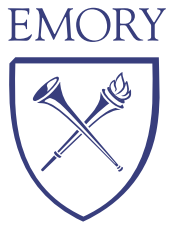


# Emory Report



April 18, 2005 / volume 58, number 27

www.emory.edu/EMORY\_REPORT



Ann Borden

Several hundred attendees got a glimpse of the future on Friday, April 8, as the Schwartz Center's Emerson Concert Hall was host to the long-awaited Futurist Forum. The event drew together 14 intellectual leaders from across the country to offer their views on changes in store for higher education and to comment specifically on Emory's proposed signature themes. Moderator Stephen Frazier from CNN Headline News kept the four-hour event moving along smoothly, as each panelist gave a short presentation and participated in discussion prompted by Frazier and questions from the audience.

## STRATEGIC PLANNING

### Future holds a lot for Forum panelists

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

Fourteen people did exactly what they were asked to do—and as promised by the title of the event at which they appeared—by looking toward the future not just of higher education but of the entire world, April 8 in the Schwartz Center's Emerson Concert Hall, as Emory held the long-anticipated Futurist Forum, part of the University's strategic planning process.

And though there were differences over degree, all of the "futurists" agreed that U.S. research universities 25 years from now will look very different—so different, perhaps, as to be unrecognizable from the institutions of today.

"There is an increasing sense," said James Duderstadt, former president of the University of Michigan and the first panelist to speak, "that

we've entered a period of dramatic change in the nature of universities, similar to that we had a century-and-a-half ago following the Civil War, when universities and colleges changed in simply unimaginable ways."

Though not all the panelists saw revolution just around the corner—"I'm not going to be apocalyptic about higher education," said Catharine Stimpson, dean of New York University's graduate school—all agreed that a convergence of global forces is affecting what for much of the last century has been the world's premier system of postgraduate education.

Such forces, the panelists said, include the increasing globalization of trade, not just economic trade of goods, services and currency, but of ideas, cultures and individuals. Also the exponential growth of new technology (especially information

See **FORUM** on page 7

## LAW SCHOOL

### Lewis delivers front-line stories of diversity

BY ERIC RANGUS

Provost Earl Lewis might not be a lawyer—he is a historian by discipline—but he was perhaps the perfect person to discuss the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling two summers ago that upheld the right of universities to consider race as a factor in admissions.

At the time *Gratz v. Bollinger* and *Grutter v. Bollinger* entered the district courts in 1997, Lewis was a faculty member at the University of Michigan, the institution whose policies were being called into constitutional question.

On April 11 in Tull Auditorium, Lewis described watching those cases progress and discussed what the Supreme Court's decisions might mean during his talk, "Affirmative Action: Did the Supreme Court Save It?" The event was sponsored by the Center for the Interdisciplinary Study of Religion (CISR) as part of its Family Forum Series.

"Is it possible to have an honestly balanced conversation about race?" Lewis asked and quickly answered. "I'm not sure. We didn't see it with *Gratz* and *Grutter*, and I don't see it in the days and weeks ahead. I hope you can change my mind."

Over a 30-minute presenta-

tion, followed by a question-and-answer session lasting nearly that long, Lewis and the standing-room-only crowd explored that possibility. "From the beginning, the University of Michigan defended diversity instead of affirmative action," Lewis said, adding that the phrase "affirmative action" does not appear in the text of the Supreme Court decisions.

"Affirmative action lends itself more readily to a narrative of unfairness; an unqualified student replaces a more qualified student," Lewis said, adding that even opponents agreed that no unqualified students were admitted to Michigan at the expense of prospective students who would have been admitted otherwise.

Lewis not only tracked the cases' progressions through the courts (which included dozens of amici briefs, such as one signed by Emory in support of Michigan's policy), he also described in-depth the admissions policies (one for the Michigan law school, the other dealing with undergraduate admissions) called into question.

But perhaps most interesting was his chronicle of the history of diversity at the University of Michigan, which dated to the 19th century, and the fascinating political stew that resulted from those efforts. Historically, Lewis said, the state's Democratic legislature and governors backed



Ann Borden

"Is it possible to have an honest, balanced conversation about race?" Earl Lewis asked a standing-room-only crowd in Tull Auditorium, April 11. His lecture, which focused on two Supreme Court cases involving university admission policies, explored that question.

the university's diversity policies. Even when a Republican was elected governor in the mid-1990s, it was agreed that the administration would not challenge the issue of diversity "as long as it did not become an issue of affirmative action," Lewis said.

Some Republican state legislators did not go along, though, and placed ads in several newspapers asking for people to come forward if they felt they had been discriminated against by the university. More than 500 names were collected and reviewed

by a Washington-based think tank, the Center for Individual Rights.

"They picked three," Lewis said. (The *Gratz* case against Michigan's undergraduate admissions policy had two plaintiffs.) "And those names will now grace constitutional law textbooks forever."

On June 23, 2003, the Supreme Court found in favor of the University of Michigan, although it was necessary to

See **LEWIS** on page 4

## EMORY WEEKEND

### Weekend combo back for this year

BY KATHERINE BAUST

The experiment of combining Commencement with Emory Weekend turned out to be a huge success in 2004, so this year it will be repeated from Thursday, May 12, through Monday, May 16.

The decision to move (and rename) Alumni Weekend to the spring for the first time last year netted big results. "We had the largest attendance last year than ever before, three times the amount than in previous years," said Gerry Lowrey, senior director of campus relations.

Breaking with a 20-year tradition, Oxford also is going to integrate the two for the first time. Oxford Weekend will be on the same weekend as Oxford commencement and Emory Weekend. "Combining Oxford Weekend to begin with Commencement will give alumni and friends a greater opportunity to participate in events on both campuses in one weekend," said Marvlyn Kirk, assistant director of college relations at Oxford.

Programs and departments across campus have developed discipline-specific activities for

See **EMORY WEEKEND** on page 7

## AROUNDCAMPUS

**Vendor Expo to feature discount products**

The 2005 Emory Vendor Expo, featuring products and services available at discounted rates to Emory offices as well as individual members of the community, will take place Monday, April 25, from 11 a.m.–4 p.m. at the Emory Conference Center.

The expo showcases this year's preferred vendors as well as a select number of other contract suppliers. Refreshments will be served, and preregistered attendees will be eligible for door prizes.

The expo is open to all faculty and staff; the event is free, but preregistration is encouraged. Shuttles will depart from the Dobbs Center every 15 minutes. For more information, visit <http://epic.emory.edu/main-eve2005.htm>.

**Creative writing's Grimsley collects another honor**

Jim Grimsley, senior writer in residence with the creative writing program, is one of eight authors to receive the 2005 Academy Award in Literature.

Given by the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the award recognizes "writers of exceptional accomplishment in any genre." Grimsley will be presented with the award in New York on May 18 at the academy's annual ceremonial.

Grimsley is no stranger to awards. In 1995 he won the American Academy of Arts and Letters' Sue Kaufman Prize for First Fiction following the publication of his first novel, *Winter Birds*. In 1997 he was named Georgia Author of the Year.

In addition to his novels, Grimsley has written plays, short stories and essays for a variety of publications. He is playwright-in-residence at the About Face Theatre in Chicago.

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## FIRSTPERSON JIM WAGNER

**From harbor to high seas**

Ann Borden

**Jim Wagner** is president of the University.

**D**o you ever have the feeling that things are moving at a super-swift clip? That, in fact, the pace of change threatens to overtake you and leave you breathless and stunned, as the world you know rushes off into the future at a rate that will make it unrecognizable and leave you in the dust?

Me, too.

At the recent Futurist Forum (see story, page 1), 14 invited experts and change-leaders, in fields ranging from biosystems to communications technology, from religion to informatics, helped us to envision the world of higher education as it might look in the next five to 20 years. While most

of the Emory folks in attendance walked away stimulated and amazed by the possibilities, it's very likely that some of us left the Schwartz Center feeling just a little anxious and overwhelmed by the prospect of having to keep up with what's unfolding—or, perhaps even more challenging, to fulfill the expectation that a university like Emory should be a change leader. The opportunities are immensely exciting; the challenges are equally steep.

It's commonplace that the rate of change seems to us much greater than anything experienced by previous generations. "Progress," as our grandparents defined it, may have brought technological advances every decade or so. In our day, progress (if it is that) brings technological advances weekly—sometimes daily, it seems. Joel Mokyr, an economist at Northwestern University, writes in *The Gifts of Athena: Historical Origins of the Knowledge Economy* that no other civilization before the Industrial Revolution had sustained the degree of technological change—and, hence, political, social and cultural change—that we have witnessed in the last 200 years. And the prospect for still more rapid change is undeniable.

In our own community the challenges of change have been

brought home to many by the vigorous activity of strategic planning that has engaged us over the past year. As one person remarked to me not long ago, it's as if the jetliner has taken off with a rush and a roar, and it would be good for the cockpit crew to come back to the cabin and reassure the startled and disheveled passengers that the plane is flying just fine.

Well, I'm not certain we're all that disheveled or startled, but I do understand the need to pause and take stock of how we're doing.

My own inclination is to think of the beginning of our journey into the future in nautical rather than aeronautical terms. The Emory community is not so much strapped into its seat and fighting the G-forces of takeoff, as we are leaving our tall ship's safe harbor and feeling the tug of a bracing wind in our sails.

Long ago, a friend used an image of progress that I take to heart. Progress, he said, is the tension between continuity and change. Imagine a tugboat pulling a barge. If the towline between them has too much tension—that is, if the rate of change is too sudden and fast—the line will snap, and progress will halt. On the other hand, if the line goes slack—if the tension drops off because change is

See **FIRST PERSON** on page 5

**Parking News****Dear Colleagues:**

We write to provide a general update on campus parking, as well as to let you know about construction projects planned for the next 12-18 months that will affect parking.

During the past year Emory has partnered actively with members of the Clifton Corridor Transportation Management Association (e.g., CDC, Children's Healthcare of Atlanta) to study traffic and find ways to help offset the growing congestion in the corridor. Many ideas have been developed to help decrease the negative impacts of traffic on campus and in the surrounding neighborhoods. With community input and involvement, we hope over the next six months to finalize a set of initiatives designed to improve access to and from the campus. Additionally, Emory is working on creative ways to ameliorate internal campus congestion, such as exploring the possibility of developing a program to permit employees to borrow and utilize bicycles (at no charge) during the workday.

As you probably know, parking fees do not fully cover the costs to operate parking garages and services on campus. The University currently subsidizes parking by nearly \$1.8 million annually through the fringe benefit pool. While one could debate the merits of treating parking as a cost-recovery operation, Emory as well as most of our peers view parking as a cost to be borne primarily by users.

As a policy matter, it may be necessary for Emory to reduce (or eliminate) the subsidy, in order to provide additional investments in alternative transportation and shuttle services. One of the recommendations of the study undoubtedly will be to better align parking rates with our environmental values and with incentives for the growth in alternative transportation. In fact, we are already working on a trial neighborhood shuttle route that would provide transportation to employees who live in close proximity to the campus.

With respect to upcoming construction, there are at least two projects currently in planning stages that will impact on-street parking, and we want to make you aware of this in advance. This June, we will begin construction to relocate the sorority houses to a complex on Fraternity Drive. This complex will be located adjacent to the Alpha Phi Alpha house and will displace existing on-street parking along Fraternity Drive, as well as various parking spaces surrounding the Facilities Management lot. These changes to the streetscape will be real improvements for bike and foot traffic on that part of campus.

In addition, when DeKalb County constructs the Emory Village traffic circle, the main campus entrance and Dowman Drive streetscape will be improved. On-street parking along Dowman Drive, however, will be reduced. Further details will be provided as site work and construction begins, but we wanted to give you early notice before construction actually starts.

Additional details will be forthcoming from the parking office. In the meantime, if you have questions or need further information, please contact Bill Collier, director of parking and community services, at 404-727-1868 or by e-mail at [wcolleie@emory.edu](mailto:wcolleie@emory.edu). Many thanks for your understanding and cooperation as we seek to improve access in and around campus.

Sincerely,  
**Earl Lewis**  
Provost and executive vice president for academic affairs

**Mike Mandl**  
Executive vice president for finance and administration

## EMORYVOICES

**Should government address steroid use in athletics?**

Yes. The government addresses illegal substance abuse in society. Why should it be different in sports?

**David Raney**  
director of publications  
Emory College



Theoretically it should. But considering all the other problems we're dealing with, there are a lot more important things to do.

**Seniboye Tienabeso**  
senior  
Political Science/Journalism



No, professional sports should set their own standards. Congress has better things to do.

**Tom Frank**  
professor  
Theology



I have mixed feelings because, while I think it sends a good message for government to intervene, they have more important things to take care of.

**Deb Hammacher**  
associate director  
University Media Relations



Photos by Jon Rou

Yes, it's something that can only get worse, so somebody needs to step in.

**Alec Young**  
senior  
Creative Writing

## EMORYPROFILE MOSES KATABARWA

VISIONARY  
MAN

BY ERIC RANGUS



Moses Katarwa, shown last month with President Jim Wagner after receiving the Sheth Distinguished International Alumni Award, is an epidemiologist for several health programs at The Carter Center. A native of Uganda, Katarwa has created innovative programs that teach communities in the developing world how to take ownership of their own health care rather than rely on corrupt governments or overstretched doctors. "Community health is like Niagara Falls," Katarwa says. "You can't stop it, and that's a good thing."

Moses Katarwa's distinguished, internationally recognized public health career was set into motion by a case of mistaken identity.

In the late-1970s, when he was still in high school and the dictator Idi Amin was in power, the Ugandan government wanted to talk to three of Katarwa's older brothers, who were students in neighboring Tanzania.

A native of the Bushenyi district of southwestern Uganda, Katarwa (a 1997 graduate of the Rollins School of Public Health and an epidemiologist for a number of health programs at The Carter Center) is the ninth-born of 13 children. Two of his siblings died in infancy—he is eighth oldest of the 11 who survived to adulthood.

The government men found Moses, though they thought they found one of his brothers. Satisfied with their identification, those government representatives—Katarwa equated them roughly in position (not activity) with the FBI—continued about their business.

They poisoned him.

"I survived," said Katarwa, gallows humor sneaking through his accent. The government didn't do the deed directly; instead it employed one of Katarwa's "friends."

"My brothers were attending university in Tanzania's capital Dar es Salaam," he continued. "That was a place where revolutionaries were created. If you wanted to join the African liberation struggle, that was where you went."

When Amin invaded Tanzania in late 1978, Katarwa's brothers returned with the Tanzanian army early the following year and eventually threw Amin out. Although his three brothers (all of whom have since passed away) were leaders among the anti-Amin Ugandan rebels, Moses never was involved. But, of course, that doesn't mean he wasn't affected.

Katarwa was hospitalized for months; he had to drop out of high school. Even after he got better, he still wasn't strong enough to tackle the rigors of medical school—he had dreamed of becoming a doctor since his childhood. Instead he planned to choose dentistry. His district had no dentist and the possibility of being the first excited him.

But to attend dental school, Katarwa would have to go to Nairobi, Kenya, and at the time that country was going through its own political strife. Again, his ambitions were snuffed. At the suggestion of a cousin, Katarwa stayed in Uganda to study agronomy. However, after he graduated and took a job with the British-based nonprofit Oxfam, agriculture was perhaps among many of Katarwa's responsibilities.

He lived with the nomadic Karamajong people of northern Uganda. It was a different world. The Karamajong, for instance, rarely wear clothing (although because

of frequent raids of government armories, they often carry weapons).

"My first home was grass thatched," said Katarwa, who also holds a master's degree and doctorate in anthropology and has life skills that stretch far beyond those disciplines. The Karamajong lacked a lot more than wood or stone for building homes. When Katarwa joined them, they had no doctors, no nurses, no teachers, nothing in the way of any sort of health care system. It was up to him to fill those roles.

"I became the road engineer, I constructed buildings—it was a great experience," he said. "But also children were dying like flies of immunizable diseases and malaria. Tuberculosis was common. When someone got sick, you would take them 60 or 80 miles to the hospital, and the wife and children would have to go.

"In one hospital ward there would be 10 patients but 80 people including attendants and children. That would mean nothing is happening at home. No farming. When they came back, they came back to an empty house—nothing. No food."

It was among the Karamajong where Katarwa learned the importance of teaching communities—especially communities in poor countries where doctors or other health professionals are scarce—how to take control of their own well being. That was when Katarwa dedicated himself to public health.

To help the Karamajong, he brought in doctors, nurses and midwives—some with just a year's training—from hundreds of miles away to teach the Karamajong the basics of public health. He stressed the importance of seemingly minor activities, like digging latrines.

"Community health is like—" he said, searching for a proper simile. "Niagara Falls. You can't stop it, and that's a good thing. People are beginning to ask, 'Why am I not getting help?' Before, they waited for the government. Now they say they can do it themselves."

Community-based public health is best explained through the idea of "kinships." Men and women are involved in caring for the most vulnerable people in their community: children and the elderly. They even monitor medicine intake, just as a health care professional would. In Uganda, where the kinship model has been most effective (and where Katarwa created the program in kinship health delivery), there is just one physician for every 24,000 people, making such innovative public health programs critically important.

In the 21st century, African liberation has taken on an entirely different meaning from when Katarwa was a teenager. African peoples' liberation doesn't necessarily mean freedom from oppressive governments (although there are still quite a few of those on the continent); "liberation" just as frequently refers to freedom from the scourge of preventable diseases. Many of the afflictions

(schistosomiasis, Guinea worm, onchocerciasis, trachoma, lymphatic filariasis) Americans only read about in books, if they pay attention at all.

Onchocerciasis is a parasitic disease transmitted by small, biting black flies that breed in rapidly flowing streams and rivers (hence the disease's common name: river blindness). The World Health Organization estimates more than 17.7 million people worldwide suffer from river blindness, which (as the name indicates) robs them of their sight. Half a million people in 37 endemic countries are visually impaired as a result of onchocerciasis, and another 270,000 have been blinded. It is one of five diseases targeted for control/elimination in some areas by The Carter Center.

From 1996 to 2003 Katarwa served as country director for the center's Uganda office. During that time, through the kinship model, more than 90 percent of Uganda's people received treatment annually against river blindness.

"This disease has brought about a revolution in Africa," Katarwa said of river blindness, which also affects millions in Central and South America. "People had been told that medicine should only be handled by trained doctors. This was a time in Uganda that followed many civil wars. Times were not that different in other African countries. But communities demonstrated that they could deliver items like medicine without wasting or stealing it, and would treat everyone who needed to be treated."

In 2003, Katarwa joined The Carter Center's Atlanta team as medical epidemiologist for the Global 2000 river blindness, lymphatic filariasis and schistosomiasis programs. He now has the opportunity to apply his successes in Uganda to countries in both hemispheres.

"My fear was that I would go to the international level and lose vision," he said. "I would sit in meetings and feel frustrated. But The Carter Center has given me a lot of freedom so, in a way, my focus has not changed. What has happened is that I am no longer just looking at communities in Uganda; I am looking at Cameroon, Nigeria and Ethiopia. Next month I will be going to Guatemala. I am doing some of the same things, but learning new things as well."

Katarwa's work has not gone unnoticed. Last month, he was presented with the Sheth Distinguished International Alumni Award, given to international graduates who have made outstanding contributions to humanity, science, art or human welfare.

"I was humbled," Katarwa said. "You expect the world to look at big things, like a vaccine for HIV. My work is exciting, but we also work with the poor. I used to think no one cared."

Apparently, that is not the case.

Special

## GRADUATESCHOOL

## Search for new dean in full swing

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

A search is under way for a permanent dean of the Graduate School (CS), who will manage the school as it assumes a stronger, more central role in University academic affairs.

"I favor a strong and independent role for the graduate school and its dean," said Provost Earl Lewis. "Of course, success hinges on the GS working in partnership with each school and college dean to chart both global and specific goals and expectations for ensuring the quality of programs."

Historically, the GS has been in a somewhat awkward position. One important measure of any top-tier research university is the strength of its graduate programs, but the GS has neither permanent teaching or research space nor a dedicated faculty; it draws its professors from all of Emory's other schools (except Oxford). Recently a committee created by former Provost Woody Hunter and composed mostly of deans studied how best to move the GS forward. The committee recommended that GS activities be further decentralized.

But a majority of GS faculty, through a series of open presentations, expressed the opposite position, that the school

should in fact be strengthened. In a letter recently distributed to professors, Lewis made his views clear on what a future GS would look like.

"First, it has a separate and distinct budget," Lewis said. "Second, in addition to the dean and a senior associate dean, the graduate school has academic associate deans who work closely with either specific schools and colleges or with academic clusters—i.e., the humanities, social sciences and biological and physical sciences. Third, the graduate school assumes some responsibility, in partnership with each school with graduate programs, for periodic unit reviews."

The GS, Lewis continued, should oversee creation of new doctoral programs and spearhead programs that foster interdisciplinary training and interaction, and also should work with schools to develop multiyear funding models.

"A few schools have clearly opted to eschew centralization altogether," Lewis acknowledged. "A number of others have combined the role of the vice president for research with the graduate school deanship. Based on experience and local history, Emory clearly benefits from having a separate graduate school. Of course, structure is only part of the mix; we must strive to create a culture that supports and values graduate education."

A search committee will vet

candidates for the GS deanship. Committee membership includes:

- **Peggy Barlett**, professor of anthropology.
- **Tavishi Bhasin**, graduate student.
- **Ray Dingleline**, professor of pharmacology.
- **Steve Ennis**, director of special collections.
- **Wendy Farley**, associate professor of religion.
- **Eleanor Main**, professor of educational studies.
- **Kathy Parker**, Edith Honoycutt Professor of Adult & Elder Health.
- **June Scott**, Charles Howard Candler Professor of Microbiology.
- **Susan Socolow**, Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of History.
- **Frank Stout**, vice president for research.
- **Gregory Waymire**, Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Accounting.

The committee also includes Don Giddens, dean of the College of Engineering at Georgia Tech, and will be assisted by the firm of Auerbach & Associates. Senior Vice Provost Harriet King said the committee hopes to identify initial candidates before Commencement.

Today, April 18, at 4 p.m. in the Carlos Museum reception hall, GS interim Dean Bryan Noe will hold an open meeting to discuss the school's future.

## EMORYPASSING



Ann Borden

## Former Oxford dean dies at 64

William Moncrief, who served as dean of Oxford College from 1976–86, died in an accident on Friday, April 8, while vacationing in Arizona with his wife, Barbara. He was 64. A 1963 graduate of Emory College, Moncrief was associate professor of chemistry in the college before taking the deanship at Oxford. After leaving Emory, he became senior vice president of academic affairs at Presbyterian College (S.C.), then provost and dean of faculty at Lyon College (Ark.), before becoming Brevard College's (N.C.) 11th president in 2001. "Dean Bill Moncrief was a man of diverse interests and talents," said Oxford Dean Dana Greene. "He was a scientist by training but an artist at heart. He had an abiding love of Oxford and returned here to serve on our Board of Counselors after his [2002] retirement. His tragic and untimely death has saddened all who knew him." A memorial service for Moncrief was held last week, but Oxford will hold another service for returning alumni during Oxford Weekend, Sunday, May 15, at 11 a.m. in Allen Memorial Church.

## CAMPUSNEWS

## Sadat to deliver Rosalynn Carter lecture in Public Policy, April 25

BY DEB HAMMACHER

Jehan Sadat, former first lady of Egypt, will deliver the ninth Rosalynn Carter Distinguished Lecture in Public Policy, titled "The Principle of Peace," on Monday, April 25, at 8 p.m. in Glenn Auditorium.

The choice of Sadat is in keeping with the lecture's theme of women who have played significant roles in shaping public policy; the widow of late Egyptian president Anwar Sadat has been active in Middle East and international humanitarian and women's empowerment initiatives. Carter personally invited Sadat to deliver the lecture and will introduce her at the event.

"Jehan has devoted her energy and talent to spreading her message of peace," Carter said. "In this troubled time, I can think of no more perfect speaker or appropriate topic to present to the Emory community, and I am deeply grateful to her for accepting our invitation to come to Atlanta."

Sadat served as first lady of Egypt during her late husband's term from 1970–81. (Anwar Sa-

dat received the Nobel Peace Prize for reaching a peace agreement with Israel in 1979 through the Camp David Accords. Former President Jimmy Carter negotiated the peace accords, not a word of which has been violated to date. Anwar Sadat was assassinated by Muslim fundamentalists in 1981.)

Among her many accomplishments, Sadat organized the Talla Society for the empowerment of impoverished village women in Egypt; founded Wafa' Wal Amal, the first rehabilitation center in the Middle East for disabled veterans and civilians; founded the Arab-African Women's League; and organized a movement to reform Egypt's civil rights laws.

She is the author of the bestselling autobiography, *A Woman of Egypt*, and since 1993 has taught international relations as the Anwar Sadat Chair for Peace and Development at the University of Maryland, College Park. Sadat has been a representative to the United Nations International Women's Conference in Mexico City, the International



Special

Jehan Sadat, former first lady of Egypt, will deliver the Rosalynn Carter Distinguished Lecture, April 25.

Parliamentary Conference on Population and Development in Sri Lanka, and the World Congress of Families II in Geneva, among other events. She is the recipient of several international awards for public service and humanitarian efforts for women and children.

Sadat earned her bachelor's degree in Arabic and her master's and doctoral degrees in comparative literature from Cairo University.

The lecture is free and open to the public. For more information, call 404-727-0096.

## LEWIS from page 1

adjust some formulas for undergraduate admissions. Still, according to Lewis, the story doesn't really end there.

Although he confessed hesitation about looking toward the future—a historian's job in interpreting the past—Lewis did raise several possible consequences. One was that opponents could renew their efforts to reframe the debate around affirmative action rather than diversity.

Also, the specter of lawsuits could influence university budgets, Lewis said, possibly affecting funding for diversity programs. Activists in some states, including Michigan, have gotten referendums on ballots that, if passed, would ban the use of race and gender in employment decisions and university admissions. Finally, there is a danger of "diversity fatigue," meaning that even diversity's strongest supporters can eventually tire of fighting.

"The larger, more lingering story doesn't just deal with

race and academic opportunity," Lewis said in conclusion. "We all need to ask, even if affirmative action has survived, what does it mean?"

Lewis, whose titles include executive vice president for academic affairs and Asa Griggs Candler Professor of History and African American Studies, spent five years on the faculty at the University of California, Berkeley, before moving to Michigan in 1989. He served in several capacities including as dean of the Rackham School of Graduate Studies. He is author or co-editor of seven books, including *Defending Diversity: Affirmative Action at the University of Michigan* (University of Michigan Press, 2004).

Lewis took over as Emory's provost—and became the University's highest-ranking African American administrator in history—last July. "He has already taken this institution by intellectual storm," said CISR Director John Witte during his introduction of Lewis.

## CARLOSMUSEUM

# New exhibit excavates the early era of Egyptology

BY ALLISON GERMANESO DIXON

This spring, the Carlos Museum captures for the first time for U.S. audiences the adventurous spirit of the early days of Egyptian archaeology with a comprehensive look at the discoveries of British pioneer and “the father of modern archaeology,” Sir William Flinders Petrie (1853–1942).

“Excavating Egypt: Great Discoveries from the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology, University College, London,” a touring exhibition organized by the Carlos, is on view through Nov. 27. More than 220 of the Petrie’s finest objects will be featured, including one of the world’s oldest surviving dresses (circa 2400 B.C.); decorative art from the palace-city of the “heretic pharaoh,” Akhenaten and his wife, Nefertiti; gold mummy masks and funerary trappings; jewelry, sculpture and objects of daily life. The exhibit traces the development of Egyptian archaeology from its beginnings in the 1880s to the present through spectacular artwork and rare archival materials.

“The Petrie Museum’s mission of scholarship is shared by the Michael C. Carlos Museum and is the reason we sought to organize this exhibition,” said Carlos Museum Director Bonnie Speed.

In truth, the Petrie Museum’s history begins not with its namesake but with Petrie’s patron: the traveler, popular author and journalist Amelia Edwards (1831–92). Her passion for Egypt led her to establish the Egypt Exploration Fund (still in operation today as the Egyptian Exploration Society), which supported Petrie’s early excavations. When she died in 1892, Edwards bequeathed her fortune to University College, London (UCL), funding a chair in Egyptology for Petrie. She also donated her library and personal collection, including jewelry, scarabs, statuary, funerary tablets, pottery and writings on linen and papyrus.

Edwards’ bequest was in-



This bronze Egyptian mummy mask from the early Roman period (40–60 A. D.) is one of the items on display in “Excavating Egypt,” an exhibit at the Carlos Museum that tells the story of early Egyptian archaeology and the Petrie Museum.

tended to promote the teaching of Egyptology; her collection was expanded through years of excavation in Egypt by Petrie and his students. With 80,000 objects, it became the largest teaching collection found in any university and one of the most important Egyptian collections in the world.

Anticipating the bombing of London in World War II, the collection was carefully hidden in several buildings on the UCL campus; indeed, the original building was destroyed during the war. While the collection has been on public view in temporary quarters for several decades, the Petrie Museum now is building a new facility, set to open in 2008. While that construction is under way, the Carlos Museum proposed the touring exhibition now known as “Excavating Egypt,” which includes many of the Petrie’s most famous objects, most of which have never been seen outside of London.

As for Petrie himself, he began his long archaeological career as a young man. His father was a surveyor who taught his son how to use modern surveying equipment, instilling in the young Petrie a respect for measurement and accuracy that would inform and influence his life’s work in archaeology.

Indeed, Petrie became known for his careful and scien-

tific excavation techniques. His emphasis on recording the position and arrangement of every artifact found in a site—rather than simply digging for valuable objects—made him unique for his time. Petrie trained many of the best archaeologists of the day, including Howard Carter and A. C. Mace, who later discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun.

“We can’t overstate his importance to the field,” said Carlos Curator Peter Lacovara. “He took what had been a glorified treasure hunt and lent the ethics, protocol and hard science that today define archaeology.”

In 1892, Petrie became UCL’s first Edwards Professor of Egyptian Archaeology and Philology. As a professor he taught students about the importance of studying archaeological data and developing a historical framework to create a better understanding of the past. He retired from UCL in 1933, then spent the final years of his life excavating near Gaza. Petrie died in Jerusalem in 1942, leaving behind a formidable legacy of scholarship and achievement in the fields of archaeology, philology and Egyptology.

The Carlos Museum is open Tuesday–Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays from noon to 5 p.m. Suggested donation for nonmembers is \$7. For more information, call 404-727-4282.

## FIRST PERSON from page 1

too slow—the barge will never move. Progress lies in finding the proper balance between continuity and change.

How do we find that proper balance in a community as complex as this great research university? How can we make sure we keep moving forward, but not at such a pace that the lines fray and the tension breaks us apart?

One of the critical practices we need to remember is good communication—open, respectful, honest and accountable. The great advantage of an institution like Emory is that it’s filled with excellent communicators, people who use words honestly and effectively. Since I arrived nearly two years ago, I have been impressed by the degree to which this community has been willing to share its creative ideas, excellent innovations and constructive suggestions to frame our vision statement and to undertake the hard work of strategic planning. Faculty, staff, students and alumni have invested themselves deeply in generating momentum for the future. This is in large part the engine of change driving us.

At the same time, our structures of action—the deliberative bodies, the committee activities, the processes for decision-making—serve as important tools for us to measure the continuity between our past and our future. These traditions of deliberation and action provide strong ties to our heritage, even as they serve as the means by which we are pulled into the future.

What matters supremely at a time of considerable change is the level of trust among us. Admittedly, community members with disparate roles and sometimes divergent interests may have moments of doubt and suspicion about each other’s motives and intentions.

To take as one example the role of administrators, it is not difficult to see that they are “different creatures.” While many of them have served as faculty members, an equal number are professional administrators without deep roots in the academic values of the faculty—even though they may understand and appreciate those academic values profoundly.

Administrators also have a different style of working and thinking about organizational life. I would not go so far as a former colleague, who once remarked of a faculty member making the move into administration that he had “gone over to the dark side.” But the daily work of administrators, staff members and faculty members does have different hues and tones; the differences, I believe, lie in the details and the focus, not in the ultimate direction and intention.

And then, too, administrators tend to have more control over budgetary matters than faculty members. To the degree that budgets are used to strengthen the academic mission of the University—and that should always be the intention at Emory—the administration and faculty and staff are moving in the same direction. But a different degree of freedom to move and use funds requires administrative responsibility and transparency that will justify faculty and staff trust. In the end, we must trust that we all want the greater good of a great university.

If I may take the nautical metaphor of the tugboat and change it to fit another “vessel,” Emory University really is at a moment of leaving harbor and embarking onto the high seas. Our destination stands in the quadrant of our horizon marked by our vision statement; our strategic plan will chart our course. But our progress toward our destination will be sped by the controlled and skillful way we adjust our rigging and canvas, so that our sails catch as much breeze as possible without capsizing.

Crossing the sea and getting to port requires the coordination of a great team. The captain on the bridge, the mate at the helm, the crew member trimming the sails, the navigator bent over the compass—all these and many more have an important part as the ship tacks and jibes.

Knowing that surprises lie in store, in skies fair or foul, we will keep a weather eye out and continue to find our rhythm of work and life together. I look forward to the journey, working together in an environment of open communication and trust.

## EMORYSNAPSHOT



Jon Rou

### Dance Company pumps up the ‘Volume,’ April 28–30 in Schwartz

The Emory Dance Company will present “Volume,” a performance of nine new dance pieces, as its annual spring concert, April 28–30 in the Schwartz Center dance studio. Under the coordination of dance faculty member George Staib, the show features two returning student choreographers (seniors Erin Miles and Maecy Spirito) and seven works by first-time choreographers, ranging from personal works inspired by lost relatives, to jazzy ballet interpretations, to movement inspired by color-guard choreography. Shown (left to right) are Spirito and juniors SchMiyah Smith and Amber Howell. Performances will be held all three nights, Thursday–Sunday, at 8 p.m., with a 2 p.m. matinee performance on Sunday, April 30. Tickets are \$6 general admission, \$4 for Emory faculty, staff, students and other discount groups.

For more information, call 404-727-5050 or visit [www.arts.emory.edu](http://www.arts.emory.edu).

## SCHOLARSHIP&amp;RESEARCH

## White, Dowell's course circles the bases for a seventh time

BY ERIC RANGUS

In 1947 Jackie Robinson broke Major League Baseball's color line when he suited up for the Brooklyn Dodgers—seven years before the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on *Brown v. Board of Education*. The Star-Spangled Banner was played before baseball games years prior to its selection as this country's national anthem.

Most any fan will say that baseball is more than just a game. And a lot of historians and cultural researchers would agree with them. Beyond baseball's historical significance, from *Pride of the Yankees* to *Field of Dreams*, to the extracurricular writing of syndicated columnist George Will, the game has touched artistic and intellectual nerves as well.

From its 19th century pastoral birth to its modern state as a worldwide athletic and social signpost, the game that continues to mesmerize entire regions of the country (ask any New Englander, Red Sox fan or not) is explored through the Emory College class "Baseball and American Culture (AMST 322)."

"This class is less about baseball and more about the context of baseball," said Goodrich C. White Professor of Liberal Arts Dana White, who co-teaches the course with English chair Peter Dowell. "We use baseball as a subject of study just as other professors might use poetry." Not that there isn't a lot of poetry inherent in baseball.

First offered in 1996 and six times since, Baseball and American Culture consistently has been one of Emory College's most popular courses. Capped at 25 students per semester, it is common for three times that many undergraduates to sign up. Since seniors are given prefer-

ence, juniors and underclass students are rarities. Guests, however, are frequent. Longtime Emory baseball coach Clyde "Doc" Partin, for instance, is a regular visitor.

Dowell came up with the concept for the course, which grew out of classes he and White had been teaching on cities. Needless to say, the two professors—longtime friends and frequent partners in attending Atlanta Braves games—hit a home run.

This year they have introduced students not only to well-known athletic and cultural icons like Babe Ruth but also the not-as-well-known social and economic situations that helped lead to the Black Sox scandal (when the 1919 Chicago White Sox threw the World Series). Not only are racial relations explored with the example of Robinson, but also Hank Greenberg's iconic status among Jewish-Americans and Joe DiMaggio's among Italian-Americans are shown to be no less important. Modern issues such as the impact of free agency and labor strife not just on baseball but on all sports and wider American culture, also are studied.

One of the semester's highlights is the group presentations that take place throughout April. The first of this semester's six presentations took place April 12 and covered Jane Peavy's 2002 biography *Sandy Koufax: A Lefty's Legacy*. The presentation, which mixed PowerPoint slides, film clips and baseball cards, was equal parts research report and performance art.

Enlightening descriptions of Koufax's career were mixed with discussion of his importance in the Jewish community (although not devout, his refusal to pitch the first game of the 1965 World Series on Yom Kippur contributes to his legend) and his place as a trendsetter



Appropriate though it may be, Dana White (from left), Peter Dowell and Clyde Partin do not teach their class "Baseball and American Culture" in Chappell Park. Although the course is so popular (it holds 25 students but three times that number usually sign up) such a large venue might come in handy.

in the game's economics was delivered by a four-person team wearing Los Angeles Dodgers caps and preceded by a snack of blue cookies decorated with "LA."

Five more 75-minute presentations, all based on nonfiction books (although works of fiction have been presented in previous years), will wrap up the semester, and they will include presentations on the 1908 season (the last year the Chicago Cubs won the World Series), an examination of Japanese baseball, and the cultural significance of record-breaking performances (such as Hank Aaron's 755 career home runs). Every year the books, which White and Dowell select, change. The only holdover project text from the 2003 course is the best-seller *Moneyball*, by Michael Lewis.

"You look at baseball books now, and they are being published by Harvard University Press or the University of

Pennsylvania Press," said White, outlining the prevalence of high-quality, baseball-related research and historical texts.

"The class process has evolved gradually," Dowell said. "We didn't used to have the projects. We would just lead group discussions of the books. But now we had found that it is better to plug each topic into a text."

Contrary to belief, Baseball and American Culture isn't just for over-the-top seamheads; some students know very little about the game. Discussion about batting averages of "point two-five-oh" or an introduction of Emory pitching coach Ethan Solomon that included a demonstration of how to throw a "speedball"—turns of phrase that would make purists cringe—are not uncommon.

So while some students may enter the class without much baseball knowledge, they learn a lot before they leave.

And their appreciation for the game's place in American life, both past and present, takes many forms.

One student in the spring 2000 class had very personal reasons for taking the course. Although she wasn't a baseball fan and admitted she didn't participate much in class discussion, she wrote White and Dowell a letter explaining her interest. They keep a copy of the note.

"I took this course to enable myself to talk to my aging, senile grandfather. Even though he didn't remember a lot, he remembered all the baseball stories from his past. This class meant so much to me because of the moments I could share talking with him before he passed away this month. I had an opportunity I never would have had if it had not been for you overloading me in this course. Thank you again so much—L."

## PERFORMINGARTS

## Seven shows remain in student ensemble series

BY SALLY CORBETT

Each semester, a wave of a dozen instrumental concerts by the Department of Music's faculty-led student ensembles is presented free for all to enjoy in the Schwartz Center's Emerson Concert Hall. The majority of the performances take place toward semester's end, many featuring world premiere works and guest soloists.

The next Emory Jazz Ensembles performance (April 19) will include touring and recording artist Mundell Lowe on guitar. Organized by Director of Jazz Studies Gary Motley, the evening will include performances by various Emory Jazz Combos and the Emory Big Band. Fifteen works to be

performed include compositions by Jerome Kern and Johnny Mercer, Rodgers and Hart, Chick Corea, Gershwin, Thelonious Monk, Dizzie Gillespie, and Duke Ellington. Lowe has performed with jazz and classical music greats including Billie Holiday, and Andre Previn. He has composed for film and television programs ranging from comedies to news programs.

On April 22, the Emory Symphony Orchestra led by Director of Orchestral Studies Richard Prior will join forces with the choirs of Emory's distinguished choral program in a performance of Schubert's "Mass in G"; in keeping with the featured repertoire, the orchestra will play Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony in B minor. To close the program, the 250-voice

chorus and orchestra will perform Prior's "hymn for nations united" that sets a poem by W.H. Auden. This work was the featured commission for the Association for Music in International Schools 2001 Festival and premiered at The Hague, Netherlands, with more 200 students from 23 countries from around the world.

Under the leadership of Scott Stewart, director of wind studies, the Emory Wind Ensemble has had eight premieres and commissions since 2000. Last week's final concert of the season (April 13) was titled "Something Old, Something New," continuing the group's trend of support for new music. The performance featured Americana and Latin-influenced music, including the Symphonic Dance No. 3

"Fiesta" by J. Clifton Williams and the exciting "Mambo Furioso" (in memory of jazz great Tito Puente) by Brant Karrick. The ensemble also presented the world premiere of Libby Larsen's "De Toda la Eternidad" for chamber winds and soprano. Bonnie Pomret, who originally commissioned the voice/piano version for the opening of the Schwartz Center, sang the solo. Laura Gordy joined the chamber winds on piano in this five-part song cycle of poetry by Spanish poet Sor Juana Inez de la Cruz.

The remaining ensemble concert schedule includes:

- Emory Jazz Ensembles, Gary Motley, director, with Mundell Lowe, guitar, Tuesday, April 19, 8 p.m.
- Emory Symphony Orchestra, Richard Prior, conductor, and

University Chorus, Eric Nelson, conductor, "A Choral-Orchestral Celebration!" Friday, April 22, 8 p.m.

- Emory Percussion Ensemble, Michael Cebulski, director, Sunday, April 24, 4 p.m.
- Emory Brass Ensemble, Michael Moore, conductor, Sunday, April 24, 8 p.m.
- Emory Chamber Ensembles, Richard Prior, director, Tuesday, April 26, 8 p.m.
- Emory Guitar Ensemble, Brian Luckett, director, Thursday, April 28, 8 p.m.
- Emory Early Music Ensemble, Jody Miller, conductor, "Music of Germany, Poland and Russia," Sunday, May 1, 6 p.m.

All concerts are free and held in Emerson Concert Hall. For more information, call 404-727-5050.

**FUTURIST FORUM** from page 1

and biomedical technology) can change how any institution operates from year to year, even day to day. Finally, they pointed to tectonic shifts in culture arising from the other changes, all of which already are manifesting themselves in the landscape of U.S. universities.

American culture itself, and the changes it is undergoing, is one of the contributing factors. Robert Weisbuch, president of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, reported that more students will graduate this year with bachelor's degrees in leisure and recreational studies than in mathematics, and that the percentage of graduates in any number of liberal arts fields is half what it was 50 years ago.

"I am behind no person in my respect for leisure, and yet it seems to me that this is bad news," Weisbuch said, calling what is happening in the United States today an "culture boom and academic bust." "[Despite the trends in academia] megabookstores are filled from morning until night. Cultural cable channels dealing with science and history and literature and the arts proliferate every month. [National Public Radio] has an audience triple what it was just 15 years ago."

Several panelists warned that if American higher education does not evolve to meet the needs of the new century, it will be challenged and even overcome by universities and institutions around the globe, which already in the post-9/11 world are beginning to attract a greater share of international students who in a previous era may have come to the States to study.

"Do we still have a premier position?" asked James Jackson, Daniel Katz Distinguished University Professor of Psychology at Michigan. "In the future, we may be discussing a 'brain drain' from the United States."

Debra Stewart, president of the Council of Graduate Schools, said the United States already is engaged in a global competition for intellectual talent, one that it could choose to ignore at its own peril. "It's not a question of law, it's not a question of equity," Stewart said. "It's a question of national interest."

Lee Hood, president of the

Institute for Systems Biology, was on the side of those predicting sea change, not just in education but other industries such as health care. He said soon, perhaps within 10 years, all individuals will have their personal genomes mapped out, and they will carry handheld devices that use the latest in nanotechnology to take biological samples, relay the information to doctors and provide individualized feedback on appropriate health care.

Floyd Bloom, professor emeritus at Scripps Research Institute, didn't anticipate change quite as quickly as Hood, but he agreed it is coming and said one particular area of health care research is critical. "Medical health starts with brain health; the brain is the commanding organ of the body," Bloom said. "I cannot imagine a university of this scale without a significant program in neuroscience."

Bloom's comments drew no disagreement from Huda Akil, Gardner C. Quarten Distinguished University Professor of Neuroscience in Psychiatry at Michigan, who said the National Institutes of Health spends too much taxpayer money on "me too" science," adding that Washington should direct medical research money funding more strategically, based on merit and potential rather than equity.

Following that line of thinking, Gail Wilensky (a former health care adviser to President George H.W. Bush) said U.S. health care should shift to a kind of pay-for-performance model; presently all Medicare reimbursements are equal across the board for all providers, regardless of quality of care.

Some of the morning's most intellectually vibrant conversations occurred during the periodic discussion periods, when audience members, panelists and moderator Stephen Frazier of CNN Headline News exchanged views on everything from religion to the global AIDS challenge, to the contributions and shortcomings of modern mass media. Gustav Niebuhr, associate professor of religion and the media at Syracuse University and former religion writer for *The New York Times*, said the media have helped transform how the world sees religion; the funeral for Pope John Paul II, held the same day as the Futurist Forum,

became a world event unlike any papal funeral before it because of the pervasive influence of media.

"It's important that universities help with discussion about religion because religion is inescapably public," Niebuhr said. "Politicians have no problem these days appealing to religious constituencies with religious ideas. Religious values—expressed as religious values—directly influence the national debate over medical decisions regarding the end of human life."

Beyond commenting on contemporary culture, the futurists specifically were asked to address how Emory's proposed signature themes might allow the University to move forward into and even lead this brave new world of education. To a person, they all agreed that the themes—or rather what they represent, which is vigorous and (relatively) unfettered interdisciplinary—will be critical.

"Long gone are the days of universities composed of individuals all pursuing their own self-interest," said John Evans, CEO of Evans Telecommunications and co-founder of C-SPAN. "That simply will not work in the 21st century."

Complex global problems like AIDS or poverty require interdisciplinary solutions. Lincoln Chen, director of Harvard's Global Equity Initiative, likened AIDS to the Black Death of the 14th century, saying the disease is reducing life expectancy in Africa from the 70s to the 30s. Poverty, which Chen called the world's greatest challenge, exacerbates the effects of such scourges. The point was brought home when he visited the devastation caused by the recent tsunami in southeast Asia.

"We were witnessing a silent tsunami," Chen said. "It was the underlying poverty that increased vulnerability and hampered people's capacity to respond."

Another complex problem is race. Theodore Shaw, president and director-counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Legal Defense and Educational Fund, discussed what he called a movement—ostensibly in the name of "color blindness"—to end programs in education that target minorities, especially in wake of the two U.S. Supreme Court deci-

Shawn Mullins. In the evening, there will be school-specific reunions. On Sunday, alumni are encouraged to attend the annual Commencement Concert in Glenn Auditorium.

The involvement of all members of the 50th reunion class, as well as those who graduated earlier than 1954, in an alumni group called Corpus Cordis Aureum (Latin for "The Golden Corps of the Heart") a recent addition to the Commencement tradition, will be invited to brunch on Sunday at Miller-Ward and will march along with the graduates onto the Quadrangle.



Ann Borden

**Nursing Dean Marla Salmon was one of several audience members to pitch a question to the 14 panelists in the April 8 Futurist Forum. The periodic Q&A discussions were some of the most interesting parts of the morning, as the panelists allowed their responses to drift across a range of academic, cultural and health-related issues.**

sions regarding University of Michigan admission policies. Part of the problem, Shaw said, is the attitude that race is a problem that can be "solved."

"I don't think we'll ever leave this issue behind completely," Shaw said. "It's one of the many struggles that we as human beings are saddled with because of our human condition—we tend to treat the 'other' differently. We need to be conscious of it and pass it on to our children, just as we are now with environmental issues. No one thinks we'll be 'environment-blind' in 20 or 30 years."

More so than AIDS or predictive health, addressing race and other social problems calls for the aid of social science, but these disciplines to some extent "have long way to go before they realize their public raison d'être," said David Featherman, director of the Center for Advancing Research and Solutions for Society at Michigan.

"There is a lot of creative ferment intellectually [in the social sciences]—a real explosion of capabilities and capacities," Featherman said. "But in all this ferment, are we delivering on our public responsibility to address the problems we face beyond the academy? In my view, much of today's university-based social science has

lost interest in this quest and has grown obtuse, inward-looking and self-possessed."

Challenging words, but then that's what the futurists were brought to campus to deliver, not just in the morning session (the entirety of which is archived at [www.admin.emory.edu/StrategicPlan/](http://www.admin.emory.edu/StrategicPlan/)) but in the afternoon to the signature themes discussion groups. Each panelist sat in meetings of the groups and offered more focused input on the themes themselves.

Whatever lasting impact the futurists may have on Emory's strategic planning process is still to be determined, but it seemed Emory had an impact on them; at the end-of-day wrapup meeting, several expressed an interest to know how the University planning process turns out and asked to be provided contact lists so they could stay in touch with their futurist colleagues.

"I feel invested in this now," Evans said. "I want to know what happens."

### Strategic planning town hall cancelled

The strategic planning town hall scheduled for Wednesday, April 20, has been cancelled.

For information about the planning process, please visit the strategic planning website at [www.admin.emory.edu/StrategicPlan/](http://www.admin.emory.edu/StrategicPlan/). Visitors are encouraged to post questions in the site's discussion area.

For questions about the town hall, contact Emory Healthcare Vice President for Strategic Planning Shari Capers at [shari\\_capers@emory-healthcare.org](mailto:shari_capers@emory-healthcare.org).

**EMORY WEEKEND** from page 1

alumni from their areas, and many of these events will be hosted on the Emory campus during the four-day Emory Weekend, starting on the Atlanta campus, Thursday, May 12, and running through Commencement the following Monday. At Oxford, activities will begin on Saturday, May 14, following that campus' commencement.

The weekend will get under way with a golf scramble at Stone Mountain Park on May 12, benefiting the

Emory Sports Hall of Fame. On Friday evening will feature Crossover Pre-Reception, a ceremonial tradition in which seniors cross over the bridge from the Emory Conference Center to the Miller-Ward Alumni House, symbolizing their transition from students to alumni. Later that night, a semiformal ball honoring graduates, alumni and their families will be held at the Emory Conference Center. Saturday will feature the dedication of the newly renovated P.E. Center and a block party on McDonough Field, followed by concerts by Tinsley Ellis and

The Oxford College Baccalaureate Service will be held on Friday evening, May 13, and Oxford's Commencement will take place the next morning at 10 a.m. on its Quadrangle. Georgia's poet laureate David Bottoms, will deliver the keynote address.

A full schedule of Emory Weekend events can be found at [www.alumni.emory.edu/emory-weekend.htm](http://www.alumni.emory.edu/emory-weekend.htm). For more information or to register for programs, call the Association of Emory Alumni at 404-727-6400.

For online event information, visit [www.emory.edu/TODAY](http://www.emory.edu/TODAY)

## Events for the Emory Community

## PERFORMING ARTS

**TUESDAY, APRIL 19 Concert**

Emory Jazz, performing. Gary Motley, conducting. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20 The World in Black and White Film Series**

*Manhattan*. Woody Allen, director. 7:30 p.m. 205 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6761.

**FRIDAY, APRIL 22 Concert**

Emory Symphony Orchestra and University Chorus, performing. Richard Prior, conducting. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

**SUNDAY, APRIL 24 Concert**

Emory Percussion Ensemble, performing. Michael Cebulski, directing. 4 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

**Concert**

Emory Brass Ensemble, performing. Michael Moore, conducting. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

## VISUAL ARTS

**Schatten Gallery Exhibit**

"To Work His Wonders on the Scene: The Life and Times of William L. Dawson." Schatten Gallery, Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-6861. **Through June 30.**

## LECTURES

**MONDAY, APRIL 18 Human Genetics Seminar Series**

"Lineage Specific Change in Transcription Factor Genes and Evolution of Vertebrate Regulatory Networks." Lisa Stubbs, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, presenting. Noon. Whitehead Auditorium. Free. 404-712-2306.

**Dark Tower Lecture**

"Traveling to Sweet Home: The Early Years of Poet and Fiction Writer Henry Dumas (1934-1968)." Jeffrey Leak, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, presenting. Noon. 207 Candler Library. Free. 404-727-6847.

**Chinese Studies Lecture**

"The Chinese Feminine-Heroic: New-Style Women Warriors at the Turn of the 20th Century." Joan Judge, University of California at Santa Barbara, presenting. 4:30 p.m. 112 White Hall.

Free. 404-727-3057.

**French & Italian Lecture**

"Une Philosophie Alternative: l'Hedonisme." Michel Onfray, Popular University of Caen (France), presenting. 4:30 p.m. 102 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6431.

**TUESDAY, APRIL 19****Food for Thought Lunchtime Lecture**

"Moche Ceramic Art." Sarah Scher, art history, presenting. Noon. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-4291.

**Robert Lehman Art Lecture**

"Pella, Capital of Alexander." Ioannis Akamatis, Aristotole University of Thessaloniki (Greece), presenting. 5:30 p.m. 112 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6701.

**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20****Great Egyptologists Lecture**

"Indiana George: Reisner and American Archaeology in the Nile Valley." Peter Lacovara, Carlos Museum, presenting. 7 p.m. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-4291.

**THURSDAY, APRIL 21****Surgical Grand Rounds**

"The Human Arterial Response to Injury and Recent Pharmacological Advances." Alexander Clowes, University of Washington School of Medicine, presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-712-2196.

**Physiology Lecture**

"New Insights into Vasopressin Receptor (V2R) and Aquaporin 2 Trafficking." Dennis Brown, Harvard Medical School, presenting. 9 a.m. 600 Whitehead Building. Free. 404-727-7401.

**SCEGM Quarterly Research Seminar**

Cynthia Brown, nursing, and Patricia Sawyer Baker, presenting. 11:30 a.m. 101 Center for Rehabilitation Medicine. Free. 404-727-6666.

**African Landscapes Lecture**

"Livelihood Diversification Among the Maasai of Northern Tanzania." Terrence McCabe, University of Colorado at Boulder, presenting. 4 p.m. N306 Math & Science Center. Free. 404-727-6402.

**Philosophy Colloquium**

"Vagueness and Borderline Cases." Susanne Bobzien, Yale University, presenting. 4:15 p.m. 205 White Hall. Free. 404-727-7966.

**Department of Medicine Research Seminar Series**

"Coronary Heart Disease in Women 2005: Problems, Progress and Prospects." Nanette Wenger, cardiology, presenting. 5:15 p.m. Whitehead Auditorium. Free. 404-712-2660.

**MESAS Lecture**

"Buildings on the Athenian Acropolis: Two Approaches to Architectural Planning." Harrison Eiteljorg, Center for the Study of Architecture, presenting. 7 p.m. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-4291.

**Aquinas Lecture**

"Whose Priesthood Is It? The Priesthood of Jesus Christ, the Priesthood of All Believers, the Ordained Priesthood." Gerard Austin, presenting. 8 p.m. Jones Room, Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-8860.

**FRIDAY, APRIL 22****Neurology Grand Rounds**

"Pathophysiology of Parkinsonism." Thomas Wichmann, neurology, presenting. 10:30 a.m. Brown Auditorium, Building A, Emory Clinic. Free. 404-727-5004.

**Frontiers in Neuroscience Lecture**

"Imaging Monoamine Transporters by Positron Emission Tomography." Mark Goodman, medicine, presenting. Noon. Whitehead Auditorium. Free. 404-727-3707.

**African Landscapes Lecture**

"Cattle Bring us to Our Enemies." Terrence McCabe, University of Colorado, presenting. Noon. History Major Seminar Room, Bowden Hall. Free. 404-727-6402. **RSVP required.**

**MONDAY, APRIL 25 Biomedical Research Lecture**

"Signal Integration in the Striatum." Paul Greengard, Laboratory of Molecular and Cellular Neuroscience, presenting. 4 p.m. WHSCAB Auditorium. Free. 404-727-3707.

**Rosalynn Carter Distinguished Lecture**

"The Principle of Peace." Jehan Sadat, University of Maryland at College Park, presenting. 8 p.m. Glenn Auditorium. Free. 404-727-0096.

## RELIGION

**MONDAY, APRIL 18 Zen Buddhist Meeting**

4:30 p.m. Rustin Chapel, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225.

**Baptist Bible Study**

7 p.m. Baptist Center, 1227 Clifton Road. Free. 404-727-6225.

**TUESDAY, APRIL 19 Episcopal Noon Prayers**

Noon. Episcopal Center.

Free. 404-727-6225.

**Catholic Mass**

Noon. Catholic Center. Free. 404-727-6225.

**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20****Zen Meditation & Instruction**

4:30 p.m. Clairmont Campus. Free. 404-688-1299.

**Catholic Mass**

6 p.m. Catholic Center. Free. 404-727-6225.

**THURSDAY, APRIL 21****Episcopal Evensong**

5:30 p.m. Episcopal Student Center. Free. 404-727-6225.

**Emory Christian Fellowship Meeting**

7 p.m. 303 Geosciences Building. Free. 404-727-6225.

**FRIDAY, APRIL 22****Walk the Labyrinth**

Noon. Sanctuary, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225.

**Jumma Prayers**

2:15 p.m. 363 Dobbs Center. Free. 404-727-6225.

**SUNDAY, APRIL 24****Catholic Mass**

9 a.m. Sanctuary, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225. **Also at 6 p.m. Confessions at 4:30 p.m.**

**University Worship**

11 a.m. Sanctuary, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225.

**Unitarian Universalist Chalice Circle**

6:30 p.m. #HP01 Clairmont Campus. Free. 404-727-6225.

## SPECIAL

**WEDNESDAYS****Toastmasters @ Emory**

8 a.m. 721 Rollins School of Public Health. Free. 404-371-0505.

**THURSDAYS****Chess Club**

6:30 p.m. 106 Bishops Hall. Free. 404-778-4121.

**MONDAY, APRIL 18****Bloodborne Pathogen Training**

10 a.m. 306 Dental School Building. Free. 404-727-4910.

**TUESDAY, APRIL 19****Google Workshop**

2:30 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-0178.

**Emeritus College Event**

Tribute to Gene Gangarosa, Emeritus Professor of International Health. 4 p.m. Rita Anne Rollins Room, Rollins School of Public Health. Free. 404-712-8834.

**LGBT Commission Monthly Meeting**

5:15 p.m. Fourth Floor Board

Room, Administration Building. Free. 404-228-2984.

**The Odyssey Book Club**

7 p.m. Board Room, Carlos Museum. \$60. 404-727-0519. **RSVP required.**

**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20****Wireless Clinic**

2 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-0300.

**THURSDAY, APRIL 21****BioResearch Product Faire**

10 a.m. Ballroom, Cox Hall. Free. 404-727-6722.

**EndNote Workshop**

4 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-6863.

**Graduate Students Panel Discussion**

4:30 p.m. Candler Library. Free. 404-727-2819.

**Mellon Mays****Undergraduate Fellowship Program**

5:30 p.m. 207 Candler Library. Free. 404-727-6847.

**Biographical Information Workshop**

10 a.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-1153.

**FRIDAY, APRIL 22****Government Documents Workshop**

2 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-0893.

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For sports information, visit [www.go.emory.edu](http://www.go.emory.edu).

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