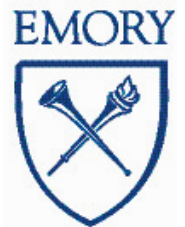


Emory Report



November 7, 2005 / volume 58, number 10

www.emory.edu/EMORY_REPORT



Jon Rou

From left, Enid Broyard, Brenda Bossett and Antoinette Heron are three of Emory's newest staff members, and they are happy to be here and fully committed to their new home. Their route to the University, however, has been much more difficult than that of other new hires. All three previously lived in the New Orleans area and evacuated due to Hurricane Katrina. Bossett's home was destroyed, and though Broyard's and Heron's homes can be salvaged, they have chosen to rebuild their lives in Atlanta. Joining Emory was one of their first steps.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Katrina evacuees find new home at Emory

BY ERIC RANGUS

Upon meeting one another for the first time, two of Emory's newest Emory employees, Antoinette Heron and Enid Broyard, asked about home.

Where are you from?

Heron is from Jefferson Parish, Broyard is from New Orleans proper. Both of their homes are salvageable, but dealing with the insurance companies has been a nightmare.

What did you used to do?

Heron worked for the Louisiana State University School of Public Health doing tumor registry. Broyard was a nurse practitioner for a school in the lower Ninth Ward. It was built a year after Hurricane Betsy flooded the district. She hasn't seen what it looks like in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.

How did you get here?

Heron still had some connections from when she lived

in Atlanta in the late 1990s. Broyard's husband, who works for BellSouth, got a transfer. They came to Atlanta after evacuating first to Houston. Her husband didn't expect to be gone long; he took his golf clubs. Broyard's son, who was supposed to start school at Tulane, is now taking classes at Emory. Her daughter has found a job with the DeKalb County School System.

When Brenda Bossett joined them, she was asked where she worked back home. Xavier University, she said. Broyard mentioned that her brother-in-law worked there and dropped his name. Bossett took a step back.

"He was my boss," she said, her voice dripping with equal parts excitement and amusement, all wrapped in a syrupy accent that was unmistakably New Orleans.

See **KATRINA EVACUEES** on page 5

EMORYATHLETICS

Athletes hope 'Frequent Flyers' flock to games

BY ERIC RANGUS

Since making its debut at the Classroom on the Quad, Oct. 19, The E Team Frequent Flyer Rewards Program, a student-athlete-led effort to boost fan interaction with Emory's athletics teams on and off campus, has already signed up more than 250 members.

"Our goal is to make sure everyone on campus has heard of it," said Sarah Morse, a junior history and English double major and third baseman on Emory's softball team. She is president of the Varsity Athletic Council (VAC), the driving force behind Frequent Flyer Rewards. She and Angie Duprey, coordinator for event management and marketing for athletics, staffed the table at the Quad, where they signed up more than 50 people.

Division III athletics, the scholarship-free sport played by Emory's varsity sports teams, can be a tough sell, and even elite programs like Emory's can struggle for acknowledgement, as any Eagle athlete can attest. Promoting Emory sports requires a lot of creativity—and perhaps some incentives. And while the Frequent Flyer Program ropes members in with gifts, the athletes aim to keep them with their perfor-

mance and passion.

"It's fun when people come to games," Morse said. "It can be intimidating to other teams. We're Div. III athletes; we don't get paid. We play because we love the game and we love our school. It makes it special when the fans in the stands aren't 10,000 people you don't know, but your roommates, your friends and your professors, so to have that kind of recognition is very important."

Frequent Flyer memberships come in individual (\$10) and family (\$30) varieties and include a gift bag containing a membership card, T-shirt, poster, athletics schedule, postcard, blue and gold pom pom and a megaphone.

"We ran out of koozies," Morse said. "But we have some on order."

Children under 12 are automatically made members of "Swoop's Squad," a kid's club named for Emory's feathered mascot. While the program is aimed primarily at students, faculty and staff also are targets (as the family membership attests), and already several have signed up.

At each Emory sports event, the VAC has a table set up where Frequent Flyer



Jon Rou

Junior Sarah Morse (center) is the driving force behind the Frequent Flyer Rewards Program, a student-athlete-led effort to increase fan support of Emory's varsity athletic teams.

members can get their cards stamped. Six stamps (MVP) earn members an Emory Eagles T-shirt; 12 stamps (All-UAA) is a choice of Eagles hat or visor; 18 stamps (All-America) earns Eagles mesh athletic shorts; and 24 stamps (Hall of Fame) earns a member an official jersey.

The program came together very quickly. Morse and men's basketball player Alex Ford-Carther attended a leadership conference in Dallas on Oct. 1, where they presented their plan, which was very well received.

Upon returning to campus, they presented it to the whole

VAC, as well as Duprey and then-assistant athletics director Jenny McDowell, Emory's volleyball coach. They were obviously impressed, as days later the program made its Quadrangle debut.

Morse said there are plans to expand the program beyond Emory's borders. Student athletes could make personal appearances at local schools or help out at clinics. "It's tough to envision how big it can be," Morse said. "We want to establish a base on campus, then expand to the wider community."

HEALTHSCIENCES

Seeking Ponce's dream through predictive health

BY KATHERINE BAUST LUKENS

A new joint venture between Emory and Georgia Tech, the Predictive Health Institute, will present a symposium, "Seeking Ponce's Dream: The Promise of Predictive Health," at the Emory Conference Center, Dec. 19-20.

Predictive health is one of the cross-cutting initiatives identified in Emory's strategic plan, and the institute is a collaborative effort between Emory and Tech that is working toward creating "a new model of health and healing for the 21st century," according to acting Director Kenneth Brigham, professor of medicine at Emory. It will focus on intrinsic and environmental characteristics that predict disease risk for individuals, and will emphasize definition and maintenance of health rather than disease treatment. It is planned to be located in newly renovated space at Crawford Long Hospital.

The symposium will focus on the quest for optimal health, meaning the avoidance of disease, better quality of life and perhaps even longer life spans. The title, "Seeking Ponce's Dream," was coined by Brigham, who recalled Juan Ponce de Leon's quest for the

See **PREDICTIVE HEALTH** on page 7

AROUNDCAMPUS

Transit study presented, Nov. 14

Executive Vice President for Finance and Administration Mike Mandl will host a community meeting to discuss the Clifton Corridor Transportation Management Association's transit report draft, Nov. 14 at 6 p.m. in the Emory Conference Center's Silverbell Pavilion.

The report, which will be submitted to DeKalb County as part of its Comprehensive Transportation Plan, outlines recommendations for improvements that would alleviate traffic congestion and provide more transit options for people working and living near the Clifton Corridor.

The event is free and open to the public.

Emerita professor to give Morgan lecture

The seventh annual Mary Lynn Morgan Lectureship on Women in the Health Professions will be delivered by Marilynne McKay, professor emerita of dermatology, on Tuesday, Nov. 8 at 7:30 p.m. in the Carlos Museum reception hall.

In her lecture, "The Vulva Monologue," McKay will reflect on her own experiences in teaching and clinical medicine and explore the evolution of a professional career from student to mentor and back again.

McKay previously served as chief of dermatology at Grady Hospital and later as executive director of Continuing Medical Education.

McKay's lecture is free and open to the public. For more information, call 404-727-2031.

Correction

In the Oct. 31 issue of Emory Report, the name of Schwartz Center pipe organ designer Daniel Jaekel was misspelled. ER regrets the error.

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FIRSTPERSON ELLEN DRACOS LEMMING

Defining the Emory brand experience



Jon Rou

Ellen Dracos Lemming is vice president for marketing.

Emory has embarked on an important journey toward enhanced focus and greatness. Last week I became the first-ever vice president for marketing at Emory, and that signifies a forward-looking and energizing moment in time for the University.

Emory is a unique and remarkable institution. It is also a well-known and well-regarded brand. Taking stewardship of Emory's valuable brand assets is a weighty and thrilling task, because the opportunities

abound. Yet, to be successful, each of us will need to become engaged in the process of evaluating, defining, communicating and living the Emory brand promise.

Over time, branding and marketing have become inextricably linked. The classic definition of marketing is the "Four P's": product, placement, promotion and price. This definition has stood the test of time, is widely recognized and is still taught today.

With the growth of consumerism and media outlets worldwide, marketing has become much more than literal attributes such as product or price. Today, marketing is considered the discipline that helps inform strategic decisions, speaks to constituencies in a relevant and motivating manner, and measures an organization's success in having its attributes well understood beyond its walls. Marketing permeates and is connected to every area of an organization, either directly or indirectly.

But I believe the classic definition of marketing leaves out the most important P of all:

people. No institution achieves greatness without outstanding people. In this regard, Emory is truly blessed, as the University is recognized as a leader in all its fields. Thankfully, this gives the marketing team tremendous assets with which to work.

When asked to define the word "brand," a myriad of perceptions emerge: logo, company name, tagline or trademark. The textbook definition of a "brand" is a name, term, sign, symbol or design intended to identify and differentiate an organization's goods and services from those provided by competitors. But in today's sophisticated world, a brand has become much, much more.

According to *Business Week's* 2004 brand report, among America's top worldwide brands are Coca-Cola, Microsoft, IBM, GE, Toyota and Disney. When we consider these global powerhouses, we immediately envision their logos, a product we've used, perhaps a TV commercial or a recent news report.

But what makes these brands dominant are the personal experiences and the end benefits consumers have had with

See DRACOS LEMMING on page 4

Dear Emory community,

As you know, the cost of natural resources (i.e., oil and gas), as well as electricity, is increasing dramatically. In fact, the cost of natural gas has reached an all-time high. These increases are putting real pressure on our home and institutional budgets. As we head into the winter months, our demand for energy and the cost of consumption will only increase. Emory must be committed to leadership in the efficient use of energy and, as a community, do all we can to reduce energy consumption. It is important so that we do not divert even more resources from high-priority items like salaries and benefits. It is important, also, because it is simply the right thing to do for our future.

Over the coming months, we will continue to finalize a plan and identify ways to reduce our energy demand without impeding the important work we do. Our efforts will include developing plans to modify existing buildings in ways that will conserve energy, while ensuring that new buildings are constructed to be best-in-class on this dimension. We will also be outlining behavioral changes and practices that everyone can adopt to reduce energy consumption. Once we have a comprehensive plan in place to reduce the effects of rising energy prices, we will communicate that plan broadly.

Although we cannot fully insulate the impact of rising costs on Emory's operations, we should all explore creative options to manage our individual and collective demand in ways that make sense. This is a serious call—we have already projected that, at today's prices, our operating budget will increase nearly 48 percent (more than \$13 million) between fiscal years 2006 and 2007 for all utility costs. This will consume a significant portion of our budget growth, and we are looking for everyone's help in containing these cost escalations.

As we face this challenge, I ask that you keep a few common-sense efforts in mind. I ask that we—every student, staff and faculty member—consider the effects of our actions on energy consumption and take extra care to support Emory's ongoing energy conservation initiative.

The following are examples of simple conservation practices that can greatly affect Emory's energy usage and costs.

- Turn off any lights that are not in use, including those in offices, laboratories, conference rooms and unoccupied spaces or areas where windows provide sufficient daylight. However, please balance conservation with safety; lights in bathrooms, if dark, should be left on, as well as those in other areas that receive little or no natural light and might present safety risks.
- Enable the power-management features on your PC.
- As winter approaches, open shades and blinds during daylight hours.
- For those of you able to control the heat within your environment, Georgia Power recommends keeping the thermostat set on 68 degrees.
- Avoid using electric space heaters unless absolutely necessary. Where there are HVAC issues or concerns, please contact Campus Services customer service (404-727-7464) to evaluate the environment and repair any problems before resorting to additional portable heating units.
- When purchasing any small office equipment (scanners, fax machines, etc.), look for the "Energy Star" designation (www.energystar.gov), which signifies energy-efficient equipment that will translate into lower annual operating costs.
- If you are physically able, use stairs rather than elevators whenever possible.

By working together, we can demonstrate our leadership role in conservation and minimize the impact of our demand and consumption on the environment. If you have any ideas to assist with this effort, please do not hesitate to contact me directly or post your ideas and comments to www.finadmin.emory.edu (using the "Ask the EVP" comment box). Additionally, please feel free to contact Bob Hascall (robert.hascall@emory.edu), vice president of Campus Services, with any thoughts or ideas.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,
Mike Mandl
executive vice president for finance and administration

EMORYVOICES

What do you do to conserve energy?



Turn off lights. I also set a constant temperature and weatherproof my home by insulating windows and doors.

Charles Ward
senior custodian
Campus Services



At home, I keep thermostat at 65 and use electric heaters. I also try to dress in layers at work.

Jennie Florence
cash operations specialist
Office of the Bursar



Ride a moped.

Mike DeJonge
graduate student
Religion



If I have enough sunlight in my office, I don't turn my lights on.

Tracy Allen
program coordinator
Institute of Liberal Arts



Keep lights off that aren't in use.

Benjie David
team leader
Campus Services

EMORYPROFILE SHERRYL GOODMAN



Jon Rou

well of
questions

by
rachel
robertson

When Sherryl Goodman was an undergraduate considering a career in psychology, a well-meaning professor advised her to pursue something in a clinical setting, since faculty positions in psychology were rare for women. Goodman's come a long way; her studies of depressed mothers and their children have broken new ground in developmental psychopathology, and she always remembers her own experience when counseling her students. "I look around to see who has that little spark," she says. "I say, 'Six years from now you could be doing this study.'"

Sherryl Goodman is a scientist to the core. She likes to think about things. She is inspired by questions and seeks precise answers. This scientific passion was stirred by her dual interests of child development and psychopathology.

"I was just captivated how kids differed throughout the course of development—stage-specific phenomenon that you can see so clearly," said Goodman, professor of psychology. "And then [after] learning about psychopathology and seeing how some behaviors in kids are totally normative at certain points in time but at later points could reveal psychopathology...I was just fascinated by that."

Although her faculty position and nearly 30-year career studying children of mothers with depression now seem a perfect fit for her, it was a series of chance occurrences and good luck that brought Goodman to this point.

In college, it was, perhaps, not so obvious that she would make a great scientist when she registered for psychology only to avoid taking chemistry or physics and still meet Connecticut College's lab science requirement. She was fortunate; she had a great professor in that first psychology course who lit a spark in her.

"He taught psychology as if it were a suspense novel," she said. Halfway through class, the professor would begin describing a study, always running out of time just before he got to the results.

"This was my first exposure to the idea of a career path where people could contribute," Goodman continued. "I thought, 'Gee, this is something I could do, and 20 years from now somebody could be talking about one of my studies.'"

It was that same professor who later advised Goodman she would need a Ph.D. to do what she wanted. Since she and her sister were the first in their family to get even bachelor's degrees, the first thing Goodman asked was, "What's that?" But, after explaining a bit about academia, the patient professor cautioned her against pursuing a degree in developmental psychology. At the time, the only career option in the field was to secure a university faculty position—rare for women. Instead, the professor urged her to go into clinical psychology, which would give her more options.

"He was watching out for me," Goodman said. "He couldn't have known that, five years later when I had my degree and was out looking for jobs, universities would wake up to the fact that it might be a good idea to hire a woman."

What Goodman really wanted to do was combine developmental and abnormal psychology, a desire that anticipated the field of developmental psychopathology. Studying children of depressed mothers, though, was not her initial choice. It took another moment of serendipity to bring her to that pursuit.

When Goodman began her career, studying schizophrenia was considered an ideal way to look at risk factors for mental disorders, given the knowledge that offspring of schizophrenic parents were more likely to develop the disorder than others. Goodman's developmental bent motivated her instead to look for environmental (as opposed to genetic) factors; her first grant proposal sought to identify parenting practices of mothers with schizophrenia that might lead to increased risk for the disorder in their children.

Reviewers of the grant sug-

gested adding a control group, comprised of mothers with depression, that would allow Goodman to distinguish factors specific to schizophrenia from those general to any disorder. She followed their suggestion, the grant proposal became her first funded project at Emory, and the subsequent study's findings not only surprised Goodman but led her on a new research path.

Goodman observed the mother-child interactions herself, unaware of which mothers suffered from schizophrenia and which from depression. She'd thought she would be able to tell who was in which group but found that she couldn't distinguish them at all.

"It gradually dawned on me that this was important," Goodman said. "If I couldn't tell as an adult, what is a baby going to know?"

Generally both groups of women were less emotionally involved with and less responsive to their children than typical mothers, and poverty figured prominently into the mix. These were women struggling to provide the necessities for their families; they did not have much time or energy left over for mental stimulation.

Beyond discovering that mothers with mental disorders parent differently from others—and how they parent makes a difference in the outcomes for their children—Goodman gained other valuable insights that shaped her future research. She realized that studying depressed mothers allowed her to examine parental influences in which she was most interested, and a broader definition of environment (one that includes such factors as social support, marital stability and stress) was required to understand the world of infants born to these mothers.

Over the years, Goodman's research has expanded as each finding generated more questions, and collaborations opened new possibilities and methods. To find out if treatment for depression would alter parenting style, Goodman collaborated with Zachary Stowe, associate professor of psychiatry in the School of Medicine. In a study of women suffering from postpartum depression, Goodman and her students measured parent-child interactions and child functioning both before and after Stowe treated the mothers for depression.

They found that mothers' reduced levels of depression—even after just three months of treatment—were associated with improvements in quality of interactions with their infants and in the infants' quality of play. These findings not only demonstrated the importance of clinical intervention in maternal depression but lent support to Goodman's theory about the role of parenting and the association of such depression with child functioning.

While working with these women, Goodman observed that many were depressed during pregnancy, which inspired questions of what the fetus was experiencing. In a six-year study now nearly complete, Goodman followed mothers with prior episodes of depression from early in their pregnancy until their children reached 12 months of age.

Among many other measures, Goodman tracked women's levels of cortisol (a hormone often associated with stress) through pregnancy to determine if its levels could predict infant outcomes. Graduate student Diana Simeonova-Lennon analyzed the data for her master's thesis; to the surprise of both

graduate student and professor, cortisol levels did not correlate with the mother's depression. This contradicts the assumption, made by many researchers (including Goodman), that cortisol levels would correlate with depression levels and help explain vulnerabilities in the infants.

Of course, not every child born of mothers with depression has negative outcomes, and Goodman wants to know why.

"I want to know for two reasons," said Goodman. "You want to understand how in some families these problems don't happen, because we can learn from that and use it to design an intervention. The other reason is that the more precisely we can identify the kids who have problems, the better we will be able to target the interventions."

Two recent studies in Goodman's lab sought to identify child characteristics that might temper negative outcomes for children of depressed mothers. Graduate student Erin Tully's dissertation work focused on preschool children's ability to cope with their mothers' displays of emotion. Currently, Goodman and Tully are working with 11- to 17-year-olds to determine what beliefs (such as blaming themselves for their mother's depression) contribute to negative outcomes in the child.

Goodman sees no end to her questions. "Even with my classes, I'm always raising questions and pointing out ideas that haven't been studied yet," she said. "I look around to see who has that little spark, and I say, 'Would you please do that study for me? You'll have to get this or that degree, and learn this or that methodology, but six years from now you could be doing this study.'"

FOCUS: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Indian writer and activist Ritu Menon visits campus

The Halle Institute for Global Learning welcomes Indian writer and women's rights activist Ritu Menon to campus, Nov. 14–17. Menon, who will visit as a Halle Distinguished Fellow, is the founder of India's first feminist publishing house, Kali for Women.

As part of Emory's celebration of International Education Week, which takes place Nov. 14–18, Menon will deliver two public lectures: "The Dissenting Feminist Voice in Global Publishing," Nov. 14 at 4:15 p.m. in 207 White Hall; and "Doing Peace: Women's Activism in South Asia," Nov. 17 at 7 p.m. in 205 White Hall. Her visit is co-sponsored by the Asian Studies Program and the Institute of Comparative and International Studies.

Begun in a Delhi garage in 1984 with less than \$100, Kali for Women today is widely acknowledged as a major force in feminist publishing, providing a forum for women writers and raising awareness around the world about the lives of women in South Asia. Kali was behind one of the major successes of feminist publishing in India, *Shareer ki Jaankari*, a handbook on women's sexuality put together by a hundred women from Rajasthan villages. Today, the handbook has sold more than 17,000 copies and been translated into the Indian languages Gujarati and Marathi, helping dispel the traditional fear and mystery surrounding women's sexuality.

Menon is an internationally renowned scholar on issues of feminism, religion and violence, and censorship. She has written and edited several books, including *Borders and Boundaries: Women in India's Partition*; *Against All Odds: Essays on Women, Religion and Development from India and Pakistan*; and *Making a Difference: Feminist Publishing in the South*.

Her most recent book is *Unequal Citizens: A Study of Muslim Women in India*, co-authored with Zoya Hasan. It is the result of a groundbreaking survey—the first of its kind in India—of 10,000 Muslim and Hindu women across 12 states on issues such as social and economic status, marital status, mobility, political participation and access to welfare, medicine, and education. The book seeks to dispel popular misconceptions and stereotypes about Muslim women, gender and Islam—in particular, the notion that religion is the sole determining factor of women's status in India.

Menon also is active in the women's and women's studies movements in India and South Asia, working collaboratively with many individuals and organizations in the region on a wide range of issues. She is a founding member of Women's WORLD, an international free-speech network of writers and publishers that has worked with more than 200 women writers in India on the question of gender-based censorship.

For more information on Menon's visit to Emory, contact The Halle Institute at 404-727-7504.

International Education Week is a joint initiative of the U.S. departments of State and Education to promote programs that prepare Americans for a global environment and attract future leaders from abroad to study, learn and exchange experiences in the United States. Look for posters around campus highlighting other internationally related events that week.

Lailee Mendelson is manager of public relations for the Office of International Affairs.



Singh to arrive with a Big Bang
Celebrated science writer Simon Singh, author of *Fermat's Enigma* and *Big Bang: A History of Cosmology*, will speak Friday, Nov. 11, at 8 p.m. in the Math & Science Center Planetarium. "We are the Big Bang generation," Singh says. "For the first time ever, we have a beautiful, elegant, reasonable, rational, verifiable, consistent, compelling theory of the universe." Singh's lecture will be followed by a viewing of Mars from the rooftop observatory.

GUEST SPEAKER

Stone talks free speech in wartime at Public Issues Forum

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

Those who believe we are living in the most repressive time in American history...don't know much about American history," said Geoffrey Stone, professor of law at the University of Chicago, to his audience in the Carlos Museum reception hall, Nov. 1. "But that doesn't mean there aren't threats."

Stone was summing up the gist of his remarks as the featured speaker of the latest Emory College Public Issues Forum. Author of *Perilous Times: Free Speech in War Time from the Sedition Act of 1798 to the War on Terrorism*, he outlined eight separate instances where the U.S. government weighed national security against individuals' constitutional rights and chose the former, sometimes in a very big way.

For example, Stone called the Alien and Sedition acts of 1798—pushed through by a Federalist Congress in support of Federalist President John Adams and justified by what Adams considered an imminent war with France—two of the more repressive acts in American history. History repeated itself 119 years later when Woodrow Wilson successfully urged passage of another Sedition Act in 1917, one that essentially made it illegal to publicly criticize any aspect of America's war effort (including the military and the U.S. flag) in World War I.

"When we are at war, there are legitimate concerns about security, and it is reasonable to suggest additional steps to ensure security," Stone said. "The challenge is to figure out when we've gone too far, when what we're doing is not protecting the nation but subverting the political process."

Some 2,000 people were prosecuted under the Sedition Act of 1917, Stone said, and the average prison term for convictions ranged from 10–15 years. Those were just two of the ex-



At least eight times in its history, according to Geoffrey Stone of the University of Chicago law school, the United States has weighed national security against individual rights—and chosen the former.

amples he pulled from the U.S. history books; he had six more, from Abraham Lincoln's suspension of the writ of habeas corpus (eight times) during the Civil War to the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, to McCarthyism in the early 1950s.

Indeed, measures like Wilson's Sedition Act—and the fact that the U.S. Supreme Court initially upheld the law and its resultant prosecutions—make the current environment for political speech seem indulgent by comparison. This shift began sometime before the Vietnam War, Stone said, when the government shifted from criminalizing opposition speech to covertly surveiling its authors. During that time, the U.S. intelligence community (principally the FBI) assembled files on more than 500,000 Americans it considered "dissidents" or belonging to dissident organizations.

"None of this is as distant as it may seem," he said. "Human nature being what it is, the same fears and forces of exploitation at work in these episodes will be at work whenever the nation is at war."

And today is no exception.

With the caveat that most of the current perceived infringements of constitutional rights have happened before, Stone said the administration of George W. Bush does stake out a position more extreme than any previous administration on one critical issue: the powers of the executive branch in wartime. Stone, who has filed briefs on behalf of "enemy combatants" being detained by the government for alleged terrorist activity, said the term itself has no basis in law or legal precedent, and no president in U.S. history has claimed the right to seize U.S. citizens, hold them indefinitely without bringing formal charges or affording them right to counsel, without informing their families and without any judicial review of the detention.

"I do not use this term lightly," Stone said, "but when people refer to these as 'Gestapo-like' tactics, what are they saying? By definition, a Gestapo tactic is making someone disappear because someone in government has decided they should disappear."

DRACOS LEMMING from page 2

their products: A deep swig of Coke on a hot Atlanta afternoon is refreshing; a visit to a Disney theme park or Broadway show is magical; and the smoothness of accelerating onto the highway in a Toyota vehicle is exhilarating. And so, it is not a logo, brochure or ad that truly defines a brand—it's the positive feeling one gets when interacting with an institution's people, products and services. A brand is an experience.

According to a University study conducted in 2002, public perceptions of the Emory brand were vague, yet generally positive. Attributes cited included the quality of the education Emory provides, our location and our healthy endowment—but no one thing emerged as "defining" Emory. Unlike "refreshing" for Coke or "safety" for Volvo, there was no

one experiential concept associated with us.

What does this mean? It means we have a truly unique opportunity at hand.

What do you feel when you experience Emory? And, just as importantly, how do current and prospective students, faculty, staff, alumni, parents and the community feel when they interact with Emory? How does each of us impact that experience?

In my new position, I will be the official steward of the Emory brand. But all of us will be brand ambassadors and brand managers. Every interaction, either professionally or personally, reflects on the University's brand. Every telephone call, every lecture, every letter, every discovery, every sports event, every press release—it all helps shape and define Emory's mission.

How our constituents define

us cannot be dependent solely on a brochure or TV ad but on how we—the Emory family—live our strategic mission and represent the University. Those interactions must create a positive experience every time for everyone who interacts with us. Over the coming years, we will work together to understand and to optimize every touch-point one has with the Emory brand.

So, as Emory embarks on this exciting journey, I sincerely welcome you to the marketing team and the branding process. I look forward to working together to define a unique and motivating Emory brand experience. And I hope each interaction with our communities advances our goal to be the destination University for decades to come.

I welcome your thoughts via e-mail at ellen@emory.edu.

KATRINA EVACUEES from page 1

"New Orleans is like that; my neighbors had known my mother when she was a little girl," said Heron, a native of Louisiana, who moved to New Orleans in 2000 to be closer to her family. She had been living in Atlanta prior to that, and had actually worked at Emory previously. So when she evacuated her New Orleans-area home before Katrina hit land, Atlanta was the logical place to go. She expected to stay a week. Now she—just like her new friends Bossett and Broyard—is planning to stay for good.

They have begun to rebuild their lives in a new place after one of the worst natural disasters to ever hit this country took away their city and, in Bossett's case, destroyed her home, leaving her only with what she could carry. All three, as well as several others who had to evacuate New Orleans and leave behind jobs (and often entire lives), have found new employment at Emory.

Heron, a tumor registrar with the School of Medicine, could have moved to Baton Rouge, where her LSU office relocated. It had been on Canal Street in the heart of New Orleans. But why? Her job required her to be on the road. Where there were hospitals open—and there weren't too many of those—getting to them was a night-

mare. The drive to Katrina-devastated Slidell, northeast of New Orleans, would take more than three hours from Baton Rouge. Besides, the Louisiana state capitol is bursting at the seams with displaced New Orleans residents. While Heron's new position is similar to her previous one with LSU, at Emory Heron will be based at just one hospital: Crawford Long.

Broyard is working as a nurse practitioner at a school in East Atlanta; Bossett is a secretary in the School of Law. They mark what could be the begin-

ning of an increasing number of new employees coming to plant new roots.

"We had to fight back some tears talking to some of the people,"

—Denese Jester, recruiting specialist

ning of an increasing number of new employees coming to plant new roots.

"We had to fight back tears talking to some of the people," said Emory recruiting specialist Denese Jester. Shortly after Katrina hit the Gulf Coast, Employment Services had an all-hands meeting in preparation for an influx of hurricane evacuees. Jester attended two job fairs, one at Georgia World Congress Center and another at the Sheraton Hotel.

Jester said the hiring process for evacuees was not really any different than that for other prospective employees, but Human Resources staff were prepared to

assist people who didn't have documentation. "I got hired on the spot; I didn't know what to make of it," Bossett, who had experience in banking and education in addition to her most recent pharmacology administrative position at Xavier. "This was the fastest job I ever got."

To date, six Katrina evacuees have been hired for a variety of positions, ranging from the schools of law and medicine to Campus Services. More hires may be coming. "I want to thank Cath-

erine Smith Jones," said Heron of her former supervisor, a nurse manager with Emory Healthcare, whom she contacted upon returning to Atlanta. Jones helped open the door to bring Heron back. "I also want to thank all the staff and doctors in 11E and 7G," she continued. The staff on those Emory Hospital floors took up collections of clothing, food and other items to help her and her family get back on their feet. So numerous were those donations that Heron actually has too much.

She is donating the extras to help relief efforts for Hurricane Wilma.

FOCUS:HEALTHYEMORY

Clinical trials advance the possibilities for care

The last time you or a family member took a statin drug for high cholesterol, an antibiotic for an infection, or a painkiller for a headache, you probably did not consider the years of research that went into the development of those "miracle" drugs. But perhaps you do pause occasionally to think that a relative who died years ago could be alive today if she had had access to the drugs or medical devices now readily available.

We all tend to take biomedical advances for granted, yet as members of a University community that includes an outstanding academic medical center, we should be aware of the role our fellow faculty and staff play in developing these lifesaving tools.

Medical advances require tremendous commitment from basic scientists, clinical researchers and the research staff who assist them. This research (along with our educational mission) is a major factor that distinguishes an academic medical center from a community hospital. One of the most critical phases of biomedical research is clinical trials: the multiple stages of testing involving human volunteers. After years of laboratory research and animal studies, all drugs, devices and diagnostic tests must go through rigorously supervised clinical trials to make certain they are safe and effective.

Surveys show Americans believe medical research is a valuable and critical pursuit. We take pride that our country has created an outstanding medical research establishment. Yet the majority of clinical trials lag in patient enrollment, and only a small percentage of Americans have participated in clinical research.

A shortage of volunteers for clinical trials seriously lengthens the time it takes to get a new treatment to patients. According to the National Cancer Institute, if 10 percent of cancer patients participated in clinical trials (rather than the current 5 percent), many studies could be completed within one year instead of the typical three to five.

The ability of Emory researchers to attract funding for new clinical trials depends largely on our track record with previous trials, including enrollment of appropriate numbers of patients. It also is critical that a diverse group of volunteers participates; results from clinical trials are more beneficial to all when participants closely match the diversity of the U.S. population.

People participate in clinical trials for a variety of reasons. Some are desperately ill and searching for an experimental solution; others may wish to honor a family member or friend by contributing to a future treatment. Still others hope to find out more about their own health through the specialized testing offered by a clinical trial.

Although most trials are available to people with a medical problem, some are available to healthy volunteers. Each has its own criteria. Any participation in clinical trials is voluntary, and you should become thoroughly familiar with a trial before participating.

For the past several months, a committee has been working to increase visibility and accessibility of clinical trials at Emory. We have more than 600 Emory clinical trials at our fingertips, yet many people are unaware of opportunities to participate. One of the most visible results of this campaign is the enhanced clinical trials page on the Emory Healthcare website, which includes general information on clinical trials, a listing of some of the trials available at Emory, plus a link to the clinical trials site at the National Institutes of Health, which includes more Emory clinical trials (visit www.clinicaltrials.gov, then type "Emory" in the search engine).

Clinical trials are key to a brighter future for diagnostic advances, new drug discovery and novel devices that lead to the treatment and cure of disease. Emory research faculty and staff are dedicated to increasing biomedical knowledge for Emory patients and for the global community. You can be a part of that discovery.

We can all be very proud of the great clinical trials work that is performed by Emory researchers, and I encourage you to become more knowledgeable about those trials. Please explore the Emory Healthcare website at www.emoryhealthcare.org/clinicaltrials or call Emory HealthConnection at 404-778-7777.

And, please, share this information with family and friends. Clinical trials are just one way Emory is "Advancing the Possibilities."

Michael Johns is executive vice president for health affairs.



Jon Rou

King Lear takes the MGM stage, Nov. 10–20

Clockwise from left, cast members Megan Channell, Blake Covington and Angela Porter and director Tim McDonough will help bring *King Lear* to life at the Mary Gray Munroe Theater, beginning Nov. 10. In William Shakespeare's masterpiece, Lear's testing of his daughters' affections on the day of his abdication unleashes a storm of political corruption, madness and betrayal. Theater Emory's production reveals the tragedy in a "process-to-play" style, inviting a glimpse into how the production was created, from the first rehearsal to the final scene. Tickets are \$12 for Emory faculty and staff; \$6 for students. For information, call 404-727-5050.

SCHOLARSHIP&RESEARCH

Seminar to create 'combined perspectives' of Europe



Kay Hinton

Clockwise from left, Judith Miller, Hazel Gold, Richard Rambus, Eric Butler, Walter Melion, Frank Lechner, Bo Klintberg, Jennifer Terni and Holly York all are inaugural members of the European Studies Seminar.

BY CHANMI KIM

There is something for everyone in this year's European Studies Seminar, which kicks off today and runs on the first Monday of every month. Hosted by a variety of researchers, the seminar covers a range of topics on European studies, from national identity in the era of European integration (Feb. 6, 2006) to Paris fashion in the 1830s and 40s (Dec. 5) to "metaphysical shudder, or how to do things in tears" (Apr. 3, 2006).

"Emory has a wealth of scholarly, practical and personal expertise concerning Europe," said Bruce Knauft, Samuel C. Dobbs Professor of Anthropology and executive director of the Institute for Comparative and International Studies, "and the European Studies Seminar cultivates and profiles Emory's scholarship on issues relating to Europe in a highly organic and creative way."

The seminar does this by "presenting and exploring the groundbreaking work of

Emory faculty members in relation to Europe across a range of humanities and social science fields," Knauft said. In so doing, it will present "new scholarship and create new intellectual connections in relation to Europe."

In addition to promoting the study of Europe, the seminar also provides a forum for dialogue and the exchange of ideas among faculty and graduate students. "It came out of a faculty need to be able to exchange and discuss our research," said steering committee member Judith Miller, associate professor of history.

"We really wanted to put our focus on supporting research by Emory faculty who work in Europe," Miller said, "and to create a space for that."

The space is a six-part seminar to be held on the first Monday of each month for the remainder of the academic year, excluding January. At each session, two presenters will give 15-minute talks on their research, followed by a five-minute comment by another colleague and a 40-minute discussion.

"The strengths [of the seminar] are related," said Kevin Corrigan, professor of the Graduate Institute of the Liberal Arts and a member of

the steering committee. "[They are] to bring together and develop those faculty and student resources we already have here at Emory, and to make them known in a scholarly way to each other so we can plan something with a real vision for our students and faculty for the future."

"Exploring different new perspectives on Europe promises the creation of freshly combined perspectives concerning this key region of our world," Knauft said. "This method is unique to Emory." Many European studies programs at other universities tend to pursue only a single set of disciplinary or applied perspectives.

"One purpose of the seminar," Corrigan said, "is to allow European studies to emerge as part of the natural intellectual interests of Emory faculty without imposing a structure from on high or from outside. That is, to emerge as part of a continuing conversation or dialogue so that planning for the future can start there and develop."

According to Miller, some possible plans for the future include setting up yearlong predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowships, bringing in doctoral and post doctoral fellows and/or visiting scholars, starting up a publication of scholarly research, or perhaps

even a major conference.

The first session will be held today, Nov. 7, at 4:30 p.m. and features Erik Butler, assistant professor of German studies, and Walter Melion, Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Art History. Butler will present "War, the Playful Muse, and the Emergence of European Vernaculars: Justus Georg Schottelius and the *Bella Grammaticalia*," and Melion "Nor my praise to graven images: Divine Artifice and the Heart's Idols in a 16th Century Painted Print of *The Trinity*."

The Trinity print, which presents God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, of the 1580s "functioned as an instrument of identity-formation," Melion said. "We inhabit a time and place where confessional divisions demarcate cultural, political, and social differences. My paper examines an early modern instance of negotiation across such divides."

All seminars are open to faculty and graduate students, and will be held on the first Monday of every month, from 4:30–6:30 p.m., in 323 Bowden Hall, followed by dinner for further discussion. To RSVP for dinner or for a full schedule of the seminar, contact Bo Klintberg at bklintb@emory.edu.

Worline extols courageous leadership in the workplace

BY MYRA THOMAS

According to Monica Worline, assistant professor of organization and management in Goizueta Business School, courageous behavior—the ability to act on a perceived good for the organization, even in the face of fear or reprisal—can benefit companies. In an interview with *Knowledge@Emory*, Goizueta's electronic newsletter, Worline discussed the implications for managing with courageous behavior in mind.

Knowledge@Emory: How did you come to believe that courage could be a useful attribute in the workplace?

Worline: As a former entrepreneur, I was interested in what it takes to make a place really "good" to work, and to get people to produce at their highest levels also means that these individuals will be placed in difficult situations. This interest led me a step further to research courage, and I chose to look at the way people in everyday circumstances are trying to do their best under certain stressful situations.

What is the benefit to the

organization in having employees act in a courageous manner? And why aren't more managers encouraging this behavior?

The benefits of courage in an organization are many. For instance, the atmosphere can become more open so that when something needs to be said, it is immediately clear. Information is provided. Managers need to create a climate where difficult things can be said and there won't be a fear of what happens in the future. I call courage in the workplace "constructive opposition": when someone is standing against a flow of events that are naturally going to occur in order to safeguard their work or their project.

You note there is a role for emotion in the workplace, which goes against decades of business-management education.

Courageous activity is linked to emotional response. Instinct often tells us when things are wrong, but we throw emotion out the window. Now we see this is really one of the myths better organizational scholars are trying to erase; the role emotions can play in the workplace can be positive as well as negative. What managers can do to foster courage is

acknowledge that, when people express opinions that differ from the mainstream on a product or project, emotions will surface in the group—frustration, anger, defensiveness. The way the manager handles that situation will determine if this courageous person or others will speak up again. Managers need to see that there will be anger and frustration in the workplace, and there needs to be a constructive way to voice opinions and to have people act on their intuition. Most people want to take pride in their work, and if you let them voice their opinions, you can tap into this.

Are most employees and managers not speaking up in difficult situations because they are in fear of losing their jobs?

There are a lot of mechanisms today that make people feel as if they are challenged on the job. Many do think they face retribution when the next downsizing announcement gets made. If you think of a company or a system designed to reinforce the status quo, and add in the fear of losing a job, then that's how you end up with a ton of conscientious people who don't speak up. My research shows, however, that speaking up in a difficult situation is often successful at



Jon Rou

"Speaking up in a difficult situation is often successful at creating change," says Goizueta Business School's Monica Worline. Speaking up, though, requires courage, and Worline's research explores the consequences of such behavior in the workplace.

creating change—and it inspires others to do the same.

How can you differentiate between someone who is truly acting in a courageous manner and someone merely bent on causing conflict or contention?

Culturally we have this view of the courageous individual as a solo figure out on a limb. But what I hear time and time again—and one thing that distinguishes courage versus self-aggrandizement—is that the courageous person internalizes the mission and

purpose of the organization. They act in the way that they do because they believe they are working in the best interests of the company. As human beings, we can easily see this distinction. Managers can do subtle things to reinforce the mission and purpose—to make people clear on why they do the work they do. It will increase the likelihood that people will defend something they believe.

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CAMPUSNEWS

End-of-life decisions come to forefront at Thursday symposium

BY ERIC RANGUS

Three days after suffering a heart attack in May 2003, Roland Knobel's wife of 57 years, Mary Jo, passed away quietly and with dignity at the age of 79. Following her heart attack, which had significant effect on her quality of life, Mary Jo's physician asked her husband what interventions (meaning, advanced medical care) he wished for her.

Knobel, emeritus professor of international medicine with expertise in health administration and health ethics, knew exactly what he—and most importantly, his wife—wanted. No artificial respiration or other invasive care, only a morphine drip to ease pain.

"It was time," said Knobel, now 82.

The reason Knobel knew his wife's wishes is that she had done what only about 35 percent of Georgians do: filed a durable power of attorney for health care. A durable power of attorney is one of two "advance directives": binding, legal documents that state a person's wishes for end-of-life care should he or she no longer be able to express them.

The importance of advance directives will be a theme of Georgia Health Care Decisions Week, which runs statewide from today, Monday, Nov. 7, through Sunday, Nov. 13.

To note the importance of the week, the Center for Lifelong Learning's Academy for Retired Professionals, Emeritus College and the Center for Ethics are co-hosting the symposium, "Do Your Loved Ones Know Your Wishes?" on Thursday, Nov. 10, from 1-3:30 p.m. in the Center for Lifelong Learning on the Briarcliff Campus. It is free and open to the public. The entire Emory community, regardless of age, is invited to attend.

"Younger people can wind up in the hospital for all kinds of things," Knobel said. For in-

stance, Terri Schiavo, whose husband and parents battled in court for years about her end-of-life wishes, was only in her 20s when she slipped into a persistent vegetative state.

"But advance directives are most important for people nearing the end of life in nursing homes or hospitals," he continued.

Advance directives are spoken or written decisions that specify instruction for medical treatment. There are two kinds: a living will and a durable power of attorney for health care.

Living wills allow people to state their health care wishes if unable to speak for themselves. They also permit doctors, under specific conditions, to withhold or withdraw certain medical care (such as a respirator).

A durable power of attorney for health care goes into more detail about a person's wishes. It allows a person to appoint someone to speak for him or her and convey decisions about medical care. That's the role Knobel filled for his wife.

An advocate for the importance of end-of-life decisions, Knobel (who goes by "Knob" to his friends and acquaintances) is director of the Memorial Society of Georgia, a nonprofit organization that assists people in making end-of-life preparations. He also sits on the board of the state chapter of similarly themed national nonprofit Compassion & Choices.

It was with the political muscle of these groups and others that Knobel began lobbying the Georgia Legislature last year to bring end-of-life choices to the forefront. That work resulted in the General Assembly unanimously passing a resolution earlier this year that created Georgia Health Care Decisions Week to highlight the need for citizens of all ages to talk with

loved ones about their wishes for medical care.

"Do Your Loved Ones Know Your Wishes?" is Emory's contribution to the cause of raising awareness about end-of-life decisions.

Attendees will hear opening comments from Mary Cobb Callahan, director of the Academy for Retired Professionals; Emeritus College Director Eugene Bianchi; and Center for Ethics Acting Director Kathy Kinlaw, followed by a 45-minute panel, featuring Wesley Woods' Laurent Adler and anesthesiology emeritus professor Carl Hug, and moderated by gynecology and obstetrics emerita Professor Elizabeth Connell.

School of Law visiting professor and state Rep. Mary Margaret Oliver (one of the co-sponsors of the bill that created Georgia Health Care Decisions Week) will follow with a talk on "Legislative Actions and the Formulation of Health Care Decisions Week." Knobel also will speak about "Financial and Philosophical Aspects of Advance Directives." The symposium will wrap up with a showing of "Final Choices—Valley of the Shadow," a 2000 documentary on end-of-life care, with a reception to follow.

Perhaps most importantly, attendees will have the opportunity to sign their own advanced directives at the symposium's conclusion. Knobel won't be one of them. He has had both a living will and durable power of attorney for some 20 years. He updated them about five years ago.

Like his wife, Knobel wants no interventions other than a morphine drip, a decision supported by his two children. "It needs to be recognized that the quality of life is important," he said. "A person shouldn't be without that."

The symposium will focus on the potential for and impact of extended life spans, including the implications for scientists, health practitioners and patients. "As the system migrates from a disease focus to a health focus, the way health care professionals are educated will be changing," Brigham said.

"The creation of the institute provides Emory with an opportunity to lead the way," said Michael Johns, executive vice president for health affairs. "In the next decade or so, we will have increased tools to prevent, predict and personalize health care, making people healthier. The future holds a lot in terms of patient self-care: the opportunity to take control of your own health and learn how genetic proclivity and behavior influences your health." Returning to Emory to

deliver the symposium's opening keynote address will be Lee Hood from the Institute for Systems Biology in Seattle; Hood also was part of the Futurist Forum held on campus last April as part of the strategic planning process. On day two, the keynote speakers are Ralph Snyderman from the Duke University Health System and renowned author Tom Wolfe, who will give a special presentation about his observations on the social implications of this new medicine.

In all, 12 speakers will address the biology of health and its relationship to genes, infections, oxidative stress and lifestyle, diagnosing and preventing health failure, regenerative medicine, and emerging technologies, followed by panel discussions on each day.

UNIVERSITY GOVERNANCE

Senate hopes to improve links to constituents

The University Senate began its abbreviated October meeting (held Oct. 25 in Cox Hall and at an earlier time to accommodate President Jim Wagner's State of the University Address, which immediately followed) by discussing the issue of how elected senators report Senate business back to their constituents.

Senate President Michael Rogers had asked senators to consider ways to better communicate with those who elected them. Some reported no problems actively communicating with their constituents, while others reported very little communication. Ideas to improve communication ranged from using listservs to distribute information to broadcasting Senate meetings on Emory cable television, to holding regular public meetings featuring Wagner or other administrators to talk about Senate business.

Some said the monthly writeups of Senate meetings and those of other governance groups that appear in *Emory Report* are helpful, but they are passive in character; people must choose to find the *ER* content and read it. An idea to distribute the *ER* writeups to Senate members, who could then forward them to their constituents, was well received.

On his remarks, Provost Earl Lewis said the National Research Council and the National Academy of Sciences have agreed to assess doctoral programs at a select number of universities, Emory included. Lewis said his counterparts at the Association of American Universities would like to see rankings compiled of Ph.D. programs, but the challenge is to devise a ranking system that would be more than simply a reputational assessment, he said.

Lewis also reported on the Faculty Council project this year to define what "faculty" means at Emory's schools, and he said searches are ongoing for deans of the graduate, law and theology schools, and for a new director of libraries.

To close the meeting, Leslie Harris from the history department and Gary Hauk from the president's office reported on the Transforming Community Project (TCP), a five-year effort to study and improve the racial environment at Emory. This semester, Harris said, the project is conducting a series of Community Dialogues to measure how people feel about race at Emory and gather data as the project moves forward.

Hauk, who co-chairs the TCP steering committee with Harris, said curriculum could be a vehicle for change, and one of TCP's goals is to encourage faculty to incorporate elements of race—and, specifically, race at Emory—into their courses when appropriate.

"Often it's the stories people tell of their own experiences that are most powerful," said Saralyn Chesnut, director of the Office of LGBT Life and co-facilitator of one of the Community Dialogue groups. "It's a way to talk not just on an intellectual level about race."

The next Senate meeting will be held Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 3:15 p.m. in the Jones Room of Woodruff Library.

—Michael Terrazas

If you have a question or comment for the University Senate, send e-mail to President Michael Rogers at michael.rogers@emory.edu.

PREDICTIVE HEALTH from page 1

fabled fountain of youth. Today medicine is getting closer than ever to diagnosing and stopping disease long before the disease even starts.

"The symposium will provide a snapshot of what is coming in health care, made possible by the explosion of science and technology," Brigham said. "While the broad concept of predictive health includes advice everyone knows—like stop smoking, lose weight and exercise—it goes far beyond, because it utilizes state-of-the-art technology and science to define 'health' in elaborate detail and to use that information for treatment.

"If we really do what science and technology can make possible," he continued, "there will be a complete paradigm shift in health care."



Special

O'Connor swings into Schwartz

Grammy-winning violinist, composer and touring artist Mark O'Connor will present an evening of swinging jazz, Nov. 10 in the Schwartz Center's Emerson Concert Hall. O'Connor, a 2005 Emory Coca-Cola Artist in Residence, will be joined by bassist Jon Burr, guitarists Bryan Sutton and Howard Alden, and vocalist Roberta Gambarini. Earlier that day, O'Connor will hold a forum on jazz, Appalachian and classical traditions. Tickets for the evening performance are \$36 for faculty and staff; \$5 for students. For information, call 404-727-5050.

For online event information, visit www.events.emory.edu.

Events for the Emory Community

PERFORMING ARTS

THURSDAY, NOV. 10

Concert

Mark O'Connor, violin, performing. 2:30 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

Theater

"King Lear." 7 p.m. Mary Gray Munroe Theater, Dobbs Center. \$15/6 students. 404-712-9118.

Candler Concert Series

"Hot Swings." Mark O'Connor, violin, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. \$48/36 faculty/staff, \$15 students. 404-727-5050.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11

Concert

Chamber Music Hall. Noon. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-4291.

Theater

"King Lear." 7 p.m. Mary Gray Munroe Theater, Dobbs Center. \$6/15. 404-712-9118.

Atlanta Trumpet Festival

"Festival Gala Concert," Peter Bond, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12

Performance

"Iranian Music and Dance." 6 p.m. 208 White Hall. Free. 404-727-4625.

Theater

"King Lear." 7 p.m. Mary Gray Munroe Theater, Dobbs University Center. \$15/6 students. 404-712-9118.

Atlanta Trumpet Festival

"Festival Gala Concert," Peter Bond, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

SUNDAY, NOV. 13

Theater

"King Lear." 7 p.m. Mary Gray Munroe Theater, Dobbs Center. \$15/6 students. 404-712-9118.

Concert

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

VISUAL ARTS

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8

Visual Arts Exhibit Opening

"Cindy Loehr: We Are You." 7 p.m. 145 Visual Arts Building. Free. 404-727-6315.

Ted Hughes Exhibition

"Fixed Stars Govern a Life": An Exhibition to Celebrate the 5th International Ted Hughes Conference. Manuscript, Archives & Rare Book Library, Level 10, Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-6887. **Through Nov. 30**

Carlos Museum Exhibit

"Excavating Egypt: Great Discoveries from the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology." Third-floor galleries, Carlos Museum. \$7 suggested donation, staff free. 404-727-4282. **Through Nov. 27.**

Carlos Museum Exhibit

"The New Galleries of Greek & Roman Art." First Floor Galleries, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-4291.

Special Collections Exhibit

"The Augsburg Confession." Durham Reading Room, Pitts. Free. 404-727-1218. **Through Jan. 15.**

Carlos Museum Exhibit

"The New Galleries of Greek & Roman Art." First Floor Galleries, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-4291.

LECTURES

MONDAY, NOV. 7

European Studies Seminar

4:30 p.m. 323, Bowden Hall. Free. 404-727-6577.

TUESDAY, NOV. 8

Pharmacology Seminar

"Disabling Pathogenic E.coli and Orthopox Viruses: From Cell Biology to a Translational Strategy." Daniel Kalman, presenting. Noon. Auditorium, Whitehead. Free. 404-727-5982.

Panel Discussion

"Emory and the Future of Africa: Potentials, Possibilities, Partnerships." Jim Wagner, University President, presenting. 4 p.m. 206 White Hall. Free. 404-727-8686.

Asian Studies Lecture

"Memories of a Lost Home." Alok Bhalla, presenting. 4 p.m. 205 White Hall. Free. 404-727-2108.

Mary Lynn Morgan Lecture.

"The Vulva Monologue." Marilynne McKay, dermatology emerita presenting. 7:30 p.m. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-2031.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9

History Lecture

"Practicing History/Theorizing Practice:

Some New Directions in Historiography After the Linguistics Turn." Gabrielle Spiegel, Johns Hopkins University, presenting. 11:30 a.m. 323 Bowden Hall. Free. 404-727-8396.

Dark Tower Lecture

"Disregard No Promise of Hope: African American Support for Government-Funded Faith-Based Initiatives." Michael Leo Owens, political science, presenting. Noon. 207D Candler Library. Free. 404-727-6847.

Religion Lecture

"The Causes and Dynamics of Islamist Auto-Reform." Carrie Wickham, political science, presenting. 3 p.m. S214 Callaway Center. Free. 404-727-7596.

MARIAL Lecture

"What National Time-Diaries Tell Us About American Family Life." John Robinson, University of Maryland, presenting. 4 p.m. 413E Briarcliff Campus. Free. 404-727-3440.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10

Surgical Grand Rounds

"Joseph B. Whitehead Lectureship: Do No Harm-What Price Glory." Nancy L. Asher, University of California, San Francisco, presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-712-2196.

Physiology Lecture

"Unique Expression of TASK-1, a Two-Pore Domain K+ Channel, in Heart Development." Tony Creazzo, Duke University, presenting. 9 a.m. 600 Whitehead Building. Free. 404-727-7401.

African Studies Lecture

"History & the Social Composition of Knowledge." Steven Feierman, University of Pennsylvania, presenting. 11:30 a.m. 323 Bowden Hall. Free. 404-727-0012.

Scientific Medical Lecture

"Possible Role of Noradrenergic System Breakdown in Alzheimer's Disease." Michael Heneka, University of Munster (Germany), presenting. Noon. Auditorium, Whitehead. Free. 404-727-3727.

Environmental Studies Lecture

"This Land is Your Land: African Americans and the Environment." Carolyn Finney, Clark University, presenting. 4 p.m. N306 Math & Science Center. Free. 404-727-9504

Lecture and Book Signing

"Flannery O'Connor's

Counterparts: From Nathaniel Hawthorne to Toni Morrison." Paul Elie, presenting. 6 p.m. Jones Room, Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-7620.

Theater Lecture

"Greek Theater and the Cinema." William Knight Zewadski, presenting. 7 p.m. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-4291.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11

PBEE Lecture

"Variation in Single Nucleotide Substitution Rates in Primate Genomes." Soojin Yi, Georgia Tech, presenting. Noon. Rollins Research Center. Free. 404-727-0404.

Astronomy Lecture

"Big Bang: The History of the Universe in 60 Minutes." Simon Singh, presenting. 8 p.m. 208 White Hall. Free. 404-727-7862.

MONDAY, NOV. 14

Unity Month Keynote Address

"Talking Race Post-Katrina." Lawrence Bobo and Marcyliena Morgan, Stanford University, presenting. 7 p.m. Tull Auditorium. Free. 404-727-6754.

RELIGION

MONDAYS

Emory Zen Meditation

Weekly Sitting Meditation with Soto Zen. 4:30 p.m. Rustin Chapel, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-5120.

TUESDAYS

Taize Worship Service

4:45 p.m. Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225.

SUNDAY, NOV. 13

University Worship

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

SPECIAL

MONDAY, NOV. 7

Volunteer Emory Workshop

"Hunger 101." 8 p.m. 362, Dobbs Center. Free. 404-727-6268.

Volunteer Emory's

Hunger and Homelessness Week

"Sandwich Making for Open Door Community." 11 a.m. Coca-Cola Commons, Dobbs Center. Free. 404-727-6268.

Health Care Decisions Symposium

1 p.m. Center for Lifelong Learning, Briarcliff Campus. Free. 404-727-6000.

TUESDAY, NOV. 8

REALC Lecture

"Black Maps. The Poetry and Prose of Bei Dao. Bei Dao (aka Zhao Zhenkel), presenting. 8 p.m. White Hall. Free. 404-727-6427.

Panel Discussion

"Faces of the Homeless." 7 p.m. 355 Dobbs Center. Free. 404-727-6268.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9

Theology Workshop

"PowerPoint for Teaching and Preaching." Noon. 304 Bishops Hall. Free. 404-727-1218.

EndNote Introduction Workshop

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

Woodruff Library Tour

1 p.m. Security desk. Free. 404-727-1153.

Google Scholar Workshop

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

Newspaper Research Workshop

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

Unity Month Event

"Diversity and Race Dialogue with Provost Earl Lewis." 5 p.m. Winship Ballroom, Dobbs Center. Free. 404-727-6754.

Unity Carnival

3 p.m. McDonough Field. Free. 404-727-6754.

***Please recycle this newspaper.

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

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