Record applicant pool yields early admissions

BY ERIC RANGUS

Emory received a record number of early decision applicants for the 2005–06 academic year, as prospective freshmen jockeyed for position to be the first members of the Class of 2009. Early Decision I applications rose by more than 14 percent (up to 617 from 539 for the 2004–05 academic year), and Early Decision II applications were up 22 percent (440 from 361). A total of 516 students were admitted altogether—361 students after round one and 155 in round two.

Despite the record number of applications, Emory admitted roughly the same amount of students through early decision as in 2004. “Our goal was not to admit a greater number of applicants,” said Dan Walls, dean of admissions. “The students were just as good, but we could be a bit more selective.”

He added that the popularity of early decision application is a harbinger of things to come; the admissions office received a record 11,218 applications last year and is on track to top that figure in 2005. Early decision is offered to students who have selected Emory as their first choice and want to receive an admission decision early in the calendar year. Students who apply for early decision can apply only to Emory, and that application is ethically binding—if accepted, they are obligated to attend. More than 96 percent actually do. A lack of financial aid often is the only acceptable reason for not enrolling. “It takes a lot of pressure off students to know that they already have been admitted,” Walls said.

“Plants are not enrolling,” he added. “This is the first time they will be going to school and won’t have to pace back and forth.”

See ADMISSIONS on page 4

Strategic sourcing saves $2.5 million

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

A project began last summer to leverage the University’s purchasing power and obtain more competitive pricing from vendors is yielding real results: about 2.5 million of them per year, in fact, after phase one of the initial project.

Calling the Strategic Sourcing Project, it combines the efforts of a steering committee appointed by Mike Mandl, executive vice president for finance and administration, with an outside consultant. The goal is to negotiate “preferred vendor” contracts with companies and, in turn, receive better pricing on goods and services. The phased project began by focusing on five areas: information technology hardware, software, and data centers; furniture; telecommunication services, and scientific supplies—and so far has worked out arrangements that should produce annual savings of some $2.5 million, or roughly 8 percent of annual expenditures in four of the areas, Mandl said. (Work on document services is still proceeding.)

The outside consultant, Huron Consulting Group of Chicago, did the analysis and, with Emory and the consultant’s help, tied the contract negotiations to savings goals.

See SOURCING on page 5

Speakers find hope for Middle East peace

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

Recent events have yielded renewed hope for peace in the Middle East, and the next six months will be critical to the process. So said Matthew Hodes, director of the Carter Center’s Conflict Resolution Program, to a crowd in 208 White Hall, Feb. 10.

Hodes shared the stage with Hussein Hassouna, Arab League ambassador to the United States, in a program titled “The Middle East: New Year, New Elections, New Peace Process?” The event was sponsored by the Institute for Comparative and International Studies (ICIS), and ICIS Executive Director Bruce Knauft introduced the speakers to about 40 people in White Hall.

Having just participated in a Carter Center delegation to monitor the Jan. 9 elections for president of the Palestinian Authority, Hodes gave a detailed report. The delegation (which included former President Jimmy Carter, former New Jersey governor and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Christine Todd Whitman, and former Swedish prime minister Carl Bildt) anticipated several concerns for the elections: Were the elections being held too soon after the death of Yasser Arafat? Would Israel allow the Palestinians sufficient freedom of movement to vote? How to handle voting in East Jerusalem, where disenfranchisement of Palestinian voters has been a problem in past elections?

Except for the East Jerusalem question, where, despite concessions from the Israeli government tensions remained over voting rights and polling places, Hodes said each concern was addressed adequately, and the election of President Mahmoud Abbas was legitimate and—most importantly—peaceful. Sixty-five percent of registered voters cast ballots.

“What you saw,” Hodes said, “was a remarkable feeling of normalcy in the days leading up to the election.”

Hodes cited opinion polls that showed a significantly increased sense of optimism among both Palestinians and Israelis for lasting peace in the region, and crucial to the process will be several events expected to unfold between now and September. For instance, Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon has pledged to evacuate Jewish settlers from the Gaza Strip, will he follow through? If he does, will Israel pull back from the table and declare other occupied territories off limits to Palestinians?

Another issue, Hodes said, is Hamas. The terrorist-linked organization did not participate in the Jan. 9 election, but it plans to campaign for the July elections for Palestinian legislative council. Will it support Abbas’ measured approach toward the creation of a Palestinian state, or will it demand more concessions from the Israelis?

Hassouna, whose remarks preceded Hodes’ and who spoke in the noncommittal yet optimistic language of diplomacy, said not only the Palestinian elections but those in Iraq promised new hope for the region. He called both elections imperfect but said they represented an important step. “What did the people in each country vote for?” Hassouna asked rhetorically. “They voted for a change in the status quo. They voted for a better life.”

Hassouna said the elections in Iraq, particularly, offered an opportunity to put disagreements about the Iraq war in the past and look forward to building a new, democratic See LECTURE on page 5
Celebrating a music pioneer

Dwight Andrews is associate professor of music theory and African American music.

When I first learned of Emory’s receipt of the William Levi Dawson papers in 2001, my excitement was palpable. The legacy of a 20th century pioneer African American composer would now be available for careful research and scrutiny.

Time and event soon was tempered, however, when I realized that many of my friends, colleagues, and even scholars of American music knew little or nothing of Dawson. This was a sad state of affairs for the rich cultural memory of artists at the margin; black composers such as William Grant Still, Florence Price and Undine Smith Moore are virtually absent in the literature on 20th century music. Their contributions often have been underestimated or misunderstood.

Unfortunately, the beginning of the 21st century suggests that little has changed in our understanding of the rich and diverse tapestry that is American music and the African American’s role in it. For these reasons, I am encouraged by an important gathering that will take place at Emory, March 3-5.

“In Celebration of William Dawson: An Exploration of African American Music Identity at the Dawn of the 21st Century” is a three-day event featuring concerts and conversations with some of the leading scholars, artists, cultural critics, composers and performers of our time. It will consider the meaning of racial and ethnic identities in our understanding and interpretation of 21st century music. It will be an intergenerational as well as interdisciplinary gathering, with participants representing the entire gamut of musical style and genre.

Some of the questions we will ask in this conference are: Does race still matter? In what ways do we impose racial expectations upon our artists? What is an artist’s identity, his or her race? Is such a question still relevant, racial, or both? What does “authentic” mean in today’s world, where cultural geography is affected more by technology than by place? Equally important, is race a real or a social construct? These and other important issues are the foundation for the gathering of composers, scholars and artists who will consider the state of race and our understanding, appreciation and critique of 21st century music.

A prolific African American composer, choral director and music educator, Dawson was born in 1899. That same year Scott Joplin composed the Maple Leaf Rag and Arnold Schoenberg composed Verklarte Nacht. Charles Ellington was born that year, while Buddy Bolden was playing in New Orleans and Earle Blake was playing in Baltimore.

The musical landscape, both in this country and abroad, was undergoing dramatic change. Dawson’s life would reflect these transformations through a career that spanned nearly eight decades. In musical circles, he would become one of the 20th century’s most respected African American composers. His most famous orchestral work, Negro Folk Symphony, had its world premiere in 1934 with the Philadelphia Orchestra, under the direction of Leopold Stokowski. Dawson’s arrangements of Negro spirituals now represent part of the canon of choral societies throughout the world.

Dawson was born in Aniston, Ala., to a poor family that could not afford to send him to school. Inspired by traveling music shows and determined to get an education, he ran away from home at the age of 13 and took a train to Tuskegee. There he was permitted to enroll and pay his tuition by farming on evenings and weekends. Dawson joined the choir, played trombone in the band, traveled with the Tuskegee Singers and graduated in 1921. He taught band at several schools in Alabama, by 1925, was supervising the instrumental program for all of the state’s schools. In 1927 Dawson moved to Chicago, where he became first trombonist in the Civic Orchestra of Chicago and began work on his own opera. Three years later he returned to Tuskegee to establish his School of Music and direct its choir, which soon became one of the most popular of its generation. The choir performed in Radio City Music Hall in 1932, appeared in Washington’s Constitution Hall in 1946 (breaking the race barrier that had prevented Marian Anderson from singing there), and traveled the world. Dawson both arranged and composed choral works and established his own music publishing business. He retired from Tuskegee in 1955 and died in Montgomery, Ala., in 1990.

As a young musician, Dawson, along with other pioneers of his generation such as John Wesley Work and Harry T. Burleigh, came under the strong influence of European nationalist composers such as Anton Dvorak. They were encouraged to use “Negro” folk idioms and transform them into the art appropriate to the “New Negro” (though Dawson himself would always insist that he should not be categorized as having been influenced by the music of the Harlem Renaissance). Within this approach, one already senses the complicated and in conflict contradictory implications he was suggesting. After all, if the essence of the Negro folk song obeyed the rhythms and ethos of the African American, why was transformation even necessary? Such questions were a part of the intellectual and aesthetic ferment of the 1920s and 1930s and the iterations of such questions continues to this day.

The race factor was never far from the surface, complicated racial overtones shaped Dawson’s work and our understanding of his. As black composers in the early 20th century were trained at some of the finest conservatories here, they were restricted to employ- ments both here and abroad, they were restricted to employ- ments both here and abroad, and their music, the legacy of a Negro folk symphony that could be paid my symphony when it has its premiere is that it unmistakably is not the work of a white man. I want the audience to say: Only a Negro could have written that.

The symposium will consider important aesthetic issues such as the meaning of chang- ing relationships between concert and vernacular traditions; the ways in which art, literature and other artistic genres intersect with musical forms; and the modes in which cultural arts institutions think about and program works by African American composers. This interdisciplinary conversation is one that a broad array of stu- dents, faculty, and the general public will find both provocative and productive.

It is particularly satisfying that such an important national conversation will take place in this city and at this University. Atlanta is rapidly becoming the epicenter for much of today’s vibrant popular music industry, while Emory’s extraordinary archives in African American and Southern culture, along with its distinguished faculty and rich heritage, make us a natural host.

There is no question that race continues to be a factor in understanding or even considering who we are and what we create. Does race matter in the same way it did a century ago? We hope to discover what has—or hasn’t—changed.

For more information on the symposium, visit www.music.emory.edu

Call for nominations to serve on PSCW The President’s Commission on the Status of Women (PSCW), which advises President Jim Wagner on women’s issues at Emory, is currently soliciting nominations for the 2005-06 academic year.

Open positions include: eight-one year student appointment, four two-year undergraduate, two graduate and two professional); two-three year faculty appointments, and four-three year staff appointments.

The deadline for nomi- nation is March 11. For information, contact Martha Fagan at 404-727-6857 or marthaf@emory.edu.

Hospitk seeks 100 years of stories As part of its centennial celebration, Emory Hospital is asking the community to relate stories about how it has impacted their lives. “We are looking for interesting stories about the hospital and the people who have been patients here, were born here or worked here,” said Chief Operating Officer Robert Bachman. The hospital also is seeking memorabilia from its past. Anyone with anecdotes or memorabilia can contact Susan Folds at 404-686-2830 or susan.folds@emoryhealthcare.org.

Research job fair registration encouraged Faculty, staff and others are encouraged to register for the Human Resources job research job fair, Friday, April 1 and Saturday, April 2. The event is sponsored by the Activity and Academic Center (SAAC) on the Clairmont Campus. The fair is designed to help faculty, students and others learn about research openings in their labs.

Faculty are encouraged to register for the fair by March 15. The final deadline for registration is March 25. Forms are available at www.emoryhealthcare.org/Emory/Research.

Bill Clinton, because he did won- derful things for the economy. If he were to run again I would vote for him again.

LeTiffany Oboaze

sophomore

Political Science & Sociology

Bill Clinton, because the economy was better when he was around. Also, I am from Pakistan, and rela- tions abroad seemed more stable.

Asif Khan

sophomore

International Studies

Abraham Lincoln, because he worked toward eliminating the slavery.

Latech Davenport

senior

History

William Henry Harrison. He gave the longest inaugural speech ever and served them the best chili ever. He also had the best slogan, “Tippecanoe and Tyler, too.”

William Evans

senior

Russian Studies & History
Elizabeth Gallu graduatedcum laude from Smith College in Northampton, Mass. She earned a Master’s ofTheological Studies degree from Harvard Divinity School. She won a Fullbright Fellow-ship to conduct research in Romania and ended up staying there for three years. She studiedunder a Pulitzer Prize-win-n ing author, and has published fiction and nonfiction pieces of her own. She accomplished all of this after her 30th birthday. “You don’t find a tradi-tional past,” said Gallu, who works in the Office of the Provost and the Office of the Provost’s Development Program and she also runs the Emory Conference Center Subvention Fund, which subsidizes faculty use of the conference center’s meeting facilities. Her position at Emory is just the latest chapter in a life that has taken her around the country and world.

EMORY PROFILE ELIZABETH GALLU

Past to Present

by Eric Ranus

Elizabeth Gallu works in the Office of the Provost consulting with faculty authors through the Manuscript Development Program and she also runs the Emory Conference Center Subvention Fund, which subsidizes faculty use of the conference center’s meeting facilities. Her position at Emory is just the latest chapter in a life that has taken her around the country and world.

But all that travel didn’t ad-dress all her interests. While Gallu immersed herself in comparative religion, it was at Smith where her artistic interests began to shift from music to writing. One of her mentors was Pulitzer Prize- winning writer Tracy Kid-der. Taught Usio, a professor of Buddhism at Smith, ignited her interest in religious philoso-phy and even added an article Gallu wrote on Buddhist ethics to an anthology he edited. Gallu’s academic successes at Smith earned her acceptance to Harvard, where she got her master’s. After graduating from Harvard, she did what many post-graduates do—she went home. But not to California. In-stead, she traveled to Romania, where in 1995 she visited the village where her grandparents were from. She returned to this village and used it to return to her research, which gave her the opportunity to pursue side projects. For instance, Gallu developed a warm relationship with a Roma (Gypsy) family.

She also met her eventual husband, Emil, an electrical engineer.

After her Fullbright money ran out, Gallu stayed in Romania working, teach-ing English and writing for a couple years. She secured another grant—the Vermont Council on Literary Arts Fellowship—and living there wasn’t that expensive any-way.

In 2000, Gallu returned to the United States and settled in Atlanta. She and Emil were married. As she looked for a job, Emil seemed a perfect fit. Based in the Office of the Provost, Gallu has a couple of duties. She coordinates the Emory Conference Center Subven- tion Fund, which is money available through an applica-tion process to faculty who want to take advantage of the conference center’s meeting facilities. The fund is jointly administered by the provost’s office and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

The job, which also includes consulting assistance to the faculty who acquire funds, was a natural pro-gress for Gallu. She had directed a similar program at Harvard’s Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute.

Gallu also works with the provost office’s Manuscript Development Program, which helps faculty with various aspects of academic publishing—turning disserta-tions into books, for example. The program, which has been up and running for a couple years, is currently being retooled.

Previously Gallu and the program’s director, Amy Benson Brown, worked di-rectly with individual writers who applied for assistance. If the proposed changes to the program are accepted, manuscript development will no longer be based on a formal application. Instead, the program will adopt more of a consulting model; Emory faculty could simply call for that and had once been with an editor for one-on-one assistance.

“We felt the old format was a bit limited. We had something to offer more people,” Gallu said. “It’s always great to have some- body to bounce ideas off of.” Gallu added that the program will target shorter pieces like book chapters or proposals. A website is in the works as well, and she and Brown will continue to sponsor work-shops for faculty.

In addition to her work at Emory, Gallu continues her own writing. She wants to revisit a project she started that is based on her interac-tion with the Gypsy family in Romania. Currently she is revising a piece tentatively titled “Ghost Voices,” told in five different post-mortem voices from a quintet of char-acters.

It’s a theme Gallu has explored previously. One of her first published short stories, “Best Intentions,” is a first-person narrative from a female character speaking from beyond the grave. It was published in The North American Review in 1996.

“I was supposed to laugh like Lauren Bacall, husky and deep-chested, and kiss people on both cheeks. I was sup-posed to wear topaz. I was supposed to live before I died.”

It’s just the right element of autobiography mixed with creativity.
Focus: Carter Center

Portraits of a former president as an artist

Former President Jimmy Carter has discovered yet another outlet for his creative impulses: painting. Artistic expression has filled the president’s life in the form of writing, woodworking, and filmmaking, and for 13 years his various creations—and countless other collectibles—have been auctioned through the Carter Center website (www.cartercenter.org) and annual Winter Weekend auction event to support the center’s work in waging peace, fighting disease and building hope.

During this year’s Winter Weekend auction (held Feb. 12 in Snowbird, Utah) Carter’s paintings (shown at right), “The Carter Center,” drew a top bid of $45,000. It was the highest of any item on the block. The former president recently answered some questions about his painting and his other activities.

Q: What was your process for this oil painting? Carter: I took several photographs around the Carter Center grounds and chose this scene as the best. It took two to three weeks to complete in August. I’ve sold several other paintings since then. Still more are under way.

How long have you been painting, and how did you get interested? I did a few paintings many years ago, having inherited some oils and an instruction book from when I was in the Navy. When I was my first painting, “Truman,” the interior of a mountain cabin, [which I did] one afternoon while my wife was shopping. My first painting in recent times was the cover of my novel, The Hornet’s Nest.

What sources of feedback do you get on your paintings? Lately, I have consulted with the dean of the art department at Georgia Southwestern State University. Also my wife, Rosalyn, is an avid and helpful critic of my work.

Have you ever tried portraits? I’ve done several scenes of my boyhood farm and around the town of Plains. My self-portrait, the first ever painted by any president, was included with those of Anwar Sadat and Me- nachen Begin in “Peace,” a depiction of the historic agreement reached in the Camp David Accords in 1979. I’ve also painted my wife, Rosalyn, daughter Amy, grandson Hugo, and [another] self-portrait when I was 80 years old.

How do you find time to paint, what with writing, woodworking, winemaking, church work, family and, of course, all the travel and work at the Carter Center? I’m an early riser, and during the all-too-few days at home, I paint.

What artists do you especially appreciate? I’m an early riser, and during the all-too-few days at home, I paint. I especially appreciate Van Gogh. El Greco has been a favorite all my life, and I especially like Chagall. What other paintings have you done? Yes, I have a self-portrait, the first ever painted by any president of the United States. “You are able to look at the experts’ commentary include Peter Bing, associate professor of classics; Gay Robins; professor of art history, and Laurie Patton, professor of Indo-Iranian religions. These scholars provide added dimensions to objects in the collections by placing them in broader religious, literary, historical and art historical contexts: Bing reads from Euripides’ play Medea, which he links to something really special about an object, like the sound made by the tiny creature in the ancient American galleries.”

Potential placements for the orchestra include museums, churches and universities. “It is really wonderful technology for the museum setting,” said Elizabeth Horror, the museum’s director of education. “You are able to look at the object while experts tell you about what you are seeing, as if they were speaking directly to you. It can direct you to a detail you might otherwise miss, or introduce you to something really special about an object, like the sound made by the tiny creature in the ancient American galleries.”

This year’s Winter Weekend raised $875,036 to help support the Carter Center’s work to advance peace and health worldwide. The silent auction raised a record $42,936.55, with more online bidders than ever before. In addition to Carter’s painting, other top bids included: $77,500 for a signed photo of Presidents Bill Clinton, Gerald Ford, Carter and George H.W. Bush; $75,000 for another signed photo of those same presidents; $45,000 for a weeklong cruise on a 152-foot luxury yacht; and $40,000 for a diamond cross pendant.

Jon Moore is assistant director of public information for the Carter Center.

Carlos Museum

Museum adds self-guided audio tour to collection

By Allison Germanso Dixon

On March 1, the Carlos Museum will add an entirely new dimension of learning and enjoyment to its permanent collections: a random-access MP3 audio tour. The MP3 format will allow visitors to hear from experts at the touch of a button—and will even allow some of the objects themselves, in the case of ancient musical instruments, to be heard. Made possible with a grant from the Morgana-West Foundation, the new tool will provide valuable, multidisciplinary insight to 60 objects through the commentary of Carlos curators and conservators and Emory scholars. Objects included in the audio guide will be marked with an icon, by entering each object’s guide number, visitors can create their own unique path through the collections of ancient American, Greek and Roman, Egyptian, African and Asian art.

Visitors can rent a small MP3 player at the first-floor reception desk for a fee of $3 (museum members will have unlimited free usage). Use of the audio guide will allow visitors to hear from other institutions. Emory offers two rounds of early decision. The first round concluded Dec. 15, 2004, and the second on Feb. 1. The second round was added several years ago after many prospective students said the office’s early decision application deadline of Nov. 15 was too early. Just under 49 percent of early decision applicants were accepted this year—that’s a bit higher than the roughly 38 percent of all applicants who were accepted in 2004 (only around 11 percent of those applicants were accepted at the University), but that doesn’t necessarily mean a student applying through early decision has a better chance of getting in simply because his or her application is in the mail sooner. According to Walls, early decision students represent the best of the best high school students; their GPAs and test scores are higher, therefore their admission chances are better.

Prospective students who are not offered early decision admission are not necessarily rejected. While many are, some students’ applications may be deferred to the regular decision plan with an admission notification date of April 1. If a student is not granted admission, high schools had both left- transcriptions were prepared.

For more information, or to request to hear a sample tour stop via e-mail-able audio file, contact Allison Dixon at 404-727-4291 or agdixon@emory.edu.

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forth in front of the mailbox waiting for admission letters.”

The application process is a partnership among the University, prospective students, their parents and high school guidance counselors. If a student completes an early decision application to Emory, many schools will not forward transfer transcripts to other schools.

Finding early decision agreements are not exclusive to Emory Vanderbilt and Duke universities, to name two, have similar programs. Some Ivy League institutions and large, public universities like the University of Georgia, although not unique, where prospective students can be admitted early, but they still can apply to other institutions.

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Tenenbaum lecture to feature Columbia scholar, March 3

BY KATHERINE BAUST

Internationally renowned author and scholar Yosef Hayim Yerushalmi will explore the varied relationship between Jews and the powers that have ruled them in his lecture, “Se琉da and Tradition: The Jews in the Centuries of the Diaspora.” On March 3, Yerushalmi will be a part of the Tenenbaum Family Lecture Series in Judaic Studies. The lecture will be held Thursday, March 3, at 7:30 p.m. in the Carlos Museum Reception Hall.

“T his annual event is a very popular series, and Professor Yerushalmi is a very well-known academic who has authored many famous books and has appeared publicly with philosopher Jacques Derrida,” said Rebecca Rubin, senior secretary in the Tam Institute of Jewish Studies, who sponsors the lecture series. “We are expecting a significant response to his appearance.”

Yerushalmi is the Salo Wittmayer Baron Professor of Jewish History, Culture and Society and director of the Center for Israel and Jewish Society and director of the Jewish History, Culture and Society at Columbia University. His scholarly interests span both modern and ancient Jewish history, with particular research interest in the Sephardi diaspora, 1960s counterculture, early German Jewry, Jewish history-writing, and psychoanalysis.

Among Yerushalmi’s many publications is Zabbor Jewish History and Jewish Memory (1982), one of the most widely read works in Jewish history. The book is credited with bringing a generation of students to the study of Jewish history as well as Jewish historical representation, consciousness of time, narrative and tradition, and the role of history-writing in Jewish identity.

Yerushalmi has received the National Jewish Book Award. In 1995 he was presented with the Medal of the National Foundation for Jewish Culture in recognition of his achievements as a historian. In 1997 he participated in a public dialogue with Derrida, a well-known philosopher. He previously had commented on Yerushalmi’s 1995 book Archive Fever: A Freudian Impression.

Yerushalmi is the recipient of six honorary doctorates, among them from the University of Haifa, Israel; the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität in Munich; and most recently from the École Pratique des Hautes Études (Sorbonne) in Paris. The Tenenbaum Family Lecture Series celebrates the family of the late Meyer Tenenbaum (’31C, ’32L) of Savannah.

Tenenbaum, an Emory alumnus, was the recipient of six honorary doctorates, among them from the University of Haifa, Israel; the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität in Munich; and most recently from the École Pratique des Hautes Études (Sorbonne) in Paris. Pictured above, Tenenbaum is presented with a commemorative book in honor of his lecture series.

If you have a question or concern for Faculty Council, e-mail chair Sharon Strochia at sharon.strochia@emory.edu.

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UNIVERSITY GOVERNANCE

Faculty Council discusses teaching center

J ohnny Ray, senior vice president for Development and University Relations, opened the Feb. 15 Faculty Council meeting in 400 Administration by introducing himself and sharing his thoughts on Emory’s upcoming comprehensive fund-raising campaign.

Ray said higher education in general is looking for a renewed “contract” with American society. During the Cold War, that contract was understood, as colleges and universities brought their expertise to bear on national priorities. Since the early 1990s, Ray said, the contract has been less clear, and post-Cold War dilemmas about the future of education are a “two-way value proposition” when asking for their support.

The campaign will start Sept. 1 and last seven years, Ray said, and it applies to all Emory campuses. But he said he wants to downplay dollar figures and focus on results. “Raising money and achieving results can be distinct missions,” he said. “We need to be concerned about the ‘For what?’ question.”

Next on the agenda was an update on the fiscal year 2006 budget from Senior Vice Provost Charlotte Johnstone. The budget began by running through a list of cost drivers for next year’s budget, listing priorities for scholarships, special initiatives, teaching and research support, to student support, community building, administrative and operational costs, and other areas.

As of now, Johnstone said, budget planners are projecting a 6 percent growth in revenues and a 7 percent growth in expenses, resulting in a shortcoming of some $3.3 million. The planners, she added, are continuing to review costs and expenditures to balance the budget. It is scheduled to be approved by the Board of Trustees in April.

Morey from the English department, representing the University Advisory Council on Teaching (UACT), asked the council for its views on establishing a University-wide teaching center to assist faculty. Such a center was proposed in the 1997 Teaching at Emory report, but at the time faculty members thought that pedagogical needs and strategies were so different across Emory’s schools that local centers would be more helpful.

Morey said UACT received a letter from the “alphabet soup” of teaching-related entities that have been created in the past several years: ECLC (Emory College Learning Center), CTC (Center for Teaching and Curriculum), UT (University Teaching Fund) and ECIT (Emory Center for Interactive Teaching), to name a few. The letter detailed the wide variety of teaching techniques across the schools, most council members felt a University-wide center could be useful, at the very least to help negotiate the teaching-support services that already exist.

Rich Metters from Goizueta Business School said such a center could be a place to build bridges. Morey said UACT members are forming committees within each school to further gauge interest, and he would report their findings at the March council meeting.

Provost Earl Lewis urged council members to mark their calendars for April 7-8, when Emory will hold a Futurists Forum with noted scholars across the country.

Part of the strategic planning process, the “futurists” will give their own thoughts on what’s store for higher education and meet with the committees exploring the proposed signature themes. Lewis and council members will speak before the Boards of Visitors if they are asked to participate in one of those signature theme committees, and he urged them to do so.

To close the meeting, President Jim Wagner also touched on the strategic plan, saying he’s “been doing a lot of speaking lately” on the subject. Recent meetings with alumni in Dallas and Houston, he said, were well attended, and Wagner told the groups the plan promises to give them compelling reasons to invest support in their alma mater.

The next Faculty Council meeting will be Tuesday, March 22, at 3:15 p.m. in 400 Administration.

—Michael Terrazas

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Chicago, has expertise in the Sephardi diaspora, as well as Jewish historical representation, consciousness of time, narrative and tradition, and the role of history-writing in Jewish identity.

Twice Yerushalmi has received the National Jewish Book Award. In 1995 he was presented with the Medal of the National Foundation for Jewish Culture in recognition of his achievements as a historian. In 1997 he participated in a public dialogue with Derrida, a well-known philosopher. He previously had commented on Yerushalmi’s 1995 book Archive Fever: A Freudian Impression.

Yerushalmi is the recipient of six honorary doctorates, among them from the University of Haifa, Israel; the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität in Munich; and most recently from the École Pratique des Hautes Études (Sorbonne) in Paris. The Tenenbaum Family Lecture Series celebrates the family of the late Meyer Tenenbaum (’31C, ’32L) of Savannah.

The event is free and open to the public. For more information, call 404-727-6301 or go to www.js.emory.edu/tenenbaum.

Emory’s preferred vendor for computer hardware; this does not mean the University will only buy Dell computers, but it is a distinction valuable to an Emory computer “bundle,” which one purchasing committee member described as “the United States to disengage from the process.”
Lipstadt book recounts trial with Holocaust denier

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

holocaust deniers, Deborah Lipstadt wrote in the introduction to her new book that she could have stopped with reasoned inquiry, not with the blunt edge of the law. In the 30-odd years that followed, Lipstadt describes how, over nine weeks in London in 2000, she and teams of attorneys and historians did both to David Irving, whose name promises to be forever preceded by two words: “Holocaust denier.”

History on Trial: My Day in Court with David Irving (HarperCollins, 2005) is Lipstadt’s day by day—almost moment by moment—account of her tangle with Irving in a British libel court, from which she emerged without publishing a word. A writer who has spent his career explaining World War II consistently and exonerate or soften the culpability of the Third Reich, Irving brought his case against Lipstadt, accusing her in a lawsuit filed in suit in London against Lipstadt and her United Kingdom publisher, Penguin, because her book, which was published by a British libel law, is the burden of proof is on the accused, even when the case involves libel and slander, Irving was incredulous that, for the few hundred words in her book about Irving, she was being dragged into what could be a long and very expensive ordeal.

But it was not a lonely ordeal, despite how Lipstadt might have felt at times. Indeed, it turned out she had much of the world in her corner. Not only did individuals and groups come forward with the financial support she needed (Lipstadt’s lawyer, Anthony Julius, represented Princess Diana in her divorce case), but the case even prompted momentous state action: The Israeli government released the 1961 prison diaries of Nazi SS leader Adolf Eichmann, which had been kept sealed for more than 40 years, to assist Lipstadt’s case.

“It was unbelievable,” Lipstadt said of the attention during the trial. “I’d be walking down the street, and there would be crowds of people taking my picture, other people telling me, ‘Good luck.’”

History on Trial recounts the entire case, from the first murmurs Lipstadt heard of Irving’s threatened litigation, to the systematic attack her legal team conducted on Irving and his professional work, to the final decision. Barrister Richard Rampton, arguing on Lipstadt’s behalf, made the case that Irving misrepresented or outright falsified historical documents in his research, and that his Holocaust denial was part and parcel to his ideology and association with right-wing extremist groups.

Again and again, Irving (who claimed not to be a Holocaust denier even after making public statements like, “More women died on the back seat of senator Edward Kennedy’s car at Chappaquiddick than in the gas chambers of Auschwitz”) was trapped between his own faulty research and his claims about the Holocaust. In virtually every instance, Irving claimed he’d simply made a mistake—except each mistake tilted in favor of the Nazis.

In the end, presiding Judge Charles Gray handed Lipstadt a complete and total victory, calling Irving “incontrovertibly” a Holocaust denier and anti-Semitism. Gray ruled Irving’s “falsification of the historical record…was deliberate and…motivated by a desire to present events in a manner consistent with his ideological beliefs even if that involved distortion and manipulation of historical evidence.” Irving was ordered to pay a substantial portion of Lipstadt’s legal bill, a process that later began entangled when he claimed bankruptcy.

Lipstadt acknowledged that History on Trial offers her some closure on the matter, but she has not yet finished deliberating. Irving pursued several appeals of Gray’s verdict and even now Lipstadt said he is trying to sue her again.

One would think, after such a lengthy legal battle, that she might want to take a break from book writing and campaigning. But Lipstadt—Dorot Professor of Holocaust and Jewish Studies at the Tamiment Institute for Jewish Studies—said, “The Holocaust is too important to people who suffered from it, to their families and children, to say, ‘I’m going to leave it alone.’”

Regarding David Irving, Lipstadt said of his unapologetism, he pales in significance next to her chosen area of study: Irving is a falsifier of history and a racist, but he’s nothing compared to the Germans and their allies.”

Indeed, far from leaving study of the Holocaust alone, Lipstadt continues to point out the lessons that can be drawn from it. Last semester she helped form an organization that raised awareness and financial support to address the crisis in Sudan’s Darfur region, which some have labeled a genocide. “To not do anything, she said, “struck me as the height of hypocrisy.”

And, try as she might, Lipstadt cannot fully escape the shadow of Auschwitz. Assigned twice by former President Bill Clinton to serve on the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council (the group responsible for administration of the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington), Lipstadt recently was asked by President George W. Bush to accompany Vice President Dick Cheney on a Jan. 25–28 delegation to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Allied liberation of the concentration camp. Lipstadt’s trip diary of the experience is posted at www.lipstadt.blogspot.com.

Over the years, she wrote of being photographed alongside the Cheneys laying wreaths of flowers, “I have become a bit used to being photographed by a bunch of reporters. It doesn’t happen often but it does happen. This time it was completely surrealistic. I wasn’t walking into or out of a courtroom, wasn’t addressing a press conference about the Holocaust. I was in Auschwitz. The experience epitomized the sentiments I have about this trip in general. It has been a whirlwind of emotions.”

With all she’s been through, Deborah Lipstadt should be well used to whirlwinds.

‘Lipstadt will speak and sign copies of History on Trial on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 6 p.m. in the Jones Room of Woodruff Library. For more information, call 404-727-7620.”
**INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE FOR FUNDS AVAILABLE UNDER THE EMORY UNIVERSITY RETIREMENT PLAN**

The following table shows the rates of return for funds that are currently available under the Emory University retirement plan for the one year and ten-year periods ending on Dec. 31, 2015. Rates of return are computed by persons managing these funds. Emory has not verified the accuracy of these computations, nor confirmed that each such person used the same methodology to determine rates of return. The table should be used by investors as a general indication of the relative performance of these funds. Employees should carefully review the most recent prospectus for each fund before making any decisions concerning the investment of their annuity contracts and custodial accounts on the plan.

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**Bond Funds-U.S. & Global**

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**Balanced Funds-U.S. Stocks & Bonds**

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**Stocks Funds-U.S.**

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**Annuity Funds**

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TUESDAY, FEB. 22
French and Francophone Film Festival
Seaside: Julie Logos-Curvil, director. 6:30 p.m. 101 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6431.

French and Francophone Film Festival
Son Frere. Patrice Chéreau, director. 8 p.m. 101 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6431.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23
The World in Black and White Film Series
Les Yeux Sans Voix (Eyes Without a Face). George Franju, director. 7:30 p.m. 205 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6761.

Female Director Film Series

THURSDAY, FEB. 24
Great Films in the Atlanta Filmmakers Film Series
Yumeji. Seijun Suzuki, director. 7:30 p.m. 205 White Hall. Free. 404-727-5087.

Concert
Avantango, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. $15; $10 group discount; $5 students. 404-727-5050.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26
Concert
Emory Community Choral Festival. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

Brave New Works Festival
"Untitled." Tim McDonough, playwright. 7:30 p.m. 203 Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-0524. Reservation required.

SUNDAY, FEB. 27
Brave New Works Festival
"Wild/Geography." Janice Akers, playwright. 7:30 p.m. 203 Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-0524. Reservation required.

Brave New Works Festival

MONDAY, FEB. 21
Medical Genetics
Grand Rounds
"A Genetic Model for Sporadic Birth Defects." Nathaniel Robin, University of Alabama, Birmingham, presenting. 8:30 a.m. 201 Brown Auditorium, Clinic Building A. Free. 404-778-8551.

Human Genetics Lecture

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 Series
"Weird Greek Sex: Rethinking Ethics in Igrazty and Foucault." Lynne Houlton, Rice University, presenting. 4 p.m. 2011 White Hall. Free. 404-727-0996.

American African Heritage Month Lecture
Mary Frances Berry, University of Pennsylvania, presenting. 7 p.m. WHSCAB Auditorium. Free. 404-727-6754.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22
Pathology Lecture
"Lytic Replication of Tumor-Associated Herpes Viruses: From Mechanism to Clinical Applications." Ben Sun, UCLA, presenting. 11 a.m. Whitehead Auditorium. Free. 404-727-5953.

Food for Thought
Luncheon Lecture

Censorship and Freedom of Expression in India Lecture
"Censorship and Independent Documentary Film in India." Ashish Sattar, presenting. 5 p.m. Azalea Room, Emory Conference Center. Free. 404-727-7566.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22
Orange Gallery Exhibit
"Physicists and Physicists." Ferreドyoon Family, physics, and Ralph Vogler, medical electron, presenting. 4 p.m. Orange Gallery (Braccialli Campus). Free. 404-727-8834. RSVP required.

MONDAY, FEB. 21
Medical Genetics
"Forgiveness, Healing and Reconciliation in Northern Ireland: Peace-Making and Political Development." David Cooper, Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, presenting. 7:30 p.m. Tabarthton Theater (Oxford). Free. 770-784-8389.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23
Educate Conference

Biology Lecture
"Tracing Functional Changes in Developing Evolution." Jianzhu Zhang, University of Michigan, presenting. 11 a.m. 2052 Rollins Research Center. Free. 404-727-4211.

Women’s Health and Wellness Lecture

Halle Institute Speaker Series

Women’s Studies Spring 2005 Colloquium Series
"Reconciling Trauma and Self in Women’s Narrative of Childhood Sexual Abuse." Robyn Fivush, psychology, presenting. 4 p.m. 206 White Hall. Free. 404-727-0096.

Aquinas Social Justice Lecture Series
"Blessed Are They Who Hunger for Justice: The Social Mission of the Church." Maria Riley, Center of Concern, presenting. 7:30 p.m. Immaculate Heart of Mary, 2855 Braccialli Road. Free. 404-727-8865.

Surgical Grand Rounds
"Seips in Surgical Patients." Ken Sun, Kenneth Kalassian, medicine, presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-712-2196.

Physiology Lecture
"Strong and Weak Synapses." Kenneth Kalassian, medicine, presenting. 4 p.m. 2052 Rollins Research Center. Free. 404-727-4206.

SPECIAL
WEDNESDAYS
Toastmasters/Emory
8 a.m. 205 Rollins School of Public Health. Free. 404-371-0505.

THURSDAYS
Chess club
6:30 p.m. 106 Bishop’s Hall. Free. 404-778-4121.

MONDAY, FEB. 21
Bloodborne Pathogen Training
10 a.m. Dental School Building. Free. 404-727-4910.

MARTA Forum
"MARTA Inner Core Transit Feasibility Study." 4 p.m. Rina Anne Bolich, Regional Studies. 205 Rollins Research Center. Free. 404-377-9147.

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

Educate 2005 Reception and Banquet
Educate 2005 Reception and Banquet. 5:30 p.m. Cox Hall. Free. 404-727-7527.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23
Book Signing

Center Carter Panel Discussion

SUNDAY, FEB. 27
Catholic Mass
9 a.m. Sanctuary, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225. Also at 4:30 p.m. and 6 p.m.

Episcopal Breakfast
9:30 a.m. Episcopal Center. Free. 404-727-6225.

BREAD Worship

University Worship Rev. Youthard Hardman-Cromwell, Wesley Theological Seminary, preaching. 11 a.m. Sanctuary, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225.

Wesley Fellowship Dinner
6 p.m. 211 Glenn Church School. Free. 404-727-6225.

Unitarian Universalist: Chalice Circle
6:30 p.m. HP01 Clairmont Campus. Free. 404-727-6225.

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