DELAWARE’S GEOGRAPHY AWARENESS WEEK

Thanks in large part to Kelli Martin’s efforts, Geography Awareness Week was a big success in Delaware, with twenty schools representing fourteen districts reporting activities. The winner of the drawing among those who made reports was Beth Bryson of Baltz Elementary. She received a National Geographic Society Pilgrims of Plymouth, a big book with a teacher’s guide.

Many students mapped Where-In shirts, enjoyed school or class bulletin boards, made school-wide geography-related announcements, took field trips to study their local environment, played geography games and shared family cultures. Several kindergartens used the cheetah coloring book.

Kelli was able to have a GAW message printed on 32,000 Delaware employee paychecks, and the Alliance distributed two thousand cheetah posters and presented workshops at Glasgow High School, Banneker Elementary School and the DCSS Fall Conference at Smyrna High School. Nationwide, 25,311 students and teachers participated in Where-In, 5,746 of whom were Delawareans.

Fred Noel shared the Question of the Day that Warner Elementary has continued to use after GAW. The sample we received was, “Where was the United States’ first zoo located?”

Like the editor, you may feel you know that one, but Philadelphia does not have an undisputed claim to that honor. It did indeed receive a charter to build a zoo in 1859; but, because of the Civil War, the zoo wasn’t built until 1874. Meanwhile, the Central Park Zoo in New York City opened in 1864.

Claudia Hughes and Beth Bryson of Baltz Elementary sent us some pictures of students involved in GAW work. One of the cooperative activities was a survey of staff to see what other countries they had visited.

Just the right country and just the right color

Beth’s third graders tabulated and organized the data, while Claudia’s third and fourth graders located the countries in an atlas and colored them in on a world map.

The impressive results

Proud geographers

No doubt many other TCs had projects just as interesting and students just as photogenic. Please keep us in mind when you have pictures of classroom activities. Let the editor know if you need a photographer.
Meet Two New TCs

Geography in the special education classroom has long been an interest within the Alliance, so it was illuminating to observe Annette Rotellini and her seventh grade resource class. Annette is a Duquesne University graduate with a B.S. in Special Education who’s in her second year of teaching.

The class has twelve students, eleven of whom were present the day we visited. In spite of the fact that more than half the class was suffering from heavy colds, they were generally attentive and engaged.

The first half of the session was devoted to reviewing for a test on Africa. The students had been using a study guide during the previous several days and now had a sheet of review questions couched in the identical terminology and sentence structure. They were to have written answers to the questions for homework. About two-thirds had answered at least some of the questions; one child had completed the front, but had never turned the paper over to discover the questions on the back. The students clearly wanted to be able to answer questions. A few blurted out responses, more or less at random, and several scurried through the study sheet looking for the answers.

Review sheet that has been checked

The second part of the class involved using a map of Africa to answer questions requiring understanding of latitude and longitude. Most of the class had an extremely difficult time with this. One girl gratefully accepted help with the first example and then worked doggedly through the rest on her own. A boy, on the other hand, conned us into “helping” him with one and had the rest done within two minutes; this boy is in the class for this subject only because of his unwillingness to work.

Annette shared with us some of the factors affecting her students. Seven are socially or emotionally disturbed, seven come from low-income homes, one is extraordinarily immature, four attend at least one regular or TAM class, and five try all or most of the time. Both the boys have somewhat removed seating, one by his own choice, and the other for disciplinary reasons. Annette says seven are currently passing World Cultures and that the overall average for the class is about 80%.

Although Annette says there’s little social stigma, the students insist they are not in a special education class.

Working quite busily

Four of the girls are involved in chorus, one in band, and one is the student council representative. One boy has been dropped from his athletic activity because of low grades; the other is involved only in individual out-of-school activities.

Checking instructions

Annette is the ASGI ’00 representative on the Steering Committee. We hope she’ll continue to be active in the Alliance.

Moving on ------

Our other TC in the spotlight is one with twenty-one years of experience. Anne Deinert holds a B.A. from Southern Connecticut State and an M.I. from the University of Delaware. She teaches third grade at Brader Elementary in Christina. The newly-minted TC really saturated her students with geography during and after Geography Awareness Week.

The students’ big area of concern was biodiversity. Both as individuals and whole-class, they visited appropriate websites. Having viewed the Web of Life online, they created a yarn web to illustrate the interrelatedness of the elements of a wetland ecosystem. The week culminated in a trip to the Philadelphia Zoo, where they sharpened their map-reading skills by following their movements on the zoo map. The experience went well with the week’s work, as they saw many animals in the flesh that they had studied.

As extensions to the week’s activities, Anne’s students discussed A River Ran Wild, heard speeches for and against building a factory, and wrote persuasive pieces on that topic. Anne clearly integrated
In this issue we’re considering two books that appear on the surface to be totally unrelated, one with a major emphasis on economics and the other on medicine. In fact, they are different aspects of the same on-going phenomenon.

**The Lexus and the Olive Tree** by Thomas L. Friedman, Random House, 2000, paperback

Thomas Friedman became well known as an interpreter of world affairs through his *New York Times* assignments as bureau chief in Beirut and in Jerusalem. The present book follows from the self-education he did to feel competent in his 1995 assignment as the *Times*’ Foreign Affairs Columnist.

Friedman begins by asserting that the system that had been the major framework for international relations during the Cold War has been replaced by another organizing system. As he concludes, “. . . the post-Cold War world should be declared over. We are now in the new international system of globalization.”

The Cold War system, he explains, was chiefly ruled by one feature, that of division. The world was divided into two spheres, and equilibrium was maintained provided neither power encroached on the other’s sphere. When the Berlin wall fell, this system effectively collapsed. The system which has replaced it is dominated by one all-important feature, that of integration as characterized by one word -- the *web*. During the Cold War everything was divided and walled off; basically two people were in charge -- the United States and the Soviet Union. Under the globalization system, “we reach for the Internet, which is a symbol that we are all increasingly connected and nobody is quite in charge.”

Where the Cold War measured weight (of missiles), globalization measures speed (of commerce, travel, communication and innovation). The globalization system is built around three balances: the first is the one between nation-states, the second is between nation-states and the global markets, and the third is the one between individuals and nation-states.

Friedman’s past work in the State Department and White House, combined with his expertise in Middle East cultures, gave him a basic grounding, but he now counts six dimensions necessary to get the full measure of globalization. They are financial markets, politics, culture, national security, technology and environmentalism. Nor does he assume that they are necessarily a complete list.

The Lexus and the olive tree of the title symbolize two aspects of the present world condition: “half the world seemed to be emerging from the Cold War intent on building a better Lexus, dedicated to modernizing, streamlining and privatizing their economies in order to thrive in the system of globalization. And half of the world . . . was still caught up in the fight over who owns which olive tree.”

Space dictates this tiny taste of the book, but we cannot leave this treasure without stating one of Friedman’s sub-theses, which is “the Golden Arches Theory -- that no two countries that both have McDonald’s have ever fought a war against each other since they got their McDonald’s.” That ought to convince you that you need to read this book. Take fair warning: you may have to re-read; it’s not easy reading.

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**The Hot Zone**, by Richard Preston, Anchor Books Doubleday, 1994, paperback

Globalization as described by Thomas Friedman may be astonishing, intimidating, even frightening to many readers, but Preston drops us smack in the middle of visceral terror, at once both galvanizing and stupefying. He traces recent (that is, between 1967 and 1993) outbreaks of four viruses, all stemming from the rain forests of central Africa.

His account begins with the first known human victim of what came to be called the Marburg virus. In 1980, this man, who was something of a loner, went with a prostitute friend on a weekend camping trip to Mt. Elgon and the vast Kitum Cave in western Kenya. No one knows what animals he may have been exposed to there. After the trip, the friend virtually disappears from the story, although one of the researchers ran into her quite by accident and got the details of the camping trip.

The man returned to his job in a sugar factory in Nzoia, Kenya. On the seventh day following his visit to the cave, his eyeballs ached. His headache worsened, and his temples began aching. On the third day he began vomiting. All spark of life left his eyes and face. His personality changed; he was ill-humored. He could answer questions but seemed unaware of his whereabouts. His co-workers, when he didn’t go to work, went to his cabin and then drove him to a local hospital. The doctors couldn’t make a diagnosis; they gave him antibiotics which did nothing. The hospital staff decided to send him to Nairobi Hospital, the best one in the country, and put him on a plane. They thought that, since he could still walk, he could travel safely, and he had enough money. The plane was a thirty-five seat commuter plane; narrow seats were crowded close together. Everyone knew something was terribly wrong, but they couldn’t tell what. He was vomiting into the airsickness bag. It gets much worse, but to spare you, See *Viruses*, page 4
VIRUSES, from page 3
we'll simply say that he was able to get himself to a taxi and the hospital where he sat waiting with other patients until he began to spew blood from every orifice in his body and was finally isolated.

The virus literally destroyed his organs, and the escaping blood was inestimably "hot," seeking another host. Eight days after the symptoms began, he, mercifully, died.

Some research indicated that the Marburg virus had broken out in 1967 at a German vaccine factory that was using monkeys imported from Africa. The virus was described at a conference at the University of Marburg. Thirty-one people in the vaccine factory had caught the virus, and seven of them died, or about one in four. Yellow fever, which is labeled highly lethal, kills about one in twenty.

Our sugar-factory worker encountered Marburg at just about the same time that human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, which causes AIDS, broke out from central Africa's rain forests and began its slow creep around the world. Imagine the colossal tragedy had it been as fast-working or as lethal as Marburg!

"A hot virus from the rain forest lives within a twenty-four-hour plane flight from every city on earth. All of the earth's cities are connected by a web of airline routes. The web is a network. Once a virus hits the net, it can shoot anywhere in a day -- Paris, Tokyo, New York, Los Angeles, wherever planes fly."

The other three viruses traced in The Hot Zone are three forms of Ebola: Zaire, Sudan and Ebola Reston. You may remember reading about Ebola Reston in the newspapers. These three viruses, together with Marburg, constitute the filovirus family, or the thread viruses. The key mystery here is what organism, or organisms, is acting as host for these viruses. The virus doesn't kill its main host but uses it as a home, and possibly a food supply, until it finds a new host to inhabit.

It is clear that any one of the four, if it broke out as HIV did, could decimate the human race. Actually it could do worse: decimate means to kill every tenth person.

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A Bonus Book Recommendation  A Unit of Water, A Unit of Time, Joel White's Last Boat, by Douglas Whynott, Washington Square Press, 1999, paperback

Wooden boat enthusiasts and those who rejoice in good prose alike will enjoy this book. It details the design and building of Joel White's last boat -- last because its progress parallels the development of the cancer that killed him. Far from depressing, the book is a celebration of his life and skills. The elegant simplicity of his designs mirrors the simple, graceful prose of his father, E.B. White.

Whynott illuminates not only the character of three Whites, including Joel's son Steve, but also the boatyard's workmen, the skills they possess, all the boats that were in the yard, and something of the character of the village of Brooklin, Maine.

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Upcoming Events

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Try to make them all.

Scientists' World Environmental Needs

At the request of the National Science Foundation, a committee of scientists asked colleagues around the world what problems need to be addressed, and in what areas federal research dollars would do the most good. The report detailed eight areas of concern, four of which the NSF wants to focus on immediately.

**Biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.** Scientists believe we need a better understanding of the factors, including human activities, that affect biodiversity, and of how biodiversity relates to the overall functioning of an ecosystem.

**Hydrologic forecasting.** Research will help predict changes in freshwater resources and the environment caused by floods, drought, sedimentation and contamination.

**Infectious disease and the environment.** In order to prevent outbreaks in plants, animals and humans, scientists need to understand how pathogens, parasites, and disease-carrying species, as well as the human and other species they infect, are affected by the environment.

**Land-use dynamics.** Dramatic alteration of the earth's surface, especially by tropical deforestation has approached the levels of the transformation effected during glacial periods and has been a key factor in global climate change and reduces biodiversity.

These are areas that have geographic as well as scientific implications and are thus of interest to the Alliance. They will engage participants at the Mid-Winter TC Workshop and also at future Alliance programs. After reading the review of The Hot Zone, how can we not be involved?
The Contest Continues

The contest is still on! Remember, the theme must be related to conservation or environmental problems, and the deadline is March 31, 2001. On or about Earth Day, which falls on April 22, 2001, there will be modest prizes in all the age/grade groups -- k-2, 3-5, 6-8, 9-12 and adult.

All entries must be in the form of poems, but there are no restrictions as to length or rhyme scheme or lack of rhyme. In general, there should be a meter (beat) discernible; however, if you choose to use a strictly prescribed form, as many teachers are using in English language arts, that requirement is waived.

The four examples of the haiku on the left are poor examples of the form. You may wish to try it. The haiku is a poem of three lines of five, seven and five syllables. It need not be a sentence, but may. Strictly speaking, haiku should always express beauty and should be about a season. Obviously, the ones in the box are not proper haiku.

There have been no entries so far for the k-2 or adult groups. New Castle county is showing the most interest. Teachers, this could make a very good classroom assignment, integrating as it does science, social studies and English language arts.

Entries may be mailed or e-mailed to the editor; see page 8 for the necessary address.

Questions from Recent News

The answers to these questions are given on page 7, but see if you can remember from you newspaper reading.

The information has been published either in the News Journal or in The Washington Post.

1. What planet may not be a planet?

2. What place name word may or may not be getting the bums’ rush?

3. What planet may have had a hydrology problem in the past?

4. What continent is particularly worried about climate change?

5. What important virus has not otherwise appeared in this issue?

6. What country is especially concerned with the reality of global warming?

7. What part of Delaware is under investigation by the EPA, and for what reasons?

8. What talks collapsed at the Hague and seriously upset environmentalists?
Deinert, from page 3
geography, science and English
language arts in her GAW work.

notice from the picture below, they also
paid attention to news events that had a
geographic element.

Mid-Winter TC Workshop
Arrangements and agenda are
all set for the February 10, 2001, TC
Workshop. It is scheduled to run from
8:30 to 3:00 at the Paradee Center in
Dover. The theme is Delaware in the
Future and will deal with several areas
of concern by the National Science
Foundation. (See Treasures on the
Bookshelf and an article on page 4.)

Besides the fact that this is always a pleasant middle-of-the-year
get-together and a great way to keep up
with your ASGI classmates and other
TCs, it is also important that you have
input into vital planning for the future
of the Alliance.

Sussex Academy of Arts and
Sciences
Terry Koppel tells us that
Sussex County’s first charter school,
the Sussex Academy of Arts and
Sciences, now has 225 students in
grades six, seven and eight. There
are
two teacher teams to serve the sixth
grade and one for the seventh and
eighth. Each team has a social studies
teacher; their experience ranges from
two to twenty-two years. Terry says
that the geography standards are being
fully taught at all levels.

In preparation for the geogra-
phy bee, each team selected five
contestants; these fifteen were reduced
to ten, and from these Christopher
Dalton, a sixth grader, emerged as the
winner and will represent the school at
the state bee on April 6, at Clayton Hall
on the University of Delaware campus
in Newark.

Summer Opportunity
The Wyoming Geographic
Alliance is offering a two-week in-
stitute titled Landscapes of the
Yellowstone Region in July.

This sounds like a marvelous
opportunity; however, it is quite
expensive, and the Alliance will be able
to give only minor help. MaryAnna has
complete information -- 831-6783.

Earth2U Exhibit
The Delaware Museum of
Natural History is hosting the
Smithsonian/NGS Earth2U exhibit
The exhibit, which is circulating the
country, is “designed to capture visitor
interest with engaging, participatory
activities.” The topics include Every-
day Things, Landscapes and
Landshapes, and Population. If you
wish to take your class to the exhibit,
the museum phone number is 302-658-
9111. It is open on Monday through
Saturday from 9:30 to 4:30 and on
Sundays from noon to 4:30. General
admission is $5.00, but you may find a
school rate in operation. The museum
is located northwest of Wilmington on
Rt. 52 between Greenville and
Centreville.

The Alliance office has three
hundred copies of the Earth2U Curricu-
lium Guide and will be happy to supply
you with one if you haven’t already
received one.

Water Quality in Delaware
The U.S. Geological Survey is
conducting the National Water-Quality
Assessment Program, and the Delmarva
Peninsula is included. To get an
extremely interesting four-page informa-
tion sheet, call 1-888-ASK-USGS.
2001 Delaware Geography Teacher of the Year Award

Eight teachers have been nominated for the 2001 Delaware Geography Teacher of the Year Award: Tom Adams, a high school geography and government teacher at Milford High School; Michael Doughty, a seventh grade teacher at Christina’s Kirk Middle School; Maureen Greenly, a seventh grade teacher at Red Clay’s A.I. DuPont Middle School; Carolyn Groves, a seventh grade social studies teacher at Red Clay’s H.B. DuPont Middle School; Lynn Lyburn, a first grade teacher at Laurel’s Dunbar Elementary School; Chris McCool, a seventh grade geography teacher at Brandywine’s Springer Middle School; Connie Malin, a third to fifth grade gifted and talented teacher at Red Clay’s Warner Elementary School; and John Syphard, a seventh and eighth grade teacher at Indian River’s Southern Delaware School of the Arts. The Alliance truly hopes that all eight of them will choose to compile portfolios.

Previous winners Pat Killalea, Terry Kopple, Cathy Waller, Neil Webster and Dawn Willis will serve as the judging committee and will examine the candidates’ portfolios.

The 2001 Teacher of the Year will receive the award at the annual spring dinner on March 15, 2001, at Maple Dale Country Club in Dover. Congratulations on being nominated and good luck to all eight.

Answering Questions

1. What planet may not be a planet?
   This is the easiest of the questions to answer, but the editor has carelessly jettisoned her source material. The “planet” in question is Pluto. Scientists now say that Pluto is merely a large chunk of ice. Two reasons given for denying it planetary status were that Pluto seems to be one of hundreds of particles of ice rotating within a plane varying from the outer planets and that Pluto is very much smaller than the outer planets.

2. What place name word may or may not be getting the bums’ rush?
   The offending word is “Squaw.” According to the News Journal, a campaign has waged for several years to eliminate the “S-word” from all place names. The word is now judged to be derogatory, denoting as it now does crude meanings such as “whore,” although its original meaning was merely “woman” or “young girl.” Minnesota has eliminated all such forms, as have Maine and Montana; however, California has so many of them and so many of them refer to remote places of interest to few, that in five years nothing has been accomplished.

3. What planet may have had a hydrology problem in the past?
   Again the News Journal is the source explaining that scientists have found more evidence that Mars at one time had considerable water; evidence in the form of sedimentary deposits shows that Mars had water about 4.3 to 3.5 billion years ago.

4. What continent is particularly worried about climate change?
   Southern and eastern Europe are likely to suffer from predicted changes of the next century, while the northern sections may profit because of the changes. Global climate changes may easily affect agriculture, fisheries, and the tourist industry.

5. What important virus has not otherwise appeared in this issue?
   The West Nile Virus arrived in Kent County in October.

6. What country is especially concerned with global warming?
   The tiny nine-coral-atoll country of Tuvalu will be inundated if the ice caps keep melting.

7. What part of Delaware is under investigation by the EPA and for what reasons?
   Sussex County has had two cases of illegal draining of protected wetland.

8. What talks collapsed at The Hague and seriously upset environmentalists?
   The U.S. and the European Union were unable to conclude a treaty about global warming. There was a dispute over how to curb the release of greenhouse gases.
**Focal Points** is a publication of the Delaware Geographic Alliance, an organization of Delaware teachers of geography. It is funded by the National Geographic Society and the State of Delaware.

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