Rochester's special education program and, eventually, an array of related counseling programs for both school employees and students.

In Minnesota she was married briefly. With her characteristically positive outlook, she says of her marriage, "The beauty of it is that I have a beautiful daughter." Cheryl, age 12, is in seventh grade now, and Dixon makes sure that her daughter has a strong sense of family and community. It is important, she believes, to bring children and adults together in informal gatherings. "Adults can be part of the scene, and [children] can be part of the adult scene, but that doesn't mean they're all doing the same thing," she says. "Even though you may be in different parts of the house or

yard, you can still be together."

Since 1988, Dixon and her daughter have lived in southern California. Before taking her new job in Santa Cruz, she was regional manager of the San Bernadino County Schools. It was during her tenure at San Bernadino that she became involved with Jimmy Carter's Presidential Center in Atlanta. As a teacher selected from a national pool to participate at Project Global 2000, she has twice traveled to China to teach in universities there. In 1990

she taught management training and communication skills at Central China University; the following year, she taught a short course in communications and motivational skills at Southwest China Teachers University. The businessmen who took her classes learned how to motivate and work more effectively with their employees.

During her second trip to China, Dixon took along her father and daughter, to share in the adventure. Cheryl attended classes (college English in the

morning and Chinese elementary school in the afternoon), while Frank Dixon explored rural farming techniques. It was thus an eye-opening experience for three generations of the family. Dixon, for her part, says she was most amazed by the fact that China is home to 20 percent of the world's population. "I am impressed that China has managed to develop its resources to sustain that level of population. What I experienced in China is a real push and pull between a communal view of how to generate goods and services and the absolute uniqueness of the various individuals who care about expressing themselves."

Whether developing special education programs in California or teaching business leaders in China, Dixon always stresses that education can take place anywhere, at any time. "A lot of times, many of us interpret teaching and parenting as telling somebody something. I think that what can be a more motivating approach is an inquiry approach, so that the learner is sorting in his or her own mind what are possible options here, what are the choices.

"The long-term effects of that are that these people tend to be very effective in the world of work because they're used to interacting as part of a team approach and seeing other people as part of a larger community." A student who is taught to think independently while working with others, she says, will be "both very independent as an adult and, at the same time, contribute judgment and awareness to the greater good in the workplace or the community or both."

As a teacher and administrator in the U.S. and China, Dixon has made it a point to stay close to students and to put her knowledge of pedagogy to practical use. She attributes her success to her parents and hardy South Dakota roots, dating back to her great-grandfather who settled in the state. "He got to South Dakota late in the fall, and the only crop he could grow was rutabagas. He lived on rutabagas and boiled water, and he carved out a little cave on the river bank," she says proudly. "There are times, when I think about the challenges that I've faced in my life, that I think about him."

### Attention Alumni

## What if we told you we'd pay you to go shopping?

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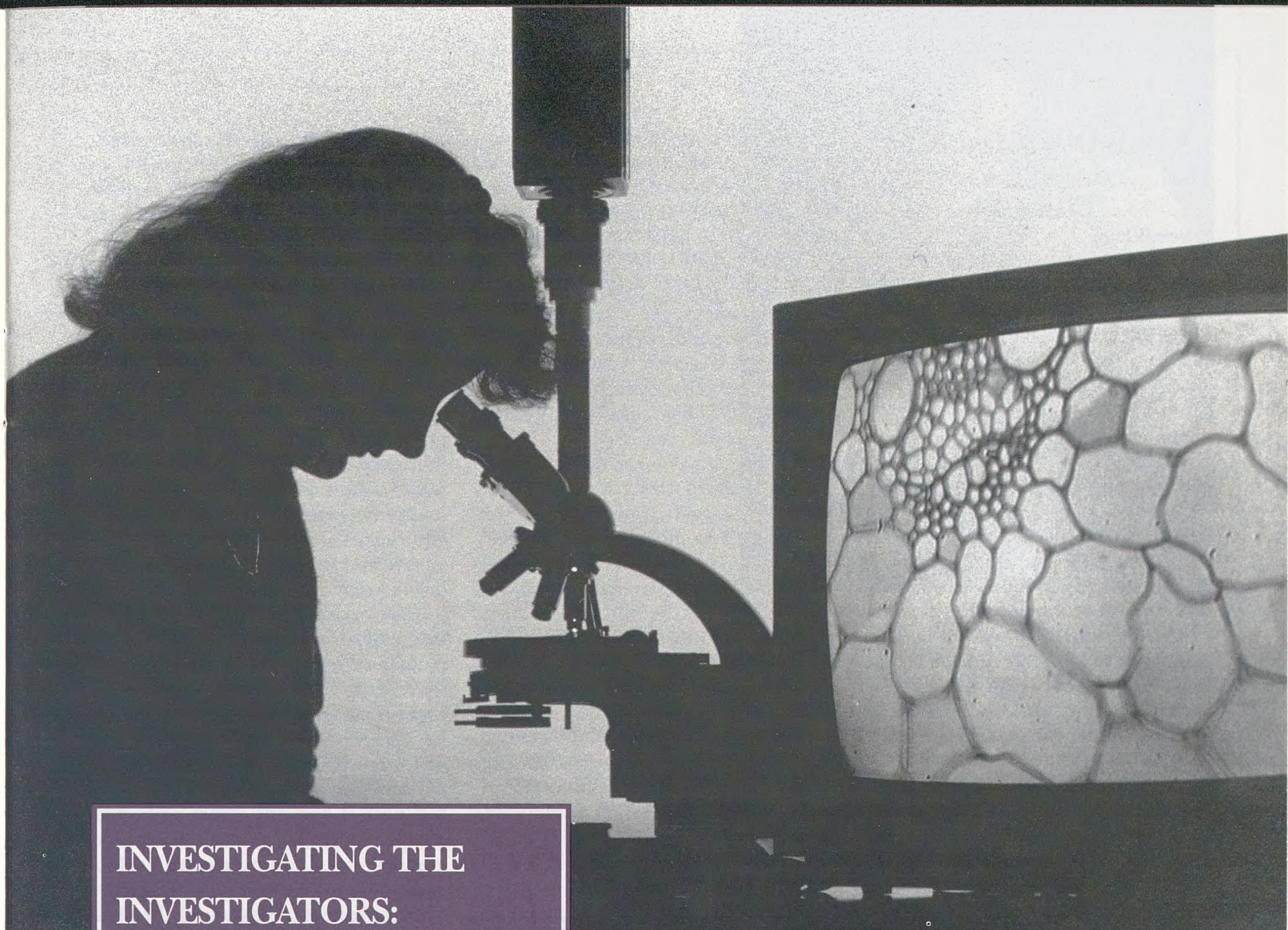
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INVESTIGATING THE  
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*The status of undergraduate science at William and Mary? Excellent!*

# An Inquiry Into the Undergraduate Sciences at William and Mary Leads to Some Exciting Findings

BY SARA PICCINI

All scientific study begins with a question, whether broad (why did the dinosaurs become extinct?) or narrow (do differences in desmosome frequencies indicate differences in relative adhesion?).

Given the inquisitive nature of science, it seems appropriate to frame the subject of this article as a question:

*What is the current state of the undergraduate sciences at William and Mary?*

The answer, based on casual observation, can be summed up in one word: excellent. But the subject really demands a more rigorous, "scientific" investigation. Therefore, to verify the conclusion stated above, data on faculty and student achievements in the undergraduate sciences have been collected and analyzed, using the interview method.

The results are presented below.

## FACULTY OUTSTANDING IN THE FIELD ... AND THE LAB ... AND THE CLASSROOM

### *Selected Data:*

•Heather Macdonald, associate professor of geology, has just won the Biggs Earth Science Teacher Award given by the Geological Society of America. This award recognizes Macdonald as the nation's outstanding teacher among geology professors with 10 years of teaching experience or less.

•Earlier this year, the faculty members who make up the High Energy Physics Group at William and Mary were awarded a \$405,000 grant from the National Science Foundation for research on "exotic" atoms. The research group includes three undergraduate students.

•At Charter Day 1992, Dr. D. Allan Bromley, President Bush's science adviser, commended William and Mary for its "conviction that teaching and research are synergistic and inseparable."

### *Analysis:*

At William and Mary today, undergraduate science study takes place in six departments—biology, chemistry, computer science, geology, mathematics and physics. Although these departments

Biology is one of the largest departments in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, with more than 100 concentrators graduating annually. It is also diverse: each member of the faculty is a specialist in one of biology's many sub-disciplines, such as botany, physiology and cell biology. "At a large university, you have the experts, but you don't see them," says Wiseman. "At a small school, you have people you see, but they aren't experts. At William and Mary, we have the experts you see."

It's almost axiomatic, although perhaps not always obvious, that a faculty member cannot be a good teacher without being current in his or her field. "The last thing you want is to have someone who's no longer vital in their own subject. They'll die out as a teacher," says Charlie Johnson, Class of 1961 Professor of Mathematics. "Even before they die, there will be a lot that they can't give to their own students."

Faculty expertise is also necessary to support a strong undergraduate research program. At William and Mary, students learn just as much sitting side by side with a faculty member in the lab as they do in the classroom.

Gina Hoatson, associate professor of

plete a two-semester research project.)

"With research, my students get to see what they're actually going to do as physicists—it's eye opening," she says. "What makes them great in the classroom isn't necessarily what makes them good physicists. What counts is how they do research."

Hoatson supervises three undergraduate students, who are working with her to study how molecules move in foreign environments: the research group uses magnetic resonance imaging equipment that Hoatson assembled herself. She meets with her students formally once a week, trains them on the equipment, teaches them computer analysis and answers questions and solves problems on an ongoing basis.

One exciting result of the sophisticated undergraduate research being performed at William and Mary is that students are able to publish their work in journals and present their research in poster sessions at scientific conferences in collaboration with their faculty advisers. "My undergraduates have done two posters and one paper with me," says Hoatson. "It's unusual for undergraduates to be co-authors with faculty."

Hoatson's research group includes four graduate students as well: the physics department has both a master's and a doctoral program. Biology, chemistry, computer science and math also offer master's degrees; computer science has a doctoral program as well. How has the growth of graduate programs in the sciences at the College affected undergraduate science education?

Hoatson finds that the presence of graduate students greatly enhances the experience of undergraduates. "They have someone who's almost a peer that they can talk science to—they learn how to articulate complex ideas. In sharing equipment, they also learn how to get along with people in a cooperative setting."

Steve Park, chair of the computer science department, seconds that opinion. "In our department, the undergraduate program is enormously enriched by the M.S. and Ph.D. programs," Park says. The computer science department, which was formed out of the math department in the early 1980s, has about 30 undergraduate concentrators, 50 master's degree candidates and 30 doctoral candidates. But those

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One exciting result of the sophisticated undergraduate research being performed at William and Mary is that students are able to publish their work in journals and present their research in poster sessions at scientific conferences.

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vary greatly in size and character, they have a common denominator: a faculty made up of outstanding scholars who are committed to teaching undergraduates. These faculty members are the key to William and Mary's excellence in the undergraduate sciences.

"The secret to a strong program is faculty, pure and simple," says Larry Wiseman, chair of the biology department. "If you have the greatest curriculum in the world and bad people, you don't have anything."

physics, sees her work supervising undergraduate research as critical in training young students to be scientists. The physics department requires its 40 or so concentrators to complete a two-semester senior research project, including an oral presentation and written thesis. The requirement is not typical: "I've never been in an institution where senior projects are required," Hoatson says. (The geology department also has a senior research requirement; in chemistry, about 80 percent of seniors com-



numbers tell only half the story.

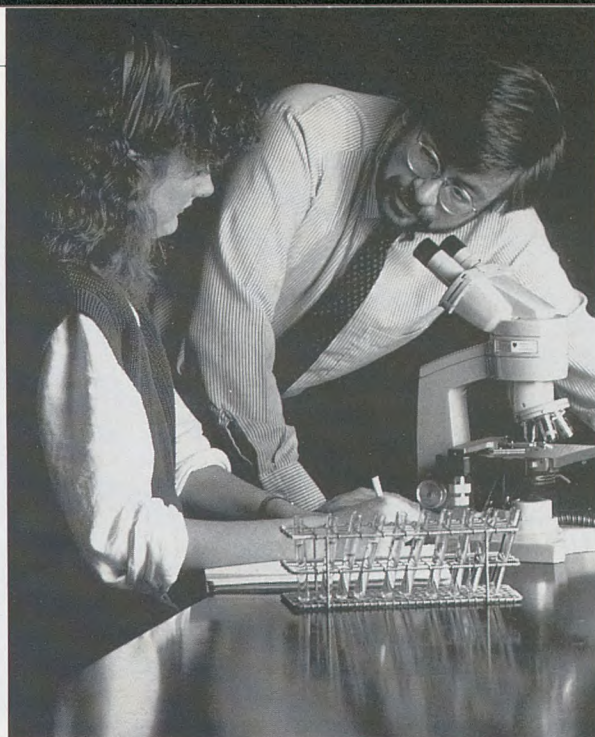
In a typical year, between 600 and 700 undergraduate students enroll in the general introductory course in computer science, CS 131, or the introductory course for majors, CS 141. These high enrollment levels would be impossible for the department to handle without the presence of highly qualified Ph.D. candidates, in particular because the teaching of computer science requires hands-on experience. In CS 131, students gain that experience in labs, restricted to 17 students each, taught by graduate students. The graduate students benefit as well: they teach under the close supervision of associate professor Keith Miller, who regularly evaluates and critiques their teaching skills.

Overall, the graduate program adds breadth and depth to the department, which gives undergraduate students in computer science a rich selection of course offerings. And majors and non-majors alike also benefit from the faculty's strong commitment to working with undergraduates. "With very few exceptions, all undergraduate courses are taught by full-time tenured or tenure-track faculty. We take some pride in that," Park says.

The commitment to teaching non-majors extends from computer science to all other science departments. Larry Wiseman teaches an introductory course in biology; Bruce Goodwin, chair of the geology department, is the instructor for an introductory course in his discipline. Gina Hoatson, who teaches astronomy to 160 undergraduates, says, "We work hard at making the non-major courses interesting and relevant. It's a challenge and a responsibility. In talking about the earth-centered theory of the universe, for example, you can teach the basics of rational inquiry—when the facts don't fit the theory, you throw out the theory."

Hans von Baeyer, professor of physics, has taken the teaching of science to non-scientists one step further. For the past 12 years, von Baeyer has been writing award-winning articles and books that explain the mysteries of physics to the general public. His most recent work, *Taming the Atom: The Emergence of the Visible Microworld*, has received excellent reviews from the national press, including *The New York Times*. Von Baeyer has found that his writing makes

*"The secret to a strong program is faculty, pure and simple," says Larry Wiseman, chair of the biology department. "If you have the greatest curriculum in the world and bad people, you don't have anything."*



him a much better teacher, particularly at the freshman level. "Writing forces you to seek clarity and simplicity. When you give a lecture, you use the same clarity. I use anecdotes and illustrations that students can understand."

The extraordinary character and commitment of William and Mary's science faculty was summed up succinctly in a grant proposal written to the Howard Hughes Medical Institute four years ago, which resulted in a grant of \$1 million to the biological sciences:

"At William and Mary ... we need not coax teachers of undergraduates to do research, nor coax major researchers to teach undergraduates."

## **BUILDING A NATIONAL REPUTATION**

### *Selected Data:*

•William and Mary currently ranks sixth among all U.S. universities in the number of bachelor's graduates in chemistry certified by the American Chemical Society. The top five institutions are large public universities, including the University of Michigan and the University of Illinois. The College ranks 17th in the total number of bachelor's graduates in chemistry.

•For the first time in its 24-year history, the International Physics Olympiad, an annual competition among 200 high school seniors from 40 countries, will be held in the United States. The College of William and Mary was selected as host over UCLA, the University of Maryland, the University of Minnesota and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. (For more informa-

tion on the IPhO, see the box on p. 27.)

•The National Science Foundation has repeatedly awarded site grants to the departments of geology, math and physics to sponsor annual Research Experiences for Undergraduates (REUs). REUs draw highly qualified undergraduates from U.S. colleges and universities to perform faculty-supervised research at William and Mary during the summer.

### *Analysis:*

There's a persistent myth about American higher education proclaiming that highly sophisticated scientific study isn't carried out at traditional liberal arts institutions. William and Mary may suffer doubly from this myth because of its age and location: visitors to Williamsburg may be more likely to associate the College with quill pens than spectrophotometers. "If you're fairly small and old, people think you're just reading poetry—that there's not much science going on," says Larry Wiseman.

What tends to be forgotten is that the study of science has always been part of a liberal arts education and a critical element of William and Mary's curriculum since the days of William Small. (Thomas Jefferson remarked on his education at the College: "It was my great good fortune, and what probably fixed the destinies of my life, that Dr. William Small was then professor of mathematics.")

Steve Knudson, chair of the chemistry department, points out, "Chemistry is a liberal art. It teaches you an ap-



*Undergraduate students Andy Stefaniak, Seema Sutarnala and Naomi Gomillion study maps in the lab with Associate Professor of Geology Heather Macdonald.*

proach to problem solving that you can apply to far more than chemistry.”

And, as the data above suggest, William and Mary isn't just “doing science” at the undergraduate level; it has built a national reputation for the strength of its undergraduate programs in the sciences. Other data are readily available. The geology department, for example, has long been known among the national community of geologists for the strength of its undergraduate research program: Bruce Goodwin, chair of the department, has been given the honor of sitting on the 24-member Geology Council of the Council on Undergraduate Research.

The many REU site grants awarded to the College are another important indicator of William and Mary's strong national reputation in the undergraduate sciences. The math department has been an REU site for three summers running. “It takes quite a bit of time and effort on behalf of the faculty, but the experience is extremely rewarding,” says Charlie Johnson, who is himself the recipient of several NSF grants for his nationally recognized work in matrix theory.

Johnson says that eight students from across the country have come each year to William and Mary's math department; two years ago Johnson supported an additional undergraduate student from

Portugal with his own research funds. “As part of our proposal to NSF, we also emphasize recruiting from some of the smaller schools in the region, where students might not have exposure to higher-level mathematics.”

Eight faculty members from the math department have participated each year, a number that is “fairly unusual for REUs,” Johnson says. He explains that the students and faculty work in groups of two or three: “we recognize that it's valuable for students to work together.”

One can also go outside the College to find evidence of William and Mary's outstanding reputation in the undergraduate sciences. The following story, related by Larry Wiseman, is just one example:

Robert E. Gatten Jr. '66, professor and head of the biology department at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, hosted a group of external consultants several months ago on the UNCG campus. One of the consultants was Richard Lewontin, a world-famous geneticist from Harvard University. When the subject turned to undergraduate science education, Dr. Lewontin, unaware of Dr. Gatten's connection with William and Mary, said that if he were to advise a high school student who was interested in getting a first-class education in biology, he would tell that student to go to William and Mary.

## THE UNDERGRADUATE SCIENTISTS: EFFORT AND ENERGY

### *Selected Data:*

- This past year, four of six undergraduate students nominated won a prestigious Goldwater Award for achievement in science. These Congressional awards, given to students in the sciences, mathematics and computer science, provide up to \$7,000 for junior and senior year tuition and expenses.

- Among the awards and honors earned by geology concentrators graduating in May 1992: induction into Phi Beta Kappa (two out of 12); the Algeron Sydney Sullivan Award; scholarships to two students from the Association for Women Geoscientists; an American Geological Institute Minority Scholarship; and the Best Student Paper Award from the Geology Section, Virginia Academy of Science.

- An honors thesis prepared by Christos Xenophontos '91 will appear in a special volume published by the Institute for Mathematics and Its Applications.

### *Analysis:*

William and Mary's reputation in the undergraduate sciences rests not only on the work of its outstanding faculty, but also on the achievements of its students. “Our students are getting experience at the undergraduate level which is comparable to the graduate-level experience at other institutions,” says David Lutzer, dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Clearly, the College's students are taking advantage of that experience.

Walk through any one of the science buildings at William and Mary, and the enthusiasm of the students is almost palpable. “The key thing to the success of our program is the attitude of students,” says Steve Knudson. “You can come in the afternoon, at night, and the students are here in their labs working.”

Their dedication pays off in the form of internships, awards, published papers, graduate school acceptances and job offers. Among the graduate schools attended by 1992 chemistry concentrators: Cal Tech, Columbia, MIT, Indiana, Harvard, Cornell and Michigan. Ellen Burns, a 1991 chemistry graduate, was awarded one of only 30 NSF predoctoral fellowships given nationally in

chemistry. These student achievements are duplicated across the board in all undergraduate science departments.

Each of the six science departments (as well as many other departments on campus) offers the opportunity for exceptional students to earn an honors degree through special independent study. While the honors degree usually requires a great deal of extra time, most students agree that it's a tremendously rewarding experience. The biology department's newsletter, *The Niche*, printed this excerpt from a letter sent by a recent honors graduate: "I think that the honors thesis and everything that went into it was the most challenging and satisfying event that has ever happened to me."

"William and Mary does the right thing in terms of the honors program," says Steve Park. "The initiative comes

from the student. It's a lot of work, but it's also very exciting for them." One of Park's former honors students, Steve Harvey, who is now at Price Waterhouse, worked on a yearlong computer simulation project: using real data, he investigated the problem of optimally locating a new emergency medical station in Richmond so as to minimize response times.

Among this year's biology honors students is Mike Fitch, a senior from Greenville, Ohio, who is working under the supervision of research professor Lloyd Guth. Fitch at first wasn't sure that he'd have the time to devote to an honors project: he is the founder and leader of the men's a cappella singing group "Gentlemen of the College."

"I decided that I wanted to challenge myself academically, and it's definitely turned out to be a challenge," says Fitch.

"But it's a really positive experience, even though there's a lot of extra work."

Fitch is working with Dr. Guth to investigate improved treatments for nerve regeneration that might eventually benefit people with spinal cord injuries. Guth arrived at William and Mary in 1990 under a fortunate set of circumstances for the College. The former chair of the anatomy department at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, Guth had originally intended to come to Williamsburg with his wife to retire. "I thought I might do some premed advising at William and Mary," he says. But the National Institutes of Health wouldn't let Guth retire: they awarded him seven years of research support, including two years under the prestigious Javits Neuroscience Investigator Award.

Guth set up a lab to carry out his research at William and Mary and now supervises three to four senior honors students a year and teaches a course on nerve regeneration. He admits that his golf game has suffered, but he's clearly enjoying his work as mentor and adviser to William and Mary's undergraduates in biology.

## CAMARADERIE AND CROSS-FERTILIZATION

### *Selected Data:*

- In 1989, the Howard Hughes Medical Institute awarded the College a \$1 million grant to develop a strong biological chemistry program, to improve science instruction methods at the precollegiate level, and to recruit more minority students to the study and profession of science. The grant involves cooperative efforts between the biology and chemistry departments, and between biology and the School of Education and the Office of Multicultural Affairs.

- Heather Macdonald of the geology department has been awarded an NSF grant for a project titled "Writing in Groups," which draws on the expertise of the College's School of Education and the Writing Center.

### *Analysis:*

The undergraduate experience in the sciences at William and Mary is enriched by the camaraderie within each department. In geology, which is relatively small, the entire department is able to go on field trips "where we all

## College To Host Physics Olympiad

**W**illiam and Mary has been selected from among a number of prestigious American universities to be the first U.S. host for the annual International Physics Olympiad next year. The event will be held from July 10 to July 18, 1993.

The IPhO, begun in 1967, is an annual competition among 200 high school seniors from 40 countries. Its purpose is to celebrate and showcase superior performance in the field of physics.

"It's especially appropriate that we're hosting the event during the College's tercentenary year," says Hans von Baeyer, professor of physics, who is spearheading the effort. "Among the many celebrations of the past, the Olympiad represents the future."

The IPhO's board includes five Nobel laureates. Theoretical and experimental problems for the competition are currently being designed by a team under the leadership of Professor Anthony French at MIT. The actual examinations will take place on Monday, July 12, and Wednesday, July 14; during the rest of the week the competitors and their leaders will be guests of William and Mary. Formal ceremonies in Phi Beta Kappa Hall will open and close the week.

According to von Baeyer, who traveled to Helsinki to attend the past year's Olympiad, "the kids are an impressive bunch who come in all shapes and sizes. All of them are passionate about physics."

"The Olympiad is way of building international friendships," von Baeyer continues. "These young people will become leaders of their countries and presidents of universities. Someday I may be able to call up the Minister of Education in Sri Lanka and that person will have a connection with William and Mary. The human connections are going to be terrifically important."

get muddy together," says Bruce Goodwin. The geology department also has a special sense of togetherness because, as Goodwin explains, four of its faculty members have been together since "early geological time" when the department was first founded.

That camaraderie also extends across department lines, which serves to further enhance the undergraduate experience. "Certainly people know each other across department lines much better here than they do at larger state universities," says Charlie Johnson. "I'm also surprised at how much less formal it is here in terms of procedures for interdepartmental cooperation. If people decide they want to do something, there's generally a way to do it."

When Heather Macdonald decided she wanted to try an innovative curriculum change for geology lecture courses, she called on Colleen Kennedy, an assistant professor of English who staffs the College's Writing Center, as well as George Bass, Ron Giese and Lori Korinek, all of whom are professors in the School of Educa-

tion. Macdonald's NSF-funded project involves dividing students in the large geology lecture courses into small groups of 12 to produce written and oral projects. She will also train geology undergraduates to provide peer monitoring and review for each group's work. "Different students learn in different ways. This experience should give students opportunities to choose projects in which they can excel," Macdonald says.

Macdonald explains that Kennedy will help with the system of peer review, as the Writing Center already uses this method. Giese, Bass and Korinek will help to provide advice on designing group activities and help develop assessment tools to evaluate the project.

The Howard Hughes grant, now in its fourth year, involves cross-fertilization among departments on a wide scale. To promote coordination between the chemistry and biology departments, the College has appointed a biological chemist in chemistry and a molecular geneticist in biology, enriching undergraduate course offerings. The grant has provided funds for undergraduate students to conduct summer research at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, as well

as within the biology department.

The Hughes grant also involves the biology department in joint projects at the precollegiate level with the School of Education, directed by Professor Joyce Van Tassel-Baska, and with the Office of Multicultural Affairs, under the direction of Carroll Hardy, associate vice president for student affairs.

In another example of cross-disciplinary cooperation, the College's new graduate program in applied science promises to open up new opportunities for undergraduates. For example, a new lecture and lab course in polymer chemistry—a subject with important practical applications—is now open to undergraduate students.

### CONCLUSION: THE FUTURE IS IN THE STARS ... AND ATOMS ... AND CELLS

The selected data presented above represent just a fraction of the evidence that could be collected about William and Mary's strength in the undergraduate sciences. Yet even this slice of information seems to prove conclusively that "excellent" best describes the current state of affairs.

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That doesn't mean, however, that there aren't challenges to be met and overcome, now and in the future. Perhaps the biggest challenge is posed by the steadily rising enrollments in many of the departments. In chemistry, for example, the number of majors has nearly doubled in recent years; one-third of the freshman class now takes a chemistry course. "We see no signs of this growth slowing down," says Steve Knudson.

Most likely, enrollments will continue to grow as science becomes central to understanding our complex world. "So many of the issues we face, from health care to the environment to Star Wars, really involve questions that require citizens to think in scientific terms," says Clyde Haulman, dean of undergraduate studies.

The potential problem created by rising enrollments, as articulated by David Lutzer: "How do we keep our undergraduate research emphasis if our faculty members have too many students?" The answer, says Lutzer, is to continue the College's commitment to making resources available to science departments—especially funds for new faculty positions and scholarships for under-

**Gina Hoatson, who teaches astronomy to 160 undergraduates, says, "We work hard at making the non-major courses interesting and relevant. It's a challenge and a responsibility."**

graduate research—so that we can maintain this research emphasis. The challenge: finding new resources.

Funds are also needed to purchase new equipment to keep up with technological advances. "William and Mary's equipment base has been significantly improved by Virginia's Higher Education Equipment Trust Fund," says Provost Melvyn Schiavelli. "But scientific

equipment only has a life of four or five years." As Steve Park of the computer science department says, "We're always playing catch-up."

It's important to remember, of course, that—along with everything else they do—William and Mary's science faculty bring in a tremendous amount of outside funding through research grants. "The level of outside support per faculty member ranks up there with research universities," says Schiavelli. These funds are used to purchase new equipment and supplies, and to support student researchers working in faculty labs.

The current and future challenges facing the undergraduate sciences at William and Mary haven't seemed to dampen the enthusiasm, dedication and commitment of the faculty or the students. Take Heather Macdonald, the award-winning teacher, as just one example: "I think geology is fascinating. It's great to be able to convey that to students, to let them see that the field is so interesting. It's challenging to work with students and to learn from them. I can't think of a better and more satisfying job."



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## Virginia Couple Leads Dual Existence

BY STEPHANIE WESTDYKE

**Stephen Lewis Carroll '76** and his wife Veronique, lead a dual existence. Employment brings them to Virginia during the school year, where their two daughters attend elementary school. Steve works as a builder, while Veronique teaches French at Powhatan School in Powhatan County near Richmond. Once school recesses for summer, however, their lives take a divergent path...to the rural countryside of France. For the past 10 years, the Carrolls have spent summers working on a farming commune where the teachings of Ghandi are observed. State-side, Carroll is putting his DePaul University master's degree in philosophy to extraordinary use in his new role as coordinator of the Shenandoah Peace Coalition. He hopes to make a difference in the world by helping others realize the importance of addressing and solving social issues in a global way.

**Lynn Allison '76** has made a gutsy move into one of America's fastest growing pastimes...billiards. Prior to earning an M.B.A. from the University of Texas at Austin, Allison gained experience as a tour guide, a caterer and bartender, among other professions. Collectively, they add up to a unique ability for a woman entrepreneur. According to Allison, pool has evolved from a game into more of a social event. People of all ages enjoy gathering to enjoy the excellent cuisine and to learn billiards at The Corner Pocket at Williamsburg Crossing Shopping Center. Allison is making a unique contribution to leisure life in Williamsburg, and to the billiards in-



Lynn Allison '76

dustry in general, becoming one of its first successful female owners/operators.

Also giving entrepreneurship a try is **Mark Welch '88**, who opened the Comic Cubicle in Williamsburg earlier this year. The small comic book shop stocks more than 30,000 comics, some from as early as the 1940s. Business has been good lately, particularly with the rumored death of superhero Superman. Welch's psychology degree comes in handy when analyzing the story lines from various comic strips...he says that comic characters of today are far more complex than earlier decades. The line between good guy and bad is less distinctly drawn. And for now, Welch is happy to be living out his lifetime dream to own his own business.

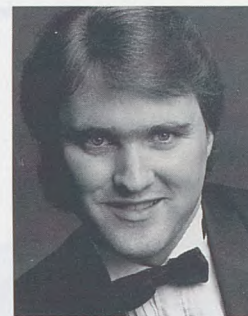
**Dennis Walling '83** has received the prestigious Howard Hughes research fellowship. Walling is currently a fellow in infectious diseases at the medical school at UNC/Chapel Hill. He will receive a stipend of up to \$50,000 annually for each of three years, with an additional research allowance of \$15,000 per year. Walling will focus his upcoming research on studying the Epstein-Barr virus in people who have tested positive for HIV, and why the virus causes cancer in some patients.

Members of the band "Cado Parish," a group popular around campus and area restaurants in the early '70s, returned to the College for a command performance during Homecoming '92. Members of the band include **Frank Thornton '74**, **Dave Lord '72**, **Phil Bard '72**, **Gunnar (Bob) Gelotte '72** and **Dave Coppinger '73**. It was the first time the group had been reunited since the summer of 1972. Although their professions have taken different directions ... musician, newsletter managing editor, professional photographer, video and film producer and store owner, they still enjoy their musical roots. They played to a packed house of fans at the Ramada

Inn, and had so much fun, are considering doing it again next year.

**Ken Finkelstein '86 Ph.D.** concentrated his studies on geological oceanography while attending the Virginia Institute of Marine Science. His career has taken him on a journey around the world, saving natural habitats that might otherwise have been destroyed as the result of human invasion or error. Since his first environmental excursion in 1978, his expertise has been critical in assessing such accidents as the *Amoco Cadiz* oil spill in France and the *Exxon Valdez* spill in Prince William Sound. He is currently a consultant on environmental issues in Massachusetts. Summers are spent in Maine, educating participants in the Elderhostel program about the world's waters. He and wife Lisa, an attorney, enjoy spending time with their 2-year-old daughter.

**William Joyner '84**, an accomplished tenor soloist, has been awarded the prestigious Silver Medal in the Seventh Annual Rosa Ponselle Foundation International Competition. Joyner was chosen from a field of 110 young singers. His prizes included cash, performance opportunities in the U.S. and abroad, and an expense-paid trip to Germany for an audition. Previously, his operatic roles had been as diverse as Remendado in *Carmen* to Alfredo in *La Traviata*. After leaving William and Mary, he earned a master's degree in music from the Juilliard School. He currently resides in New York City.



William Joyner '84

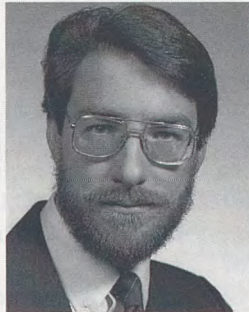
**Phil Elmassian '74** has been named as the new defensive coordinator for

# FOCUS ON ALUMNI

the football program at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. He brings 19 years of coaching expertise to his new position. Previously, Elmassian held coaching positions at Syracuse, William and Mary, University of Richmond, East Carolina and the University of Virginia. While a student at William and Mary, he played quarterback. Tech's head football coach praised Elmassian for his dedication and enthusiasm for the game, and looks forward to a successful 1993 football campaign.

**Mark H. Waymack '77** has co-authored the book *Single-Malt Whiskies*

*of Scotland: For the Discriminating Imbibers* (Open Court Publishing Company, 1992). The book appeals to enthusiasts interested in the recent explosion of dozens of single-



**Mark Waymack '77**

malt scotches. Waymack says he fell in love with single-malt whiskey while studying abroad at the University of Edinburgh in 1976, during his junior year. After returning to the College in 1984 as a visiting instructor, he and James F. Harris, Haserot professor of philosophy at the College, realized that they were both independently keeping track of their single-malt preferences. Harris was a research fellow at Oxford University when he developed the interest. Only eight years later they had completed their visits to more than 60 distilleries, gaining information on more than 90 single-malt whiskies to publish this book, the first of its kind. Waymack is an assistant professor of philosophy at Loyola University of Chicago and a clinical consultant in the ethics program at Northwestern University Medical School. Waymack and his wife **Pamela Myers Waymack '77**, have been active in the Chicago Alumni Chapter, with Pam serving previously as chapter president.

**Harriet Nachman Storm '64** of Hampton, was the recent recipient of a House Joint Resolution passed by the

1992 Virginia General Assembly. Nachman has been active in serving many community groups, including the Peninsula Fine Arts Center, the National Council of Jewish Women, the American Cancer Society, the United Way and the Reading is Fundamental program.

**John A. Westberg '54** runs the private

law practice of Westberg & Johnson in Washington, D.C., and has recently published a critically acclaimed book entitled *International Transactions and Claims Involving Government Parties, Case Law of the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal*. Westberg's international experience spans more than three decades. His career began on Wall Street, where he gained valuable experience which led in the early '60s to the formation of his own international consulting firm, headquartered in Tehran. He advises countries and corporations around the world in matters relating to private investment, agricultural investment and capital markets.



**John Westberg '54**

**Suzanne Ruth Pattee Tomlinson '85** doesn't allow her battle against cystic

fibrosis to slow her down. She acts as director of consumer affairs for the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation in Bethesda, Md., and has been an active promoter of cystic fibrosis research. Specifically,



**Suzanne Tomlinson '85**

she recently presented a paper advocating streamlining of the drug approval process to President Bush and Vice President Quayle. It is her hope that expeditious FDA approval of promising drugs useful in treating cystic fibrosis will become more widely available to those who need them. Further, she petitioned for sufficient resources to be allocated to research scientists endeavoring to find a cure for cystic fibrosis. Suzanne was married in 1991, and is pursuing a law degree through the evening program at George Washington University.

*Terese Wilcox '94 also contributed to this column.*

## ORIENTAL CARPET

The Society of the Alumni proudly announces a special opportunity for William and Mary alumni and friends just in time for the Tercentenary. Through March 20, 1993, orders will be accepted for these beautiful hand-knotted, virgin wool carpets, each containing more than 140,000 knots. The three and one-half foot by five-foot rug is designed especially for William and Mary by Collegiate Classics International. These works of art will be cherished by your family for years to come. The total price for this heirloom quality carpet is \$1,195, including shipping. (Virginia residents add \$53.78 sales tax.) A deposit of \$500 allows us to commission your serially numbered original. We'll bill you for the balance shortly before shipping the carpet to you in early August 1993. For more information or to place an order, contact The Alumni Gift Shop: 804/221-1170.



## Happy Birthday, William and Mary!

**B**irthday cake candles will glow, and green and gold confetti will fly as alumni around the world join in celebrating William and Mary's 300th anniversary. In special tribute to the College, alumni chapters and clubs are planning festive birthday parties in their individual locations throughout 1993.

Some chapters will sponsor black-tie galas, others will host summer picnics, but all of the parties will give alumni and friends the opportunity to participate in this once-in-a-lifetime event. Many of the parties will feature special guests from the College.

Providing overall coordination for the parties is the Society of the Alumni, which is sending chapters a "birthday box" filled with party favors and decorations. The Society is also inviting each chapter to create a birthday card for William and Mary, filled with greetings from chapter members and friends. All the cards will be on display during Homecoming 1993, the biggest birthday party of all, from Oct. 20-24.

In addition to Homecoming, plan to attend a birthday party in your area and watch for a special invitation.

### DATES HAVE BEEN CONFIRMED FOR THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS:

January 8	Japan Alumni Club
February 7	Hawaii Alumni Club
February 9	Chicago Alumni Chapter
February 20	Triangle (North Carolina) Alumni Chapter
March 4	Atlanta Alumni Chapter
March 19	New York City Alumni Chapter
March	Boston Alumni Chapter
March 20	Northern New Jersey Alumni Chapter
March 20	San Diego Chapter
April 1	Baltimore/Annapolis Alumni Chapter
April 14	Charlottesville/Highland Alumni Chapter
April 25	Hartford/Southern Connecticut Alumni Chapters
April 28	Greater Metropolitan Washington, D.C./Loudoun County/Rappahannock Alumni Chapters

May 6	Richmond Alumni Chapter
May 23	South Hampton Roads Alumni Chapter
June 3	United Kingdom Alumni Chapter

### DATES ARE TENTATIVE FOR THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS:

Early March	Greater Tampa Bay Suncoast Alumni Chapter
Early March	North Florida Alumni Chapter
Early March	Orlando Alumni Chapter
April	Dallas Alumni Chapter
April	Houston Alumni Chapter
April	Pittsburgh Alumni Chapter
May 20 or 21	France Alumni Club
Spring	Keystone (Pennsylvania) Alumni Club
Summer	Los Angeles Alumni Chapter
Summer	Southside Alumni Chapter





## Perry Joins Society Staff

In November the Society of the Alumni welcomed George E. Perry to the staff as assistant director of alumni records and information systems. Perry is responsible for programming, report generation, hardware and software support, and supervision of the data entry staff.

Prior to joining the Society, Perry gained programming experience as a systems analyst with Union Camp Corp. in Franklin, Va. There he was responsible for designing, implementing and supporting one of the company's information systems. He also assisted students while working as a computer consultant

on the campus of Elon College in North Carolina, where he earned a degree in information systems in 1990.

Perry replaces Jessica Frank, who was promoted to director of alumni records and information systems in August, following the resignation of Ben F. Kellam III '78. Frank is responsible for overall management of the department, which is charged with maintaining alumni and Society records, providing hardware and software support for the Society, programming and report generation.

Before joining the Society in 1991, Frank worked as a consultant in developing laboratory information manage-



Perry

ment systems software, and with the National Conference of Bar Examiners as supervisor of computer operations, both in the Chicago area. Originally from Iowa, she received her undergraduate and master's degrees in English at the University of Iowa.



Frank

The efforts of Frank and Perry, joined by fellow department members Queen Jefferson, Jay Blossom and Diane Simpson, benefit the more than 60,000 alumni and friends who receive regular correspondence from the Society and College.

## Hall of Fame Inductees Named

Seven William and Mary graduates have been voted into the College's Athletic Hall of Fame. The 1993 inductees are: Josephine Wert Hubbell '41, field hockey/basketball/swimming; Ed Jones '57, baseball; Tommy Korczowski '49, baseball/football; Jenny Tatnall McLeod '81, swimming; Steve Shull '80, football; Mary Wilkinson '82, golf; and Jack Yohe '58, football.

The induction ceremony will take

place April 17, 1993, at the Fort Magruder Inn. As part of a new format, all William and Mary alumni and friends are invited to attend the banquet as well as participate in the first Hall of Fame Golf Tournament to be held at Two Rivers Country Club on the morning of April 17.

For further information, call 804/221-3350 or write: Hall of Fame, Box 399, Williamsburg, VA 23187. Reservation deadline: April 1, 1993.

## Please Send in Your Recipes

Contributions are still being accepted for the William and Mary Cookbook, to be published during the Tercentenary year by the Society of the Alumni. Jackie Legg '60, director of Creative Food Markets for Ukrop's Supermarkets, is overseeing the project. She says, "The cookbook will be a wonderful collection of alumni recipes, food reminiscences and recipes from festive College and alumni occasions."

The Society is asking for contributions in the following categories:

- Treasured family recipes
- Tailgate and picnic specialties
- College recipe creations
- Recipes used by William and Mary

clubs, organizations, fraternities and sororities

•Recipe requests for favorite recipes served at Williamsburg restaurants, inns and taverns, both past and present

•Favorite stories from members of the Order of the White Jacket and others who remember working at a Williamsburg food establishment or on campus.

Recipes should be submitted on a special form, which was published in the June '92 and September '92 issues of the *Alumni Gazette*.

Please send your contributions (or requests for a recipe form) to: William and Mary Cookbook, Society of the Alumni, P. O. Box 2100, Williamsburg, VA 23187-2100.

## ATTENTION, WILLIAM AND MARY RECORD-HOLDERS

The search is on, and you may be able to help. As part of the Tercentenary, the Society of the Alumni is looking for William and Mary record-holders. Specifically, we'd like to have your help in locating the following:

1. The family with the most members ever to attend William and Mary.
2. The family with the longest generational line of William and Mary alumni.
3. Families with three or four generations of William and Mary alumni — all still living.
4. The individual holding the largest number of William and Mary degrees.

For each of the categories, please include names and class years. For the first three categories, also list family relationships.

Record-holders will be featured in a future issue of the *Alumni Gazette* and may be highlighted in other publications connected with the Tercentenary.

Send your responses to: William & Mary Record-holders, Society of the Alumni, P. O. Box 2100, Williamsburg, VA 23187-2100.

# UPSET!

## The 1967 Victory Over Navy

BY SCOTT DONALDSON

*In his second year at William and Mary, Assistant Professor of English Scott Donaldson was asked, as a member of the Athletic Advisory Committee, if he'd like to travel with the team to the 1967 Navy game. Would he?! From Friday afternoon to late Saturday night, he went to team meetings, rode buses, ate meals, walked the sidelines, and talked with coaches and players. A former newspaperman, Donaldson took notes on the experience in case something momentous happened. Something did. In a thrilling comeback, the Tribe dismantled a Navy team heralded as the best in the East.*

*This account of that upset 25 years ago is pieced together from Donaldson's notes—some of them published anonymously in the Oct. 27, 1967, issue of The Flat Hat—from newspaper accounts, and from recent interviews with Dan Darragh, Bob Galkowski, Jeff Lund, Marv Levy and Larry Peccatiello.*

### CRADLE OF COACHES?

Regarded retrospectively, it is remarkable to consider the coaching expertise at William and Mary in the fall of 1967. Head coach was Marv Levy, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Coe College and holder of a master's degree in English history from Harvard, who went on to coach the Buffalo Bills to the Super Bowl in both 1991 and 1992. Working with the linebackers was Larry Peccatiello, a 1958 graduate of William and Mary who is now defensive coordinator of the Washington Redskins, the team that defeated Levy's Bills in Super Bowl XXVI. And up in the press box sending down plays was Bobby Ross, later to become coach of 1990 national cham-

pion Georgia Tech and now coach of the NFL San Diego Chargers.

### TOP TEN UPSET

How big an upset was it? *Very big.* When the NCAA celebrated the first 100 years of college football, they listed the 10 greatest upsets in history. One of them was William and Mary 27, Navy 16, Oct. 21, 1967.

To appreciate the magnitude of what the Tribe did that day, forget the last two decades of Navy football. In 1967, the Naval Academy was just coming off its Roger Staubach years and still a major football power. And the 1967 Navy team got off to a great start, winning three of its first four games. The teams they beat were not exactly chopped liver: Penn State, Michigan and Syracuse. As the *Washington Post* observed the morning of the homecoming game against William and Mary, "Navy has established itself as the East's best football team."

The Indians, meanwhile, suffered through a disappointing early season. After romping against the Quantico Marines, the Tribe lost three straight games, and they were soundly beaten by East Carolina and Virginia Tech in two of those defeats.

The tide turned in the Oct. 7 Tobacco Bowl game against VMI, when William and Mary pulled out a fourth quarter squeaker, 33-28. Then on Oct. 14, the Tribe edged tough Ohio University, 25-22. So the team was on an upswing coming into the Navy game, but the quality of their opposition hardly compared with Navy's and certainly history was against them. It had been 25 years since a William and Mary squad beat Navy, and 14 since the two teams had tied.

Moreover, in the two years immediately preceding the 1967 upset, Navy won easily. In the 1965 game, Dan Darragh recalls, he completed 15 of 19 passes for two touchdowns and more than 200 yards. The final score was 42-14, Navy. The 1966 contest was only marginally closer, as Navy won, 21-0. In light of this consistent pattern, Navy decided to drop William and Mary from its schedule for eight years following 1967. The thinking was that beating the Tribe year after year did little or nothing for Navy's football reputation.

Most newspaper accounts wrote the game off as a mismatch. Only Andrew Beyer, in the *Washington Post*, cautioned that an upset was possible because of William and Mary's passing game, featuring senior Darragh to sophomore wide receiver Jim Cavanaugh, the nation's third-ranking pass catcher. Few took such warnings seriously. The professional oddsmakers made it a 20-point spread at game time.

### PRE-GAME

4:05 p.m. Friday, Oct. 20

The William and Mary football team collects in the Campus Center Little Theater. Head Coach Marv Levy talks about the kicking game, passionately. "We can beat Navy by blocking a punt. If there's a play we have to have to win the football game, that's it." The next day, punts and kickoffs turn out to be every bit as important as Levy has predicted.

Dan Darragh, who will quarterback the team, sketches out the battle plan. Navy likes to blitz, and he will call an audible at the line of scrimmage if he sees it coming. He's hoping Navy will blitz. That way, William and Mary's wide

receivers, Jim Cavanaugh and the Crow, Steve Slotnick, will have only one man to beat. But the team will have to establish the running game first, Darragh stresses.

Levy resumes the floor. "We're going to have to be super-aggressive," he says. "They're bigger than we are and they're the favorites. But we learned last week (when the Tribe came from 14-3 down to upset favored Ohio University, 25-22) that you don't have to be favorites to win."

#### 4:35 p.m. Friday

The defensive players stay in the theater, while the offense goes across the hall for a final review. Defensive coach Larry Peccatiello quizzes the defense about their jobs against Navy's triple flanker offense.

In the other room, offensive coach Augie Tammariello drills the offense on their assignments. "The defense is going to block punts and give you the ball at midfield. You've got to take it in and score," Tammariello says. Then he talks about the task ahead.

"They're fine athletes you're playing tomorrow. You're playing the United States of America. You can't just block them, you've got to block them for five yards.

"You're 18, 21 point underdogs. No one expects you to win—no one but the people in this room, and that room across the hall."

#### 9:05 p.m. Friday

The lead bus pulls into the Holiday Inn at Bowie, Md. Thirty-five players go into the dining room to eat 35 bowls of corn flakes.

"You should have seen our faces when we saw those corn flakes," co-captain and linebacker Adin Brown says after the game the next day. "What did you guys expect?" Levy asks. "Pizza?"

The players watch television, go to bed. Coaches lie awake, worrying. There have been lots of Tribe injuries, especially in the secondary, and Navy likes to pass.

#### 9:30 a.m. Saturday, Oct. 21

Coach Bobby Ross rejoins the team. The night before, he saw a high school game and tried to recruit one of the stars. "It looks good," Ross reports. "He's going to sign."

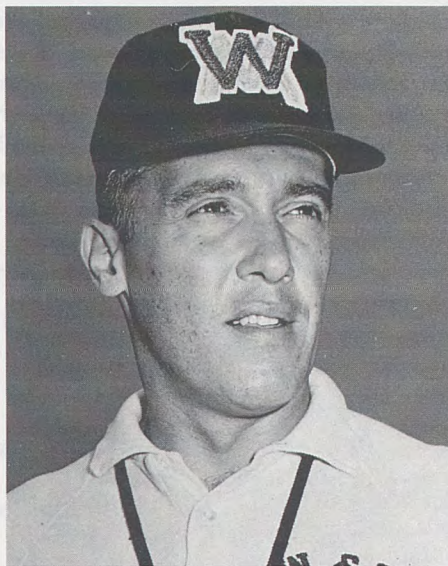
Breakfast consists of steak, baked po-

tato, toast and honey, with butter strictly rationed. The team won't eat again until after the game.

#### 10:10 a.m. Saturday

Taping of the players begins. Darragh sits by himself, thinking. "He's a pro quarterback right now," Tammariello says, "up here," and he taps his head.

Levy reviews punt protection against the ten-man rush Navy likes to use. "The key is speed. We get the punt off in 2.0, 2.1 seconds, we'll be okay." He announces the starting lineups. Sopho-



*Marv Levy, coach of the Buffalo Bills, was one of three future NFL coaches on the Tribe staff. Larry Peccatiello is a Redskins coach and Bobby Ross coaches the San Diego Chargers.*

more John Yonushonis will get his first start at center, soph Dave Holland will be the middle linebacker, junior Terry Morton will open at tailback for the injured Bob Mahnic, and co-captain Mike Madden, a running quarterback out with a freak leg injury, will man the field phone hooked up to Bobby Ross in the press box. Peccatiello will be upstairs too, calling down defensive alignments.

Levy makes a speech the Indians have heard before, about the five qualities of a winner: courage, condition ("that's what won for you last week, more than anything"), concentration ("we've stopped playing stupid football"), intensity and luck ("if you've got the other four, the breaks will come your way").

"Everyone thinks Navy's going to win," he reminds the team. "The papers

have been writing about a mismatch, about giving William and Mary a futility award. We've got to take advantage of their complacency."

The head coach talks about the phone call he got from Tommy Martin, who played on the last Indian team to tie Navy, 14 years ago. Martin blocked a kick and scored the only touchdown in that 6-6 tie.

Now an FBI man in Washington, Martin wanted to get to the game but was held to his post in the Capitol by the peace march. (55,000 marched on Washington this Saturday, to protest the war in Vietnam.)

"I really want to come to this one," Martin told Levy. "I've got the damndest feeling." The 1953 Indians had been heavy underdogs, Levy points out. The point is clear, and Levy doesn't dwell on it.

#### 11:15 a.m. Saturday

The Naval Academy athletic department hosts a cocktail luncheon for coaches' wives and others in the traveling party at Hubbard Hall. It is homecoming at Navy, and good spirits abound.

It's too bad that Navy has dropped William and Mary from the schedule for the next eight years, one Navy official remarks. But the series hasn't been competitive, really, has it? He talks of holding the score down.

Captain Cameron, the Navy athletic director, recalls that he was captain of the Navy team the last time it lost to William and Mary, 25 years earlier. He doesn't sound the least bit worried about today's game.

#### 1:15 p.m. Saturday

The 36 companies of the brigade of midshipmen, 4,000 in all, enter the stadium and stand at attention in Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium. Before they march to their seats, the entire field is full of midshipmen.

#### 1:25 p.m. Saturday

William and Mary takes the field, starts limbering up. No Kenny Stabler, Levy throws left-handed passes for the linebackers to intercept. Darragh works on punting, Gordon (Buck) Buchanan on placekicking.

#### 1:55 p.m. Saturday

Enthusiasm builds in the locker room. Shoulder pads are slapped. "No

homecoming, no homecoming, baby," someone yells. "Remember the last homecoming we had, last week at Ohio." Then the room quiets for Levy.

"Navy beat those teams — Penn State, Michigan, Syracuse — because they outfought them. But you're tougher than they are.

"Chip [Young], you run back punts and kickoffs better than [Navy's Terry] Murray. [Joe] Pilch, you're a better full-back than anyone they've got. [Brad] Cashman, you know you can block better than they can.

"Darragh, Adin, Cavanaugh — you're all better football players than they are. They play smart, we're going to play smarter. They play with frenzy, we're going to play with more frenzy. Are you ready to do that?"

"YES!" the roar answers, and the team charges up the ramp and onto the field. The team is high now, perhaps a little too high.

## THE GAME

The game started as the laughter most people expected. Chip Young bobbled the opening kickoff, and William and Mary was called for a clipping penalty in the end zone. The penalty cost a safety. After eight seconds, Navy led 2-0, and the Tribe had to punt from its own 20-yard-line.

For the rest of the first quarter, the offense looked pathetic, moving just eight yards in nine plays. Meanwhile, Navy quarterback John Cartwright directed a 16-play 75-yard drive to give the Middies a 9-0 lead.

The Indians' passing game couldn't get untracked. The usually surehanded Cavanaugh dropped a couple of balls, and another of Darragh's passes was picked off by Navy cornerback Rick Bayer. As if to avert further damage, the Tribe played it safe. Late in the second quarter, they punted from the Navy 36 on fourth and seven. And when they got the ball back at their own 35 with two minutes left, they ran out the clock with running plays.

It was still 9-0 at halftime, yet the mood in the Tribe locker room was surprisingly upbeat.

For one thing, the Tribe had proved they belonged on the same field with the Middies, that they could take the

## Just How Big of an Upset Was It?

Lee Corso, the famous football coach who was an assistant for that Navy team, liked to use William and Mary's startling upset as a way of inspiring teams that were underdogs. When his Louisville players were scheduled to go against national power Florida State, for example, he took them aside and told them what had happened at Annapolis in October 1967,

Their Navy team was off to a great start, he began. "We beat Michigan, upset them 26-21 at their place in front of 80,000 people. Then we beat Syracuse, the world's champs, 27-24. And we beat Penn State, their last loss, 23-22. Then we played William and Mary. Now, William and Mary had no chance. None. Zero. No chance at all. Less than nothing. And William and Mary beat Navy, 27-16. I'm telling you Louisville has a hellava lot better chance of beating Florida State than William and Mary had of beating Navy."

## 10 GREATEST UPSETS\*

1969—Michigan 24, Ohio State 12

1967—Oregon State 3, Southern California 0

1967—William and Mary 27, Navy 16

1961—TCU 6, Texas 0

1957—Notre Dame 7, Oklahoma 0

1950—Navy 14, Army 2

1942—Holy Cross 55, Boston College 12

1940—Texas 7, Texas A&M 0

1934—Columbia 7, Stanford 0

1921—Centre 6, Harvard 0

\*From a list compiled by the National Directory of College Athletics in the first 100 years of football, 1869-1969.



A huge crowd of students welcomed the team back to Williamsburg after the victory over Navy, and Coach Levy presented President Davis Y. Paschall with the game ball.

opponents' best shot and survive. "When they got their lead," halfback Jeff Lund says, "they weren't aggressive enough in putting it away. We could feel they didn't give us much respect. It was as if they didn't have to worry."

Three-time All-Southern-conference defensive end Bob Gadkowski was even more optimistic. For Gadkowski as for most players on that 1967 team, the Navy game is the one that will never be forgotten.

"Not because of winning it," he says, "but knowing we were going to win it even though we were down at halftime." The defense had more than held its own after Navy's first quarter drive. The Middies managed only short gains, and couldn't break a big play.

"We were dominating them, and we knew it was just a matter of time," Gad recalls. He knew it, and so did Adin Brown and Eddie Herring playing behind him and Joe Wingo alongside.

"You know when a hunting dog is beat, when he's through for the day and ready to get back in the truck. Well, that offensive line of Navy's didn't really want to hunt any more after the first half. They were ready to ride home in the truck."

At the very least, then, the Tribe believed they could win at the half. One omen of victory came when Brown crashed through and blocked a Navy punt, late in the second quarter. The Indians did not score as a result, but they could not help remembering what Coach Levy said the day before. You can block a punt against Navy. And you can beat Navy if you block a punt.

What happened next would have finished a less determined team. After an exchange of punts in the third quarter, the Indians moved steadily from their own five-yard line to near midfield. Then disaster struck. Gambling cornerback Bayer stepped in front of a Darragh pass and coasted 48 yards down the sideline for a 16-0 Navy lead.

Instead of folding, the Tribe fought back. Mixing running plays with short passes, William and Mary marched 69 yards for its first touchdown. Darragh plunged into the end zone on the last play of the third quarter, and when a two-point conversion failed, the score was 16-6.

Still, there seemed little cause for alarm among Navy partisans in the crowd at Annapolis. Navy took the kick-off and put together its most sustained offensive drive since the first quarter. They ran five minutes off the clock and advanced to the Tribe 19-yard-line.

At this point, dame fortune switched sides. Navy tailback Dan Pike fumbled, Buck Buchanan recovered, and the Indians were back in the ball game.

With Navy expecting the pass, Darragh called a series of running plays that carried the Tribe past midfield. Then he hit four straight passes, one to Terry Morton and three to Jim Cavanaugh, the last an 11-yarder for a touchdown. Tight end Tom Zychowski wrestled Darragh's pass away from three Middie defenders for the two-pointer. With just over five minutes left in the game, William and Mary had narrowed the count to 16-14.

On the sidelines the Tribe players were going crazy. Gadkowski got up in Darragh's face and yelled, "If we get the ball back for you, are you going to score?" "Sure," the quarterback said, "Sure."

Then the defense stopped Navy cold. Two running plays went nowhere. On third down, Navy's Cartwright missed receiver Rob Taylor, who had already caught ten passes on the day.

Chip Young returned the punt 20 yards to the 47-yard-line, and two plays later, the Indians took the lead. On second down and eight, Darragh saw the blitz coming, and called the audible that had been specially installed for this game. As Darragh rolled out away from the rush, Steve Slotnick faked an out move and then ran the go pattern. Aggressive as always, the Navy cornerback bit on the fake and the Crow was all alone with the ball nestled in his arms at the 20. He sprinted in for the go-ahead touchdown.

Now it was 20-16, William and Mary, but there were still three minutes left and Navy had mounted late-game comebacks to beat both Penn State and Michigan.

Today, though, they didn't get a chance. Buchanan mis-hit his kickoff and the ball landed well in front of Navy's Terry Murray and took a couple of sideways bounces. Meanwhile, speedy halfback Jeff Lund came down the field

unblocked, and as Murray dove for the ball at the 20-yard-line, Lund dove for Murray, knocking him out of the play and gathering up the free ball himself.

Frantically, Navy blitzed yet again, and Darragh picked them apart with quick rollout patterns to Cartwright. Four plays brought the ball to the two-yard line, and Terry Morton ran it in from there with only 1:46 to go. With three touchdowns in three and a half minutes, William and Mary has whipped Navy, 27-16.

## POST-GAME

4:19 p.m. Saturday

The last minute is pandemonium. A desperation Navy pass is intercepted, and Mike Madden, on the phones, asks Bobby Ross for instructions. He's talking to an empty line. Ross is racing down from the press box to join the celebration.

As the offense runs out the clock, William and Mary cheerleaders hug coaches and bus drivers. Lu Tammariello vaults a 10-foot wall to reach her husband, suffering only dishevelment and a torn nylon. Marv Levy is carried off the field. Adin Brown takes possession of the game ball.

4:21 p.m. Saturday

In the locker room, the team yells and dances and pounds each other. Trainer Mont Linkenauger gets a fat lip, but doesn't care.

In the eye of the storm, Levy calls for silence and gets it. "I've never been prouder of anyone," he says. "You beat the best team in the East. (Second best, Gadkowski shouts.) You've made this the happiest day of my life."

Then, because football coaches are made to worry, he reminds them of the Citadel game, when they will be favorites. "Remember what can happen to favorites," he tells the Tribe.

Adin Brown takes the floor, waving the game ball over his head. "No doubt about it," he says. "Coach Levy." He flips the game ball, end over end, to the coach. Levy makes a perfect catch.

4:25 p.m. Saturday

Thirty students who listened to the game in Monroe Hall at W&M whoop and holler on their way to the Wren Building to ring the bell. According to *The Flat Hat* report, "five minutes of violent clanging (are) followed by abso-

lute silence." The wooden support for the bell gives way and the bell crashes to the bottom of the six-foot belfry.

#### 4:30 p.m. Saturday

In Richmond, fans keep calling Dial-a-Score twice to make sure their ears weren't deceiving them. In Chicago, Marv Levy's father can't believe what's happened until he confirms it, long distance, with his son.

#### 5:15 p.m. Saturday

The victorious Tribe eats a post-game meal at the Holiday Inn in Bowie. On hand are a few of the players' parents, including Darragh's. Just before he boards the bus to return to Williamsburg, Darragh is given a bottle of Mumm's champagne.

Freshman coach Don Roby, off to scout Citadel, finally gets through to Levy on the phone. For the previous four weeks, Roby has scouted Navy, and the last he heard, the Tribe was behind 9-0 at halftime. When Levy tells him the Tribe has won, Roby breaks into tears.

#### 6:45-11:00 p.m. Saturday

On the long bus ride home, the magnitude of the upset begins to register. There was no time for that dur-

ing the game, Lund recalls. "It all went by so fast."

Making the rounds on the bus, Levy sits down next to Lund. "Were you the guy who recovered that kickoff?" he asks. Later, Levy chats with Darragh as the quarterback carefully conceals his bottle of bubbly from view.

#### 11:00 p.m. Saturday

700 delirious fans block Richmond Road as the two buses roll into town. Flares penetrate the darkness. The team is astounded: such things don't happen at William and Mary. At first, some of the players think there must have been a terrible accident.

It's no accident. The players and coaches are guided to the steps of Blow gym, for a welcoming rally. A huge banner proclaims the Tribe "Number One in the East." Someone waves a mockup of the Lambert Trophy, symbolic of eastern football supremacy. After the singing and cheering, Levy presents the game ball to President Davis Y. Paschall, a dedicated supporter of Tribe athletics. With an open date coming up, Monday's practice is called off. No one objects.

Now the celebrating really begins.

Darragh's champagne is put to proper use.

The coaches don't celebrate, much. Peccatiello grades the films on Sunday, just as he does every week. It was a great win, but he finds things that need improvement. It's part of the job. As Levy says, "If you win, you go back to work the next morning. If you lose, you live with it for a week." It's one of the penalties of coaching, he explains, that you feel the losses more intensely than you do the wins.

Not that Levy has forgotten the Navy upset. It ranks as one of the top two or three games in his long coaching career, along with the Super Bowls and the two Canadian Football League Gray Cup championships he won with the Montreal Alouettes.

"That game remains vivid in my mind," he says, and he reels off a big play account to prove it: the opening safety, the Darragh-to-Slotnick bomb, the kickoff recovery.

What he remembers best of all, though, are "the great guys" he coached during his 1964-1968 years with the Tribe. "You know, everyone up here says that Mark Kelso—Buffalo's all-pro safety who played his college ball at William and Mary—is such a pleasure to coach, and I tell them that at W&M, there are a lot of guys like that."

Levy's kept in touch with a number of the players on that 1967 team. Chip Young stopped in to see him earlier this year, and he used to see Darragh when he lived in Buffalo. And to a remarkable degree, the members of that team have stuck together. They had a reunion a few years back, and a group gets together every Homecoming. The success they had that day in Annapolis has a lot to do with that strong sense of camaraderie, Peccatiello believes.

The players' lives have led them along vastly different paths over the last quarter century. Darragh's a lawyer in Pittsburgh, Lund runs his own software business in Norwalk, Conn., Gadkowski's a chef in Williamsburg. But whatever they have done or will do, they and the other 32 members of the team who made that trip to Annapolis in October 1967 share a memory that will not fade.

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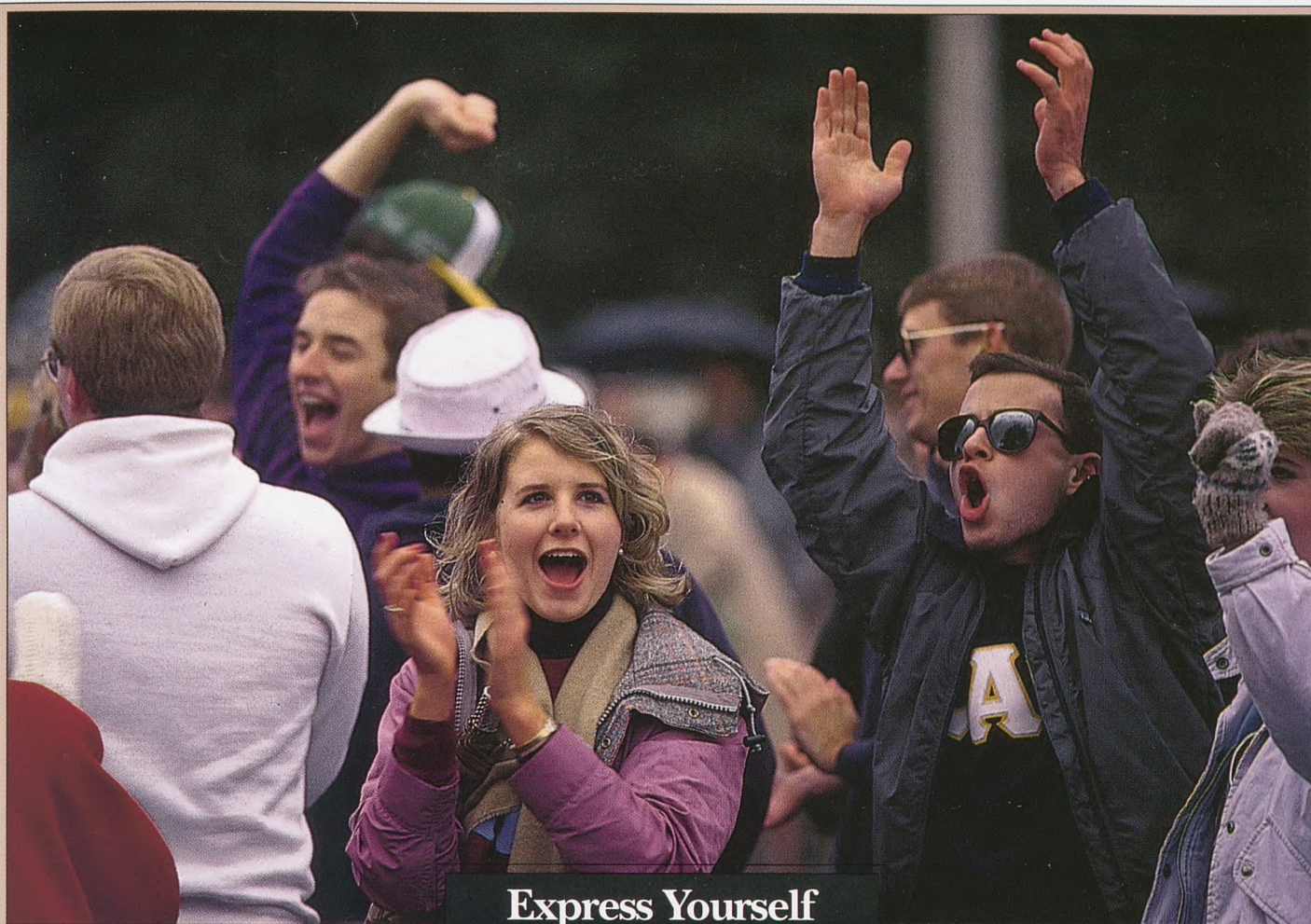
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