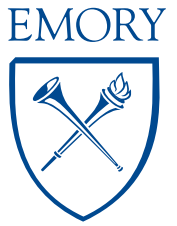


# Emory Report



March 20, 2006 / volume 58, number 23

www.emory.edu/EMORY\_REPORT



Emory's women's swim team was all wet—and all smiles—as they celebrated their second straight national title at the NCAA Div. III championships, March 11 in Minneapolis. The Eagles, under Coach Jon Howell (shown at top right), finished the meet with 428 points. Senior Sam White captured the fourth national championship of her career, taking honors in the 1650-yard freestyle. Next up were the Emory men, who traveled to the same Carleson College pool, March 16–18. Though, since 2000, the men have finished no worse than third, they have yet to match the ladies' feat of a national title.

## CARTERCENTER

### Mondale talks politics at Carter Library

BY ALFRED CHARLES

Former Vice President Walter Mondale criticized the Bush Administration during a speech at the Jimmy Carter Presidential Library, assailing the White House over the Iraq war, the use of wiretaps for domestic spying and Dick Cheney's behavior.

Speaking to about 200 people who gathered for the March 14 nighttime speech, Mondale, a Democrat, took aim at the Republican White House for its conduct on a host of issues, suggesting that Bush-Cheney's performance has been less than stellar.

"When I'm asked about my White House years, I say we told the truth, obeyed the law and kept the peace," he said to applause. "And, I might add, we paid our bills."

Mondale said he has been spending time in Atlanta recently to prepare for an upcoming

college course he will teach in the fall at the University of Minnesota. He said the course would draw on documents created during his time in the White House, so he has been sifting through the archives at the Carter Library.

He began with prepared remarks that segued into a Q&A with audience members. Mondale seemed relaxed and spiced his conversation with humor. For example, he told the audience one of the things he found while rummaging through the old White House papers was a hunting license he obtained for an excursion that occurred 25 years ago. "I remember that trip," he said. "I shot two geese, and that was all!"

The remark, greeted by laughter, was an obvious swipe at Cheney, who endured intense criticism in the news media after he accidentally shot a friend in February during a weekend

See **MONDALE** on page 5

## ELLMANNLECTURES

### Peruvian writer to make visit, April 2–4

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

When Peruvian author and man of letters Mario Vargas Llosa visits campus April 2–4 to deliver the biennial Richard A. Ellmann Lectures in Modern Literature, he will focus his three addresses on three great Spanish and Latin writers.

Vargas Llosa himself is a luminary in contemporary Latin American literature, perhaps second only to Gabriel García Márquez in worldwide recognition. But for his first lecture, the Peruvian novelist will tackle the best-known work by the best-known Spanish author in history when he speaks on "Cervantes and *Don Quixote*," Sunday, April 2, at 4 p.m. in Glenn Auditorium.

The following two lectures—"Jorge Luís Borges, Today," on Monday, April 3, at 8:15 p.m.; and "Ortega y Gasset and *The Revolt of the Masses*," on Tuesday, April 4, at 4 p.m., both in Glenn—focus on 20th century writers from Argentina and Spain, respectively. All three of Vargas Llosa's subjects share something in common with the speaker: Each produces work colored by political commentary.

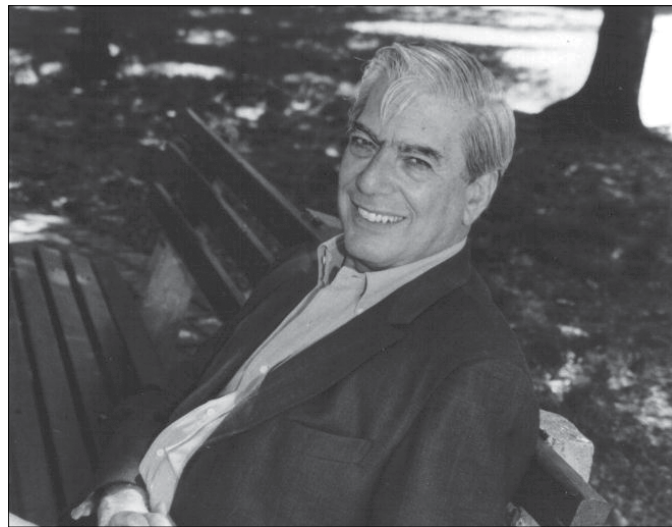
Indeed, Vargas Llosa, 70, not only writes about politics—he participates. In 1990,

he ran for Peru's presidency against Alberto Fujimori, an engineer of Japanese descent who eventually fled the country in disgrace after his administration became mired in corruption and scandal. In a reading group of graduate students formed in anticipation of Vargas Llosa's visit, the political/cultural angle to his work has attracted students outside of literature.

"It's quite an interesting group; we have students from Latin American studies backgrounds who knew a lot more about the context out of which Vargas Llosa was writing and who can contribute to some of the more historical and cultural parts of the conversation," said English doctoral student Katy Crowther, who organized the groups and is helping to coordinate the author's visit.

Crowther's group has met twice, and will meet once more before the Ellmann Lectures. On March 29 at 7 p.m., the group will discuss Vargas Llosa's *Death in the Andes* (1993).

"It's also helpful to have students who have read or could read the books in Spanish and help with things that might have been lost in translation," said Crowther, who herself specializes in 19th century Victorian literature. "That's always a fascinating moment."



Peruvian writer Mario Vargas Llosa will speak about the work of well known Spanish authors when he visits the Emory campus next month for the Richard A. Ellmann Lectures.

When Salman Rushdie delivered the last Ellmann Lectures in fall 2004, he spoke broadly about literary traditions across a range of authors. But Ron Schuchard, Goodrich C. White Professor of English and director of the Ellmann series, said past lecturers such as Helen Vindler have focused on particular authors and/or works, much like Vargas Llosa plans to do. Schuchard said he has not had a chance to speak personally with Vargas Llosa yet, but he eagerly awaits the author's visit.

"With people like this, you almost feel you know them as soon as you see them," Schuchard said. "I've been

anticipating his arrival so much and reading about him that I feel like I've known him all my life."

A public reception on the Glenn Auditorium lawn will follow the April 2 lecture. In addition to his lectures, Vargas Llosa will give a public reading and book signing, Tuesday, April 4, at 8:15 p.m. in Glenn. All events are free and open to the public. For more information, contact Schuchard at 404-727-7985 or e-mail [engrs@emory.edu](mailto:engrs@emory.edu). For information about the reading group, e-mail Crowther at [kcrowth@learnlink.emory.edu](mailto:kcrowth@learnlink.emory.edu).

## STRATEGICPLANNING

### Neuroscience initiative takes stage

BY HOLLY KORSCHUN

The classic "mind-body" question and the challenges of integrating multiple levels of neuroscience research and education generated lively discussion during a campus-wide community seminar on the strategic initiative, "Neuroscience, Human Nature and Society," held March 9 in Woodruff Library's Jones Room.

A diverse panel of participants—from neurology, history, psychiatry, psychology, chemistry, pharmacology, philosophy, ethics, Yerkes Primate Center and Middle Eastern and South Asian studies—tackled thorny questions about what makes humans unique and how scientific discoveries about the brain affect beliefs about behavior and responsibility. And, most importantly, what are Emory's special strengths to help advance understanding of the relationship between the physical brain and human experience?

Emory neuroscientists in the School of Medicine and Yerkes have pioneered new treatments for Parkinson's and Alzheimer's and a variety of psychiatric disorders. Scientists

See **NEUROSCIENCE** on page 7



## AROUNDCAMPUS

**New campus roadway needs a name**

As work begins to implement Emory's Campus Master Plan Update 2005, the University will fashion a new roadway out of parts of the current Dickey Drive, Asbury Circle and Fraternity Row, and the University is asking for suggestions to name the roadway.

The road will begin at the new curb-cut to N. Oxford behind the B. Jones Building, stretching north to merge with Fraternity Row near Peavine Parking Deck, curving east by the varsity softball field, and continuing east to merge with Asbury Circle.

Suggested names for the road might refer to figures in University history, to the natural environment or to features of Emory community life. Nominations are due March 27 and may be sent to [kimberly.campbell@emory.edu](mailto:kimberly.campbell@emory.edu).

**Nominations sought for Brittain Award**

Nominations are being sought for the 2006 Marion Luther Brittain Award, considered the highest honor given to an Emory student and bestowed at the University's main Commencement ceremony, to be held May 15.

The Brittain Award is given to a student judged to have performed the most "significant, meritorious and devoted service to Emory" during his or her academic career.

Nominees should be students graduating during the 2005-06 academic year. Nomination forms are available in the Campus Life office.

For more information, contact Assistant Vice President Bridget Guernsey Riordan at 404-727-4364.

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## FIRSTPERSON ROBERT BARTLETT

## Liberal education at Emory



**Robert Bartlett** is associate professor of political science.

In the Feb. 28 issue of *Emory Report*, history Professor Patrick Allitt defended the Goizueta Business School's idea of admitting freshmen, arguing that the tradition of liberal arts education—one in which students are exposed to a broad range of disciplines before choosing their focus of study—is a quaint anachronism.

Like a friend's offer to buy what will *definitely* be the last round, Allitt's defense of freshman admissions at the business school is immediately attractive, persuasive and ultimately ... not such a good idea. Friendly but firm refusal is best.

Allitt's argument is remarkably sweeping, for he advocates permitting not only the business-minded but in fact all students to pursue immediately—and "solely"—whatever is of interest to them: "Let the philosopher philosophize," he suggests.

The case for this dismantling of everything but the major requirements rests on two things:

Allitt's experience at Oxford and the future benefits to students and faculty alike. Before I address these, let me say a word about what is probably at the core of the difficulty: our different understandings of the purpose of a "liberal education."

The adjective "liberal" points not to ideology but to liberty: Liberal education is the education necessary for those who would be free in fact and not only in right. As such, it is the core of an education to responsible democratic citizenship—critical, reflective, informed.

Moreover, the great promise of liberal democracy is to permit each of us to "pursue happiness" as we think best. How can anyone make proper use of that liberty without awareness of the full range of possible human types and ways of life, an awareness attainable chiefly through liberal education? You needn't be a Tocqueville to see that all our talk of "individuality" produces in practice an amazing conformity. Something much graver than a "sentimental tradition," as Allitt calls it, is at stake.

His argument presupposes that the 18-year-olds we admit already are fully formed in this decisive respect and thus are in need of no real transformation, but simply a kind of "polishing up": They know what they like and like what they know, and that is good enough.

But the (potential) philosophers won't, in fact, philosophize, as Allitt supposes—10-to-1 they'll be off studying something "marketable." For there are a great many intellectual delicacies that even the bright-

est high school students haven't tasted because they aren't quite ready for them or simply haven't encountered them. With ever fewer takers, those departments at Emory with such delicacies on offer will be forced eventually to close up shop. Goodbye Classics, hello Accounting.

Allitt's experiences at Oxford are intriguing, but might the finest products of the British public schools (in their sense and ours) be better equipped than their American counterparts for the specialization-without-philistinism he describes? I confess I don't know.

As for the benefits of the proposed reform, Allitt sketches an alluring picture. I too have had students who, when exposed to the wonders of Plato's *Republic*, sit glassy eyed and open-mouthed, to all appearances wholly consumed by the conversion of oxygen into carbon dioxide. But then again—since we are sharing experiences—I have had many more students, initially indifferent or hostile, hostages to Emory's general education requirements, slowly awoken to those wonders. In so doing, they become fundamentally different from the men and women they were: more inquisitive, less self-satisfied, more serious. I say this in praise not of myself but of liberal education.

As for the specific policy question now before us as a university, I urge my colleagues to follow the prudent and even profound dictum of Marx (not Karl, of course, but Groucho): "Whatever it is, I'm against it. No matter who proposed it, I'm against it!"

## Letter to the Editor:

## Dear Editors:

I very much enjoyed reading your piece, "Diving in: Coach does more than tread water," on precocious Coach Jon Howell and the unprecedented success of Emory swimming as detailed in the March 6, 2006, *Emory Report*. Coach Howell and the athletics department should be commended for these successes, and your article was generally on the mark and a fun read.

I somehow, however, felt that his predecessor, Pete Smith, was not accorded his just due when the piece starts off literally with the statement that "... [Howell] found the squads mired near the cellar of the NCAA rankings" and, at another point, "[Howell] found swim teams stuck in a drought of losses." It felt almost as though John Collins Warren and his colleagues once again stole the credit for the first use of gas anesthesia from our beloved Crawford Long!

Emory men regularly finished second in the [University Athletic Association] swim standings under Coach Smith, particularly in his last several years at the helm and with the women being perennial powers, often winning the conference title (six times in 13 years). Emory women swim teams under Smith were regular top 10 finishers at the NAAs, with the men also typically finishing in the top third of Div. III schools—both substantial distances from the "cellar." While not taking any credit away from Coach Howell, who clearly has taken the team to loftier heights and captured rare NCAA championships, male sophomore, junior and senior class swimmers he inherited from Coach Smith won the UAA in 1999, and the women continued their dominance.

There are many who've preceded us and created a foundation for success across Emory, even beyond the athletic venues, and I am sure you'd agree we would do ourselves well to appropriately acknowledge them.

Best regards,

**Mike Huerkamp**  
Director of Animal Resources  
Associate Professor of Pathology

## EMORYVOICES

## Is alcohol/drug use a problem on Emory's campus?



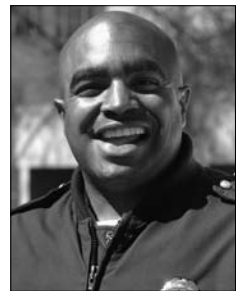
I don't see it as a "problem," but I do think it's used in excess, based on what I've heard.

**Kassa Elliott '03C**  
secretary  
Finance Department



Yes, I've heard people at other schools say they have heard about drug use.

**Miranda Swann**  
senior  
Art History



During the hours that I work, from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., I haven't seen any problems.

**Sean Purnell**  
security officer  
Parking Services



I haven't seen any problems.

**Yesim Altas**  
postdoctoral fellow  
Chemistry



From what we see and hear, alcohol and drug abuse is a challenge for some in the community at large. Emory, as a reflection of that community, might face similar challenges.

**Yvonne LeVelle**  
compliance manager  
Equal Opportunity Programs



EMORYPROFILE LARRY BENVENISTE

# Taking Care of Business: New Goizueta dean charts course

By Alfred Charles



Larry Benveniste is nearing the completion of his first year as dean of Goizueta Business School, which has seen its stature rise recently in national magazine rankings. "I want to continue to build our reputation around the world," says Benveniste, who is working tirelessly to do just that.

By nearly all indicators, Goizueta Business School is at the top of its game.

The school recently ascended to the No. 6 slot in the worldwide rankings of *BusinessWeek* magazine's list of top executive MBA programs, and seems poised to move up in the rankings of *U.S. News & World Report*, which currently lists Goizueta's full-time MBA program as being 18th best in the nation.

The school's standings are impressive but still not enough, according to Larry Benveniste, the new business school dean who took over the reigns last July.

"We need to make sure we continue to be as innovative as we have been and change faster than our competitors," he said recently from his fifth floor office, which has a sweeping, panoramic view of the business school's new wing. "That's the biggest challenge we face."

It has been about eight months since Benveniste, 54, pulled up stakes and left his position as dean of Carlson School of Management at the University of Minnesota. He and his wife, Marie, decided to leave the chilly climes of the upper Midwest and relocate to Atlanta and the South after receiving an overture from Emory, which was looking to fill its dean's vacancy created by the departure of Tom Robertson. (Robertson has been tapped by President Jim Wagner to fill a new position that works to boost the University's profile abroad.)

Benveniste said he had never thought seriously about leaving Minnesota, where his grown son still lives, but he couldn't turn down a chance to lead Emory's B-School. "I definitely did not want to think about changing jobs," he recalled. "But it was intriguing because Emory's business school had gained prominence

so quickly."

So far, he said, the move has been a slam dunk.

"I think it's great here. It's a wonderful business school, and I love the culture, the size and the common vision," said Benveniste, a tall and imposing man whose mane of white hair contrasts deeply against his steely blue eyes. "It's everything I expected."

What many on the Emory campus may not know about Benveniste, a self-described "former hippie," is that the road to Goizueta began in Culver City, Calif. That's where Benveniste was born and raised in a home located about three miles from the beach.

He obtained his undergraduate degree from the University of California-Irvine and received a Ph.D. in mathematics from UC-Berkeley during the Vietnam War.

After finishing his studies, Benveniste landed his first aca-

demically received. "He works like a slave," John Boyd, a friend and finance professor at the Carlson School was quoted as saying two years ago during a profile of Benveniste printed in *The Minnesota Daily*, the university's campus newspaper. "He's able to set an agenda and stick to his priorities."

When asked what his priorities are for Goizueta, Benveniste ticks off a list of goals he wants to accomplish in order to cement the school's reputation.

**"We need to make sure we continue to be as innovative as we have been and change faster than our competitors. That's the biggest challenge we face."**

—Larry Benveniste, dean, Goizueta Business School

demically job, teaching economics at the University of Rochester. Five years later, he accepted a job at the Federal Reserve System in Washington, where he worked as an economist.

From there, Benveniste was given the opportunity to work on Wall Street, offers he rejected in order to return to academia. He would go on to teach at Northwestern University's Kellogg School of Management and at Boston College, where he taught finance.

He ended up at Minnesota, filling an endowed finance department chair position before rising to the dean's slot four years later. It appears that his tenure there was well

The dean said he wants to continue the work of advancing the B-School's programs, with a focus on building students' leadership skills; to increase the number of faculty members and their recognition while also raising the number of endowed faculty slots; to raise the school's stature in the metro Atlanta area while also building Goizueta's reputation around the world; to boost the school's outreach efforts to its alumni; and to build diversity.

He said the school's potent alumni network has made his transition to Emory much smoother.

"I did not expect the passion of the alumni to be as strong as I've found it to be,

and that's fantastic," he said.

"The alums have been willing to give of their time and energy."

It appears that the school's alums are responding to Benveniste.

"Larry is very approachable," said Bill Brosius, president of the school's alumni board. "He has a warm, inviting demeanor."

To help him carry out his vision, Benveniste has reorganized the school's top staff. There is a new executive director of external affairs, Karri

Hobson-Pape, who works to strengthen and coordinate Goizueta's image outside Emory. And Maria Radulovic now serves as chief of staff, working as Benveniste's senior-level aide.

In addition to the priorities he wants to focus on, Benveniste said Goizueta faculty must adapt their teaching practices to address two elements sweeping Corporate America: globalization and ethics.

The executive suites of some of the country's biggest firms have been rocked in recent years by corporate malfeasance. Benveniste said Goizueta must ensure that its students have the wherewithal to act properly when faced with moral dilemmas.

"Good people can make bad choices if they're not prepared," he said. "We can help to prepare our students not to [give in] when they face ethical challenges."

As far as globalization goes, Benveniste said the school must now adapt to the reality that political borders have vanished when it comes to business, and the American executive now must compete on an international playing field.

"All companies are thinking globally," he said. "We have to have our students understand the challenges of thinking globally."

In terms of his own management style, Benveniste likes to run his department with an open door and an eye toward inclusion.

"Transparency is the right word," he said. "I like people to know why decisions were made and let them have access to as much information as I can."

Benveniste has hit the ground running, operating on a schedule that keeps his days tied up with meetings, meetings and more meetings.

It's a hectic schedule that, at the moment, is quite necessary, he said.

"There are a lot of opportunities out there, and I don't want to lose traction," Benveniste said. To unwind, he lists golf, travel and family as his priorities when blowing off steam.

"But not in that order!" he laughs, wary of what his wife might say if she reads his words.

## CAMPUSNEWS

## Task forces tackle tough issues facing Emory

BY ALFRED CHARLES

A trio of University committees created last year to study social issues on the Emory campus are set to take their next steps, now that two of them have issued final reports and the third is preparing to move forward.

The President's Task Force on Mental Health and the President's Task Force on Alcohol and Other Drugs have both completed their fact-finding missions and submitted reports to the president's office. Although both documents have been handed over, they have not yet been fully endorsed by President Jim Wagner's administration.

Wagner said he is pleased with many elements contained in both reports.

"Their work has been excellent [and is] a genuine convergence of their expert knowledge and of their deep passion to make a difference," he said, adding that the findings of both groups are currently under consideration.

The third panel, the Committee on Work-Life Initiatives, is set to hold a meeting this week to continue its work.

"We want to try and develop guiding principles that will enhance work-life for faculty, students and staff," said Rosemary Magee, vice president and secretary of the University who, along with Peter Barnes, Human Resources vice president, is chairing the committee.

The panel, which has up to 40 members, has been charged with drawing up a plan to address the challenges of integrating and balancing work and family life in an academic setting.

Magee said the committee is still trying to determine its methodology, but she said one thing the panel hopes to do is examine best practices, used by the 100 best employers in corporate America, to see if any can

be translated to a university setting.

She said the committee expects to have its guiding principles in place by the end of spring semester.

As that committee is gearing up, the other two task forces are moving forward as well. Panelists on both committees conducted research on past campus practices and interviewed officials at Emory's peer institutions to see what other schools are doing.

Officials with the mental health group, which submitted its report in December, said the next step is to gather input about its recommendations from faculty, staff and students during a series of focus groups and surveys over the next few months. The next move would likely be a campuswide campaign next year designed to erase the stigma around those who seek help for mental health issues.

"I am pleased with the report," said Mark McLeod, director of the Counseling Center and chair of the task force. "Our charge was to do a needs assessment and make proposals that would have a positive effect on our community. I think we did it."

The committee members include co-chair Paula Gomes, director of the Faculty/Staff Assistance Program; Thom Bornemann, director of The Carter Center's Mental Health Program; Ben Druss, associate professor of health policy management in the Rollins School of Public Health; and psychiatry Professor Steven Levy.

A key component of the group's plan is the creation of a nationally recognized and accredited interdisciplinary service and training facility that would combine three things under one roof: a student health services center,

a student counseling center and a treatment program to help faculty and staff. McLeod said such a program would be a model for others in higher education.

Said McLeod: "If we do it, folks will be very interested in how we did it."

Other ideas presented in the mental health task force report include:

- Increasing involvement of campus mental health professionals in the University's deliberation of health issues, insurance benefits and access, and master planning.
- Raising awareness about mental health and reducing stigma tied to those who seek treatment.

According to the report, nine students died between fall 1995 and spring 2004 from issues related to mental health. During the same time period, eight faculty and staff members died from similar circumstances.

McLeod said his panel's work, if fully implemented, could prevent future tragedies.

"I think this is going to prevent some deaths," he said. "Not all, but some."

The ideas suggested by the Task Force on Alcohol and Other Drugs are also aimed at preventing future tragedies.

Wagner appointed the three-member panel, which was chaired by Michael Huey, executive director of Student Health Services, and included Karen Drexler, associate professor of psychiatry and director of substance abuse treatment, and Claire Sterk, senior vice provost for academic planning and faculty development.

Huey was out of town and not immediately available to comment at length about the panel's work. Drexler and Sterk said they were both pleased with the results.

"I think it's a good start,

but there is much to be done," Drexler said.

Sterk echoed that sentiment.

"This is a trigger for more dialogue," she said. "We need to first get the topic on the table and trigger a collaborative approach to finding solutions."

Wagner said his administration is seeking "broader comment" on the alcohol and drug committee's report. To that end, he said the Intersorority and Interfraternity councils have offered to seek input from Greeks on the implementation of new programs that would "shape the character of social activities on campus in a way that would reduce high risk alcohol use."

Committee members interviewed a broad cross section of the campus population while compiling their report. The group concluded that many people at Emory believe there is a problem with alcohol. "At the risk of over simplifying, the consensus seemed to be that: 'Emory has a substantial and worsening problem with high-risk drinking and drug use among its student body and it needs to address this problem before being forced to do so by a high profile incident such as a student death or an episode of violence,'" the report says.

The panel also drew upon the work of a 2004 study that gauged drug and alcohol use on campus. That group found that binge drinking among Emory freshmen for the reporting period of 2002-2003 exceeded the national average. The report also concluded that Emory's culture revolves around a "work hard, play hard" ethic that often involves alcohol.

And yet, Drexler and Sterk's panel found a consensus among interviewees that illicit drug and alcohol use should be eliminated from campus.

To that end, the committee's ideas include:

- Creating a single campuswide policy on alcohol that is publicized to parents and throughout the University community. "There are a long list of policies dealing with this issue that seem to contradict each other," Sterk said.

- Forming a steering committee that will guide the creation and implementation of educational programs to raise awareness about the consequences of alcohol and drugs. The committee would also work with campus stakeholders to create a grassroots effort to address problems linked to alcohol and drugs.

- Creating a set of consequences on campus for those that violate substance abuse policies. This punishment would be in addition to those imposed by law enforcement officers. Under the panel's plan, the consequences would get stiffer for each violation. For example, a second offense for running afoul of campus drinking rules would result in mandatory counseling and a \$25 fine; a third offense would include the earlier sanctions as well as suspension from University classes, extracurricular activities and dorms, and a higher fine; a fourth offense would subject the student to a higher fine and suspension for a semester; while a fifth offense would lead to expulsion.

- Requiring the use of Emory Card readers at all events where alcohol and students are present to ensure that only those over the age of legal consent are allowed to consume alcohol.

- The implementation of a course schedule for undergraduates in which Friday morning course offerings are required, an effort to deter students from overindulging the night before.

Drexler and Sterk said the next step could be the formation of a steering committee to implement the report's findings.

## PERFORMINGARTS

## Toronto Dance Theatre to conjugate 'Sly Verb' in Schwartz

BY SALLY CORBETT

The Emory Dance Program will present the Toronto Dance Theatre (TDT), March 23-25, performing the Atlanta premiere of the company's 2004 evening-length work, "Sly Verb," as part of the Emory Coca-Cola Artists in Residence and Flora Glenn Candler series.

TDT founders Peter Randazzo, Patricia Beatty and David Earle formed the company in 1968. Each was a talented dancer, choreographer and teacher. Together they created a company committed to three unifying principles: celebrating the power of human imagination, elevating dance as a medium for artistic

expression in Canada, and teaching dance to aspiring professionals.

The three founders adopted Martha Graham's school of dance as the core of TDT's professional training program, and the company is credited with transforming dance not only in their own country but far beyond Canada's borders. The 12 dancers of today's TDT are acclaimed for their virtuosity and physical daring. TDT's performance home in Toronto is Winchester Street Theatre, but the dancers often perform in the city's Harbourfront Centre and through international tours.

Christopher House, artistic director of the ensemble since 1994 and one of

Canada's top choreographers, has a long history with the organization. He first danced with TDT in 1979; two years later, TDT's founders named him resident choreographer.

House was raised in St. John's, Newfoundland, studying dance with Elizabeth Langley in Ottawa and Nikki Cole and Alfredo Corvino in New York. He has a political science degree from University of Ottawa and a bachelor's of fine arts from York University.

House has choreographed more than 50 TDT works and also develops pieces for many leading international ballet companies. His teaching credits include work with The Juilliard School, The Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival and the Rotterdam Dansacademie.

Under House's leadership, TDT has established an array of innovative choreography projects and performance series, including "The Process Revealed" and "Four at the Winch." "Four at the Winch" provides choreographers in the early stages of their careers with a breakthrough opportunity to work with the professional company and its resources.

House's recent work, "Sly Verb," is a provocative effort on human sensation and perception. Connections and barriers between the dancers are explored through fluid, organic movement. "Our skin is the surface layer of our brain—without the sense of touch, we have no relationship with the present moment.

Touch is the mother of the senses," House said. "Sly Verb' is about perception, the human gaze and the flesh of the world. It was inspired by Deane Juhan's seminal text, 'Job's Body,' David Abram's 'The Spell of the Sensuous,' and the remarkable life energy of my collaborators."

Performances will be held March 23-25 at 8 p.m. in the Schwartz Center's Dance Studio. A post-concert reception, supported in part by the Canadian Consulate in Atlanta, will follow the Thursday night performance. Tickets are \$20, \$15 for Emory employees and alumni, and \$5 for Emory students. To order or for more information, call 404-727-5050 or visit [www.arts.emory.edu](http://www.arts.emory.edu).



## CLIMATESURVEY

## Panel hears Climate Survey results at brown bag meeting

BY ALFRED CHARLES

Two top Emory administrators explained how they are acting on the results of the Campus Climate Survey during a recent brown bag lunch meeting held to continue dialogue about the data.

Bridget Guernsey Riordan, assistant vice president for campus life, and Laura Papotto, senior operations director for Emory College, were two members of a panel that convened March 9 in Winship Ballroom to bring the campus up to speed on the University's response since the survey of faculty and staff was completed in late 2004. Up to 50 people, including President Jim Wagner and Provost Earl Lewis, attended the session.

"I am so pleased to have had the opportunity to do this," said Papotto, speaking about the survey, which she said has created synergy with other recent inward-looking initiatives involving Emory College, including the University strategic plan and debate about implementation of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

"This is a real positive time." Papotto said the data from Emory College workers showed that staffers were generally less satisfied with conditions than their faculty counterparts. She said negative responses were given by college employees in two areas: communication and

professional development.

To address those concerns, Papotto said the college has begun using an e-newsletter that goes out quarterly to faculty and staff and contains vital information, such as changes in policy and facts about new hires.

In an effort to bolster satisfaction among workers who responded negatively when asked about the opportunities to expand their professional skills, Papotto said the college has launched a staff learning and development program that seeks to increase the number of professional development opportunities and initiated a rewards and recognition program to honor those who take part in such programs.

Riordan said Campus Life is also taking steps based on the survey results.

She said the value of diversity garnered the highest ranking, with an 85 percent response rate from people who said the unit valued multiculturalism. She said 52 percent of respondents answered favorably when asked about how the division functions.

But Riordan said Campus Life administrators learned from the survey that workers wanted more communication and that the division's awards program was an important tool.

Campus Life deans and directors discussed the survey results at a retreat last October, agreeing to target

communication, leadership development, professional development and rewards to bolster staff satisfaction, which scored an overall 60 percent favorable rate.

"We said 60 percent isn't good enough," Riordan said.

The campus survey was conducted from Nov. 29–Dec. 17, 2004, and was an effort to measure the pulse of the University's practices and operations as seen by faculty and staff. The results can be found online at <http://emory.hr.emory.edu/hr/climate.nsf>.

During his introductory remarks to the gathering, President Wagner said the survey provides a baseline of the University's internal standings and is akin to a "snapshot" photograph.

"We should understand that this is a snapshot that may be fuzzy and out of focus," he said, adding that Emory will likely conduct a similar survey in about three years or so. "The next snapshot, and it will also be just a snapshot, must show increases."

After the session, Donna Wong, chair of the President's Commission on Race and Ethnicity, which helped develop the survey, said she was pleased with the session.

"It was very informative and gave us concrete evidence that certain departments are looking seriously at the results," she said.

## MONDALE from page 1

hunting trip in South Texas.

During his talk, Mondale, 78, referenced his extensive background in public service—a series of political births and rebirths that stretch beyond four decades.

The Minnesota native served as state attorney general before he was appointed to serve in the U.S. Senate to replace Hubert Humphrey, who became vice president in 1964.

Former President Jimmy Carter tapped Mondale to serve as his vice president when Carter won the White House in 1976. The pair ran for reelection in 1980, but lost to Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush. In 1984, Mondale, running for president, made history when he chose a woman, Geraldine Ferraro, to run on the Democratic ticket as vice president. The two lost to Reagan and Bush. Mondale served as U.S. ambassador to Japan from 1993 to 1996 before launching a failed bid in 2002 to return to the Senate to fill the seat of Minnesota Sen. Paul Wellstone, who died in a plane crash just 11 days before the Nov. 5 election.

Mondale mostly reminisced about his years in office with Carter, the former Georgia governor from Plains, Ga.,

who ascended to the highest political office in the country. Mondale said the two were both raised in small towns, sharing upbringings steeped in religion.

"I was the first vice president who was brought in and made a part of the administration," Mondale said. "It was a dramatic and profound change in the presidency."

The former vice president said he was at the table when decisions were made and he was a part of the process, a groundbreaking moment he recalls as precedent-setting and one of the hallmarks of the Carter years.

"We met three or four times a day and had private, candid talks about politics," Mondale said. "I operated at his instruction, and we really connected."

Mondale said Cheney, who has been acknowledged as having an enormous amount of influence in the Bush White House, seems to be operating with unlimited license. "I think Cheney has stepped over the line," he said, adding that Carter would never have tolerated similar behavior from him.

Mondale also lambasted the Bush decision to invade Iraq, comparing the Middle East conflict to America's involvement in Vietnam.

"I don't think we can win

the war, but we're there now, and what do we do about it?" he said. "I don't have a good answer for that."

Even so, Mondale said America must use its diplomacy and military might to get Iraqis involved in the governing and rebuilding of their country. "We must tell the Iraqi people, 'It's your time to act.'"

Mondale also chided the Bush White House over the order that allows the National Security Agency (NSA) to conduct selected wiretaps without warrants. When news of the surveillance came to light a few months ago, it sparked a firestorm of criticism from those who said the executive branch was exceeding its authority.

The White House has argued that the wiretaps are necessary in the nation's ongoing fight against terrorism.

Mondale said the Bush Administration has failed the test on public trust and that the White House should work with Congress to create a law that fits modern times if one is needed.

"We need to protect liberties," Mondale said. "The Founding Fathers wanted to make certain that the human capacity for stepping across the line would be held accountable."

## UNIVERSITY GOVERNANCE

## PCORE talks admissions at February meeting

The President's Commission on Race and Ethnicity (PCORE) welcomed Dan Walls, dean of admissions, Tolton Pace, assistant dean of admissions, and Jean Jordan, director of enrollment services, to its Feb. 27 meeting, held in 400 Administration.

They were invited to discuss policies and practices of the Office of Admissions and to explore ways to collaborate with the commission.

"This is my 23rd year at the University and the first time I have been invited to a PCORE meeting," Walls said.

Walls opened by reporting that applications to Emory College this year are up 18 percent. "There are 1,255 first-year spots, and we have received more than 14,000 applications," he said. "I wish I could say that was totally our doing, but most of the top 20 national universities are experiencing more applications this year. [One] reason is that students are applying to more colleges to shop around for the best financial aid package or merit scholarship offer."

But much of the increase, he said, can be attributed simply to a larger number of high school seniors. The pool of 18-year-old students nationwide is projected to continue to increase through 2010 before beginning a gradual decline, he said. "Many admission deans are timing their retirement to this anticipated decline in high school seniors," Walls joked.

The college and Emory's Board of Trustees have designed a three-part strategy for admissions, Walls said. First, next fall the college will enroll 1,255 freshmen, a 15-student increase from last year. "If the business school begins to admit freshmen, those students would need to be factored in to the projected first-year class size of 1,255 students," Walls said.

"Second, we're pursuing the strongest academic students that we can enroll based on high school academic performance, strength of curriculum and standardized test scores," Walls said. "Lastly, our goal is to have a racially, ethnically and economically diverse class—we want middle income students, students on financial aid, international students, as well as a diversity of interests and majors."

Following his remarks, Walls answered questions from the commission, and he talked about the importance of bolstering Emory's financial aid to students.

"Any discussion of strategic enrollment planning must include financial aid and scholarship assistance," he said. "It would be a rare prospective student information session that did not include a variety of questions about cost, financial aid and the ability to afford an Emory education. Several of our peer institutions have taken the lead in adjusting financial aid packages to lower-income students so that they do not include any student loans. We need to continue to be very creative in our pursuit of building an economically diverse first-year class."

Staff concerns chair Blanche Burch reported that her group is working with Senior Director of Human Resources Del King to enhance the synergy between the Office of Equal Opportunity Programs and HR, specifically in the area of processing complaints and grievances and the different terminologies being used. The commission discussed ways to better inform staff and incoming employees about current procedures and resources.

The next PCORE meeting will be held March 27 at 3 p.m. in 400 Administration. The guest speaker will be President Jim Wagner. —Katherine Baust Lukens

If you have a question or concern for PCORE, e-mail chair Donna Wong at [dmwong@emory.edu](mailto:dmwong@emory.edu).



During his Carter Library appearance, former Vice President Walter Mondale said he was the first VP to be made "a part of the administration," but that current veep Dick Cheney has "stepped over the line."



## SCHOLARSHIP&amp;RESEARCH

## Porcine islet cells offer promise for diabetic patients

BY STEPHANIE MCNICOLL

Islet cell xenotransplantation (cross-species transplantation) presents a promising near-term solution to the critically low islet cell supply for humans suffering from type 1 diabetes, according to researchers from the Emory Transplant Center, the Yerkes National Primate Research Center and the University of Alberta (Canada).

Emory/Yerkes researchers have successfully transplanted and engrafted insulin-producing, neonatal, porcine islet cells harvested by University of Alberta researchers into diabetic rhesus macaque monkeys, restoring the monkeys' glucose control and resulting in sustained insulin independence.

This research, published in the Feb. 26 online edition of *Nature Medicine*, also examines the effectiveness of a costimulation, blockade-based immunosuppressive regimen developed at Emory and proven to have fewer toxic side effects than currently used regimens. The study provides answers to the possibility of cross-species viral transmis-

sion, a common concern of xenotransplantation in humans.

Transplantation of islet cells has been successful in reversing type 1 diabetes in humans, but the cells' limited availability greatly inhibits the ability to meet the medical needs of more than a million Americans who have the disease. Each year, only 3,000–4,000 donor organs are available, and each organ can only produce enough cells for, at most, one transplant.

"To meet the needs of millions of people suffering from type 1 diabetes, we must find new donor sources to allow large-scale application of islet cell transplantation in humans," said Christian Larsen, director of the Emory Transplant Center and a Yerkes affiliate scientist.

"While there is much work to be done, these studies suggest the rejection response to porcine islets can be surmounted."

While the Emory/Alberta findings are similar to those of recently publicized research conducted by the University of Minnesota, the nonhuman primates in this study exhib-

ited improved glucose control and sustained insulin independence using the simpler, less toxic costimulation blockade-based regimen developed by Larsen and colleague Kenneth Cardona at the transplant center and Yerkes.

Belatacept, a key ingredient in the co-stimulation blockade regimen that selectively blocks the second of two cellular signals (costimulatory signals) the body needs to trigger an immune response, was developed by investigators at Bristol Myers-Squibb Pharmaceutical Research Institute and by Larsen and Thomas Pearson of the Emory Transplant Center.

In addition, researchers addressed concerns of the possibility of cross-species disease transmission as a result of xenotransplantation.

The neonatal porcine cells used in this study were harvested using a technique developed by Gregory Korbitt and Ray Rajotte of the Surgical-Medical Research Institute at the University of Alberta.

"The harvesting method is both simple and reproducible, but the significant



Kay Hinton

**Kenneth Cardona is part of a team of Emory researchers that found neonatal islet cells from pigs could be transplanted into diabetic rhesus monkeys to restore glucose control. Such a procedure holds promise for cross-species transplantation in human diabetics.**

advantage of the technique is that the neonatal islet cells retain their growth potential post-transplant," said Rajotte, founder and director of the University of Alberta's islet transplantation group.

Research was supported by the National Institutes of Health, the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation Center, Yerkes Research Center Base Grant P51-RR000165-45, the

McKelvey Lung Transplant Center and the Carlos and Marguerite Mason Trust. Additional support was provided by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Edmonton Civic Employees Charitable Assistance Fund, Alberta Diabetes Foundation, Canadian Diabetes Association and University of Alberta Hospital Foundation MacLachlan Fund.

## Westen: Partisan brains can keep politics, facts separate

BY BEVERLY CLARK

When it comes to forming opinions and making judgments on hot political issues, members of both political parties don't let facts get in the way of their decision-making, according to a recent Emory study. The research may shed light on why staunch Democrats and Republicans can hear the same information but walk away with opposite conclusions.

Investigators used functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to study a sample of committed Democrats and Republicans during the three months prior to the 2004 presidential election. Participants from both parties were given a reasoning task, in which they were asked to evaluate threatening information about their own candidate. During the task, the subjects underwent fMRI to see what parts of their brain were active. What the researchers found was striking.

"We did not see any increased activation of the parts of the brain normally engaged during reasoning," said Drew Westen, director of clinical psychology, who led the study. "What we saw instead was a network of emotion circuits lighting up, including circuits hypothesized to be involved in regulating emotion and cir-

cuits known to be involved in resolving conflicts."

Once partisans had come to completely biased conclusions—essentially finding ways to ignore information that could not be rationally discounted—not only did circuits that mediate negative emotions like sadness and disgust discontinue, but new activity was observed in circuits involved in reward, similar to what addicts receive when they get their fix, Westen explains.

"None of the circuits involved in conscious reasoning were particularly engaged," he said. "Essentially, it appears as if partisans twirl the cognitive kaleidoscope until they get the conclusions they want, and then they get massively reinforced for it, with the elimination of negative emotional states and activation of positive ones."

During the study, the partisans were given 18 sets of stimuli, six each regarding President George W. Bush, Sen. John Kerry (Bush's opponent in 2004) and politically neutral male control figures (such as actor Tom Hanks). For each set of stimuli, partisans first read a statement from the target (Bush or Kerry). The first statement was followed by a second statement that documented a clear contradiction between the target's words and deeds, generally suggesting that the candidate was dishonest or

pandering.

Next, partisans were asked to consider the discrepancy, and then to rate the extent to which the person's words and deeds were contradictory. Finally, they were presented with an exculpatory statement that might explain away the apparent contradiction, and asked to reconsider and again rate the extent to which the target's words and deeds were contradictory.

Behavioral data showed a pattern of emotionally biased reasoning. Partisans denied obvious contradictions for their own candidate that they had no difficulty detecting in the opposing candidate. Importantly, in both their behavioral and neural responses, Republicans and Democrats did not differ in how they responded to contradictions for the neutral control targets such as Hanks, but Democrats responded to Kerry as Republicans responded to Bush.

While reasoning about apparent contradictions for their own candidate, partisans showed activations throughout the orbital frontal cortex, indicating emotional processing and presumably emotion regulation strategies. There also were activations in areas of the brain associated with the experience of unpleasant emotions, the processing of emotion and conflict, and judgments of forgiveness and moral accountability.

Notably absent were any



Kay Hinton

**Political partisans are able to "twirl the cognitive kaleidoscope," according to Drew Westen, until they come up with an interpretation of reality that supports their political beliefs.**

increases in activation of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, the part of the brain most associated with reasoning (as well as conscious efforts to suppress emotion). The finding suggests that the emotion-driven processes that lead to biased judgments likely occur outside of awareness, and are distinct from normal reasoning processes when emotion is not so heavily engaged, Westen said.

The investigators hypothesize that emotionally biased reasoning leads to the "stamping in" or reinforcement of a defensive belief, associating the participant's revisionist account of the data with positive emotion or relief and elimination of distress. "The result is that partisan beliefs are calcified, and the person

can learn very little from new data," Westen said.

The study has potentially wide implications, from politics to business, and demonstrates that emotional bias can play a strong role in decision-making, Westen said. "Everyone from executives and judges to scientists and politicians may 'reason' to emotionally biased judgments when they have a vested interest in how to interpret the facts," he said.

Coauthors of the study include Westen's colleagues in psychology Pavel Blagov and Stephan Hamann, as well as Keith Harenski and Clint Kilts of psychiatry and behavioral sciences. The authors presented their findings in January at the annual conference of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology.



## GUESTLECTURE

# Mexican immigration is the focus of Jones Room panel

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

For many people in the United States—especially since 9/11—illegal immigration constitutes one of the most serious threats facing the nation. But March 8 in the Jones Room of Woodruff Library, a featured speaker offered a few statistics as figurative food for thought.

Americans, said Demetrios Papademetriou, president of the Washington-based Migration Policy Institute, spend less than 10 percent of their annual income on food, easily the smallest percentage of any industrialized nation. In second place, he said, is France, whose citizens spend twice as much.

“How do you think that statistic came about?” Papademetriou said. “It came largely on the backs of people who work for substandard wages in [the food] industry, and you can apply that to many other sectors, up the scale in the economy. This country has become dependent in a pathological way on immigrant labor, particularly unauthorized immigrant labor.”

The dynamics of that dependancy was the topic of discussion at the event, titled “Mexican Immigration & America’s Future” and sponsored in part by the Latin American and Caribbean Studies Program and the Institute for Comparative and International Studies. It featured not only Papademetriou but also Atlanta’s Mexican consul general Remedios Gomez-Arnau, as well as two University of Georgia researchers (Jeff Humphreys and Beata Kochut) who have studied the immigra-

tion problem.

But Papademetriou, a former director of immigration policy at the U.S. Department of Labor, was the main attraction. In introducing him, Gomez-Arnau said the two had known each other for 11 years, and that Papademetriou was eminently qualified to speak on the subject at hand. The naturalized American with the Greek name began speaking about Mexican immigration by assuring those who have noticed the influx of immigrants in this state of one thing: “God has not targeted Georgia,” Papademetriou said.

Part of the reason illegal immigration (or “unauthorized” immigration, the term Papademetriou said he prefers) has drawn more attention in the past decade is that today’s immigrants are flowing not into more traditional U.S. gateway cities such as New York, Chicago, Miami, etc., but instead into areas like Georgia, or Colorado, or the Carolinas.

To set the stage, Papademetriou used statistics:

- From 1990–2000, Georgia saw an eightfold increase in the number of foreign-born residents, he said, and other Southern states like Tennessee and North Carolina saw an even greater percentage increase.
- In 1960, fully three-quarters of foreign-born U.S. residents were European. By 2000, that figure had dropped to 15 percent.
- In 1960, just 6 percent of foreign-born U.S. residents were Mexican. In 2000, the number was 30 percent.
- Currently, roughly 35 million U.S. residents were born in other countries. Of those, about a third are undocumented aliens, and about half of those

are Mexican.

“That’s a lot of people here, and here illegally—I’m not afraid of the word,” Papademetriou said. “This is a very big challenge for all levels of government.”

Papademetriou may not fear the word “illegal,” but he clearly held a more cosmopolitan attitude toward unauthorized immigration than those who rail against its ills. Indeed, he said the U.S. political discussion around this question is “broken.”

“I have never seen a conversation as beside the point as the conversation in Washington about immigration,” he said, citing specifically the debate on whether to strengthen border patrols and even build a wall along the U.S. border with Mexico. “[If a wall is built] everyone thinks those 11 million [unauthorized Mexicans] will disappear. They fool themselves into thinking those 11 million people can be removed, or even worse, that they will *self-deport*.”

Papademetriou concluded by saying he does not advocate the opposite of what the close-the-borders crowd wants—he doesn’t condone granting broad amnesty and opening the borders to any and all comers—and he even agrees that stronger enforcement of immigration laws is necessary. But hand-in-hand should be a re-examination of such laws to make easier the granting of temporary work visas and, ultimately, the granting of citizenship.

“Every time you put the government face to face with the market and with human nature,” Papademetriou said, “the government loses.”

ate when people live longer.”

“Studies of abnormal and normal human behavior will span all aspects of human nature and the human spirit,” said psychiatrist Clint Kilts. “The causes of psychiatric problems were once considered ‘soft science.’ Now we must challenge ourselves to understand the genetic, environmental and psychosocial causes of psychiatric problems in order to prevent and treat them ahead of time.”

“We must approach our work in the neurosciences with caution and modesty,” said historian Patrick Allitt. “We should not assume that a materialist understanding of the brain can explain what things mean.”

By integrating neural, cellular, molecular and behavioral models, said psychologist Larry Barsalou, “We are poised to make great strides in understanding issues such as the nature of perception.”

Humanists often tell scientists whether they think a pursuit is ethical, noted Gordon Newby, chair of Middle Eastern and South Asian Studies.

But by exploring questions such as the compatibility between science and religion, he said, the humanities and the sciences can become partners in helping society, as well as conduits for reaching the larger community.

Audience discussion focused on how to use Emory’s neuroscience theme to accomplish the most good for society. How could advances in the field foster intelligence and nourish cognition? And how to take advantage of tremendous advances in molecular biology to develop tangible improvements in medicine?

“The neural code of being human will be much harder to crack than the genetic code,” Kilts said.

“The neurosciences at Emory have the greatest potential of any discipline—if we do it right,” said neurologist Mahlon DeLong. “We want Emory to be the place to be for education, clinical care and discovery in the neurosciences, and we must tie the medical enterprise to the greater community. This is the chance of a lifetime for neuroscience.”

## NEUROSCIENCE from page 1

in Yerkes’ Living Links Center have made groundbreaking discoveries about humans and nonhuman primates, leading to a clearer understanding of evolution and behavior. The Center for Ethics continues to be a key component of neuroscience inquiry.

Emory has a head start in integrating the neurosciences throughout the University, according to neurology chair Allan Levey, an initiative leader along with psychology Professor Elaine Walker. “Our faculty have a true sense of university,” Levey said. “They think institutionally and act collaboratively.”

Panelists were asked to name the most important neuroscience questions of the next decade and how Emory can help answer them.

“What would the world be like without Alzheimer’s or Parkinson’s diseases?” said Yerkes Director Stuart Zola. “The neurosciences hold concrete promise for solving these age-linked problems, yet we also must face the challenges we cre-

## FOCUS: CARTER CENTER

# Palestinian elections yield unexpected but fair results

Palestinian parliamentary election results surprised world leaders, international observers and even Palestinians themselves when Hamas won a majority of the seats in January 2006. The Carter Center, in partnership with the National Democratic Institute, sent an 85-member team to observe the election, which was found to be peaceful, competitive and genuinely democratic.

Carter Center observers witnessed an orderly and peaceful election day, with residents showing a clear preference for Hamas candidates even in historically strong Fatah communities. The delegation of observers in the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem were led by former President Jimmy Carter, former Albanian President Rexhep Meidani, former Swedish Primer Minister Carl Bildt and former Spanish Foreign Minister Ana Palacio.

In the parliamentary election Hamas captured 74 of 132 seats, much better than many analysts’ predictions. While recognizing the concern of many Western nations about Hamas rule, Carter emphasized the need to support the new government.

“During this fluid period in the formation of the new government, it is important that Israel and the United States play positive roles,” Carter said. “Any tacit or formal collusion between the two powers to disrupt the process by punishing the Palestinian people could be counterproductive and have devastating consequences.”

Hamas, a militant group, has created a network of social welfare programs throughout the West Bank and Gaza, which has contributed to the group’s popular support. Hamas candidates also are seen as a change from the corruption-riddled ruling Fatah party, according to many Palestinians.

In the wake of the election, Israel and the United States have led a push to withhold much-needed humanitarian aid to the Palestinian people, arguing that a parliament controlled by Hamas should not be supported. Carter said withholding such aid would be a mistake and would likely alienate the Palestinians, incite violence and even increase Hamas’ domestic influence.

The Carter Center has observed in two prior Palestinian elections: Yasser Arafat’s election in 1996 and the 2004 election of Mahmoud Abbas. The entrance of Hamas candidates in the elections for the Palestinian Legislative Council brought unprecedented uncertainty and drama to January’s contest.

In its election monitoring, The Carter Center again witnessed a situation that has occurred in all three elections it has observed: Palestinians living in East Jerusalem faced difficulties in voting.

“Because of the competing claims of sovereignty over East Jerusalem, the Israeli government has only allowed a tiny fraction of the Palestinians living in East Jerusalem to vote there,” said David Carroll, director of the center’s Democracy Program. “Balloting had to take place in post offices, set up as centers for ‘absentee ballots,’ to be returned to Palestinian election officials in Ramallah, the seat of the Palestinian Authority government.”

Despite the difficult circumstances of the ongoing conflict and Israeli occupation, Palestinian voters turned out in large numbers in a strong expression of their desire to choose representatives through open and competitive elections. The enthusiasm of Palestinians for the election process was evident throughout the voting districts and was reinforced by the professional and impartial performance of election officials.

A post-election team of Carter Center experts is expected to assess potential areas for future involvement in the region.

*Deborah Hakes is communications coordinator in The Carter Center Office of Public Information.*

## Ron Sauder named communications VP

Ron Sauder, former associate vice president and director of health sciences communications in the Woodruff Health Sciences Center (WHSC),

has been named vice president for communications, Senior Vice President Johnnie Ray announced March 1. Sauder, who came to Emory in 2001 as director of media relations for WHSC, will team with Ellen Dracos Lemming, vice president for marketing, in heading up communication and marketing activities for Development and University Relations. “This is a wonderful time to be engaged in communications at Emory,” Sauder said. “The University strategic plan and its physical expression, the campus master plan, have provided us with a wealth of compelling new ideas and programs to communicate. Emory is truly a national leader, and we will be telling that story in every possible forum, working closely with our colleagues in development and marketing.”



Jack Kearse



# @emory

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

## Events for the Emory Community

### PERFORMING ARTS

#### MONDAY, MARCH 20 Concert

Atlanta Youth Wind Symphony, performing. Scott Stewart, conductor. 8 p.m. Emerson Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

#### TUESDAY, MARCH 21 Theater

Staged Reading of *Wit*. Marilynne McKay, faculty, performing. 5:30 p.m. Harland Cinema. Dobbs Center. Free. 404-727-2001. **Reception to follow.**

#### Film

*Wheel of Time*. Werner Herzog, director. John Dunne, presenting. 7 p.m. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-6280.

#### WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22 Theater

*Becoming a Man in 127 Easy Steps*. Scott Schofield, performing. 7 p.m. Harris Hall. Free. 404-727-2001.

#### Film

*Mississippi Masala*. Mira Nair, director. 7:30 p.m. White Hall. Free. 404-727-6761.

#### THURSDAY, MARCH 23 Dance

Toronto Dance Theatre, performing. Christopher House, director. 8 p.m. Dance Studio, Schwartz Center. \$5, Emory students; \$15, discount category members; \$20 general admission. 404-727-5050.

#### FRIDAY, MARCH 24 Concert

Emory Music Graduate Student Recital. Jeremy Wirths, conductor. 8 p.m. Emerson Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

#### Dance

Toronto Dance Theatre, performing. Christopher House, director. 8 p.m. Dance Studio, Schwartz Center. \$5, Emory students; \$15, discount category members; \$20 general admission. 404-727-5050.

#### SATURDAY, MARCH 25 Concert

Yukimi Kambe Viol Consort, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Hall, Schwartz Center. Free, Emory students; \$5 discount category members; \$10, general admission. 404-727-5050.

#### Dance

Toronto Dance Theatre, performing. Christopher House, director. 8 p.m. Dance Studio, Schwartz Center. \$5, Emory students; \$15, discount category members; \$20 general admission. 404-727-5050.

#### SUNDAY, MARCH 26 Concert

Glenn Chancel Choir, presenting. 4 p.m. Glenn Auditorium. Free. 404-634-3936.

#### Beethoven in Blue Jeans Family Concert

Vega String Quartet, performing. 4 p.m. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. \$4, general admission. 404-727-5050.

#### MONDAY, MARCH 27 Poetry Reading

James Nave, presenting. 7 p.m. Williams Hall (Oxford). Free. 770-784-8888.

### VISUAL ARTS

#### MONDAY, MARCH 20 Carlos Museum Gallery Tour

"Meditative Objects of the Michael C. Carlos Museum." 6:30 p.m. Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-6280.

#### Schatten Gallery Exhibit

"The Art of a Woman: Women in the Arts." Corridor Gallery, Schatten Gallery. Free. 404-727-6861.

**Through March 31.**

#### Emeritus College Exhibit

"Capturing Life: A Woman's Safari." 5 p.m. Orange Gallery, Briarcliff Campus. Free. 404-712-8834.

**Through March 31.**

#### Carlos Museum Exhibit

"From Pharaohs to Emperors: New Egyptian, Near Eastern and Classical Antiquities at Emory." Carlos Museum. Free, students, faculty, staff & members; \$7 suggested donation. 404-727-4282.

**Through April 2.**

#### Carlos Museum Exhibit

"Greek and Roman Art." Carlos Museum. Free, students, faculty, staff & members; \$7 suggested donation. 404-727-4282.

### LECTURES

#### TUESDAY, MARCH 21 Linguistics Lecture & Booksigning

*Can We Talk? Men and Women, Mothers and Daughters*. Deborah Tannen, Georgetown University, presenting. 4:30 p.m. 208 White Hall. Free. 404-727-7904

#### WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22 History Lecture

"Rebels on the Right, Conservatives as Outsiders from Williams F. Buckley Jr. to Operation Rescue." Grace Hale, University of Virginia, presenting. 11:30 a.m. Bowden Hall. Free. 404-727-6555.

#### African Studies Lecture

"Linking Forms of Violence: Faction-Fighting and Political Violence in Umbumbulu in the 1980s and 1990s". Sarah Mathis, African studies, presenting. 4 p.m. Bowden Hall. Free. 404-727-6555.

#### Linguistics Lecture

"Intertextuality in Interaction: Reframing Family Arguments in Public and Private." Deborah Tannen, Georgetown University, presenting. 4 p.m. 413E Briarcliff Campus. Free. 404-727-3440.

#### Asian Studies Lecture

"Stories of Flood and Flood of Stories: Postcoloniality and the Discourse of Disaster." Rukmini Bhaya Nair, Stanford University, presenting. 5 p.m. 110 White Hall. Free. 404-727-2108.

#### Neurobiology Lecture

"Potential Influences of Meditation and Other Contemplative Practices on Mind, Brain Function, and Health." Antoine Lutz, University of Wisconsin-Madison, presenting. 7 p.m. 206 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6280.

#### THURSDAY, MARCH 23 Scientific Medical Lecture

"Life Threatening Hemorrhage in Multi-System Trauma: A New Paradigm to Consider." Jana MacLeod, surgery, presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-712-2196.

#### African American Studies Lecture

"Becoming Post-Colonial in Southern Africa: Implications for a Different African Future." Patricia McFadden, Spelman College, presenting. Noon. 207D Candler Library. Free. 404-727-6847.

**Lunch will be provided. RSVP required.**

#### Biology Lecture

"Tracing Enteric Nervous System Development from Neural Crest-Derived Precursors." Alan Burns, Institute of Child Health University College (UK), presenting. 12:30 p.m. Rollins Research Center. Free. 404-727-4211.

#### Health Care Lecture

"Organizational and System Ethics in Health Care." Amit Nigam, business, presenting. 3:30 p.m. Calhoun Room, Health Sciences Library. Free. 404-727-5048.

#### Arts & Culture Lecture

"Tie a Red Ribbon: Art and Aids in South Africa today." Carol Brown, Durban Art Gallery, presenting. 4 p.m. Board Room, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-6402.

#### Environmental Science Lecture

"Urban Parks and Health: Examining Patterns of Park Use and Physical Activity in Dekalb County, Ga." Karen Mumford, public health, presenting. 4 p.m. N306 Math & Science Center. Free. 404-727-4253.

#### Arts & Culture Lecture

"Mary Hutchinson Observed: From Bloomsbury to Beckett." Brenda Bynum, theater, 6 p.m. presenting. Jones Room, Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-7620.

#### Arts & Culture Lecture

"The Symbolism of the Mandala." Geshe Lobsang Tenzin Negi, religion, presenting. 7 p.m. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-6280.

#### SUNDAY, MARCH 26 Indian Studies Lecture

"Between Two Worlds." Mira Nair, filmmaker, presenting. 4 p.m. 208 White Hall. Free. 404-727-2108.

### RELIGION

#### WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22 Black Church Studies Worship Service

Otis Moss III, Tabernacle Baptist Church, preaching. 11 a.m. Sanctuary, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-4180.

#### SUNDAY, MARCH 26 University Worship

Shona Jones, theology, preaching. 11 a.m. Sanctuary, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225

### SPECIAL

#### MONDAY, MARCH 20 Tibetan Meditation Workshop

Brendan Ozawa-de Silva, Tibetan Buddhist studies, presenting. 7 p.m. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-6280.

#### THURSDAY, MARCH 23 National Black Herstory Conference

"Women in Economic and Social Entrepreneurships: Our Birthright!" 9 a.m. Goizueta Business School. Free. 404-712-9674.

#### Panel Discussion

"Can Bono & Co. Make Poverty History? Celebrity Advocacy for Global Health and Development." 6 p.m. 206 White Hall. Free. 404-727-8686.

#### Tibetan Study Abroad Informational Meeting

6 p.m. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-6280.

#### FRIDAY, MARCH 24 National Black Herstory Conference

"Women in Economic and Social Entrepreneurships: Our Birthright!" 9 a.m. Goizueta Business School. Free. 404-712-9674.

#### Family Sand Painting Workshop (ages 10-14)

6:30 p.m. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-6280.

#### SATURDAY, MARCH 25 Get Fit 5K Run/Walk

9:30 a.m. Lullwater Park. Free. 404-727-6268.

#### National Black Herstory Awards Banquet

"Women in Economic and Social Entrepreneurships: Our Birthright!" 6:30 p.m. Goizueta Business School. \$45. 404-712-9674.

#### \*\*\*Please recycle this newspaper.

To submit an entry for the *Emory Report* calendar, enter your event on the University's web events calendar, [Events@Emory](http://events.cc.emory.edu), 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.



Special

Rarely performed early and new music for viol, along with a few world premieres, will be performed by the Yukimi Kambe Viol Consort in the Schwartz Center's Emerson Concert Hall on Saturday, March 25, at 8 p.m. The concert is followed by a desert reception with the artists. The consort, organized in Japan in 1983 by Yukimi Kambe, will premiere works by Emory and Atlanta composers, including John Lennon, Steve Everett, and Martha Bishop. Other composers on the program include Banchieri, Isaac, Senfl, Salvatore, Purcell, Mizuno, da Conceição, Bach and Hirose. Tickets are \$10, \$5 for Emory employees and alumni, and free for Emory students. To purchase or for more information, call 404-727-5050.