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INTERview: John Burke



Political scientist John Burke recently published a book about George W. Bush's "extraordinary" presidential transition. (Photo: Sally McCay)

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Women's Issues

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THE WEEK IN VIEW

March 9 4 p.m.
President's Distinguished Lecture: "Women, Science and Society," with Dean Susan Rosser of Georgia Institute of Technology. Billings CC Theatre. Reception following, Fleming Museum, Marble Court.

March 10, 7:30 p.m.
University Jazz ensemble concert. UVM Recital Hall, Redstone Campus. Information: 656-3040

March 15, 12:30 p.m.
Brown bag lecture: "Women, Archaeology, and the Andes," with Debra Blom, anthropology. John Dewey Lounge, Old Mill. Information: Women's Studies, 656-4282

March 16, 7:00 p.m.
Speech: "Building Bridges: Generations of Activism," with Mia Herndon and Amy Richards of the Third Wave Foundation. Information: [Women's Center](#)

March 16, 4 p.m.
Colloquium: "Photoelectron Resonance Capture Ionization Mass Spectrometry: Analysis of Atmospheric Organic Particles," with Giuseppe Petrucci, chemistry. Cook Physical Science Building, Room A442.

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INTERview: John Burke

By Jon Reidel

Article published Mar 09, 2005

Political scientist John Burke recently published a book about George W. Bush's "extraordinary" presidential transition. (Photo: Sally McCay)

*John Burke's most recent book, **Becoming President: The Bush Transition, 2000-2003**, has put the professor of political science at the forefront of a subject receiving considerable interest since George W. Bush launched his administration in 2000 unusually rapidly. Burke's previous book, **Presidential Transitions: From Politics to Practice**, was one of few to look closely at the presidential transitions of Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, George H.W.*

Bush and Bill Clinton

from the perspective of a political scientist rather than a historian. the view sat down with Burke to discuss the mechanics of how a candidate becomes a leader.

THE VIEW: What is it you want people who read your book to understand most about presidential transitions?

JOHN BURKE: The most important thing, and I don't think most people realize this, is that when presidents take office quite literally all of the White House staff is gone. Most records have already been taken to the National Archives. So it's a huge challenge because there's little institutional memory there. You have a very short period of time technically between election day and inauguration day. So presidents have to hit the ground running right after they are elected. In order to do this successfully, they need to do a lot of preparation. That's the segue into George W. Bush, who began to plan for a Bush presidency back in 1999 when he turned to Clay Johnson (gubernatorial chief of staff) to organize (his transition), and that's really the earliest we've ever seen somebody begin to take those steps.

... this turned out to be a unique transition. Florida and the electoral vote weren't settled until almost exactly halfway through the normal transition time period. But that delay didn't negatively affect Bush's transition to office. That's an extraordinary thing. While we were watching Florida, they were proceeding in private and putting together the White House staff and preparing for the transition.

Why do you think Bush started the process so early?

What's interesting is that you have somebody whose father was president and who had participated in his father's transition to office, so I think he had a sense of what kind of things were needed. The other thing that's important is that he had some really good talent there. Over the summer he selected Cheney as his vice president, who he then placed in charge of the transition. Bush named Andrew Card as his chief of staff before election day. I think he recognized the need to fill the position as soon as possible because (the chief of staff) then does 90 percent of the work in picking the rest of the White House.



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Will President Bush's model of preparing for the transition well in advance be mimicked by future presidents?

I think so. I don't know whether you need to start as early as Bush did, but certainly you need to put a lot of thought as soon as possible as to what your possible presidency is going to look like.

If someone is entering office and doesn't have a lot of people around them with previous experience, how do they know what to do?

There is no how-to manual. If you don't have (access to experienced and well-connected staff), it hurts you. I think this was one of Jimmy Carter's big problems. He had run as an anti-Washington candidate and was very dependent on the people from Georgia. It had been eight years since the last Democratic administration, so that there wasn't much of an opportunity, or the inclination, to reach back and talk with people who had served in the Kennedy or Johnson administrations. Clinton was more connected to the Washington political base, so it was smoother.

If you're a governor and people that are closest to you are from Atlanta or Little Rock, they're the ones you trust, so your inclination is going to say 'OK, we're going to Washington.' But if you look at Ronald Reagan — a governor and an outsider — he had a lot of Californians going in with him, but at the same time was very willing to draw in people from other camps within the Republican Party.

Now with George W. Bush, I think you see both of those things. On the one hand you see the Karl Roves and Karen Hugheses from back home, both of whom are very close to Bush and skilled, but at the same time he also brings in other people like Andrew Card where the connection is not to him, but to his father.

Can you think of any examples of transitions that were seen as 'amateur hour' or outright failures?

Our experience with transitions is relatively young. Remember, we don't really get a large White House staff until Franklin Roosevelt. Yes, you had to fill cabinet positions and so on, but in terms of White House staff it was nothing. Secondly, presidents didn't get inaugurated until March, so they had a much longer timeframe. And the new Congress generally didn't meet until much later in the year, so the kind of dynamic was different. So the transitions we can really look at probably start with Eisenhower.

So it's harder to judge the success or failure of transitions the further back we look in history?

Yes, I think the other change in dynamic — and Roosevelt sort of sets it with his '100 days,' — is an expectation of 'OK, we've elected the guy, now show us what you can do.' Since then, there has been much more attention paid to presidents performing well right off the mark, so that we expect some early legislative success. The notion of a president being an agenda setter wasn't there before. In the 19th century, Congress was key, not the president.

You're starting to look at second-term transitions, a subject that hasn't been written about very much. How would you rate George W. Bush's second term performance thus far?

I think he's using the same game plan (as he did in his first term), which is to pick out four or five key things and push for them. Social Security; tax reform; the extension of No Child Left Behind to secondary schools; immigration reform; and tort reform — that's going to be his agenda. In terms of other second term presidents you don't see that ambitious of an agenda, even if they were ambitious in their first term.

Is the seemingly high number of changes in his cabinet a sign that his second transition isn't going very well?

You have to remember that the size of cabinets has gotten larger in recent

years. The turnover for Bush is about 60 percent, which is give or take a percent what Clinton's was. This is not unusual at all, but what is unique about Bush is how many people he filled those open slots with who had White House experience or held cabinet or sub-cabinet positions. There are only three new positions out of those nine where they turned to somebody who did not have White House or other prior Bush administration experience. The downside of having too many people who have been with you is that you don't hear fresh ideas.

Can you tell how a potential president is going to perform, at least during the first part of a transition, based on their career or campaign?

There are some indicators, like if you had a governor who seemed to have difficulty keeping (or organizing) staff. You could also look at their relationship with state legislators if they were governors. I also think you can get some indicators by looking at how they run their campaigns. Is there a lot of rivalry and infighting? Disorganization? Are people getting fired?

Howard Dean's campaign had some of those issues. Does that mean he would have been an ineffective president?

Yes, Dean had some of those issues, but so did Kerry. He went through some key people and had some shakeups. I think it would have been interesting from a theoretical perspective to see what a Kerry transition would have looked like.

Would it be harder for a senator to make the transition?

Yes and no. It would be easier for a senator to tap into people that have Washington expertise. The downside is that they are legislators at heart, rather than executives. They use staff in different ways than a governor does. I think the ways governors operate is much closer to how a president operates. It would have been theoretically interesting to see (a senatorial transition), and we may get that chance in 2008 due to what seems to be a senate-laden field at this point.

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University Communications
86 South Williams Street
Burlington, Vermont
05401-3404

pho 802.656.2005
fax 802.656.3203

theview@uvm.edu

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Women's Issues

Engaging campus zine, published since 2001, offers forum for important issues

By Jon Reidel

Article published Mar 07, 2005



Expanding *Herizons*: Student editor Kerri Riveley is currently overseeing the lively Women's Center zine. (Photo: Sally McCay)

Sophomore Ashley Michelle Fowler sees poetry as a way to express her feelings — and sometimes vent them. Over the years she accumulated a sizeable body of work, but she hadn't aired any of it publicly until last year when she submitted some of her poems to *Herizon*, a thriving grassroots publication produced by the UVM Women's Center.

"I enjoy issues that are important to women

and I saw this as a great opportunity to share some of my work," she says. "I'm generally a very open person. It's how I felt at the moment. It's therapeutic. *Herizon* is a great space for women to share their feeling and talk about issues that affect them."

Fowler is one of a growing number of students who have contributed to *Herizon* since its inception in the fall of 2001 as a small newsletter produced on an office copier. Originally called *The Zine*, its editors and publishers have stayed true to its original name. Keeping to the democratic spirit of the zine movement, a catch-all term for self-published periodicals issued at irregular intervals with limited means, *Herizon* is wide open to writing and art that relates to women's issues.

A typical issue, if there is such a thing given *Herizon's* diversity of content, contains about a dozen submissions including original art, opinion pieces, interviews, fiction, rants, photos, poems, music reviews and articles on topics ranging from health-related issues to violence against women. Some of the stories are about personal experiences with charged issues such as rape and discrimination.

Senior Amy Land writes music reviews for the zine and also contributes poems. She has started her own small publications before and sees the medium as the perfect place for people to sound off. "It's nice to be able to just rant sometimes and then see it in print. I feel like a lot of times when I write a poem I want people to see it, so they get to know who you are. It's a good way to feel connected to other people."

An open space for everyone

The publication has gone through various incarnations over the past few years. Originally photocopied on 11-by-17 folded sheets of paper, it eventually became a 12-page magazine produced off-campus.

Today, *Herizon* has a circulation of 500 in print and also has an online presence. It's produced out of the Women's Center primarily by student editor Kerri Riveley, who was hired as a work study employee by Timothy Shiner,

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[John Burke Q+A](#)

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Women's Center program coordinator. Her only criteria for submission: anything written by or about women that doesn't break the basic rules of respect (racist, sexist, homophobic or anything targeted at an individual).

"I see *Herizon* as an open space that belongs to every woman at UVM," she says. "I think it's extremely important to have a space like this in existence, so that women have a place to come together and share their creative and intelligent voices. It really is what the women of UVM make it to be. Their contributions shape what each issue looks and feels like, which I think contributes to the uniqueness of the zine as an open space."

Some of the people who read the publication say they see it as an expression of the identity of the Women's Center, which is a place where many students spend time just hanging out and talking about issues that affect them. The publication often serves as a catalyst for conversation about issues of the day that may appear in past and present issues.

"The mission of the Women's Center is to create a place for women identified communities to discuss and express their views about issues facing women and their personal experiences," says LuAnn Rolley, interim director of the Women's Center. "I think this magazine is a vehicle for students to do that. It's kind of a merging of the academic, art and personal experience. The articles really do speak to the culture and climate that women are dealing with today."

For more information on *Herizon* or to ask questions regarding submissions, contact Timothy Shiner at timothy.shiner@uvm.edu or visit the [Herizon](#) site.

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University Communications
86 South Williams Street
Burlington, Vermont
05401-3404

pho 802.656.2005
fax 802.656.3203

theview@uvm.edu

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Weeds of Change

Lowly weed helps scientists predict population extinction

By Cheryl Dorschner

Article published Mar 07, 2005



Bittercress, sweet publication: This fast-migrating, short-lived weed was ideal to test Professor Jane Molofsky's theories about migration and extinction. The results are now in PNAS. (Photo: Robert H. Mohlenbrock @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / USDA SCS. 1989. Midwest wetland flora: Field office illustrated guide to plant species.)

When Jane Molofsky arrived as a botany faculty member in 1995, she brought more from Duke University than her Ph.D. — something that she worked with for four years and carefully safeguarded during an ensuing two years as visiting research fellow at Princeton University. She brought weeds, several hundred seeds of a species whose life cycle is just two and a half months and whose seeds practically explode from the plant and scatter a good distance.

Pennsylvania bittercress, which

Molofsky used in innovative research on extinction dynamics published March 8 in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, is a non-invasive North American native whose delicate, white flowers begin blooming this month in the low wet woodlands in places around the 35th parallel such as Missouri and Kentucky. The young plants of this mustard relative can be eaten raw or cooked as greens. But that's not what the associate professor had in mind.

"I knew I was going to experiment with them some day," she says.

Molofsky arranged pots of *Cardamine pensylvanica* under lights in a portion of the "growth chambers" that cover nearly 250 square feet of the Marsh Life Science building basement. Here she set out to test the general tenet that local populations that are connected to each other persist longer than do isolated ones.

"We looked at how migration could prevent extinction," says Molofsky, "What is interesting is that in an experimental situation we know what causes extinction, whereas in a wild population it could be several factors."

Migration recreation

Plants, like animals, migrate, and to mimic this movement, Molofsky varied the distances between her experimental populations to see how far they could successfully throw their seeds and start new generations of plants. If she expected anything, it was that the further the distance, the greater the chance of extinction.

But after three years and 16 generations of the bittercress, Molofsky's National Science Foundation-funded research turned up a few surprises.

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"What we found was pretty cool, actually. The relation between extinction and migration is nonlinear," Molofsky says. "That means, it's like Goldilocks — only instead of too hot and too cold — patches too close together exchange many migrants and form one big population. Patches too far apart don't receive enough migrants to sustain populations. But those at a middle distance are, well, just right.

"At a certain migration distance there's a sudden steep threshold; when you cross that threshold, the chance of extinction dramatically increases," she explains.

This experiment relates to the field situations, because conservation biologists have long argued that it was important to create "corridors" among local populations to help migration of endangered species. This study reinforces that theory, but shows that accurate measurements of migration rates are imperative to stay below the threshold distance.

"When you see extinctions in the natural world, you don't know why they occurred. When we study them in the lab we can understand why populations go extinct," says Molofsky.

The study, "[Extinction dynamics in experimental metapopulations](#)," which Molofsky wrote with Jean-Baptiste Ferdy, was published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* print edition on March 8.

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Burlington, Vermont
05401-3404

pho 802.656.2005
fax 802.656.3203

theview@uvm.edu

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Study Finds Bias May Keep Older Women From Getting Beneficial Chemo

Should a healthy older woman with breast cancer be denied the best chemotherapy possible just because of her age?

Not according to Dr. Hyman Muss, professor of medicine. Muss authored a March 2 *Journal of the American Medical Association* article that analyzed the results of four major clinical studies on chemotherapy treatment in older versus younger women with breast cancer between 1975 and 1999. Muss found that healthy older women who underwent the stronger chemotherapy derived the same benefits as the younger women — they had similar reductions in breast cancer recurrence and lived as long. But some doctors have been reluctant in the past to offer strong chemotherapy to older patients for a variety of reasons, a situation the physician hopes will change.

"With today's life expectancy, a healthy 65-year-old woman can expect to live another 20 years," he says. "If you have a 75-year-old woman in your office who has advanced breast cancer with lots of positive lymph nodes and is in good health, we now have evidence, based on the results of this study and others, that she should be offered the best chemotherapy available to help improve her life and reduce the risk that she will die of breast cancer."

Muss's work has attracted attention because of the magnitude of the problem it addresses. Roughly 50 percent of new breast cancers in the United States occur in women aged 65 or older, and, every year, about 40,000 people die from breast cancer. Joanne Neubert, a retired teacher from North Hero, is one of those people covered by those statistics. Now 67 and cancer-free, she underwent intensive chemotherapy treatment when she was 65 and tolerated it very well. "I'm just as capable of surviving as well as anybody else," says Neubert, who recently returned from a Hawaiian cruise with her husband.

For the study, Muss led the analysis of data from four randomized clinical trials from the Cancer and Leukemia Group B arm of the National Cancer Institute. These trials compared more aggressive with less aggressive chemotherapy regimens for the treatment of lymph node-positive breast cancer cases between 1975 and 1999. A total of 6,487 women with lymph node-positive breast cancer were included in the trials. A startlingly small number — 8 percent — of the patients were 65 years or older and only 2 percent were 70 years or older.

So why are physicians hesitating to offer these

Innovative Study Will Measure Residential Carbon Sequestration

You don't need to be *New York Times* columnist David Brooks — a suburban seer and author of *Bobos in Paradise* — to know that America's residential areas are expanding fast.

Despite this, scientists know little about how well fixtures of American residential life, things like standard-issue turf lawns, shade trees, marigold gardens and the inevitable evergreen "foundation plantings," draw climate-changing carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere — a possibly significant oversight in national-scale estimates of carbon sequestration. A new \$660,000, three-year National Science Foundation project led by Jennifer Jenkins, a research assistant professor at the Gund Institute of Ecological Economics, seeks to change that by quantifying carbon cycles in three Baltimore-area neighborhoods, and, more importantly, determining how different factors influence them.

"What we're doing is starting to fill in the gaps," Jenkins says. "All the carbon estimates published by the State Department, and used in the Kyoto Protocol, don't include this. So we want to help fill in the spreadsheet. We are going to test hypotheses about what really drives these residential stocks and fluxes."

The questions are important. Previous research has established that suburban shrubs, grass and trees do stash substantial amounts of carbon. Other work has established that the United States has about as many human-built impervious landscape features (roads, buildings and the like) as it does wetlands, an area about the size of Ohio — and there's much more residential land nationwide than there is concrete coverage, perhaps an area larger than New Mexico.

To begin getting a better handle on the issue, Jenkins and her colleagues, many of whom are affiliated with the NSF's Baltimore Long-Term Ecological Research project, will estimate how much carbon dioxide moves in and out of greenery in their selected urban and suburban neighborhoods. They'll also try to determine the relative importance of factors such as soil type, landscape structure, residential age, and land use history in influencing rates of carbon storage.

The work will involve, among other things, selecting sites and test plots, then conducting the delicate education and outreach work that will find residents willing to allow researchers to occasionally visit their property to take meter-deep soil cores, or even mow their lawns (and collect the clippings!) for a summer to quantify

stronger chemotherapy treatments to their older breast cancer patients? "It's physician bias," says Muss, who explains that doctors are often protective of older patients and reluctant to subject them to the debilitating side effects that sometimes result from intensive chemotherapy regimens

Muss and his colleagues hope that their study's conclusions will encourage clinicians to offer healthy older patients both the best treatment available, as well as the opportunity to participate in newer clinical treatment trials. Muss recommends that older breast cancer patients, or their family members or loved ones, ask their doctors if chemotherapy treatment is appropriate for them. The key to ensuring older breast cancer patients get the best treatment, says Muss, is open communication between patients and physicians.

To find out more about current CALGB studies taking place through the Vermont Cancer Center at the University of Vermont, call 656-4909 or visit [VCC Adult Trials](#)

New Freeman Foundation Gift Will Help Address Pressing Need for Nursing Faculty

Since 2001, and the inception of such initiatives as the Freeman Nurse Scholars Program, applications to Vermont nursing schools have increased more than 200 percent. But now, all five of Vermont's nursing schools are faced with the unthinkable — turning away qualified applicants. The reason: not enough faculty members. Now the Freeman Foundation is again taking the lead in addressing a nursing need with a \$1.5 million gift to help develop more nursing faculty.

"We can't do more to solve this nurse shortage until the faculty shortage is addressed," says Toni Kaeding, research associate in nursing and coordinator of the Freeman Nurse Scholars program. "It is ironic that we have worked so hard to attract strong candidates to a nursing career and now are turning them away at the door."

Nationally, the American Association of Colleges of Nursing reported that more than 11,000 qualified students were turned away from baccalaureate nursing programs due to a faculty vacancy rate of 8.6 percent and rising. This is in the face of a growing nursing shortage, which is expected to worsen well into the next decade.

In order to teach college-level courses, nurses are required to have a master's or doctorate degree in nursing. Less than five percent of Vermont's nurses meet such qualifications, and many of those who hold advanced degrees are employed in clinical practice or administration, where salaries are higher than in teaching.

As it has in the past, the Freeman Foundation has demonstrated its commitment to the health care of Vermonters by recognizing and helping to address this problem. The Stowe-based

the health and turnover of their grass. A social-ecological prong of the project will use neighborhood-level commercial marketing-research to relate an area's per-capita fertilizer and lawn products spending to the carbon-sequestering vigor of its sweeping green lawns, perhaps yielding a model with predictive power nationwide.

Another fascinating facet of the project involves the analysis of land-use history — a neighborhood's past, whether as forest, agricultural land or a reclaimed golf course, is a factor in its ability to sequester carbon, since sequestration is related to the nitrogen content of soil.

Jenkins hopes the project contributes to the ongoing effort to characterize the Northern Hemisphere C budget and will provide baseline data about C cycling in an overlooked type of land.

"Residential areas are large and growing and, especially in the suburbs, poorly characterized in terms of carbon," she says.

Debate Teams Win Two National Titles

In a banner day for the [Lawrence Debate Union](#), the team won two national championships in a one weekend. UVM teams won the novice and junior varsity debate titles at the Georgetown University tournament, which ended on March 7.

"We knew who we had to beat, and we aggressively prepared to beat them," says Professor Alfred Snider, director of the debate program

Senior Brady Fletcher and first-year Stephanie Kimerer won the novice debate title, reserved for debaters in their first year of competition, by winning 19 state debates.

Sophomores Jason Hitchcock and Jake Meany took the junior varsity championship, besting the University of Oklahoma to earn the team's third-straight JV title.

The team's performance at the tournament increased its rankings in the national debate sweepstakes from number 17 to number five, behind Berkeley, Harvard, Liberty and Emory. The varsity team will compete in the Cross Examination Debate Association's National Championship Tournament starting March 18.

EPSCoR Offers Summer Science Scholarships to High School Women

The [EPSCoR](#) Young Women's Initiative will partially subsidize tuition for young women (grades 9-11) in Vermont to attend three of seven Governor's Institutes of Vermont summer program.

The three sessions eligible for the subsidy are in engineering (beginning June 26), information

organization pledged to provide \$1.545 million over three years, augmenting the Freeman Nurse Scholars program with substantial financial support for nurses who are interested in graduate nursing education. The Freeman Foundation hopes that their efforts will encourage the state and other health care organizations to follow suit by offering additional support in this area of need.

Applicants accepted into a graduate nursing program who are interested in teaching are eligible for up to \$17,000 per year for a maximum of \$34,000. Five scholarships will be awarded in 2005. Nurses interested in a graduate scholarship must apply by April 1.

The undergraduate Freeman Nurse Scholar award is \$7,500 annually for a maximum of \$30,000 for bachelor's of nursing degree students and a maximum of \$15,000 for associate's degree nursing students. A total of 50 undergraduate scholarships will be awarded through the program.

To date, the Freeman Nurse Scholars Program has awarded scholarships to 235 undergraduate Vermont nursing students, with the average total award being \$12,000. For more information about the Freeman Nurse Scholars Program, interested students can either contact individual schools of nursing, call 656-5496, or e-mail freemmannurse@uvm.edu.

technology (June 25) and mathematics (June 19). Tuition for the programs ranges from \$300 to \$550; the EPSCoR program will cover half of the cost. Need-based scholarships are also available. Applications to participate in the GIV are due from students at most high schools on March 15.

The institutes are designed to provide relevant curriculum, hands-on projects and mentors. Information, applications: [Governor's Institutes of Vermont](#)

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University Communications
86 South Williams Street
Burlington, Vermont
05401-3404

pho 802.656.2005
fax 802.656.3203

theview@uvm.edu

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RFK Jr., AEI Scholar On Blue-Ribbon Discussion Panel Honoring Charlie Ross

The first in what will be an annual series of public events celebrating the life of the late Charlie Ross will feature a panel discussion of prominent figures in the public eye. "Politics and the Public Trust: In Search of the Next Generation of Civic Heroes" will take place on March 14 at 4 p.m. in Ira Allen Chapel. The event is free and open to the public.

The moderator will be Norman Ornstein, resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Research. Panelists will include: Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., attorney, author, and environmental activist; Adam Clymer, long-time Washington correspondent for the *New York Times* and currently visiting scholar at the Annenberg Public Policy Center at the University of Pennsylvania; U.S. Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT); Madeleine May Kunin, former Vermont Governor, Ambassador to Switzerland, and Deputy U.S. Secretary of Education, and currently distinguished visiting professor at the University of Vermont and St. Michael's College; and Frank Bryan, UVM political science professor.

Charlie Ross was one of the most influential and respected Vermont public servants of his generation, having been appointed to positions of public trust under presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter. He was appointed chairman of the Vermont Public Service Board in 1959, and President John F. Kennedy named him a commissioner on the Federal Power Commission (known today as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission) in 1961. In this capacity, Ross earned a reputation as a strong advocate for consumers, environmental protection, and the public interest. President Kennedy also appointed him to the International Joint Commission (Canadian-American) in 1962, a position he held for the next 18 years. His 1965 dissenting opinion in a case involving protection of the Hudson River established a critical legal foundation for the environmental movement. He

'Family Guy' Creator Seth MacFarlane To Speak

Seth MacFarlane, creator of the Emmy-nominated animated series "The Family Guy," will be the featured speaker for the University of Vermont Student Speaker Series on April 22 at 8 p.m. in Patrick Gymnasium. The UVM Senior Class Council, in conjunction with the Office of Student Life and UVMPM, is sponsoring the event as the senior class gift to the university community from the Class of 2005.

Tickets are free to the members of the UVM Class of 2005 and will be available to all others for \$10 per person on a first-come, first-served basis. Advance ticket sales will be handled through the UVM ticket office.

As the inventive mind behind "The Family Guy," MacFarlane built a cult following around the Griffins, a dysfunctional family whose dog is the smartest of the bunch. Fox cancelled the show after only three seasons despite a strong and devoted following, but reruns on Cartoon Network were unexpectedly successful, especially among young people. The series then became one of the best-selling television shows on DVD, selling millions of copies. In a rare case of television resurrection, Fox decided to return the show to the network, and new episodes of "The Family Guy" will air this year.

MacFarlane produces another series for Fox, "American Dad," which premiered after the Super Bowl in February 2005. "American Dad" involves a conservative C.I.A. agent, his ultra-liberal daughter, a space alien, and a German-speaking goldfish.

In his speaking engagements, MacFarlane, who is also the voice of many of his characters, takes audiences inside the most raucous, innovative show on TV for a hilarious behind-the-scenes peek at everything from the writer's many neuroses to the only "Family Guy" episode that

and his fellow commissioners also began the process of cleaning up the Great Lakes, and he played a pivotal role in ensuring that the waterway of Lake Champlain would remain free-flowing, which is crucial to the ecosystem of the basin.

Ross and his family returned to Vermont in 1968, and he taught public policy at the University of Vermont for two years in the early '70s. He died in April 2003. The annual celebration of his life is made possible by two of his former students who were inspired by the example of his devotion to public service.

The Panelists

Frank Bryan

A professor of political science at the University of Vermont, Frank Bryan is known throughout New England as both a serious scholar and a humorist. *Yankee Magazine* named him "one of New England's leading humorists," and the *Boston Globe* credited him with writing "one of the most original political analyses ever written about New England."

Adam Clymer

Adam Clymer is a visiting scholar at the Annenberg Public Policy Center of the University of Pennsylvania. Working in the center's Washington office, he serves as political director of the National Annenberg Election Survey, a huge election poll for which he is public spokesman and a chief data analyst. Clymer retired in July 2004 as chief Washington correspondent for the *New York Times*, where he covered major issues in government and politics from privacy to campaign finance.

Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.

An environmental lawyer and activist, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., was named one of *Time* magazine's "Heroes for the Planet" for his success in helping Riverkeeper, a nonprofit group devoted to protecting New York's Hudson River, lead the fight to restore the Hudson River. His reputation as a resolute defender of the environment stems from a litany of successful legal actions. The New York City Watershed Agreement, which he negotiated on behalf of environmentalists and New York City watershed consumers, is regarded as an international model in stakeholder consensus negotiations and sustainable development.

Fox refused to air.

A cartoonist since his childhood in Kent, Connecticut, MacFarlane graduated from the Rhode Island School of Design. His student film there was an 11-minute bit of animation that would eventually turn into "The Family Guy."

The student film attracted the attention of Hollywood, and MacFarlane immediately joined the Hanna-Barbera animation studio, where he worked on the cartoon series "Johnny Bravo" and "Cow and Chicken." He also worked for Walt Disney Animation as a writer on "Jungle Cubs" and revised his student script to turn it into "Family Guy," which Fox purchased.

Business Leadership Lecture Set For March 10

The School of Business Administration's Vermont Business Center is inaugurating its 2005 Leadership Lecture Series on March 10.

The theme of the series is "unconventional leadership in demanding times," and the first speaker is Robert Moore, who will discuss "Sustainable Winning" at 5:30 p.m. in Memorial Lounge, Waterman Building.

Moor is founder and co-CEO of ONETEAM, a management consulting firm, and a former coach of the United States skydiving team.

Future lectures in the series are currently set for July 8 and Nov. 3.

Telling a Well-Traveled Civil War Regiment's Story

Don Wickman, a local historian and civil war expert, will discuss his work in a March 17 research-in-progress seminar sponsored by the Center for Research on Vermont. Wickman's talk, "'We Are Coming Father Abra'am:' Writing a History of the 9th Vermont Regiment in the Civil War," is scheduled for 7:30 p.m. in Memorial Lounge, Waterman Building.

When the 9th Vermont Regiment marched down Broadway in New York City in July 1862, the local press proclaimed it as the first regiment to answer President Lincoln's call for 300,000

Madeleine M. Kunin

Madeleine Kunin is president of the board of the Institute for Sustainable Communities, a non-governmental organization she founded in 1991, and a distinguished visiting professor at the University of Vermont and St. Michael's College. Previously she was the bicentennial fellow in residence at Middlebury College. She served as U.S. ambassador to Switzerland (1996–99), where she facilitated the return of Swiss bank account funds to holocaust survivors; deputy U.S. Secretary of Education (1993–96), where she served on the president's management council; and three-term governor of Vermont (1985–1991). She is also a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Norman J. Ornstein

Norman J. Ornstein is a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, one of the country's largest and most respected "think tanks." He also serves as an election analyst for CBS News, contributes regularly to *USA Today*, and writes a weekly column, "Congress Inside Out," for the *Roll Call* newspaper. In 1997 and 1998, he was co-chair of the president's advisory committee on the Public Interest Obligations of Digital Television Broadcasters with Leslie Moonves, president of CBS television. Ornstein currently leads a major effort to reform the campaign financing system.

**Athletics Teams Power Into
'Championship Week'**

Men's and women's basketball and skiing, and men's hockey, will complete for conference and national championships this week.

After earning two wins in the quarterfinal and semifinal rounds of the America East Men's Basketball Championship, the men's basketball team will host #2 Northeastern in the America East Men's Basketball Championship Game on March 12 at 11:30am at Patrick Gym. The game will be broadcast live on ESPN.

The women's basketball team begins their quest for an America East Tournament Championship on March 10 versus Binghamton at 12:00pm at Reich Family Pavilion on the campus of the University of Hartford.

The men's hockey team earned a first-round bye in the ECAC Men's Hockey League Championship and will host #5 Dartmouth in a best-of-three

volunteers. Two months later the Vermonters found themselves part of the Union garrison surrendered at Harpers Ferry. During the remaining three and a half years of their service, the regiment constantly worked towards the removal of that blemish on their record.

Wickman will describe the experience of writing the history of the regiment, intermixed with portions of the 9th Vermont story. He will explain why this history is not limited to the tale of one unit but rather encompasses those of the 1,878 men who served in its ranks and experienced the soldier's life as the 9th Vermont became one of the most traveled federal infantry regiments.

Wickman is a Vermont historian and author. He is the editor and compiler of the two-volume *Letters to Vermont: From Her Civil War Soldier Correspondents to the Home Press* and has written a large number of historical features for the *Rutland Herald*. He is recognized as the regional authority on the American Revolution site of Mount Independence in Orwell, Vt., and currently serves as the historical consultant for the Vermont Civil War Preservation Project.

series at Gutterson Fieldhouse beginning on
March 11 at 7:00 p.m.

The nationally ranked ski team hosts the 2005
NCAA Ski Championship at Stowe Mountain
Resort and Trapp Family Lodge from March 9-12.

Information: [Vermont Championship Central](#)

theview

University Communications
86 South Williams Street
Burlington, Vermont
05401-3404

pho 802.656.2005
fax 802.656.3203

theview@uvm.edu

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NOTABLES

March 9, 2005

Awards and Honors

Marianne Burke, Director of the Dana Medical Library, has been elected to the board of NELINET, a member-owned, member-governed cooperative of more than 600 academic, public, and special libraries in the six New England states. She will serve a three-year term starting immediately.

Jeanene Light, the medical library's coordinator of document delivery and interlibrary loan, has been awarded an Association of Academic Health Science Libraries Leadership Scholarship to support her participation in the Association of College and Research Libraries Harvard Leadership Institute for Academic Librarians in August.

Erica Quintal, a senior in medical laboratory science, earned a \$1,000 scholarship from the American Society for Clinical Pathology, an award reserved for top students in their final clinical year of study. The group awards scholarships on the basis of academic achievement, professional goals and leadership abilities. Quintal also earned the MLS Scholastic Achievement award sponsored by the UVM Department of Pathology.

Appointments

Tina Kussey has joined the Dana library as the new collection management librarian. Kussey comes to UVM from the Countway Library of Medicine at Harvard University, where she worked as the head of cataloging and bibliographic maintenance. Tina received her MLS from SUNY Buffalo and her bachelor's in sociology from SUNY College at Fredonia. Kussey has many years of cataloging and technical services experience, and hopes to improve the Dana Medical Library's collections through a complete analysis and assessment of the holdings.

March 2, 2005

Publications and Presentations

Two Rubenstein School of Environment and Natural Resources professors delivered papers at the American Association for the Advancement of Science Meeting in Washington, D.C. Feb. 17-21. Assistant Professor **Saleem Ali** spoke on "Himalayan High Ice: Climate, Water, Hazard, War and Peace," describing potential escalation of conflicts in border countries over water as the climate changes in the region. Professor **Robert Costanza** delivered "New Developments in Human and Social Dynamics: Social Science for Public Policy." The AAAS is one of the premier nonprofit organizations of scientists worldwide and publishes the journal *Science*.

February 23, 2005

Awards and Honors

Jill Mattuck Tarule, dean of the College of Education and Social Services, received the Edward C. Pomeroy Award for Outstanding Contributions to Teacher Education at the 57th annual meeting of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education in Washington, D.C., held Feb. 20-23. The award recognizes service either to the teacher education community or to the development and promotion of outstanding practices in teacher education at the collegiate, state or national level.

The Vermont Association of Professional Horticulturists presented three of its highest awards to university recipients during ceremonies at the association's annual meeting on Feb. 9 in Rutland. Plant and Soil Science professors **Leonard Perry** and **Mark Starrett**, and the Common Ground student-run educational farm, took home the honors. Starrett was awarded the New England Nursery Association Young Nursery Professional of the Year Award. Perry received VAPH's Horticultural Achievement Award. Common Ground organic farm received the Environmental Awareness Award in recognition of its practices contributing to the protection of the environment. Former farm manager **Matt Leonetti** received the award on behalf of current farm manager **Yarrow Collins** and the Common Ground students.

On Feb. 4, the **College of Medicine** held the first annual Celebration of Foundations, an event that marked the transition of second-year medical students from the preclinical education phase -- called the Foundations Level -- to the clinical education phase -- called the Clerkship Level -- of the new Vermont Integrated Curriculum. The class of 2007 is the first class to complete this phase of the Vermont Integrated Curriculum. Foundations award winners, which were elected by the members of the class, are as follows:

- American Medical Women's Association Gender Equity Award: Dr. **Paula Tracy**, professor of biochemistry and medicine
- American Medical Students Association Golden Apple Award: **Bruce Fonda**, lecturer in anatomy and neurobiology
- Outstanding Foundations Course Award: Neural Science
- Foundations Course Director Award: **Cynthia Forehand**, professor of anatomy and neurobiology
- Foundations Teaching Award (award recipient will hood members of the Class of 2007 at their graduation): Dr. **William Hopkins**, associate professor of medicine
- Foundations Integration Award, which is given to the faculty member whose teaching best captures the spirit of the Vermont Integrated Curriculum: **Gerald Silverstein**, lecturer in microbiology and molecular genetics
- The Silver Stethoscope, also known as "Inspirational Cameo of the Year," for the faculty member who had few lecture hours, but made a substantial contribution to students' education: Dr. **John Lunde**, associate professor of medicine and pathology
- Above and Beyond, which is awarded to the faculty member who went above and beyond the call of duty to help the students in their learning objectives: Dr. **Masatoshi Kida**, associate professor of pathology.
- Best Support Staff (non-teaching): **Michael Cross**, custodian, physical plant department.

Publications and Presentations

An article by **James Sinkula**, professor of business administration, has been recognized as one of the top five articles (based on a citation analysis) published in the *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*. The article, "The Synergistic Effect of Market Orientation and Learning Orientation on Organizational Performance," was written with William Baker of San Diego State University and published in 1999.

Chigee Cloninger, executive director of the Center on Disability and Community Inclusion, presented "Valued Life Outcomes: The Foundation for Functional IEPs," at the National TASH Conference in November in Reno, Nevada. TASH is an international association of people with disabilities, their family members, other advocates, and professionals fighting for a society in which inclusion of all people in all aspects of society is the norm.

Susan Yuan, associate director of the CDCI, and Sharon Henault of the Green Mountain Family Support Project, presented at the November, 2004 Association of University Centers on Disabilities National Conference in Bethesda, Maryland. Their talk focused on the center's work on building its capacity to support parents with disabilities.