Employee Council President Louis Burton welcomed a healthy (and hungry) lunchtime crowd to Tull Auditorium for the council’s second annual Spring Town Hall, Jan. 31. After helping themselves to a lunch buffet, the audience settled in to listen to five of Emory’s top administrators—President Jim Wagner, Provost Paul Keller, Executive Vice President Mike Mandl, Vice President Robert Ethridge and University Secretary Rosemary Magee—talk about “Leadership From Every Angle,” the event’s theme. Questions also originated from every angle: from Burton, from the audience, from prepared notes, and from the panelists themselves.

PERFORMING ARTS

‘Warmdaddy’ to blow cool blues at Jazz Fest

BY SALLY CORBETT

L ouisiana saxophonist Wess “Warmdaddy” Anderson, a beloved musician from Baton Rouge nicknamed for his warmth, will join the Gary Motley Trio for an evening of jazz and blues in the Schwartz Center’s Emerson Concert Hall as the highlight of the 2006 Emory Jazz Festival, held on campus Feb. 9–11.

On Thursday, Feb. 9, the public is invited to Schwartz to observe a jazz improvisation class (10 a.m.) and “Perspectives on Performance” saxophone masterclass (2:30 p.m.) with Anderson, an Emory Coca-Cola Artist in Residence. The festival ends Saturday, Feb. 11, in its traditional way with a free 8 p.m. concert by the Emory Big Band. With the exception of the Anderson/Gary Motley Trio concert on Friday, Feb. 10, all festival events are free.

Motley, lecturer, pianist and director of jazz studies at Emory, and Schwartz Center Director Bob McKay collaborated in booking Anderson to headline the festival. Motley met “Warmdaddy” in Birmingham in the mid-1980s, and the two maintain a friendship and working relationship. Their collaborations include performances for a CD release and on stage with Motley’s trio, and as members of Wynton Marsalis’ septet, performing Marsalis’ “Bitter Sweet Saga of Sugar Cane” and “Sweetie Pie” with the Augusta Ballet. Blues fans take note: “Wess tries to find the blues in everything that he plays,” Motley says. “He’s a soulful, like Cannonball Adderley. His music is so accessible that sometimes his virtuosity might escape you. But when you realize it, look out—I don’t know any other alto saxophonist that gets around the horn with the ease and facility that Wess does. That was Cannonball’s trademark. It’s nice to see the torch being carried on.”

Anderson, the son of a jazz drummer, got his musical start while growing up in Brooklyn. He taught, and is now a clinician, at the Juilliard Institute for Jazz Studies and is also saxophonist for Marsalis’ Lincoln Center Jazz Orchestra.

“Wess is one of the funniest people I know,” his quick wit and humor will keep you laughing,” Motley said. “He is also very grounded. That’s why he’s known as ‘Warmdaddy.’

I was very nervous about meeting Marsalis, let alone playing with him. With ‘Warmdaddy’ on the bandstand, I was so busy laughing and having fun that I didn’t have time to be nervous. “Mind you, the music was serious business,” Motley continued, “but we always had fun in the process. That has become our mantra: Have fun, make sure the music is swinging—and be sure to play the blues.”

Completing Motley’s trio for the Feb. 10 gig are special guest musicians from Michigan, bassist Paul Keller and drummer Peter Siers. Both Keller and Siers lead and are members of multiple ensembles for contemporary and traditional jazz. Motley, Siers and Keller were the rhythm section for Russell Malone’s Black Butterfly CD and worked together for a year with Malone touring the United States and Europe.

The Feb. 11 Emory Big Band concert marks the second anniversary of the ensemble that was re-organized under Motley and now plays with the maturity of more seasoned and established.

See Jazz Fest on page 5

EMPLOYEE COUNCIL

Leaders talk leadership at Spring Town Hall

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

For a panel comprising five of Emory’s top leaders, it was only appropriate that the Employee Council Spring Town Hall, held Jan. 31 in Tull Auditorium, focused on the qualities of leadership—and why they are central to the University’s aspirations.

Council President Louis Burton handled introductions of the panelists after thanking School of Law interim Dean Frank Alexander for hosting the noontime event, which drew a few hundred people to Tull to enjoy a food buffet and listen to the discussion.

“In my 25 years at Emory,” Alexander said, “I’ve never been so excited about the University as I’ve been under the leadership of the last three years.”

Three springs ago, more than half the panelists on stage were at other institutions: President Jim Wagner, Provost Earl Lewis and Executive Vice President Mike Mandl. A fourth, University Secretary Rosemary Magee, ascended to her post in 2005 after many years as an associate dean in Emory College. The fifth was Robert Ethridge, vice president and head of the Office of Equal Opportunity Programs.

After reading inspirational quotations about leadership from the likes of Peter Drucker and John F. Kennedy, Burton began the Town Hall by reading prepared questions individually to the panelists and asking them to comment.

For example, in response to a question about what he has asked himself about leadership and what makes him a leader, Ethridge said, “The short answer is: Why me? But then, the longer answer is: Why not me.”

Lewis, upon being asked whether leadership can be taught, began by saying “there are a thousand books out there saying it can.

See Town Hall on page 4

CAMPUS NEWS

Policy clears up signature authorities

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

Emory has formalized a policy specifying which University officers may enter into contractual agreements with vendors and other third parties, with the goal of standardizing such processes and eliminating any areas of ambiguity regarding who is and is not empowered to authorize such agreements.

Called the Signature Authority and Contracting Policy, the new guidelines codify what had been an unwritten interpretation of University bylaws, according to President Jim Wagner, and was created by a 19-person committee that included all corners of the University.

Since we are a large and complex organization,” Wagner wrote in Jan. 15 memo, “Emory needs a clearly written and uniformly followed policy that will address questions such as this fundamental one: ‘Who can sign agreements, contracts and offers with external parties, as well as similar documents that commit University resources?’

The new policy, which became effective Jan. 1, fits under the University’s continuing efforts to comply with the applicable provisions of the

See Signature Policy on page 5
Around Campus

FRANK ALEXANDER

Of families & housing laws

In recent years, and especially during current national political campaigns, two topics seem to be at the top of our cultural agenda: families and housing. Everyone seems to be speaking of families: the advancement of "family values," the preservation of the autonomy and sanctity of the family, the relationships that count as creating a family. There is also a great emphasis on housing, and pride in the fact that the rate of homeownership in America is now at a record high, with roughly 68 percent of Americans now owning the home in which they live.

What is both intriguing and puzzling is the dual emphasis on families and housing not the importance of each, but rather the manner in which they have been tied together. Housing laws should focus on the production, maintenance and ownership of residential units. Concerns with our families, our lives together, our relationships and commitments to one another, seem oddly out of place as we look at housing laws. For too long, examination of the very way in which our housing laws shifted away from a functional definition of a household unit to a definition of the family as persons related by blood, marriage or adoption. We can only surmise the reasons for the profound shift in housing laws by the adoption of this narrow definition. Perhaps it was a reaction to judicial decisions that permitted groups of individuals (whether fraternity or religious orders) to live in single-family neighborhoods. Perhaps it was a mirror of cultural acceptance, as a normative proposition, of Murdock's nuclear family. Perhaps, as some have suggested, it was a reaction to the open emergence in the 1960s of collectivist and communal lifestyles in which marriage was absent or incidental. Whatever the motivation or justification, the consequences were profound. Four, five, six or more individuals not related by blood, marriage or adoption simply could not qualify as a "family" or live in a "single family" area, regardless of their personal, emotional, religious or cultural commitments to one another. From a brief review of housing laws in the United States, we may conclude first that such laws carry tremendous normative assumptions, resulting in tremen- dous normative consequences. Second, housing laws are not capable of bearing the weight of such profound social judgments. Third, housing laws should focus on function and use, not on relationships. Fourth, if there is to be a social and cultural judgment—enforced by laws—as to the relationships of "count" in deciding who lives in our neighbor- hoods, then let us present these moral convictions openly for debate, and not hide them in the various housing laws. Residential restrictive covenants may have arisen first of all out of a desire to separate homes and apartments from hotels and boarding houses, but they quick- ly emerged as tools to segregate by wealth and race. Occupancy standards were first created to address health concerns of inner city tenements, but they have remained on the books without empirical validation for more than 100 years. For the past 60 years, zoning has been the dominant tool with which we've defined and controlled "single families," and these laws have embraced the rubrics of "blood, marriage and adoption" as the talismans for which constitute the family. The vision of the American family, at least in housing laws, increasingly narrowed during the second half of the 20th century. This is a virtual world created by all kinds of families, and the fact that such families have never shared, have been replaced by conceptions of exclusion, control, rejection and denial. Reliance on a narrow concept of the nuclear family has come at great cost to the society at large, and to specific subcultures in particular. From the birth of this country and its first census in 1790, there was a worry that we could not count "families"; we counted household—groups of individu- als as a separate and distinct single housekeeping unit. It was not until the 1950s that we saw the very first use of the definition of a family as persons related by "blood, marriage or adoption." As long as we base upon this narrow definition, consider the fact that the most recent census data associated with the first time in American history, traditional families—husband, wife and children—make up less than one-fourth of all households. The preservation of the fam- ily and the relationships which lie at the core of familial bonds is not to be achieved by trying to do it indirectly, or unenforceable doing directly, or unable to do with accuracy. In the context of housing laws, the task should be to provide dwell- ing—housing that is described and defined according to use and not according to genetic or custody. Living arrangements prom- ised on the bonds we cherish, the commitments to between persons to care and to nurture, will allow our society to the presence of such bonds in relationships of blood, marriage and adoption, as well as to accept such bonds in relation- ship of social commitment one to another.

It is in this much broader vision that we may indeed purs- ue the ideal of safe, decent and affordable housing for every one, and treasure our lives together. The houses we inhabit are not solely the fruits of our labor, and the houses we build are not for us alone. As we work towards a dream of affordable housing for all families, let us always recall that "families" are given...fouishing cities you did not build, houses filled with all kinds of good things you did not provide, wells you did not dig, and vineyards and olive groves you did not plant...” —[Beat. 6:30-32].

This essay is excerpted and adapted from Alexander's 2005 Distinguished Faculty Lecture.

The ability to understand the group's needs and to guide that group before herself.

STEVENS

What are the top qualities of a good leader? Linda Erhard business analyst

Academic and Administrative Information Technology

Having standards, character and values. The ability to follow through, to delegate, and have compassion.

Salky Pampil

hospital visitor and

alumna, 65C

Rationality, passion and selflessness.

Rationality, passion and selflessness.

Rationality, passion and selflessness.

Rationality, passion and selflessness.

Lucky Polovara

software designer

Veneta Butler

hospital visitor

The ability also to be a good follower at times.
The Power of Words
By Rachel Robertson

The child of parents who checked in constantly on her education, Maisha Fisher knows the importance of being invested in one’s schooling. The assistant professor of educational studies tries to foster such investment in high school students by using the power of poetry to spark a love of words—and a passion for learning.

Fisher, assistant professor of educational studies, wants other students to participate fully in the classroom. "I want to give them that sense of entitlement and respect that they come from. That is also important to say and that their peers give feedback. He creates "feed" in which students share their work out loud; then three poetry readings. "They're also writing. They're sharing their work out loud, they're making themselves vulnerable in the same way we are asking the students to make themselves vulnerable. And the students are giving them feedback—imagine that!" Likewise, Fisher did not hide behind her role as researcher; she also shared her own poetry in class. "When young people see teachers engaging in the process, they believe in it, too," she said. On Saturdays the class traveled to the city, touring museums, watching films, visiting botanical gardens. "The purpose is to have the students understand that New York belongs to them," Fisher said. Additionally, the trips brought them into contact with people outside their usual world. "We want students to have access to what [education scholar] Lisa Delpit refers to as 'the culture of power,'" Fisher said. "We want them to have access to 'standard English,' and I feel there is a way we can do that without isolating the world that they come from. That is also what this class is about."

This is where I live and breathe. And for me to write another world, so exciting that when you stop, you swear you were just watching a movie / then that's why I write. Desire is

The heat that makes your hair stand on end / That's what I feel when I write about the reality I live in / I live in a harsh reality and / It's hard for me to talk about it / so I write about the hope because / The character I make up / Has to go through it and / For one moment / or 212 moments / I don't have to / concludes Quick's poem. (Note: 212 is a New York City area code.)

For a final step, the students sound their voices in the outside world. At the Aprilia Motorcycle Showroom in Manhattan, students gave a public reading of their work published in the anthology from their class, Rebel Voices from the Heights. "It was fabulous," Fisher said of the large crowd and their generosity in supporting the group by buying the book and giving donations. The students of both classes Fisher studied have achieved improvements in their coursework outside of English and have received such accolades as the Posse Scholarship and the Gates Scholarship. And Fisher sounds her own voice, as well, speaking at conferences to teachers of English and sharing the methods that have transferred students' lives, in the hopes that others will adopt these practices.

"It's always good to have something extra beyond school, but I think it is young people's right to have a space within the existing school structure where they're able to feel as invested in learning as they do in these alternative spaces," Fisher said. "And that is why I'm doing this research."
Stephen Mitchell to bring Gilgamesh alive at symposium

BY ROBYN MOHR

Best-selling author Stephen Mitchell will be the featured speaker at Emory’s Symposium on Religion and Literature, to be held Feb. 15. Mitchell, a renowned poet, translator and interpreter of [the world's] great religious texts, will deliver his keynote address at a noon luncheon in Cox Hall Ballroom, focusing on his new translation of the Epic of Gilgamesh and its relation to Genesis.

Mitchell will also speak at a 7:30 p.m. interfaith service in Cannon Chapel. The topic of the evening will be “Enduring the Voice of Spirit,” and Mitchell will share insights gained through his scholarly work. The program also will include music by the Meridian Chorale, led by Steven Darssey, a former faculty member of the Candler School of Theology.

The Meridian Herald, of which Darssey is also president, along with Emory’s Walter Candler Lectureship is sponsoring the event. Religion and Literature. This event will be the seventh in an annual series of symposia on religion in the academy.

“We chose Steven Mitchell because his work spans many traditions,” said Provost Richard Brodhead, Deputy to the President Gary Hauk, a member of Meridian Herald’s board. “His translations are widely read, and his introductions to his various works provide rich and provocative insights into the call of the human spirit by something greater than itself.” Hauk, who also has an academic background in religion, agreed to sponsor the program at Emory.

The epic tale of Gilgamesh chronicles the adventures of literature’s first hero, the King of Uruk, in ancient Sumeria (present-day Iraq). Uruk, said to be two-thirds god and one-third man, was blessed with beauty, strength and wisdom.

Mitchell, known for his talent in making ancient masterpieces remarkably new through translation, is being praised for his version of Gilgamesh. The story dates back to early 1700 BCE—almost a thousand years before The Iliad—which makes it the oldest written human narrative in existence. The 12 clay tablets on which the story was inscribed were lost for nearly two millennia.

In 1853, the tablets were discovered in present-day Mosul, once the great city of Nineveh. The story is believed to have been recorded by someone named Shin-equ-uninni, making him the oldest known human author. Written in cuneiform script, Gilgamesh was not fully deciphered until the latter part of the 20th century. The original translator chose to exclude the contents of the 12th tablet, which allegedly read as more of a sequel to the first 11. Mitchell’s translation of Gilgamesh was published in 1981 and is due out in paperback this month. Critics and artists, including biblical scholar Elaine Pagels, literary critic Harold Bloom and this year’s Nobel Prize winner, Harold Pinter, have hailed Mitchell’s new version. Mitchell’s other best-selling titles include: The Gospel According to Jesus, Tao Te Ching, The Bhagavad Gita, Genesis and The Selected Poetry of Rainer and Mariva Rilke.
Transplant center gets $8.5M JDRF grant for islet research

BY HOLLY KORSCHUN

E mory’s Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation (JDRF) Center for Islet Transplantation has received new five-year funding from JDRF for $8.5 million, with the goal of advancing islet transplantation to a mainstream therapy for Type 1 diabetes.

Created and funded through a $4.1 million grant from JDRF in 2002, Emory’s center addresses the problem of rejection of donor islets by a patient’s immune system. Although islet transplantation from a donor’s pancreas can restore normal insulin production in people with Type 1 diabetes, several problems still exist when applied to immunosuppressive protocols. The Emory center will continue to explore new strategies leading to transplant recipients. The Emory JDRF Center of Excellence for Islet Transplantation recently concluded after 15 islet transplants were successfully performed in eight patients with Type 1 diabetes.

Christian Larsen, director of the Emory Transplant Center, is director of the clinical islet transplantation program and the Emory JDRF Center for Islet Transplantation. Larsen is internationally recognized for his work in devising novel strategies to achieve transplant tolerance. Center co-principal investigator Collin Weber’s career has spanned 25 years of investigations and contributions to the field of diabetes research. “The JDRF center has made it possible for us to make significant progress in advancing the field of islet transplantation,” Larsen said. “This new funding will allow us to continue our quest to find innovative ways of allowing patients to receive islet transplants without the complications associated with conventional immunosuppressant drugs.”

The Emory Transplant Center is one of the most comprehensive transplant centers in the Southeast and has successfully performed 15 transplantations. The Emory JDRF Center is one of the most comprehensive transplant centers in the Southeast and has successfully performed 15 transplantations. The Emory JDRF Center is one of the most comprehensive transplant centers in the Southeast and has successfully performed 15 transplantations.

Emory physician/scientists have been working for the past several years to refine the islet transplantation procedure and to develop immunosuppressive protocols that are both effective but less toxic to transplant recipients. The Emory JDRF Center’s first clinical islet transplantation was recently concluded after 15 islet transplants were successfully performed in eight patients with Type 1 diabetes. A new islet transplantation clinical trial, testing a new drug not previously used in transplantation, began in January.

The new funding will be applied to four specific projects. Project 1 will study the safety and effectiveness of Efalizumab (a drug from a new class of therapeutic agents) as part of a four-part drug regimen for human islet transplant recipients. Project 2, conducted Scientists at Veterans National Primate Research Center will explore methods of inducing tolerance to allogeneic islet transplants (islets from the same species) in nonhuman primates. Project 3 will focus on anti-inflammatory strategies for islet engraftment, the process by which islets become incorporated into the patient’s own system. Project 4, also at Yerkes, will use nonhuman primates to explore xenotransplantation, or transplantation from other species.

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Emory JDRF Center gets $8.5M JDRF grant for islet research
B uppie? “That’s a yank-” “juck.” “Brush choppers.” Confused yet? These specialized words and phrases, not easily understood by outsiders, are examples of private family language, or “familylects.” The word “buppie,” for instance, was coined by a 3-year-old to describe family members often incorpo- 
rate such child-invented words into their vocabulary. In this case, the father—alerted to his daughter’s discontent—mut- 
tered to himself, “Please, no buppie.”

Gordon took advantage of some unusual data to expand on the definition of familylect, a term mentioned previously but not clearly defined in the academic literature. In the study designed by her gradu- 
ate adviser at Georgetown University, Deborah Tannen, and collaborator Shari Kendall from Texas A&M University, four families participated by continuously recording daily conversations of both parents for a week. Although a week may not seem a long time in the span of a person’s life, it is considerably longer than a typical linguistic study, which may record only a single dinertime conversation. Gordon, then a graduate research assistant, helped with data collection and linguistic transcription—which involves not only typing every spoken word from the recordings, but also marking important features such as intonation and loudness.

During the painstaking transcription process, Gordon began to notice several types of repetition, including family-
specific words. Listening to a week’s worth of conversations allowed her to uncover other, more subtle familylect components by comparing different conversations across time and location with different participants.

For example, in one family, the 2000 presidential election was a major event (both parents had jobs that would be affected by the outcome). Gordon took note of repeated phrases and topics of conversation related to the candidates. Al Gore was referred to as “Daddy’s friend,” while George W. Bush was “the man Daddy doesn’t like.” The family also talked often about other negative aspects of Bush’s campaign and personal history. In a recently published paper, Gordon argued that these and other “linguistic strategies” helped the family to create its unique identity.

“It might seem that [the families] would be the same,” Gordon said, explaining that all four families were white, middle class and with dual incomes. “They were, in fact, quite different in terms of their familylects, each family used language differently to create a different family culture.”

Another family’s identity was shaped by the parents’ careers as actors. “[The parents] would take on pretend voices to play with [their daughter],” Gordon said. “They would also take on pretend voices at times when communici-
ating with each other, which rarely happened in the other families. So, that’s something that—in this group of families, at least—was unique to this family and helped define them as a family.”

The faculty who developed PRISM—chemistry Professor Jay Justice, Center for Science Education Director Pat Marstell-
er, and Preetha Ram, Emory’s assistant dean for science education—say they are convinced it has a positive effect on graduate students, teachers and schoolchildren. “Problem- and investiga-
tive case-based learning is an important trend in education because it helps students make a strong connection with science concepts by demonstrating how real and integrated it is in our lives,” Marsteller said. “In the process, students also gain critical thinking and research skills.”

For example, one sixth-grade chemistry students in Newton County learned about the importance of ethics in science and how the scientific method is not a linear process. “As an example, we tell students that in some cases, it’s better to do a little bit of everything and then come back to it,” said Jordan Rose, PRISM program coordinator for Emory’s Center for Science Education (CSE).
Birthday cake for the brain: Week to feature slate of lectures

BY KATHERINE BAUST LUKENS

Emory’s ongoing Feb. 5–12 Founders Week celebration promises a robust schedule of academic, social and cultural events to celebrate Emory’s founding. The week kicked off on Sunday, Feb. 5, with a Glenn Auditorium address by Georgia Rep. John Lewis, but the intellectual fare continues this week with distinguished lectures from scholars from Emory and beyond.

Some established University events have been brought into the Founders Week calendar, like the annual Tenenbaum Family Lecture. Internationally renowned author and scholar Ruth Wisse, professor of Yiddish and comparative literature at Harvard, will present “Yiddish at the Center; English at the Margins,” on Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 7:30 p.m. in the Carlos Museum Reception Hall.

Another highlight is the Friday, Feb. 10, lecture by Brown University President Ruth Simmons, who will give her insight on “The University Between Past and Future,” at 4 p.m. in Cannon Chapel. Simmons comes from an experienced background in university administration; prior to becoming the first African American president of an Ivy League institution, she served as president of Smith College, vice provost at Princeton University, provost at Spelman College and associate graduate dean at the University of Southern California.

Another annual lecture rolled into Founders Week is the Distinguished Faculty Lecture, sponsored by Faculty Council. This year’s speaker will be Dennis Liotta, professor of chemistry and one of the faculty members involved in last summer’s landmark Emtriva drug sale that brought some $540 million in royalty sales to Emory and the inventors. Liotta’s lecture is titled “New Therapies for Treating Viral Infections and Cancers,” and will be held on Mon. Feb. 6 at 4 p.m. in the Rita Rollins Room, School of Public Health.

“Part of my goal, since it is a mixed audience, is to try and present concepts to those who aren’t technically trained to understand the process of drug discovery and how to take it to the finish line,” Liotta said.

“Most people’s lives have been touched by someone who has died from metastatic cancer. I will talk about the problems and leads—compounds that have a promising profile but haven’t yet gone to clinical trial—that we have.”

The School of Law’s John Witte, recently named the visiting Alonzo L. McDonald Family Professor on the Life and Teachings of Jesus and Their Impact on Culture, will deliver a lecture named for the chair on Thursday, Feb. 9.

His lecture, “Freedom of a Christian: The Protestant Contributions to Modern Religious Liberty and Human Rights,” will be held at 4:30 p.m. in Cannon Chapel.

As McDonald Professor, Witte will deliver a series of lectures on the life and teachings of Jesus. He also will teach a course on religious liberty open to students in Emory’s law and theology schools, and to graduate and undergraduate students in the arts and sciences.

Founders Week is framed around the first meeting of the Emory College Board of Trustees, which occurred Feb. 6, 1837 (the college itself was founded a year earlier in Oxford). Other events include a 24-hour arts festival, a film festival and numerous concerts. Founders Week events are open to the public, and most are free. For more information, call 414-727-5039 or go to www.emory.edu/events.

Brown University President Ruth Simmons will discuss “The University Between Past and Future” during her Feb. 10 lecture, just one of Founders Week’s academic offerings.

LGBT commission eyes possible gay-adoption law

President Jim Wagner appeared at the President’s Commission on the Status of LGBT Concerns meeting Jan. 24, held in 400 Administration, and spoke with the commission about issues such as, gay adoption, civil liberties and Emory’s strategic plan.

Chair Paul Tawne opened the meeting, and reported that the commission is preparing for possible Georgia legislation banning gay adoption. Tawne listed some of the commission’s tactics, such as keeping the Office of the President informed, working with lobbyists and the Atlanta community, and continuing to build awareness on campus.

Director of the Office of LGBT Life and ex-officio mem- ber Saralyn Chesnut continued the discussion presenting findings from a Georgia Equality poll. The poll shows that most Georgians don’t want an across-the-board ban on gay adoption, and, concerns for child welfare seem to overshadow gay issues.

“In the realm of gay adoption legislation, I suggest let- ting sleeping dogs lie. Although being prepared for such legis- lation is important,” Wagner said. “We have an enlighten- ing job to do, and we need to get it right on campus first.”

Wagner advised building partnerships with other univer- sities on the issue of gay adoption. One member suggested that such a plan could be a strategic model for how to ap- proach other LGBT issues, giving Emory the potential to lead in LGBT activism.

“We are in a different place politically than other Emory commissions right now,” said co-chair-elect Andy Wilson.

“[Adopting] progressive policies sets Emory apart from other universities.”

Emory is the only university in Georgia that has a domes- tic-partner benefits program and the only school to have a body like the LGBT commission.

“To me, the issue isn’t about gay adoption—it’s about having a welcoming environment,” Wagner said. Adding that the commission should contact other Atlanta Regional Council for High Education (ARCH) schools to start a dia- logue on human rights.

Wagner then talked about how the commission can help implement the strategic plan. “One of the simplest ways to communicate the strategic plan is to link LGBT issues to some element of the vision statement,” he said.

In other business, nominations are now being accepted for new commission members. The deadline for applica- tions is March 1, and new members will be invited to the commission’s last meeting of the semester on April 18 and the its spring retreat on April 21. For more information, visit www.emory.edu/CLPLGBT/membership.htm, or contact Cathi Wentworth at 770-784-4631 or cwentwo@learnlink. emory.edu.

Upcoming events:

The commission and the Office of LGBT Life are hosting Intersex Transgendered Awareness Week, to be held around campus Feb. 26–24. For more information, contact Jaclyn Barbarow at jbarbar@learnlink.emory.edu or visit www.emory.edu/CAMPU$_LIFE/LGBTOFFICE/calendar/index. html.

The 14th Annual Pride Banquet will be held March 2 at 6:30 p.m. in Miller-Ward Alumni House. This event is co-sponsored by the commission, the Office of LGBT Life and the Emory Gay and Lesbian Alumni.

The next LGBT meeting will be held Tuesday, March 21, at 5:15 p.m. in 400 Administration.—Christi Gray

If you have a question or comment for the LGBT commission, send e-mail to Chair Paul Tawne at paul_tawne@bus. emory.edu.

Five students take home 2006 Humanitarian Awards

Clockwise from top left, College senior Laurie Gorham, Oxford sopho- more Amanda McCullough, College senior Beatrice Lindstrom, Goizueta MBA student Robert Brawner and College senior Dianna Myles were rec- ognized for their exceptional commitment to helping people in need at Emory’s 2006 Humanitarian Awards, Jan. 25.
MONDAY, FEB. 6
Heritage Month Concert
“Modern Rhythms and the West African Drum” Ibrahim Diouane, percussion, presenting. 5:30 p.m. 206 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6754

TUESDAY, FEB. 7
Concert
Evelyn Glennie, percussion, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8
Concert/Class
Evelyn Glennie, percussion, presenting. 11 a.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

THURSDAY, FEB. 9
Jazz Improvisation Class

FRIDAY, FEB. 10
Concert

SATURDAY, FEB. 11
Concert
“Emory Annual Jazz Festival.” Emory Big Band and Wess ‘Warmdaddy’ Anderson, alto sax, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. $10 faculty/staff; $5 students; free general admission. 404-727-5050.

MONDAY, FEB. 6
Middle Eastern Studies Lecture

TUESDAY, FEB. 7
Physiology Lecture
“Mechanisms of G Protein-Induced Trafficking of Calcium Channels.” Maria Diverse-Pierluissi, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, presenting. 9 a.m. 600 Whitehead Research Building. Free. 404-727-7401.

Poetry Lecture

FRIDAY, FEB. 10
Heritage Month Lecture
“The University Between Past and Future.” Ruth Simmons, Brown University president, presenting. 4 p.m. Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-0674.

SUNDAY, FEB. 12
Carlos Museum Lecture

MONDAY, FEB. 6
Heritage Month Concert
“Modern Rhythms and the West African Drum” Ibrahim Diouane, percussion, presenting. 5:30 p.m. 206 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6754.

TUESDAY, FEB. 7
Concert
Evelyn Glennie, percussion, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. $48 general public; faculty, $36 faculty/staff; 5 students. 404-727-5050.

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MONDAY, FEB. 6
Middle Eastern Studies Lecture
“When Did The Delta Roads Begin?” Wess ‘Warmdaddy’ Anderson, alto sax, and the Gary Motley Trio, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. $10 faculty/staff; $5 students; free general admission. 404-727-5050.

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MONDAY, FEB. 13
Film
Darfur Diaries. Aisha Bain, Jen Marlowe and Adam Shapiro, directors. 6 p.m. 101 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6402.

THURSDAY, FEB. 9
Concert
Mercedes Vocal Ensemble, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-6402.

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MONDAY, FEB. 13
Film
Bos. Vayaye. Rappeneau, director. 8 p.m. 101 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6431.

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Evelyn Glennie, percussion, presenting. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. $48 general public; faculty, $36 faculty/staff; 5 students. 404-727-5050.

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