

Emory Report



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www.emory.edu/EMORY_REPORT



Prior to this year, when Folashadé Alao hooked up to the Internet in Woodruff Library, she would need to use one of the computers already there or bring her own ethernet cable to connect her laptop. Not anymore. Now the fourth-year graduate student in the Institute for the Liberal Arts, along with any other Emory user who comes into the library, can hook up using one of the 52 new wireless access points installed by Network Communications. Years in the works, wireless access soon will be available at various high-traffic areas on campus, as well as by departmental order.

NETWORK COMMUNICATIONS

Wireless Net access spreading across Emory

BY ERIC RANGUS

Internet access on campus no longer requires a cable. After many months of testing and years of research before that, Network Communications has outfitted Woodruff Library with 52 wireless access points, giving Emory users the freedom to work online without being tethered to a wall.

"It's very exciting to offer today's technology to Emory in order to take us into the future," said Dawn Francis-Chewning, manager of coordinator services for NetCom. She has been working for the last few years on the wireless project, which teams NetCom with the Information Technology Division (ITD).

The prevalence of laptop computers, where portability is an asset, is just one of the many reasons why finding a wireless solution for the whole campus has been a NetCom priority.

Wireless access, however,

is not new to Emory. NetCom sponsored a trial run at the Orthopaedics and Spine Center, for example. Several departments and units have enjoyed ad hoc wireless access for quite a while, but the connections were not reliable. With the NetCom system, those access points will disappear as the centralized system provides much broader coverage and more reliable support.

Francis-Chewning said security with Emory's system is a potential issue—as it would be with any wireless system—but NetCom has taken several steps to ensure confidential data transmission. Those steps include a login system and identity authentication, and data is encrypted in the air to prevent eavesdropping. Wireless access points and routers on campus not issued by NetCom do not necessarily have these extra security features.

In addition to the library, the Dobbs Center and Dooley's Den

See **WIRELESS** on page 4

FACULTY LECTURE

Alexander: Housing laws can define 'family'

BY ERIC RANGUS

In the mid-19th century, the United States began writing housing laws to legally control structures. Through the years legislation evolved to affect what went on inside those structures, and now the laws can determine who can live in what building.

The history of housing laws and their effects on culture and families formed the theme of Frank Alexander's Distinguished Faculty Lecture, Monday, Feb. 7, in the Dobbs Center's Winship Ballroom.

"Our housing laws have been used—directly and indirectly, consciously and unconsciously—as vehicles for the definition and control of families, of what relationships count, or what matters in determining what is a family," said Alexander, professor of law and founder and co-director of the Law and Religion Program. He delivered "Life Together: How Housing Laws Define America's Families" to more than 100 listeners.

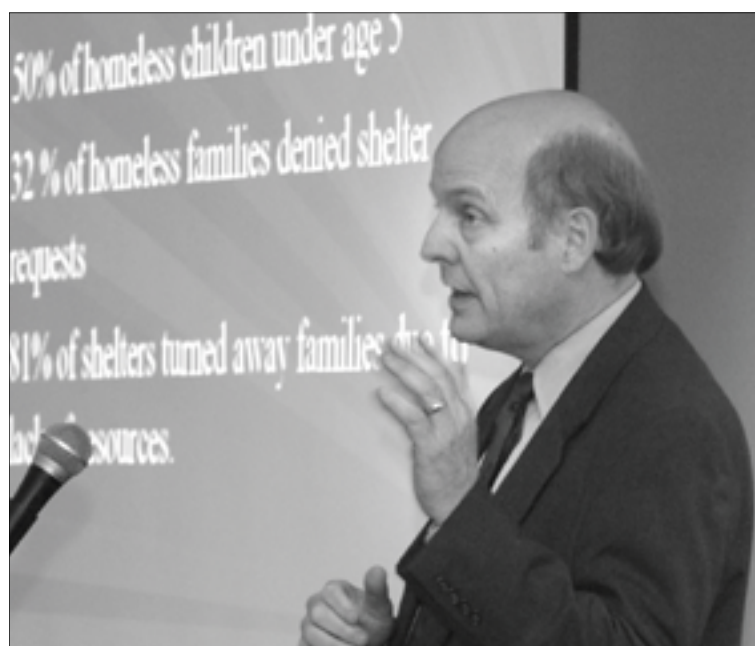
"It is my contention that housing laws have been used in ways that do not make sense," Alexander continued. "Instead of focusing on the creation of housing, some laws have been used to discriminate and deny. Instead of creating places of hospitality, they breed hostility."

Alexander's lecture spanned 150 years, beginning with the passage of the first laws regulating tenement houses in New York. Around the turn of the 20th century, the focus of housing laws shifted from limiting how many people could live in a structure—as the laws regarding tenements did—to how the structure could be used. Restrictive covenants, Alexander said, were written to prohibit commercial and business activities, such as the renting of rooms, in residential structures.

"As restrictive covenants became more and more specific in requiring that structures be used only by one family, this led inevitably into direct confrontations over the definition and meaning of family," Alexander said.

Frequently returning to the phrase "blood, marriage or adoption," Alexander said housing laws increasingly have used those guidelines to define who can live legally in a "single-family" home. He noted that many alternative relationships, immigrants and lower-income people are left out of that definition.

"A popular version of zoning laws today does not create a maximum number when the individuals are related by blood, marriage or adoption, yet they do impose a fixed limit on the number of unrelated individuals who live together," he said. "This sug-



"Instead of focusing on the creation of housing," the School of Law's Frank Alexander said at his Feb. 7 Distinguished Faculty Lecture, "some laws have been used to discriminate and deny. Instead of creating places of hospitality, they breed hostility."

gests that either we do not care about the health and safety of families, or we simply don't want 'non-nuclear' families residing in our preferred neighborhoods."

Limitations based on square footage, the number of residents per bedroom, and number of residents per "habitable" room (not a closet, bathroom or kitchen) often include questionable justification, Alexander said. However, such laws are on the books in most states; in Alexander's opinion, they cater to higher incomes.

"In each instance, we are left

hungry for the empirical or scientific justification for such standards," he said. "In the absence of an explanation, the standards, I suggest, may well reflect the values, customs or prejudices of a dominant subclass of American culture."

A leading scholar in the laws of homelessness and housing, Alexander is directing the Project on Affordable Housing and Community Development through the Law and Religion

See **LECTURE** on page 4

STRATEGIC PLANNING

Planners tweak themes at retreat

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

Emory's Strategic Plan Steering Committee, along with almost all the University's deans and senior administrators, gathered for a retreat Feb. 3-4 to review progress on the strategic plan and outline what remains to be done.

Chief on the agenda was a discussion of the proposed signature themes released to the community in late January. As could be emblematic of the next three months, the group significantly altered three of the themes, changing not only their titles but also reimagining their scope. Each theme—save for internationalization, which has been the subject of a task force formed almost a year ago—will be examined from now through April by an appointed group of about 30 faculty, staff, students and alumni.

In opening the meeting, Provost Earl Lewis and Executive Vice President for Health Affairs Michael Johns reiterated that the foundation of the strategic plan will be the individual school and unit plans that continue to be fine-tuned.

See **STRATEGIC PLAN** on page 7

AROUNDCAMPUS

Carter Center conversation to be webcast

The Feb. 23 installment of the Conversations at the Carter Center series, "The State of World Conflict," will be webcast live from the center's website at www.cartercenter.org.

The event is the third panel discussion in the 2004-05 Conversations series.

Panelists include Jim Clancy, veteran CNN anchor and correspondent, and Ambassador Nancy Soderberg, former alternate U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Matt Hodes, director of the Carter Center's Conflict Resolution Program, will moderate.

The live webcast will be archived on the Carter Center website following the event. Questions to panelists may be submitted in advance to carterweb@emory.edu.

Aquinas Center sponsors upcoming lectures

Mary Riley of the Center of Concern, will present the annual Aquinas Social Justice Lecture and Workshop, Wednesday, Feb. 23, at the Immaculate Heart of Mary Church.

"Blessed Are They Who Hunger for Justice: The Social Mission of the Church" will explore the history of the social mission of the Catholic Church. The free lecture is sponsored by Emory's Aquinas Center of Theology.

On Thursday, March 3, the Aquinas Center is sponsoring two events: A Catholic topics discussion on Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger's, "Letter to the Bishops on the Collaboration of Men and Women in the Church and the World" in the center at 7:30 p.m.; and the lecture "Franciscan Spirituality" featuring Friars Gregory Hartmeyer and Vincent Gluc. The lecture will take place at the Holy Spirit Catholic Church.

For more information, call the Aquinas Center at 404-727-8860.

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FIRSTPERSON ANGELIKA BAMMER

Flags & fears



Kay Hinton

Angelika Bammer is associate professor and director of graduate studies in the Institute for Liberal Arts.

In the aftermath of 9/11, American flags were everywhere. People wore them, attached them to their mailboxes, houses and cars, and decorated yards and windows, grocery and laundry bags with them. They even showed up on baby pacifiers.

This display of flags has remained ever-present as part of our everyday landscape. What are these flags about? Whom are they speaking to and for? And how are we to read their mute, insistent repetition?

As Sigmund Freud observed in *Beyond the Pleasure Principle*, the experience of repetition—the re-experiencing of something identical—is often a source of pleasure, providing the reassurance of the familiar, the aesthetic satisfaction of discovering patterns. But it can also be the opposite, a source of unpleasure, imparting the feeling of being stuck, of repetition without progress, of being unable to move on.

Our memories of the past are both pleasurable and painful in just these ways: memories we call up can recollect happy times—times of confidence, optimism or joy—just as memories that come up unsummoned can pull us back to psychic spaces we would just as soon forget or leave behind.

The latter, Freud notes, are the memories of unresolved pasts that linger in our psyche like unbid guests who will not leave. Ghostly presences that shadow our unconscious everyday, offering neither resolution nor solace, they are inaccessible to our conscious grasp. We keep going back to them in our minds, as unable to get rid of them as we are to fully claim them. As Freud put it, such pleasureless and unproductive returns are compulsive, not willed. And this compulsion to repeat, he explained, is frequently a manifestation of trauma.

On the most explicit and immediately recognizable level, of course, the post-9/11 flags were a show of pride and strength. As quintessential symbols of national identity and reminders of American power, the flags were an assertive response to an outside threat, a forceful expression of national resolve. This resolve, the flags in their ubiquity and sameness seemed to suggest, was unified. It spoke with a single voice.

This unity, and the strength

derived from it, was directly related to the trauma that the nation, as a whole, had just experienced. For, as French historian Ernest Renan posited in his landmark essay, "What Is a Nation?" the very ability of people to speak and to experience themselves as a people grows out of their shared memory—not of glory, but of pain. Writing in 1882, barely a decade after the brutal Franco-Prussian war left a vanquished and humiliated French nation, Renan declared that in binding a people together as a nation, "griefs are of more value than triumphs" because "they impose duties and require a common effort."

In the American aftermath of Sept. 11, 2001, the shared grief, and the common effort that devolved from it, were unmistakable. To ask what suffering Americans had shared would have seemed ludicrous to most. The injury had been clear. Seared into our mind's eyes were images of airplanes exploding into skyscrapers, of bodies falling from the sky. The flags were an immediate and spontaneous response to the shock of this devastation, an assertion that, even in the face of such violation and numbing loss, we held strong and "stood united." In this regard, as an expression of unity and resolve, the display of flags that was repeated over and over again, on all sides, was a deliberate act of collective will.

But if we read the repetition of post-9/11 flags less as a willed response to collective trauma than as a much less conscious *manifestation* of a traumatic experience, then their meaning is less self-evident. Clearly, they signify something about nation, for "nation" is what flags officially represent. However, instead of seeing the ubiquitous American flags as expressions of American-ness—as if the meaning of "America" were clear—we could also see them as an attempt to interrogate what "America" meant to Americans.

Psychoanalytically speaking, from the perspective of compulsive repetition as a sign of trauma, one could see the ubiquitous flags less as expressions of Americans' confidence and strength than as manifestations of their heightened state of uncertainty and fear. But if so, then fear of what?

Answers to this question were quick and ready at hand, seemingly as obvious as the nature of the trauma from which it stemmed. We were afraid, we were told, of those who had harmed us and would again, who had attacked and continued to threaten us. In response to this identification of what we were told that we feared, the military was mobilized to seal our borders, patrol our skies and watch over us. To protect "us," we had to keep "them" out.

However, the problem with this solution, conceptually and practically, was right away obvious: "they" were not

just outside, foreign enemies "over there." They were here. In fact, "they" were inseparable from "us": neighbors, colleagues, friends of our children, members of our families. What is more, "they" frequently, literally, were us in our various states of hybrid identities, multiple affiliations and divided loyalties. The truth was that, in the confusing maelstrom of the 9/11 crisis, while we indeed often found ourselves afraid or suspicious of "them," we also, as a people, found ourselves confronting the even more disturbing fact that (perhaps even more than "them") what we really feared was ourselves.

One clue lay in another set of ritualized gestures that often accompanied the flags: the repeated proclamations on decals, bumper stickers, yard signs and, in the immediate aftermath of the attacks, even television ticker-tape scrolls, that declared: "We stand united." The claim itself, in its familiarity, was relatively unremarkable, but the degree of its repetition was not. This repetition, similarly compulsive in its rote application as the accompanying display of flags, suggests that perhaps another trauma had come into play that was not defined by, or as, foreign terrorism. Perhaps the continual affirmation that we stood united was, in fact, a clue to a fear that we could not yet even consciously admit, a fear about the state of our very united-ness itself.

This fear was not of others and the harm they might do to us, but of ourselves and the consequences of the harm we routinely inflict on one another, particularly on those of us marked as different in some way. For despite the assurance repeated endlessly in those tense weeks and months after Sept. 11—that our diversity was our strength—our history reminded us that this assurance was a very fragile bridge over chasms of pain- and rage-filled differences. We knew, from our history and the reminder we had just received, that under pressure those differences could explode as suddenly and unexpectedly as an act of terror on a sunny, blue-sky day.

Perhaps this, then, is another way to understand the ubiquitous flags: as an expression of fear that we, as a people, might not be up to the challenge of the very unity we so proudly and loudly proclaimed. Could a people as deeply divided as we were—in our cultural roots, our material realities, our spiritual strivings and our political goals—form a national community that would hold?

This essay is excerpted with permission from "United We Stand: Terrorism and National Identity," published in Roads to Reconciliation: Conflict and Dialogue in the 21st Century (M.E. Sharpe, 2005).

EMORYVOICES

What can Emory do to help when a natural disaster the tsunami strikes?



Bring awareness, follow up with why the disaster happened and explore what can be done in terms of relief. It's not enough to simply raise money.

M. Thomas Thangaraj
Brooks Associate Professor
Theology



Most importantly, raise awareness of the situation and then help raise money.

Lindsay Feldman
junior
Emory College



Most importantly, be aware—not only do your part to raise funds or supplies but also raise awareness.

Nora Zenczak
sophomore
International Studies



Monetary donations. And we have professionals, doctors and nurses, whom we could send. Someone should direct where our money is used, too.

Jeanie Bushell
nurse
Emory Hospital



All photos by Jon Rou

I think Emory has been doing a lot. There have been mass e-mails sent out and foundations set up.

Pearl Chang
senior
Psychology

EMORYPROFILE ERIC NELSON

Choral pleasure

By Eric Rangus

It's less than a week before the next performance by the Emory Concert Choir (Emory's elite choral group), it's raining outside, and Eric Nelson has a sore throat.

Nelson, associate professor of music, is director of the choir (and of choral studies at Emory) and its conductor, therefore he is most effective with his back to the audience—the people he aims to reach. Rarely does he face them and sing himself, at least at Emory.

"I don't have to be obsessive about my voice as someone who sings for a living," says Nelson, whose voice—even in his less-than-100-percent condition—is perfectly pitched. "There are stories of voice majors and professionals walking around with scarves on their face and neck. It gives rise to this prima-donna attitude, and maybe there is some truth in that. I demonstrate and sing and speak all the time, but I don't have to sing for two hours tonight with a professional orchestra, so the margin of error for me is much larger."

The expectations for the choral groups he leads—the nationally renowned Concert Choir and University Chorus—are quite a bit different.

On Tuesday, Feb. 15, in the Schwartz Center's Emerson Concert Hall, the Concert Choir will host the Korean Students' Glee Club, an elite, 30-voice choir made up of students from around South Korea. The glee club and chorus each will perform solo sets then the two will sing together for the finale, which will include audience accompaniment. That's just one performance of a busy spring for the choir, which also will include performances during the William Levi Dawson celebration in March.

Before that celebration, on Feb. 26, all Emory's choral ensembles will perform at the Emory Choral Festival. The University's second annual a cappella celebration, Barenaked Voices, which features both the choir and chorus, takes place in April. A full schedule of these and other music events can be found at www.music.emory.edu. All performances are free.

In truth, Nelson's choral ensembles are singing all the time, more than once a week in most cases, so his breaks are

few and far between—not that he ever really wants to take one.

"Everybody loves music, and everybody loves to sing," says Nelson, who also directs the Atlanta Sacred Chorale, a 50-voice chorus specializing in sacred music. "Not everybody will sing in public, but they might in the car when nobody is looking or in the shower. Singing is as essential to being human as speaking or breathing."

For Emory students who feel the same way, they have a lot of options to explore—chief among them the Concert Choir. But they can't just walk in from Fishburne Drive and sign up; there is a resume check and auditions, and competition can be fierce. It's not uncommon to have 35 sopranos fighting for three spots.

Auditions take place privately in Nelson's office—no Simon Cowell table for the singers to face. The choral director and his piano can be intimidating enough, although Nelson understands how stressful such a tryout can be.

"I don't know if anything in life is more personal than singing for someone," he says. "It literally is *you*. Even when you are playing the trumpet or violin, you can always blame it on the mouthpiece or 'my key was stuck.' I have to evaluate it as an instrument the student is playing, but I also have to be keenly aware at every moment that 'it' is a 'he' or 'she.'"

"Everybody loves music, and everybody loves to sing. . . . Singing is as essential to being human as speaking or breathing."

—Eric Nelson, associate professor of music

Beyond talent and singing experience, Nelson requires knowledge of craft. If a student can't read music, he or she will likely not be singing with the Concert Choir. But for the 40 students selected each year, the musical experience rivals that of any other school in the nation.

"Everybody is there because they love to sing," says Nelson, who demands at least as much of himself as he does of his students. Choral directing requires much more



The Emory Concert Choir and the University Chorus are the two primary choral ensembles directed by Eric Nelson, associate professor of music. Their conductor as well, Nelson is part teacher, part coach and part motivator. "Because I love choral music so much, I think it's important to pass on that knowledge to other people," he says.

than musical knowledge. To bring out the best in his singers and properly interpret musical pieces sometimes centuries old, the director must understand history, culture, society, poetry and language. Just this academic year alone, the Concert Choir is performing pieces in English, Latin, French, German, Portuguese, Bosnian and Korean (with the Glee Club). Instilling a sense of teamwork is an essential part of the job as well.

"Sometimes at a conservatory, my peers teach choirs that have amazing singers but they are really there to get to the Met," Nelson says. "To make a choir wonderful, individual singers need to be at their very best while being aware of people around them and blending and merging their voices with that person. The choir is greater than we are."

"There is something about Emory students," he continues, "that allows them to strive for excellence individually and yet have open minds and open hearts, which allows them to willingly, joyfully and exquisitely blend and merge with these other people. I find that mix of

the chorus in comparison to the Concert Choir. "It doesn't turn as quick, but it's really fun to drive."

Nelson teaches his chorus members the basics of the art: how to stand properly and breathe well. Then comes learning how to carry a tune. The performance part of singing, in fact, is something Nelson doesn't rush to teach; the craft is much more important. For instance, graduate students in his choral methods course, now one month into the semester, have not even covered what to do in a rehearsal.

Nelson's students have varied backgrounds. Many have been singing and performing all their lives. Others, like those in the chorus, are merely curious about music and want to see how they can contribute to the art. For his part, Nelson got started early in life.

When he was 6 years old, Nelson began singing in choral groups with his sister, who was 18. He quickly discovered his talent for it. She taught him to read music, and he learned to play both the piano and trombone, discovering along the way music's power to move people.

While still in elementary school, Nelson and his sister would visit nursing homes and sing for the residents. Becoming a musician was never really the question; all Nelson needed to decide was what type.

He toyed with several genres, orchestra musician and vocalist among them. Then, during his freshman year at Houghton (N.Y.) College, a Christian liberal arts school, Nelson discovered choral music. After a time, he became student conductor for the chorus. When the faculty conductor went out of town, he put Nelson in charge.

"I felt like I was home," he says. "This is why I was put on this planet, and I'm very lucky."

Translating that love for choral music, not only to an audience but to the singers who make it, is Nelson's quest, and he throws everything he has into it. An inspiring director he

can be a tough one, too, demanding that something extra from his singers like a football coach who wants his linebackers to hit just a bit harder.

Nelson's conducting is packed with passion. During performances as well as rehearsals, his arms flash through the air like sabers yet retain the subtlety necessary for an art where the flick of a wrist might change the sound of 200 voices. And the students have noticed.

In 2004 Nelson received a Crystal Apple Award for Excellence in Teaching, an honor that fills him with pride and accomplishment. "Because I love choral music so much, I think it's very important to pass on that knowledge to other people," he says. "I want them to experience what I have experienced—there is a bit of evangelism about that. I'm all about teaching the craft, first to the singers, then to the choral conductors who will then go out and teach their singers, and it spreads."

"The singers who graduate from here will join choirs all over the world. They will probably sing the rest of their lives, and I'd like to think part of that is because they studied at Emory with me, whether it's one semester with University Chorus or four years with Concert Choir."

Nelson's is a hyper-dedicated yet healthy outlook he constantly maintains—even when his physical health is less than ideal. Whenever he catches cold, his high baritone deepens slightly. This is not always a bad thing. "I think any baritone has low-bass envy," he says. "We all wish we had rumbling, subwoofer low notes. Every time I have a bronchial thing that drops my voice down, I wish that when I got healthy I could keep those low notes."

"I know it's not good for me, but it's so much fun to sing those low notes."

FOCUS: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Speakers to bring two views on N. Ireland

In February, the Halle Institute Speaker Series brings two leaders in conflict resolution: Nobel laureate John Hume, widely regarded as one of the most important figures in contemporary Irish history; and Nancy Soderberg, foreign policy adviser to former President Bill Clinton, whose new book challenges the United States' self-perception as a superpower.

On Feb. 18, Hume will speak on "The Peace Process and Northern Ireland: Benefits of the Ceasefire" in 205 White Hall from 4:15–5:30 p.m., with a reception following. The topic is one Hume is uniquely positioned to address; he was an architect of the 1994 cease-fire between the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and Unionist paramilitaries, efforts for which he and Ulster Unionist leader David Trimble jointly received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1998. Hume's visit to Emory is co-sponsored by Irish Studies, the W.B. Yeats Foundation, Special Collections, Ireland House Georgia and the Southern Center for International Studies.

Hume first came to prominence in the 1960s when, inspired by the example of Martin Luther King Jr., he led a nonviolent civil rights movement in his Northern Ireland hometown of Derry.

In 1969 he was elected to the Northern Ireland Parliament and a year later helped found the non-sectarian Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP), which he led from 1979–2001. He served as a member of the European Parliament from 1979–2004 and as a member of the British Parliament, representing the constituency of Foyle, from 1983–2004.

Hume set aside partisan differences and braved the ancient sectarian divide to negotiate with Unionist leaders in talks that led to the 1993 joint declaration by Britain and Ireland. He then pressured the governments in Dublin and London to enter into talks with all parties; his contacts with Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams, which became public in 1993 amid great controversy, were instrumental in bringing about the 1994 cease-fire.

Hume also was one of the architects of the 1998 Good Friday agreement, ratified overwhelmingly by voters in Ireland. Following the agreement, he led the SDLP in elections to the new Northern Ireland Assembly. In addition to the Nobel Prize, he is the winner of the 1999 Martin Luther King prize for Nonviolence and the 2001 Gandhi Peace Prize.

On Tuesday, Feb. 23, the Emory community will get another perspective on the Northern Ireland peace process from Nancy Soderberg, who worked on the 1994 ceasefire from the U.S. side. Soderberg wrote *The Superpower Myth*, due out next month, in which she argues that military force is not always effective, that allies and consensus-building are crucial, and that the current U.S. administration's worldview has adversely affected policies toward Israel, Iraq, North Korea, Haiti, Africa and al-Qaeda.

Soderberg was a senior foreign policy advisor to former President Bill Clinton from the 1992 campaign through the end of his second term, and she received international recognition for her efforts to promote peace in Northern Ireland. She also advised on policies toward China, Japan, Russia, Angola, Haiti, the Middle East, the Balkans, and a variety of conflicts in Africa.

From 1993–96, she was the third-ranking official at the National Security Council, and from 1997–2001 she was alternate U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Soderberg is now a vice president at the International Crisis Group, which advocates policies to prevent and contain conflict.

Soderberg's lecture will be held in 207 White Hall from 4:15–5:30 p.m., followed by a reception. For more information on these or other Halle Institute events, call 404-727-7504.

Lailee Mendelson is communications specialist for the Office of International Affairs.

LECTURE from page 1

Program. It assists local governments and nonprofits throughout the country in areas such as property tax liens and tax foreclosures, predatory lending, and affordable housing.

Now in its 10th year, the Distinguished Faculty Lecture is sponsored by Faculty Council. The Council accepts nominees

for lecturers; a committee that includes previous lecturers selects a speaker.

Following his lecture, Alexander invited to the podium Anita Beaty, executive director of the Atlanta Task Force for the Homeless, and Larrie Del Martin, executive director of Habitat for Humanity Atlanta, and presented each with a donation from Emory.

EMORY OUTREACH

Emory keeps up contributions to tsunami relief effort

BY KATHERINE BAUST

Michael Saenger just returned from hell, and people there still need help.

"I would like to encourage those interested in helping with long-term needs in countries affected by the tsunami," said Saenger, assistant professor of medicine and internist at Grady Hospital. "If people are interested, there are all sorts of oppor-

impoverished by civil war and the tsunami. Organized through Saenger's religious denomination, the Presbyterian Church of America, the medical team "not only focused on acute medical problems but also post-traumatic stress disorder, counseling and a caring presence," he said.

"When poor people must deal with any extra stress, and they're already barely living on the margins of society, they are pushed over the edge," Saenger said. "Many were living in poorly

An ad hoc group of students organized fund-raising events through a LearnLink conference led by senior business major Snehal Shah, president of the Indian Cultural Exchange. The students formed Emory Tsunami Relief (ETR) and held a Jan. 25 candlelight vigil on the Quadrangle in honor of tsunami victims. Two nights later, the group sponsored a benefit concert in Glenn Auditorium featuring student performers such as a cappella groups No Strings Attached and The Gathering.

In just eight days, the students surpassed their original goal of \$5,000. Emory students on the Atlanta campus raised \$5,800, and their Oxford counterparts raised \$1,175, for a total \$6,975. And the final numbers aren't in; according to Donna Wong, associate director of the Office of Multicultural Programs and Services, the students still are trying to find time to count and roll a 50 lb. bag of pennies donated during the Jan. 24–29 Charter Week.

"Local restaurants have also been collecting donations for ETR," Shah said. "All of the proceeds we've gathered were split 50-50 between CARE and AmeriCares."

"Overall, I really want to thank the community for all it's done to help," Wong said. "It's great that we can be responsible international citizens."

"Many were living in poorly constructed housing; the waves took out their boats and nets and left them destitute. They have no way to provide for their families. Their whole lives are just flipped upside down."

—Micheal Saenger, Grady Hospital

tunities for non-acute medical issues, and Emory has a tremendous amount of resources."

Saenger recently returned from leading a volunteer medical team for two weeks in a refugee camp north of the Sri Lankan city of Batticaloa, an area that has been badly

constructed housing; the waves took out their boats and nets and left them destitute. They have no way to provide for their families. Their whole lives are just flipped upside down."

Saenger is not the only member of the University community to contribute to tsunami relief.

WIRELESS from page 1

at the Depot have been outfitted for wireless connectivity. Cox Hall should be ready in the near future, and the Student Activity and Athletic Center (SAAC) on the Clairmont Campus is targeted for wireless before the end of the month. The Health Sciences Center Library and (proving a roof is not required for connectivity) the Quadrangle will follow. Each of these high-traffic areas has been designated as a "hot spot" by the administration and is a top priority for access.

Some of the present and

future wireless points (such as the library, Cox Hall, the SAAC and the Quad) are considered "common areas" by NetCom. Individual departments can order wireless access through NetCom; installation is \$1,250 per access point (a minimum of two is strongly urged) and the monthly maintenance fee is \$72. Each access point covers an area of about 2,500 square feet. Costs will vary for each wireless installation, and an estimated price is provided prior to installation.

To request installation or obtain further information,

customers are asked to send e-mail to NetCom.Wireless@emory.net. Standing in line, though, might be necessary. Since the availability of wireless access was announced, NetCom has received many requests for departmental service. Those requests will be addressed in order of submission after the campus hot spots have been serviced. The processing of new requests has already begun on a limited basis.

"We will forge ahead as requests are received," Francis-Chewning said. "We just ask for patience and understanding while we gain momentum."

Phone rates fall for third time

In January, for the third time in five years, Network Communications lowered phone rates for its Emory customers, dropping rates by \$1.20 per phone line for a monthly savings of \$17,000.

A number of technical and business factors contributed to NetCom's cost savings. For instance, the modem pool, which allows Emory users to dial into the system remotely, was outfitted with new hardware that increased its efficiency. And the formation of NetCom itself has given the University more bargaining power in negotiating better rates with area phone companies.

Prior to NetCom's formation in 2000, Emory had three different telecommunications departments (the University, Crawford Long and the Emory Clinic). Because they were relatively small entities with little bargaining power, they were unable to negotiate good rates.

"If you are an accountant like me, that doesn't make a lot of sense," said Becky Hancock, NetCom's director of administration and finance, who negotiated the new phone rates. "You plug your computer or phone into a wall, and all those holes look the same. It never made sense why there were so many telecommunications departments."

According to John Mason, NetCom's director of architecture and engineering, the modem pool improvement is just one of more than a dozen initiatives over the past few years that have saved Emory money. "And it's not just cost savings; we've also improved service," he said, noting that NetCom purchased its own fiber-optic network a couple years ago. "After every outcome, service was equal to or better than before."

In all, NetCom is responsible for more than 14,000 phone lines and 38,000 data ports at the University and Emory hospitals.—Eric Rangus

LAW SCHOOL

Day-long Thrower Symposium to focus on families, Feb. 17

BY BEVERLY JAMES

Nationally renowned experts will explore how laws shape and define modern families during the 2005 Randolph W. Thrower Symposium, "Families in the 21st Century: Changing Dynamics, Institutions and Policies," to be held Feb. 17 from 8 a.m.–4:15 p.m. in the School of Law's Tull Auditorium.

The Thrower Symposium is part of an endowed lecture series sponsored by the family of Thrower ('36L) and hosted by the law school and the *Emory Law Journal*.

Featured speakers will include:

- **Frank Alexander**, professor of law and director of the school's Project on Affordable Housing and Community Development. He will discuss "The Housing of America's Families: Moving Beyond Control, Exclusion and Privilege." Alexander is the author

of more than 30 publications; his work in recent years has focused on community development and affordable housing (see story, page 1). He also founded and co-directs the Law and Religion Program.

- **Nancy Dowd**, co-director of the University of Florida's Levin College of Law Center for Children and Families, who will present "Founding Fathers and Nurturing Fathers: A Critique of Recent U.S. Supreme Court Decisions on Fatherhood." Dowd has written extensively on fatherhood, single-parent families and family law.

- **Theodore Marmor**, professor at the Yale School of Management, who will present "The American Welfare State and the 21st-Century American Family: Myths, Realities and Reflections." Marmor regularly testifies before Congress about medical reform, Social Security and welfare issues. He also is professor of political science at Yale and an

adjunct professor at Yale Law School.

- **Dorothy Roberts** of Northwestern University School of Law, who will speak on "Privatization and Punishment in the New Age of Reprogenetics." Roberts is an expert on the interplay of gender, race and class in legal issues concerning reproduction, motherhood and child welfare.

- **Marc Spindelman** of Ohio State University's Moritz College of Law, who will discuss "Homosexuality's Horizon," drawing on his research on sex equality theory, queer theory and public health ethics.

The Thrower Symposium is free and open to the public; a reception will follow formal presentations. Attendees may receive up to five continuing law education (CLE) credits at a rate of \$5 per hour. To register for CLE credits or for more information about the symposium, call 404-727-1842.

HEALTHSCIENCES

Outpatient laser treatment can zap varicose veins

BY JANET CHRISTENBURY

Pain and discomfort are just two of the common complaints of having varicose veins; many describe their unattractive legs as the condition's biggest downside. Now a new laser procedure at Emory can remove those painful and ugly veins without surgery.

Varicose veins result from

"vein stripping" (an inpatient procedure usually requiring general anesthesia and a long recovery, not to mention significant pain and bruising) has been the most common method of removing them—until now.

"This new, minimally invasive procedure using a laser is the newest wave in varicose vein treatment," said Abbas Chamsuddin, associate profes-

bruising, a local anesthetic and epinephrine (a drug used to contract blood vessels) are injected into the leg around the site of the catheter.

Using an ultrasound machine as a guide, a laser fiber is threaded up into the vein. The laser, a highly concentrated beam of light, is emitted through the fiber, destroying the varicose vein. Because the vein's blood flow instantly shuts down, the body automatically reroutes the blood to other, healthy veins. The faulty vein does not have to be removed from the body. Results can be seen in several days to several months.

No surrounding tissue is affected since the laser delivers light energy precisely to the targeted vein. Following the procedure, patients must walk for 30 minutes to prevent blood clotting, and they must wear compression hose for a week. Follow-up treatments may be necessary to obtain optimal aesthetic results.

"Laser treatments have proven to be 97 percent effective in clinical trials," Chamsuddin said. "Patients should not experience any recurrence in the veins once treated."

Most major insurance companies and Medicare cover the laser treatment. For more information on the procedure or to schedule an appointment, call the Emory Health Connection at 404-778-7777.

the reflux of blood down the legs from non-functioning valves. Normally, one-way valves allow that blood to flow upward, but when the valves become weak and stop closing properly, the blood begins to flow in the wrong direction. The increased pressure from reflux causes blood to pool and triggers the bulging and twisting condition known as varicose veins.

Varicose veins affect half the population age 50 and above, and 15–25 percent of all adults. Often they are inherited, and they're also commonly caused by obesity and pregnancy. Both men and women develop varicose veins, but it is more common in women. Surgical

of radiology and director of interventional radiology. "It's a 45-minute outpatient procedure that involves no anesthesia, no scarring and minimal pain. And patients can quickly return to normal activities following treatment."

Chamsuddin and his colleagues have performed more than 300 laser treatments for varicose veins at Emory. The treatment works by inserting through a small incision a catheter into the one of the saphenous veins in the leg. (The large saphenous vein runs from the groin to the ankle, and the small saphenous vein runs from the ankle to the knee along the back of the leg.) To minimize pain and reduce blood loss and

FOCUS:HUMANRESOURCES

HR welcomes new faces

Recent reorganization within Human Resources has provided the opportunity to recruit some great new talent, and the division is excited to announce the arrival of three new faces.

Tom Fitch, director of employment

Fitch joined Emory in December, bringing more than 20 years of employment experience. Most recently, he worked at Cingular Wireless as senior manager of employee relations/ethics. Fitch also has worked for Georgia-Pacific Corp., Accenture (formerly Andersen Consulting), IBM, the University of Georgia, the Atlanta College of Art, Mercer University and the University of Tennessee.

He holds a bachelor's in social studies secondary education, a master's in counselor education from the University of Virginia, and a Ph.D. in counseling and student personnel services from the University of Georgia.



Special

Kym Harris, director of learning services

Harris was a human resources and training manager at Emory before joining the corporate world five years ago. She spent that time as manager of corporate training and senior manager of customer service operations at Home Depot. Harris is working on her doctorate in organizational leadership at Argosy University in Sarasota. She received her B.S. in psychology from Rutgers University and her MBA from Florida's Nova Southeastern University. Harris said she looks forward to expanding and enhancing training and development within HR.



Special

Kathleen Maestle, benefits director

Maestle joins the HR team on Feb. 14. Having spent her entire 25-year career in employee benefits, Maestle recently worked for Eckerd Corp. as a corporate benefits manager. She's also worked for Ceridian Benefits Services, AVX Corp., Wesbanco Bank, ORMET Corp. and Ohio Valley Health Services and Education Corp. Maestle received her B.S. in management from the West Liberty State College in West Liberty, W.Va.

Del King, formerly director of employment services, is now senior director for HR. Mary Smith, formerly director of benefits, now is director of compensation.

For more information on HR services, visit <http://hr1.hr.emory.edu>.

Katherine Hinson is director of HR communications.

EMORYSNAPSHOT



Ann Bordon

On Feb. 17, Kirk Hines, horticultural therapist at Wesley Woods, will explain how cultivating a green thumb can make more than a garden healthy. Hines will speak on "Horticulture Therapy: History, Theory and Applications at Emory" at 7 p.m. in room W201 of the Math & Science Center. The event, sponsored by Friends of Emory Forest in celebration of Arbor Day, will explore how horticulture therapy has been successfully implemented not only at Wesley Woods but in health care settings across the country. Hines will answer questions after his presentation, and a reception will follow the event. For more information, call 404-727-0645.

SCHOLARSHIP&RESEARCH

Reconciliation revisited: Book recalls 2001 symposium

BY ERIC RANGUS

Nearly four years after it concluded, Emory's Year of Reconciliation continues to influence University scholarship. The most recent example is the publication of *Roads to Reconciliation: Conflict and Dialogue in the Twenty-First Century* (M. E. Sharpe, 2005).

The book, co-edited by Amy Benson Brown and Karen Poremski, blends several lectures adapted from Emory's Year of Reconciliation Symposium in January 2001 with newer material based on the idea of reconciliation and its place in a post-9/11 world.

Spanning the 2000-01 academic year, the Year of Reconciliation featured workshops, addresses and other programming inspired by South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, formed in the aftermath of apartheid. Part of what set the year apart was its broad, self-defined themes. While that individualized outlook makes for compelling thought and discussion, it doesn't always lend itself to a coherent, linear book.

Still, after the conclusion of the four-day Year of Reconciliation Symposium—the centerpiece conference featuring a roster of top minds that explored reconciliation from all angles—an idea sprung to market a book as a record of the event.

The symposium featured addresses by former President Jimmy Carter, Congressman John Lewis (D-Ga.), leading naturalist and Harvard University Professor E.O. Wilson (all of

whom are represented in the book) and other noted faculty from Emory, around the United States and the world; their words would immediately interest many readers.

Then Sept. 11 happened, and many conventional ideas about peace and conflict resolution—two themes that appeared frequently in Year of Reconciliation conversations—flew out the window. That (and a market increasingly unfriendly to conference proceedings in book form) led to more brainstorming about how to keep the ideas of the symposium alive.

"We reconceived the book," said Brown, director of the provost office's Manuscript Development Program, which was just getting started as conversations about the reconciliation book were heating up.

Poremski was director of the symposium, and she laid the groundwork for the publication. But in 2002 Poremski took a faculty position in the English department at Ohio Wesleyan University and handed off a majority of the organization and editing responsibilities to Brown, who had been involved in some of the symposium activities (including writing a piece on it for *Academic Exchange*) but not centrally.

"We had to focus it more narrowly," Brown continued. "It wasn't just about everything that had gone on here at Emory about reconciliation. We needed to shape it and bring in some more material. It really needed to be a book about reconciliation and not a book about this fantastic conference at Emory."

To fit into this new focus, some of the speeches were



Jon Rou

Emory's Year of Reconciliation Symposium may have taken place more than four years ago, but the words delivered there continue to resonate. The latest evidence of those continuing ideas is the January publication of *Roads to Reconciliation: Conflict and Dialogue in the Twenty-First Century*, co-edited by Amy Benson Brown (above) and Karen Poremski.

revised; additional writers, particularly in the area of religion, were recruited. Through the editing process, some coherent themes emerged.

Roads to Reconciliation is broken into four sections: Religion and Reconciliation; Science and Reconciliation; Racial Reconciliation: Theory and Practice in America; and Higher Education and Human Rights.

The book has a definite Emory-centric bent. The vast majority of contributors are Emory administrators or faculty—Emory College Dean Bobby Paul, Yerkes' Franz de Waal, the

School of Law's Abdullahi An-Na'im and Emory College's Angelika Bammer (see *First Person*, page 2), to name a few. Former faculty or administrators (Johanna Cole and Rebecca Chopp) and Atlanta icons (Southern Christian Leadership Conference co-founder Joseph Lowery) also contributed.

"The book is intended as an academic book, but we very much wanted to make it accessible to a wide variety of audiences," said Brown, author of one previous book (*Rewriting the Word: American Women Writers and the Bible*) and co-editor of another (*The Reality of*

Breastfeeding: Reflections by Contemporary Women, with Kathryn Read McPherson). "I can see it being used in an introductory writing class with an interdisciplinary focus," Brown continued.

Roads to Reconciliation is the first published product of Brown's Manuscript Development Program, which started in 2002, although it is unlike any of the others on which she has worked. "A lot of what I do in the Manuscript Development Program is help writers with coherence and structure," she said. "This was editing in a much more hands-on way."

Two-year Grady study tracks post-hospital stroke recovery

BY ALICIA SANDS LURRY

How well a patient recovers after having a stroke is directly linked to the quality of medical care he or she receives after leaving the hospital, according to Michael Frankel, professor and chief of neurology at Grady Hospital. Now, thanks to a \$500,000 grant from the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) and the CDC, Frankel and other researchers soon will learn more about recovery for stroke patients, their quality of life and ways to improve outcomes after hospitalization.

Stroke, as defined by the American Stroke Association (ASA), occurs when a blood vessel that carries oxygen and nutrients to the brain is either blocked by a clot or bursts. When that happens, part of the brain cannot get the blood (and oxygen) it needs, so it begins to die.

The two-year, AAMC/CDC grant is designed to study stroke outcomes, track information

and improve quality of life for stroke survivors. Based at Grady, the project will focus on collecting data to help improve quality of care for study participants. Overall, Frankel hopes hospitals across the country will use a newly developed online tool to improve care for patients after stroke discharge.

"This is a groundbreaking study because no one has ever created a prototype tool for data collection to improve the quality of stroke care after hospital discharge," said Frankel, the project's principal investigator. "This project is focused on post-hospital care, including inpatient rehabilitation, medical care, functional recovery, medication adherence, and quality of life and survival."

Frankel hopes to enroll 1,000 patients, who will be followed for one year through telephone calls and office visits. Along with Grady, University Hospital in Augusta and Candler and St. Joseph's hospitals in Savannah will participate by identifying stroke patients and enrolling

them in the study. The goal is for all four hospitals, which represent approximately 10 percent of the stroke-patient population throughout the state, to contribute to the same database and create quality improvements.

"One of the other aspects we're going to focus on is whether there are racial differences in stroke outcomes," Frankel added. "We will look at racial and socioeconomic differences in outcomes; we hope to learn more about why those differences exist, so we can improve the care in communities disproportionately affected by stroke." Frankel hopes, with more frequent contact after discharge, patients will learn to adhere to medical therapy and follow up with their physicians through clinical appointments.

"We realize that there is a continuum of care that goes beyond the hospital period," he said. "This project is the first attempt at linking what happens in the hospital with what happens after patients are discharged to assure good



Kay Hinton

Michael Frankel, professor and chief of neurology at Grady Hospital, hopes to enroll 1,000 patients in a two-year, \$500,000 study to track their post-hospitalization recovery following a stroke.

continuity and quality of care."

According to the ASA, stroke is the nation's No. 3 killer and a leading cause of severe, long-term disability.

Every 45 seconds, someone in America has a stroke, and the ASA estimates that approximately 700,000 Americans will have a stroke this year.

STRATEGIC PLAN from page 1

The signature themes, which had drawn nearly 200 volunteers for serving on the review committees, will serve as a thematic architecture linking Emory's schools.

"Think of the school plans and unit plans as holding it all up; it would collapse without them," said Lewis, using a diagram of a house to illustrate the overall plan. "There will be things accomplished in the units that will bring great distinction to the University, but we also know there are ways to link these things that cut across the silos. Those are the signature themes."

"We're not saying important things aren't important," Johns said of the bedrock academic work that characterizes the individual plans. "We're trying to stretch ourselves to a new dimension, a new aspiration that defines us as a University."

The new names of the three revised themes are:

- **Critical Inquiry & Creative Expression** (formerly "Arts, Creativity & the Human Experience")

- **Religion, Society & the Human Experience** (formerly "Religion and Political Cultures")

- **Global Health** (formerly "Sustainability and Global Health")

Descriptions of the revised themes are available on the strategic planning website (www.admin.emory.edu/StrategicPlan/). The reasons for the revisions were varied, from the thought that some themes were too narrow (as in the original religion theme) to a desire to tailor them more to Emory's existing strengths.

For example, through not only its own work but also ties to the Carter Center, CDC, American Cancer Society, CARE and other organizations, the University has real strengths in global health—strengths perhaps as great as any university in the world. But while Emory in practice has been a national leader in environmentally sustainable activities, it lags far behind other institutions when it comes to academic research in the area. Therefore "sustainability" was removed from the title of one theme, leaving the focus squarely on global health efforts, of which eco-friendly activities are but one important part.

Specific to this change, Executive Vice President for Finance & Administration Mike Mandl will co-chair (along with anthropology Professor Peggy Barlett) a committee charged with enumerating Emory's environmental work and finding a way to incorporate it more broadly as a foundational principle of the University.

As for the signature themes, the work now falls to the series of 30-person committees now being formed. Each committee will receive all the background materials used by the steering committee in forming the themes, as well as broad, bulleted inventories of Emory's existing



John Hardman, executive director of the Carter Center, talks with President Jim Wagner at a Feb. 4-5 strategic planning retreat. About 35 administrators and members of the Strategic Plan Steering Committee convened to discuss the plan's progress and map out what remains to be done over the next three months.

work that falls under particular headings. Liaison steering committee members also will act as resources for questions from the theme groups. All nine groups will hold three meetings apiece, one of which will be a forum for public comment, and by the end of April each will produce a five-to-10-page report of its discussions.

yet another was that Emory become an educational "home for life" for its alumni.

"I was thrilled to be at the retreat; I'm confident an alumni presence at the retreat brought alums more into the forefront of planners' minds," said Andrea Casson, '88BBA, '93MBA, president-elect of the Association of Emory Alumni.

"I was thrilled to be at the retreat. I came in thinking it would be a day and a half of 'pie in the sky,' unrealistic expectations, but it was not that at all; everyone was both optimistic and realistic."

—Andrea Casson, '88BBA, '93MBA, AEA president-elect

Just as was done during the retreat, the committees should feel empowered to reshape or even combine the themes, if they wish. The goal, Lewis and Johns said, is not to view Emory's future through a pre-defined lens, but rather to use the themes as starting points for a broad-based conversation weighing Emory's strengths, resources, aspirations and opportunities.

Indeed, participants were asked to give voice to those aspirations by imagining what Emory could "look like" in 2010. For example, given the rapid ascension of the University's joint department in bioengineering with Georgia Tech, Emory could "redefine the public-private partnership nexus" through programs with Tech and other Atlanta institutions. Another proposed goal was that Emory seek to send at least 80 percent of students abroad for study and bring an equal number of international students and scholars to Atlanta;

"It was wonderful to be in a room with 30 people at the top of their career for the sole purpose of bettering an already amazing institution. I admit I came in thinking it would be a day and a half of 'pie in the sky,' unrealistic expectations, but it was not that at all; everyone was both optimistic and realistic."

President Jim Wagner, who lately has been talking about the strategic plan in meetings with every University constituency, said he senses an energy and excitement that the plan is "real." Alumni, he said, ask him what he thinks Emory will look like in five or 10 years.

"They're asking for a simile: 'Will Emory look like Princeton? Will it look like Georgia State?'" Wagner said. "This runs exactly counter to what we're trying to do—we're going to look like Emory. We know of programs that earn us distinctiveness. The opportunity calls, and our situation demands we act."

Ann Borden

UNIVERSITY GOVERNANCE**Lewis leads wide-ranging talk at PCORE meeting**

Provost Earl Lewis met with the President's Commission on Race and Ethnicity (PCORE) on Monday, Jan. 31, in 400 Administration. Lewis updated commission members on items he has been working on since meeting with the group six months earlier.

Lewis said one of his first tasks after coming to Emory was to scan Emory's activities. The first change he suggested was to create the a position of senior vice provost for diversity, community and of institutional development. He said this individual also will need to hold an academic appointment so he or she will have a keen sense of scholarly life. Lewis' goal is to have a job description completed by February and to launch a national search by the beginning of March. He said he foresees a staff of at least two support people, and the office would be located on the third floor of the Administration Building.

The following open discussion covered topics such as Emory's core values; the relationship of the new senior vice provost's office to students; the future relationship of Equal Opportunity Programs to the General Counsel; community concerns about change; Emory's identity and brand; the strategic plan; Oxford College; the recruitment of Latino students, faculty and staff; creating an inviting academic environment where students can succeed; and Lewis' own personal observations of Emory as a newcomer to the community.

Chair Chris Grey gave the budget update and the commission heard two requests for sponsorship and funding. The College Council requested support for the annual State of Race Debate, and the Office of Multicultural Studies Programs and Services requested support for the African American Heritage Month lecture. Each group was awarded \$500.

Grey briefed the commission on the Council of Chairs, an effort to convene past PCORE chairs so they can discuss common experiences. Grey also put out a call for membership nominations, which can be completed on the PCORE website (www.pcore.emory.edu).

Donna Wong, associate director of multicultural programs and services, gave an update on the tsunami relief effort, reporting that events had raised \$5,500 to date.

Vanda Hudson of the professional development fund reported that the committee awarded a total of \$4,500 to nine out of 21 applicants.

Grey gave the rest of the committee reports. For faculty concerns, Grey said he will put together faculty luncheons and asked the commission to recommend faculty of color who might help recruit other faculty of color. For staff reports, he said the climate survey was successful, with a response rate of 37 percent, and that the results are being compiled. He also said the executive committee submitted a proposal to President Jim Wagner to create a climate survey task force to communicate the results to the community.

The next PCORE meeting will be Monday, Feb. 28, from 3-5 p.m. in 400 Administration.—Katherine Baust

If you have a question or concern for PCORE, e-mail Chris Grey at pcore@emory.edu.

EMORYSNAPSHOT

Kay Hinton

Deidre Berger, managing director of the American Jewish Committee Berlin office, visited campus last week as a Halle Distinguished Fellow and spoke on contemporary issues in Germany.

Berger delivered the first of three lectures, "Religion and Public Policy in Germany: Enlightenment versus the Dark Ages," Monday, Feb. 7. The second lecture, "The American Jewish Committee in Germany: German-Jewish Reconciliation in Action," was later Monday evening at Oxford College, and the final lecture of the series, "The Future of Jewish Life in Germany," was held on Feb. 8 in the Dobbs Center.

Berger has served as managing director of the committee since 2000. Prior to that she spent 15 years working in Europe as a foreign correspondent for National Public Radio as well as reporting and moderating for various agencies, such as Deutsch Welle, Monitor Radio, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the Christian Science Monitor.

For online event information, visit www.emory.edu/TODAY

Events for the Emory Community

PERFORMING ARTS

TUESDAY, FEB. 15

French and Francophone film festival

Amen. Costa-Gravas, director. 7:30 p.m. 101 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6431.

Concert

Korean Students' Glee Club and Emory Concert Choir, performing. Hoon-Cha Chai and Eric Nelson, directors. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16

Female Director film series

The Hitch-Hiker. Ida Lupino, director. 7 p.m. Miller-Ward Alumni House. Free. 404-727-2000.

The World in Black and White film series

Touch of Evil. Orson Welles, director. 7:30 p.m. 205 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6761.

THURSDAY, FEB. 17

Concert

Korean Students' Glee Club, performing. 11 a.m. Sanctuary, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6153.

French and Francophone film festival

Carnage. Delphine Gleize, director. 7:30 p.m. 207 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6431.

Great Japanese Filmmakers film series

Charisma. Kurosawa Kiyoshi, director. 7:30 p.m. 205 White Hall. Free. 404-727-5087.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18

French and Francophone film festival

Hop. Dominique Standaert, director. 6 p.m. 207 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6431.

French and Francophone film festival

Monsieur Ibrahim. François Dupeyron, director. 8 p.m. 207 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6431.

Dance performance and concert

Emory Wind Ensemble and Emory Dance, performing. Scott Stewart, director. George Staib, choreographer. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

SATURDAY, FEB. 19

Brave New Works festival

"MFK Fisher Project." Leslie Taylor, writer. Leslie Swackhamer, director. 210 Rich Building. Free. 404-727-0524.

Reservation required.

Concert

Kakali Bandyopadhyay, sitar, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

French and Francophone film festival

The Khmer Rouge Killing Machine. Rithy Panh, director. 8 p.m. 208 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6431.

SUNDAY, FEB. 20

Concert

Hans Davidsson, organ, performing. 3 p.m. Glenn Chapel. Free. 404-727-5050.

MONDAY, FEB. 21

French and Francophone film festival

Seaside. Julie Lopez-Curval, director. 6 p.m. 101 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6431.

French and Francophone film festival

Son Frere. Patrice Chèreau, director. 8 p.m. 101 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6431.

VISUAL ARTS

Special Collections exhibit

"On the Road Home: An American Family in the Philippines." Special Collections, Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-6887. **Through Feb. 28.**

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, FEB. 14

Middle Eastern studies lecture

"Headings for the Arab World and Israel: Continuity and Change in the 21st Century." Asher Susser, Tel Aviv University, presenting. 2 p.m. Winship Ballroom, Dobbs Center. Free. 404-727-2798.

Biology lecture

"Spontaneous Mutation and Genome Evolution in *Caenorhabditis Elegans*." Dee Denver, Indiana University, presenting. 4 p.m. 2052 Rollins Research Center. Free. 404-727-4211.

Dance lecture

"Pioneer American Male Dancer." Richard Long, ILA emeritus, presenting. 7:30 p.m. Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-7266.

THURSDAY, FEB. 17

Surgical Grand Rounds

"Evolution of the Vascular Surgeon." K. Craig Kent, Weill Medical College of Cornell University, presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-712-2196.

Environmental studies lecture

"Horticulture Therapy: History, Theory and Applications at Emory." Kirk Hines, Wesley Woods Center, presenting. 7 p.m. W201 Math and Science Center. Free. 404-727-0645.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18

Neurology Grand Rounds

"Sleep Apnea and Hyperactive Behavior in Children." Ronald Chervin, University of Michigan, presenting. 10:30 a.m. Brown Auditorium, Building A, Emory Clinic. Free. 404-727-5004.

PBEE Seminar Series

"The Genetics of Ecological Speciation." Sara Via, University of Maryland, presenting. Sonia Altizer, host. Noon. 1052 Rollins Research Center. Free. 404-727-0404.

Carter Center Lecture

"Defining Americans: The Presidency & National Identity." Mary Stuckey, presenting. 8 p.m. Carter Presidential Library Theater. Free. 404-865-7109.

MONDAY, FEB. 21

Human genetics lecture

"The Structure and Function of Brain Synapses—From Molecules to Behavior." Morgan Sheng, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, presenting. Noon. Whitehead Auditorium. Free. 404-712-2306.

MARTA lecture

"MARTA Inner Core Transit Feasibility Study." 4 p.m. Rita Ann Rollins Room, Rollins School of Public Health. Free. 404-377-9147.

Biology lecture

"Evolution of Duplicate Genes and Evolution of Laboratory Yeast." Zhenglong Gu, Stanford University, presenting. 4 p.m. 2052 Rollins Research Center. Free. 404-727-4211.

Women's studies lecture

"Weird Greek Sex: Rethinking Ethics in Irigaray and Foucault." Lynne Huffer, Rice University, presenting. 4 p.m. 111 White Hall. Free. 404-727-0096.

African American Heritage Month lecture

Mary Frances Berry, University of Pennsylvania, presenting. 7 p.m. Auditorium, WHSCAB. Free. 404-727-6754.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22

Food for Thought Lunchtime Lecture

"Invention and Revival: Northern European Prints." Margaret Shufeldt, cura-

tor, presenting. Noon. Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-4299.

RELIGION

SUNDAY, FEB. 20

Roman Catholic Mass

9 a.m. Sanctuary, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225. **Also 6 p.m.**

University worship

Rev. Dirk Lange, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, preaching. 11 a.m. Sanctuary, Cannon Chapel. 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.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15

EndNote workshop

10 a.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-6863.

Internet skills workshop

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

LGBT commission meeting

5:15 p.m. 400 Administration. Free. 404-712-8628.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16

EndNote workshop

9:35 a.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-0147.

Cumberland Island information sources workshop

10:40 a.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-5049.

Wireless workshop

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

THURSDAY, FEB. 17

Newspaper research workshop

4 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-0657.

Carlos Museum workshop

"Workshop for Teachers: Gods and Heroes of Ancient Greece." 5 p.m. Carlos Museum. \$5 museum members; \$10 nonmembers. 404-727-4291. **Registration required.**

Unsung Heroine Awards

5:30 p.m. Governor's Hall, Miller-Ward Alumni House. \$25. 404-727-2000. **Reservation required.**

Carlos Museum event

"Two-Part Culinary Experience: Greek Art, Greek Food!—Part I."

Jasper Gaunt, Carlos Museum, presenting. 7 p.m. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free for museum members; \$15 nonmembers. 404-727-4291.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18

Servant Leadership discussion group

Noon. Formal lounge, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-7664.

SATURDAY, FEB. 19

Minority Health Professions and Careers Conference

8:30 a.m. Second floor lobby, Math and Science Center. Free. 404-727-4232. **Registration required.**

MONDAY, FEB. 21

Bloodborne pathogen training

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

Support staff workshop

4 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-712-2833.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23

Book signing

History on Trial: My Day in Court with David Irving. Deborah Lipstadt, Jewish Studies, presenting. 6 p.m. Jones Room, Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-7620.

*****Please recycle this newspaper.**

For sports information, visit www.go.emory.edu.

To submit an entry for the *Emory Report* calendar, enter your event on the University's web events calendar, Events@Emory, which is located at <http://events.cc.emory.edu/> (also accessible via the "Calendar" link from the Emory homepage) at least three weeks prior to the publication date. Dates, times and locations may change without advance notice. Due to space limitations, *Emory Report* may not be able to include all events submitted.