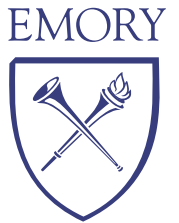


Emory Report



September 19, 2005 / volume 58, number 4

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Ann Bourden

The seventh annual "Telling Our Stories" event, held Tuesday, Sept. 13 in the Miller-Ward Alumni House, featured Frances Smith Foster (left), Charles Howard Candler Professor of English and Women's Studies, and Martha Fineman, Robert W. Woodruff Professor of Law. Both detailed the struggles of their early careers as women in the academy and how those struggles made them stronger as time went on. Foster, for instance, was told in eighth grade that, if she worked hard, she might become a secretary in some college's English department. She now chairs Emory's.

WOMEN'S CENTER

Pioneering career women tell life stories

BY CHANMI KIM

It was a celebration of two women, a conversation between two pioneers, a dialogue that crossed racial boundaries, an understanding between two mothers, an impromptu chat between two professors who laughed about having gone to see *Menopause: The Musical* together.

Frances Smith Foster, Charles Howard Candler Professor of English and Women's Studies, and Martha Fineman, Robert W. Woodruff Professor of Law, were the narrators of the seventh annual "Telling Our Stories," held Tuesday, Sept. 13, at the Miller-Ward Alumni House. Sponsored by the Center for Women, the event provides an opportunity for about 100 faculty, staff and students to listen in on an intimate conversation between two prominent Emory women.

As the night unfolded, so did the stories of two women struggling to establish their careers in the 1970s. These were the stories of two women pioneers facing difficulties of gender stereotypes in their respective fields; stories of two mothers juggling professional and domestic lives; stories of courage, perseverance and strength.

When Foster applied for her first teaching position, a man in the department wanted to know why she couldn't just be a stay-at-home housewife. "You have a husband who can support you," she was told. "Why do you need a job?"

Fineman encountered similar discouragements as a career-driven woman. When members of her University of Chicago law class of 18 women complained about the lack of female professors, they were told that "there

See **STORIES** on page 5

HURRICANERELIEF

Efforts continue in Emory College, EHC

BY ERIC RANGUS AND CHANMI KIM

More than three weeks after the most devastating natural disaster to hit the United States in a century, Emory is continuing to assist in Hurricane Katrina relief efforts.

Emory College

Emory College hosted a Sept. 12 orientation for undergraduates displaced by the hurricane and attending Emory with transient status. The students, some of whom carried all their possessions with them, came from Louisiana's Dillard, Loyola, Tulane and Xavier universities.

A planning team including representatives from the College, Campus Life, Emory Libraries, Information Technology and the offices of the registrar, admission and parking had less than a week to plan the event.

Students (and, in some cases, their parents) received a crash course in Emory academics, featuring academic advisers, college deans and orientation leaders who came out of "retirement" following the completion last month of their duties introducing freshmen to campus.

"We wanted them to feel connected to the University both academically and socially," said Jason Breyan, director of aca-

demic advising.

College and Campus Life administrators took part in a panel discussion, after which the students were trained in OPUS, then registered for classes. They picked up Emory Cards and parking passes, had lunch, went on a library tour and by Tuesday, Sept. 13, were seated in Emory classrooms.

Breyan said administrators will keep an eye on these new students so resources can be provided quickly should they need a helping hand. "We heard so many personal stories of tragedy that we've decided to continue trying to build community through events and support groups," he said.

Emory Healthcare

Twice a day throughout most of September, 20 representatives from across Emory Healthcare (EHC)—doctors, nurses and administrators—have met via conference call to keep each other informed on their efforts.

Since the call for Katrina assistance went out, some 300 EHC faculty, staff and students have given of their time and expertise. Over the past week, much of those efforts have focused on maintaining Emory's presence at evacuee "megacenters" spread across the Atlanta area. The megacenters, one-stop service centers for Katrina evacuees, enroll hurricane



University Photography

Freshman Jakim Hartford's family fled New Orleans to Shreveport, taking none of their belongings, he said during a prayer vigil held on campus, Thursday, Sept. 8. The vigil was just one way the Emory community has come together in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.

victims into the American Red Cross system to help distribute to food, clothing and medical supplies, as well as provide access to 12 state and federal agencies. One of them, in College Park, closed last week, but Emory maintains its work in centers in Gwinnett and Cobb counties.

EHC also has ensured special needs patients—transplant recipients, for instance—receive the proper amount of care.

Gary Teal, senior associate vice president for health affairs,

said while things remain remarkably busy, they have stabilized. "This has been perhaps our quietest day in the last two weeks," Teal said on Wednesday, Sept. 14. "But we're wondering if this is going to continue or if it's just a calming period before it picks back up again."

Teal said rumors have flown around about whether Atlanta will receive a new influx of evacuees and, if they

See **KATRINA** on page 5

EMORY COLLEGE

Atlanta mayor Franklin speaks in White Hall

BY ERIC RANGUS

Atlanta Mayor Shirley Franklin spoke for about 30 minutes in White Hall, Wednesday, Sept. 14, as part of the Department of Women's Studies' Fall 2005 Colloquium Series, "Women, Power and Social Change."

But it was the nearly 50 minutes of questions and answers that followed, spurred by the audience, that left the strongest impression and gave Franklin, an engaging speaker and the rare politician who doesn't pander to her audience (on this day, anyway), room to breathe.

Responding to a question about whether as mayor she took up any women's-related issues simply because she is a woman herself, Franklin replied with a flat "no."

"We can tackle any issue, any time, just like anybody else," said Franklin. The "we" in this case are women; the "anybody else" is men. She listed her efforts to improve Atlanta's infrastructure—better sewers, fewer potholes—as an example of the "good government" policies that have characterized her first term. Franklin added that she only recently has publicized

See **FRANKLIN** on page 4

AROUNDCAMPUS

Staff granted time off for hurricane relief

Emory employees have expressed great interest in having paid time off to volunteer for relief efforts in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, or in donating personal leave time back to the University in order for Emory to make an equivalent cash contribution to relief agencies.

Emory's leave structure unfortunately does not make it possible for employees to donate the cash equivalent of leave time to the University. The University is able, however, to grant special paid leave to staff other than faculty for volunteer work in the extraordinary circumstances facing our country. Any staff member will be granted up to five days of paid release time to participate in relief efforts without being charged for accrued vacation or sick leave.

Decisions to grant volunteer release time will be made at departmental levels. Release time may be used only to assist recognized relief agencies like the American Red Cross, the United Methodist Committee on Relief or the Salvation Army. Verification of time spent in relief work will be required from the respective agency at which the employee volunteers.

Staff members with accrued personal leave may also use that leave at any time, with supervisors' approval.

The University recognizes that the timing of this urgent need for relief work may place constraints on the ability of some departments to grant leave now. All indications are, however, that the work of supporting evacuees and rebuilding the devastated areas along the Gulf Coast will take many weeks or months, and departments and employees are encouraged to consider how to volunteer at later times as well—for instance, during fall break, winter term break, or spring break.

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FIRSTPERSON SAM MARIE ENGLE

Washed away



Jon Rou

Sam Marie Engle is director of the Kenneth Cole Fellowship in Community Building and Social Change and senior program associate with the Office of University-Community Partnerships.

I just wanted to update [you] on the status of me and my family. We're fine. Although we've lost everything (materialistically), we still have each other and our lives, so we have very, very much to be thankful for... There is SO MUCH racial tension right now, so much of what we see in our community building projects, just on a grander, more overt and eerily fatal scale... Please, please just consider... in what ways can community building be applied to rebuilding constructive relationships in a city like New Orleans when everything has been lost by everyone?

This message came by e-mail from Alicia Sanchez, one of Emory's 2004 Kenneth Cole Fellows. Reading it, I felt sadness: thousands of people were dying or had died in the worst natural disaster this nation has seen in a century.

I felt pain—deep, stabbing, searing pain—from the knowledge that every day in the United States, millions of people live in squalor and filth. Their children wake up dreading another day of sickness and violence and fear and hunger and loss. We turn our backs on their decrepit housing; we refuse to pay them a living wage even when we do employ them; we ignore their lack of transportation and the fact that no transportation means no way to get to work or to school—or to escape, should disaster strike.

I also felt tremendous pride in Alicia. Her message pointed out what she had learned from Emory's Kenneth Cole Fellowship about equity and social justice, about the power of collaboration to create positive change in the community, about the need for honest dialogue.

Truly, though, we didn't teach her all of that. She, like many other Emory students, came well equipped with a passion for justice, a desire to use her gifts and her intellect to make a positive difference, both

here in Atlanta and there in her home of New Orleans. We simply taught her the language of collaboration, the framework for building communities from the inside out. We gave her a beginner's set of tools with which she could connect with others and create the change we all desperately want to see.

As I read Alicia's plea for help, I thought of how we had taught her and the other fellows that there is nothing worse than doing nothing. Feeling powerless because I personally could not go to New Orleans and rescue people, I did the only thing I could do: I volunteered.

On Labor Day I worked for several hours at a Salvation Army relief site in Marietta. There I saw the outpouring of generosity: piles and piles of clothes for all ages and shapes, food, toiletries, and housewares. Volunteers fell over one another, so many and eager were they.

The evacuees told us stories about escaping, some just before, others just after the storm, of driving for hours and hours trying to find somewhere to stay. Some had come from war-torn countries only a few years ago to begin new lives in New Orleans and Biloxi. Once again these people found themselves searching for safety and shelter. Every one of

See ENGLE on page 7

FIRSTPERSON MICHAEL MCQUAIDE

Katrina & poverty



University Photography

Michael McQuaide is professor of sociology at Oxford College.

Little by little, we have begun to grasp the enormity of what has happened to New Orleans. Due to the ubiquitous presence of video cameras, we have been treated to round-the-clock, day-after-day coverage of the physical damage done by the storm and flood and the subsequent human suffering.

To watch television has become synonymous with a vicarious participation in others' misery. On some level, we have to consciously resist the temptation to devolve into a nation of passive voyeurs inclined to view—but not to participate in—another's panic and misfortune.

Unlike the horror of watching the World Trade Center col-

lapse, we know that this disaster is not about all of us; it is about them. After all, Atlanta and Emory are not good candidates to experience the full effect of a hurricane; we are hundreds of miles inland and sit about 900 feet above sea level. Simple geography buys us the ability to distance ourselves from the full psychological ramifications of this tragedy along the Gulf Coast. Viewing the flooded neighborhoods in New Orleans and watching the fires and looting on television certainly produces empathy and heartfelt concern, but not an ominous feeling that we too are at risk.

The images from New Orleans typically portrayed African Americans as the most visible victims of this tragedy. It is not that whites were not victimized by this particular disaster; certainly many lost their lives, livelihoods and homes. But again and again, what we saw in New Orleans was black faces on rooftops, on freeway ramps, in the Convention Center and Superdome.

If one had just arrived on Earth and knew nothing of social dynamics, that person might assume that African Americans (and only African Americans) lived and suffered in New Orleans. How to account for the overwhelming overrepresentation of people of

color in the televised coverage? Some relatively simple sociological observations can further our understanding of this issue.

After more than 60 years of focused and intentional efforts to address the many issues facing African Americans, it is still true that African Americans are significantly overrepresented in groups that experience a wide range of deprivations when compared to whites. There has been much progress since the early 1950s, since the Montgomery bus boycott and the movements led by Martin Luther King Jr. and others. But African Americans are still massively overrepresented in groups that go without good schools, without easy access to good medical care—without access to whatever is of any value in our culture.

Most visible in the New Orleans debacle was the simple fact that these African Americans lacked access to an automobile. Yes, our understanding of what we all saw on television last week is enhanced by grasping this simple fact.

An article by Jason DeParle in the Sept. 4 *New York Times* compared and contrasted the resources available to the poor of New Orleans broken down by race. The article demonstrated that, even among the population

See MCQUAIDE on page 7

EMORYVOICES

Are you following the Supreme Court nomination hearings?



Yes, I feel the Supreme Court is one of the most important influences on the direction of our nation, and it's important we nominate and install our most highly enlightened legal minds.

Tom Gunn
academic records specialist
Registrar's Office



Not really. There have been more pressing matters going on in the world.

Helen Broadway
accountant
Dermatology



Yes, I think I need to do more research, but in the current state of affairs, everything [President George W.] Bush does has a negative impact.

Wilbur Willis III
graduate student
Theology



No, I'm a little interested, but I haven't looked into it.

Tom Marbury
senior
Economics



Yes, I have read an analysis in the *New York Times* and thus far it seems that everyone is playing their respective roles. The hearings demonstrate the limitations of the system.

John Dunn
professor
Religion

All photos by Jon Rou

EMORYPROFILE RICARDO MARTINEZ

Going Home

by
Eric
Rangus



Jon Rou

When Hurricane Katrina made landfall east of New Orleans on Monday, Aug. 29, Ricardo Martinez was glued to his television. A native of the city and a graduate of the Louisiana State University School of Medicine, Martinez' ties are strong to the area. Not only do several family members live in New Orleans, but he travels to the state frequently for work. An assistant professor of emergency medicine in the School of Medicine, he also serves as executive vice president for medical affairs with the Schumacher Group, a Louisiana-based emergency management company, which after the hurricane was working to evacuate several hospitals in the New Orleans area.

The storm itself knocked out communications to the area, so Martinez lost contact with his family. When the levees protecting the city from the waters of Lake Pontchartrain broke on Tuesday, Aug. 30, flooding 80 percent of New Orleans, Martinez still hadn't spoken to any of his family members. Cell phones were down, and without electricity, e-mails were an impossibility. He didn't know if they evacuated.

Martinez finally got in touch with his family on Saturday, Sept. 3. His brother was in a hotel in Texas. He tracked down his mother near Lafayette, La.

"My little brother is staying with my mother-in-law, my wife's family," Martinez said. "My mom is staying at a friend of my brother's wife's friend." He paused to let the flow chart of that situation sink in. His family's homes in New Orleans were destroyed.

"That's how things work," he continued. "Another friend of mine in Baton Rouge had 15 people in his house."

The day Martinez finally spoke to his family was the same day he stepped off a helicopter at New Orleans' Louis Armstrong International Airport to treat evacuees. He had flown to Lafayette the previous day to coordinate the hospital evacuations.

In addition to his background in emergency medicine, Martinez' skills are well-tuned to the post-Katrina needs of the New Orleans area. He is an expert in logistics

and transportation. From 1994–99 he served as administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). Martinez knows how to get things where they need to go.

He helps set up air ambulance companies (if there was anything New Orleans needed, it was air ambulances). Martinez also works with the National Football League as part of an advance team for the Super Bowl. His overarching concern? Emergency preparedness and response.

All of that prepared him for the post-Katrina chaos spread throughout the airport—but what Martinez saw was still a shock.

Helicopters carrying evacuees from the city would touch down every 60 to 90 seconds, then take off just as quickly. Patients who could get out under their own power, would. Those who couldn't were loaded onto baggage carts, which would carry them to the terminal.

The baggage claim area was full of patients, many of them from nursing homes who had not had standard care for days. They were in danger of becoming critically ill. Upstairs in the airport concourses, a MASH unit had been set up with three triage areas: green, yellow and red. The red patients were the sickest and were being flown out by helicopter to various hospitals throughout Louisiana and eventually other states.

Individual physicians, including Martinez, saw about 50 patients each (grouped off by yellow tape), although there were thousands of evacuees being processed. Before Martinez saw his group, they had received little care. Since they appeared to be stable, they got shuffled to what was essentially a large waiting room. The

acute patients had beds, but few stayed in them long.

"It was a very humbling experience," said Martinez, who spent about seven hours at the airport. "You knew the best thing to do was to get those people the hell out of there."

Interestingly, perhaps morbidly, Martinez had visited New Orleans the week before the storm hit. He attended a three-day medical meeting at the Ritz-Carlton hotel downtown. During the trip, he spent about seven hours at the airport waiting for flights and rental cars and casually wandering the terminal. It was a memory that flashed back on his return trip.

"It was surreal in many ways, he said. "It was hot, we were running ragged, moving patients, and suddenly I realized I was in the same spot I had been before. But it had been so changed by the numbers of people and the temporary facilities that I didn't even realize I was by the Delta counter."

Martinez explored other parts of the airport as well. It was renamed for native son Louis Armstrong in 2001, but Martinez frequently refers to it as "Moisant," a name that went away in 1960. It's a subtle sign of how deep his ties are to his hometown.

"There was this area of people who were essentially healthy; they were coming in on buses," he said. "I watched people stand in line for an hour-and-a-half to get a bologna sandwich. They were as calm and as nice as could be. It was amazing." Then he paused briefly.

"But it was very sad for me, having been from New Orleans."

Martinez ran into several old friends and colleagues. He encountered specialists from LSU who were coordinating the most basic care. He also briefly spoke

to one of his former fellows from his days on the faculty at Stanford University.

U.S. Sen. Bill Frist, Senate majority leader and a cardiologist by training, traveled to New Orleans to lend his medical expertise without a lot of fanfare (minimal news coverage and just one aide, Martinez said). Martinez said, when he served in the Clinton administration, he and Frist would engage in such medically specific talk at meetings that the latter's fellow senators would get completely lost. Their conversation in New Orleans was a lot less technical.

Frist asked Martinez what he thought of the situation. "I'm afraid this is as good as it's going to get," Martinez replied.

Martinez returned to Lafayette that evening on a fixed-wing aircraft that connected in Shreveport, La. The next day, he drove down to Baton Rouge. He not only worked on the LSU campus, where patients were being processed at the school's athletic facilities, but he also traveled to an extension of the LSU hospital system—set up at an empty K-Mart.

"It was set up to take special needs patients—nursing home patients, dialysis, pregnant women," Martinez said. The 1,000 bed facility ("bed" is relative term; some patients slept on lounge chairs) was a full-service operation that had been constructed in two days. Despite the crudeness of the surroundings, it had areas for psychological and social services, a full pharmacy and a nursery. Still, as with everywhere else, communications was a problem.

"The things that worked most reliably were BlackBerrys and phone text messages," Martinez said. "I was looking

for my brother in Baton Rouge and he was at the LSU Assembly Center. They couldn't coordinate transfer, so he text messaged me, then I passed along that message."

On Monday, Martinez was back in Lafayette, where he stayed through Thursday, Sept. 8. He spent the remainder of his time helping manage the air ambulance and emergency management groups based there.

"We take great pride in that we leave a city better than we found it," Martinez said about his work with the NFL advance team, which begins its work with the host city a year before the big game. It's a thought that easily can be applied to his most recent trip to his hometown.

For that to happen, Martinez said, there needs to be more of a coordinated response to disaster. He disagrees with the view that immediate fire and police response is enough; immediate medical care must also be part of the solution.

"Response is the first thing, but providing the care and absorbing these people is just as important," he said. "We really have to expand our vision to see the totality of what a real response means. Response goes all the way to recovery; you don't just show up. Recovery is going to mean a lot of things—water, electricity. From a health care perspective, this just overwhelmed the system and will for months.

"It would be a tragedy to not take advantage of what we have learned and make a difference," Martinez continued. "Somebody told me at the airport that supposedly we learned our lessons in Hurricane Andrew. Nice try—didn't work. Now there is much more of a political focus on it; And I think it's raised a lot of appropriate questions."

Ricardo Martinez was born in New Orleans. The assistant professor of emergency medicine earned his medical degree at the Louisiana State University School of Medicine. Several members of his family still live in New Orleans. When Hurricane Katrina came ashore in Louisiana, he lost contact with them. He didn't find out there were ok (and, in one case, as far away as Texas) until nearly a week after the storm hit. The day Martinez finally re-established contact with his mother and brother, Saturday, Sept. 3, was the same day he stepped off a helicopter at New Orleans' Louis Armstrong International Airport to contribute to relief efforts.

FOCUS:INTERNATIONALAFFAIRS

Korea's Cho to spend year in residence

Each year, Korea sends several of its most promising senior government officials to organizations, governments and top universities around the world for 18 months of research and professional enrichment. This year, Emory is hosting one of these officials: Kyubum Cho, who has just arrived on campus and is director of the division of public relations and international cooperation for the Korean Civil Service Commission.

The prestigious Korean Government Overseas Research Fellowship, which began in 1990, sends 20 to 30 top officials from all sectors of government abroad to research subjects deemed important to the Korean government, as well as to enhance mutual understanding among nations. The majority of selected officials choose to research in the United States, Cho said, with Europe and China as close seconds.

This is Cho's first trip to the United States, and he said he chose Emory as his host institution based on its strong reputation in Korea. During his year on campus, Cho will research policy, systems and practices of administration, and in particular issues surrounding human resources management, tax laws and real estate. "This is the best opportunity to upgrade myself," he said. "And if there is anything I can do for Emory, I will do my best."

Born in Seoul, Cho graduated from Seoul National University with a degree in International Economics in 1985 and began working as a CPA at Samil Accounting Corp. Since 1992, he has built a distinguished career of service to the Korean government, having worked in the ministries of construction and transportation, and finance and economy.

Cho now is the director of public relations and international cooperation at the Civil Service Commission (CSC), which is responsible for establishing policies regarding recruitment, performance management, promotion and training for high-level government officials. He received his master's degree from the University of Birmingham (UK) in 1997 after being selected by the Korean government for the Government Overseas Degree Program.

The Office of International Affairs, which has helped coordinate Cho's visit to Emory, will introduce him to various units on campus. He is interested in researching human resources management and how governments deal with unemployment, which he says is a growing problem in Korea.

Cho also hopes to begin a comparative study of U.S. and Korean tax law. "Korea and the U.S. have a tax treaty," he said, "and we are trying to revise it. To make these negotiations go more smoothly, we need to understand the differences."

In addition to researching and attending classes, Cho hopes to meet with faculty, local government officials and business people interested in these issues. "I would like to discuss mutual concerns and strengthen cooperation," he said. "I also hope to act as liaison for the Korean government."

If anyone has expertise or contacts in Cho's areas of interest, please contact the Office of International Affairs at 404-727-7504.

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



Schatten highlights Japanese dolls

Standing Hina dolls, like those shown above, represent a modern interpretation of Tachibina, the oldest form of Hina doll-making, dating back some thousand years. These and other Hina dolls are on display through Oct. 23 in the Woodruff Library's Schatten Gallery as part of "Dolls of Japan: Shapes of Prayer, Embodiment of Love." The exhibit, co-organized with the Consulate General of Japan in Atlanta, is sponsored by the Department of Russian and East Asian Languages and Cultures, and it features modern-day interpretations of centuries-old dollmaking craftsmanship. For more information, call 404-727-6868.

EMORYHEALTHCARE

New CT scanners offer more diagnostic opportunities

BY JANET CHRISTENBURY

Emory Hospital recently acquired two high-speed, state-of-the-art computed tomography (CT) scanners to diagnose certain medical conditions more rapidly and to determine if the technology can diagnose other conditions, particularly vascular conditions, from the head to the toes.

The new, 64-slice scanners allow experts to image incredibly small details in a matter of seconds. The "slices" are as thin as a credit card and, when combined, form a three-dimensional view of the patient's anatomy.

"We are excited to have obtained this new technology for both diagnostic and research means," said Sanjay Saini, professor and chair of radiology. "While we know the 64-slice CT scanners work in diagnosing some conditions, but we still need to test-drive them on others. We will examine how best to use the scanners for certain medical conditions and when to use them in place of more

invasive tests.

"If a patient comes in complaining of abdominal pain, we have had proven success that the 16-slice CT scanner can help us diagnose the problem," he continued. "But if a patient comes in with chest pain related to the heart, we know the 16-slice scanner has not been as successful in detecting heart problems. So we would perform a standard coronary angiogram (a simple X-ray image of blood vessels after they are filled with contrast dye) on the patient, as well as offer that person a 64-slice CT scan for our research purposes.

"These clinical trials," Saini said, "will help us determine if CT scans of the heart are as good as a standard angiogram in diagnosing coronary artery disease or other heart complications."

CT scans have been used since the 1970s to visualize certain organs and parts of the body slice by slice. They can assist in detecting stroke, head injury, bone and soft tissue damage in

trauma patients, and herniated discs, among other things. CT scanners come equipped with single-slice, four-slice, eight-slice, 16-slice and 64-slice imaging systems—the more slices a machine offers, the more precise the scans.

The two new scanners (one made by GE Healthcare and the other by Siemens Medical Solutions) work faster than other multislice scanners: five seconds as compared to 20. This is helpful for imaging pediatric and geriatric patients who may have trouble lying still while holding their breath during the scans. The faster scans also can reduce patients' stress and anxiety.

With a single scan, the 64-slice CT scanners can help rule out certain life-threatening conditions such as aortic dissections (a tear in the wall of the aorta) and pulmonary embolisms (a blockage of an artery in the lung).

"Research-driven institutions like Emory hope to lead the way in investigating the best possible diagnostic methods for all sorts of conditions, for the benefit of the patient," Saini said.



Atlanta Mayor Shirley Franklin kicked off the semester-long women's studies colloquium series, "Women, Power and Social Change," on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

FRANKLIN from page 1

educational programs—something she referred to as a "soft" (read: female) issue.

Franklin's appearance was the first of seven events in the women's studies colloquium series. The series' goal is to explore the gender, racial and class dynamics of power, leadership and activism as they relate to women's lives.

The colloquium doubles as a graduate course in women's studies taught by Beth Reingold, associate professor of political science, who introduced Franklin. Future colloquium speakers include CDC Director Julie Gerberding, Senior Vice Provost for Academic Affairs Claire Sterk and Woodruff Professor of Law Martha Fineman. All events are free and open to the public.

Franklin, who also is a Rosalynn Carter Fellow in Public Policy at Emory, discussed each aspect of the colloquium

title. She said women need female leaders to emulate, and their need starts in their adolescent years. "The early introduction of women seeing women in positions of power and influence really does matter," she said. "It can influence their lives for a long time to come."

It gives them confidence, she said. Franklin admitted even she lacked some of that confidence—despite working for two previous Atlanta mayors—and finding it helped her decide to run for mayor herself.

"How can you tell young women that they can do anything, be anything, when you don't have the nerve to do it yourself," she said. "I ran because I wanted women to have an open door. I wanted to show that women could run—run successfully, as it turned out—and govern. There can be self-doubt and a lack of self-confidence in women. Ex-

ternal sources tell us we can't do something, and we believe it."

Franklin's appearance was being filmed. When the camera was turned off, she opened up even more. Though there were nearly 100 people in the room, the feeling was that the mayor was talking to each attendee one on one.

Franklin discussed some of the compromises to her appearance she made while a mayoral candidate. Consultants told her she was too short (she happily revealed she was wearing flat shoes for her Emory appearance, though she frequently wore two-and-a-half-inch heels her first couple years in office).

Even Franklin's hair color was a potential issue among some constituents. She was told she couldn't win an election as an African American woman with blond hair. Franklin said she was told she was denying her race.

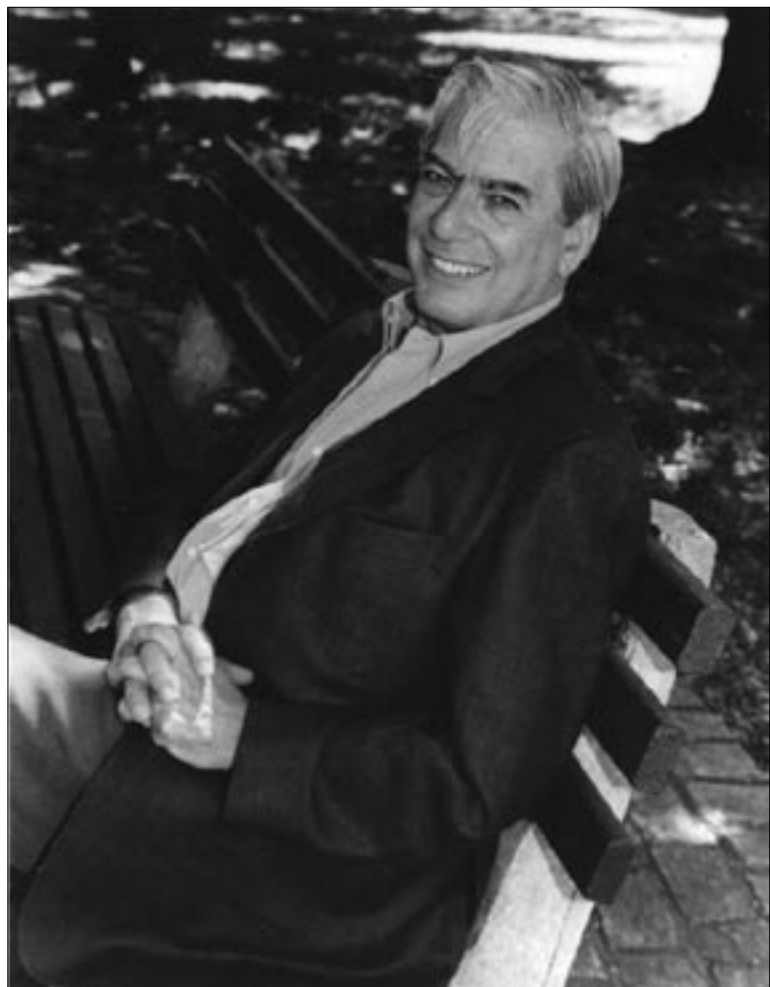
"I told them my hair was going to be blond or red, because I wasn't going to be gray," she said, adding she's had salt-and-pepper hair from her 20s.

Proper accessories frequently were a must for softening her image as well. She noted that she wasn't wearing pearls. Franklin said that while she was running for mayor and in the time after her election, she wore them to appear more feminine. After a while though, substance triumphs over style.

"I figured, after we raised \$3 billion for sewers, I earned my way," she said. And the pearls came off.

ELLMANNLECTURES

Peruvian novelist Vargas Llosa announced as 2006 speaker



Peruvian novelist Mario Vargas Llosa will continue the international appeal of the Richard A. Ellmann Lectures in Modern Literature when he speaks next April. Vargas Llosa is a true Renaissance man, writing not only fiction but also plays, criticism—and political commentary. In 1990 he ran for Peru's presidency against Alberto Fujimori.

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

Peruvian writer Mario Vargas Llosa, whose career has ranged from fiction to criticism to even a stint in politics, will deliver the 2006 Richard A. Ellmann Lectures in Modern Literature, April 2–4, 2006, series director Ron Schuchard announced.

Vargas Llosa is one of the leading figures of the Latin American literary world. He is the author of more than three dozen novels, books, plays and other works, and has been awarded numerous honors over his career, including the National Critics' Prize (1967), the Peruvian National Prize (1967)

and the Miguel Cervantes Prize (1994). His most recent novel, *The Way to Paradise*, was published in the U.S. by Farrar, Straus and Giroux in 2003.

"He clearly gives the Ellmann Lectures an international scope," said Schuchard, Goodrich C. White Professor of English, who directs the lecture series named for the late literary scholar and Emory Woodruff Professor Richard Ellmann. The biennial lectures last were delivered in fall 2004 by novelist Salman Rushdie.

"We've had Irish, English, American and Indian writers with Rushdie," Schuchard said, "and now [the series will] have the Peruvian novelist Llosa,

who really is a world-class figure and has a great world following. He is very actively involved in modern literature as a novelist, a playwright, an essayist, a literary critic and also a political figure."

In 1990, Vargas Llosa ran for his country's presidency against Alberto Fujimori, a Peruvian engineer of Japanese descent. Vargas Llosa lost, though 10 years later his opponent fled Peru in disgrace following a corruption scandal.

Vargas Llosa was born in Arequipa, Peru, in 1936. He studied literature and law at the University of San Marcos in Lima from 1955–57 before attending graduate school in Spain at the University of Madrid, where he received his Ph.D. in 1959. He wrote his dissertation on his soon-to-be Colombian literary peer, Gabriel García Márquez, and his first collection of short stories, *Los Jefes*, appeared the same year he received his doctorate.

Vargas Llosa's first novel, *The Time of the Hero*, was published three years later to instant acclaim. He went on to write *The Green House* (1966), *The War of the End of the World* (1981) and *The Real Life of Alejandro Mayta* (1984), among other works.

"Many people [in this country] have not read him," Schuchard said, "but he's really quite an extraordinary man of letters. He has the background, as a literary critic and journalist and very productive novelist, playwright, man of many genres, to step out of his writing and address something that will be of great interest to the Emory audience."

Schuchard said he is encouraging faculty to incorporate Llosa into reading lists for their classes this semester and next, and he will try to market the 2006 Ellmann Lectures to the wider Latin American community in Atlanta.

Special

STORIES from page 1

was not a single woman in the country who was qualified to teach at [the University of] Chicago." After she got a job, Fineman was asked if she expected to get special treatment because she was a single mother of four children. Foster also spoke of her struggles as not only a career woman in the 1970s but as an African American in academia. She applied for a position in the English department at San Diego State but was placed instead in the African American studies department—without even being notified in advance.

But for Foster, just getting that far was miraculous. "I never intended to be a professor," she said. "In eighth grade, I was told I could never be a professor but, if I worked

really hard, maybe I could be a secretary in the field."

At Emory, Foster is not a secretary; she chairs the department. She also holds a chaired professorship in English and women's studies, and is an associated faculty member in African American and American studies. Before coming to Emory in 1994, she taught at San Diego State. She has written and edited more than 10 books and numerous articles, and has been a fellow at Harvard's W.E.B. DuBois Institute and a senior fellow of the Feminist Sexual Ethics Project at Brandeis University.

Fineman is a graduate of the University of Chicago Law School. She taught at University of Wisconsin and Columbia University before joining Cornell's law school in 1999 as the country's first endowed

chair in feminist jurisprudence.

In addition to serving on several government commissions, Fineman is founder and director of the Feminism and Legal Theory Project.

As Emory's newest Robert W. Woodruff Professor, she teaches family law, feminist jurisprudence, law and sexuality, reproductive issues, and select topics in feminist legal theory.

Fineman said she was driven by a desire to "invent American history." And by participating in "Telling Our Stories," both Fineman and Foster have: The stories they told that night were taped and archived.

"I have spent over 30 years in stories," Foster said. "And I realized how important it is to tell a good story, not a sweet story."

KATRINA from page 1

come, how many. The only thing Emory can do, he said, is have a plan in place no matter what the future holds.

Teal said that the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing has taken on a significant role at the Salvation Army's headquarters on North Druid Hills Road, which is serving as a shelter. The nurs-

ments, first-aid and referrals to physicians or hospitals to ensure evacuees receive the medical care they need. Around 60–70 volunteers have staffed the center.

Wendy Rhein, the nursing school's director of service learning, serves as point person for the Salvation Army effort. She said that, as far as a learning experience for students, no other service

"This is very different from any other kind of health care setting. We are in a gym at the Salvation Army. People are literally coming in with what they can fit in their cars."

—Wendy Rhein, director of service learning, Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing

ing school is taking the lead on recruiting and scheduling nurses and nursing students to provide round-the-clock triage for anyone who comes into the center for support. As of last Wednesday, the center housed 30 evacuees, down from a high of 42.

Volunteers include nurses, nurse practitioners and nursing students from the school's faculty, students and alumni, as well as from EHC and other non-Emory nurses. Nurses provide triage, health assess-

ment opportunity compares to working at the shelter. "It's a learning experience for faculty, too," she said. "This is very different from any other kind of health care setting. We are in a gym at the Salvation Army. People are literally coming in with what they can fit in their cars."

Rhein said care is now focused on vaccinations, as hepatitis A and tetanus have become concerns because of some evacuees' exposure to sewage.



Jon Rou

Armelagos receives anthropology award

George Armelagos, professor and chair of anthropology, is the 2005 recipient of the Viking Fund Medal, an annual honor for outstanding achievement in anthropology given by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research. The award recognizes achievements that have transformed the discipline through research, mentoring and service. Previous recipients include Margaret Mead, Louis Leakey and Claude Lévi-Strauss. "This tremendous recognition from his peers is a testament to Dr. Armelagos' many contributions and groundbreaking work in the field," said Emory College Dean Bobby Paul. One of Armelagos' main contributions cited by the Wenner-Gren Foundation is the central role he has played in the establishment, development and promotion of bioarchaeology as a field, combining physical and medical anthropology, health sciences and archaeology into an influential, multidisciplinary discipline.

SCHOLARSHIP&RESEARCH

Bianchi's first novel tells tale of *Bishop of San Francisco*

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

For five decades, Gene Bianchi has been writing about the Catholic church, first as a Jesuit, then as a scholar of religion. But the Emory professor emeritus of religion has never quite approached the subject like this.

Bianchi, director of Emeritus College, has just self-published his first novel, *The Bishop of San Francisco: Romance, Intrigue and Religion*, in which he examines through a fictional lens some of the same divisive issues he's explored in his scholarly work—only with a lot more license.

The novel tells the story of San Francisco archbishop Mark Doyle, who has fallen in love with his therapist. Doyle's determination to remain in the diocese is threatened by Ordo Novus, a fictional, right-wing Catholic group suspected of killing two of Doyle's priests, one a gay pastor in the city's Castro district and the other a liberation theology activist.

"It's sort of a flesh-and-blood *Da Vinci Code*, in that it examines some of the same issues but with today's people," Bianchi said, making reference to the bestseller, which questions women's historical role in the church by reimagining the relationship between Jesus and Mary Magdalene.

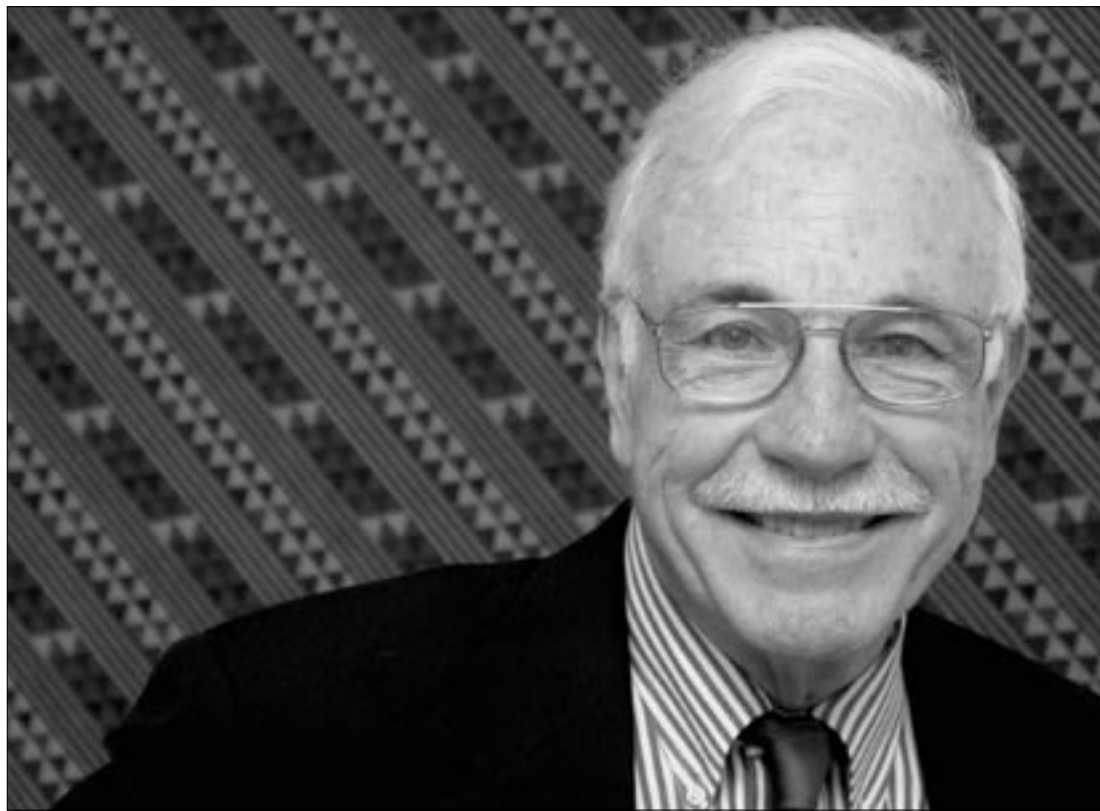
"One big question in the book is the movement to a more

democratic church rather than an authoritarian, monarchical church," said Bianchi, who admitted the story is "somewhat" autobiographical. "My life has been caught up in some of that, some of the same struggles as a theological intellectual. It's all embedded in there without being pulled out in an essay I've written 100 times."

Though he began writing the story about 20 years ago, Bianchi said it's only been in the last few years that he became serious about getting the novel ready for publication. Aside from the random short story here or there (Bianchi said he did take a few creative writing courses at Emory in the program's early days), it is his first work of fiction, and he shared it with a few people around town (including Emory colleague Shalom Goldman) for feedback on the manuscript.

"What I had to get around was the heavier, academic, intellectual kind of prose—no long subordinate clauses," said Bianchi, who said his task of the past couple years was to make the book "less of a 19th century novel." He's also had to answer inquiries from friends who wonder just how familiar some of the characters would look.

"I've had people ask if they're in the novel, and I tell them that all the characters



Kay Hinton

Emeritus College Director Gene Bianchi has made his fiction debut with *The Bishop of San Francisco*, subtitled as a work of "romance, intrigue and religion." The story explores some of the same religious themes that have characterized Bianchi's scholarly work, such as the role of women in the church.

are fictional, but at the same time, how can you write something like this and not be influenced by the people and places you know?" Bianchi said. "You've got to write in the context of the story; you can't write from the planet Jupiter."

Bianchi self-published the book through AuthorHouse, though since its publication he was contacted and has signed with a literary

agent to market the novel elsewhere. In the meantime, both Bianchi himself and the AuthorHouse staff are pitching the book to stores around the country. Asked whether he could follow Dan Brown's move from the page to the silver screen—*The Da Vinci Code*, starring Tom Hanks, is due to hit theaters next year—Bianchi said he's already done some amateur casting.

"My wife thinks I should

go after Mandy Patinkin [for the lead]," Bianchi quipped. And what about a sequel? "If I have the energy," he said.

"But I could be up for *Bishop II*. You know, like *Rocky II*?"

Bianchi will hold a book signing for *The Bishop of San Francisco* on Tuesday, Oct. 11, in 102 White Hall. For more information on the book or to order online, visit www.bianchi.bishopsf.com.

Chirinko says home prices at heart of U.S. economy



Jon Rou

Goizueta Business School's Robert Chirinko collaborated with two European colleagues to perform a multi-nation analysis of the effect of asset prices (such as houses and stocks) on national economies and how they might be considered in setting monetary policy.

BY DIANA DRAKE

In an August article on Bankrate.com, the online resource of financial rate information for consumers, financial expert Greg McBride said the run-up in home prices in many markets around the country makes it a matter of when and where—not if—the housing bubble will burst.

Such bubbles, while perhaps precarious, are fas-

cinating to Robert Chirinko, Winship Distinguished Research Professor of Economics in Goizueta Business School, who, along with colleagues Leo de Haan of the Dutch National Bank and Elmer Sterken of the University of Groningen, explore the effect of house and stock prices on the macroeconomy in their paper, "Asset Price Shocks, Real Expenditures and Financial Structure: A Multi-Country Analysis."

"Housing prices can go up and down, but does that really affect our consumption behavior?" Chirinko said. "The stock prices for firms go up and down, but does that really affect investment behavior? These are what economists call real questions, the real goods and services that affect things like Gross Domestic Product."

Chirinko's paper examines the response of economies in 11 European Union countries, Japan and the United States to movements in home and stock prices. With support from the Dutch National Bank, which already had collected an abundance of related economic data, Chirinko and his colleagues explore the overarching question of whether or not financial markets have real effects on 13 different economies.

"When you look at just one country, a lot of things are happening at any given time," Chirinko said. "Say we are studying housing prices in the United Kingdom and their effect on the real economy; the recent London bombings are obviously going to affect people's psyches, their consumption spending and so on. But by taking more or less the

same statistical specifications and applying them to many different economies, if we still find a systematic response despite country specific shocks, we're comfortable that we have in fact found a solid pattern."

The authors examined housing and equity prices from 1979–98 in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States. Ultimately, the impact of home and stock prices varied a great deal across the 13 advanced economies, yet the research drew some important conclusions.

"Financial markets do have real effects, which is a broad conclusion across many of these industrialized countries that we look at," Chirinko said. "Movements in housing prices have much bigger effects than those from the stock market. We attribute this important difference to the fact that households have less access to financial markets. When we get a windfall from a rise in the price of our house, we tend to then go out and spend. The opposite is also true. If there's a fall in the price, we tend to cut back or not go on vacation."

Chirinko said the study

highlights the important role played by asset prices on real activity, and its results fuel the debate about including asset prices in the formulation of monetary policy.

The implications of the research pertain more to monetary policy, he said, than to practical tools for business managers—the Federal Reserve should care quite a bit about the movements of these markets and the impact of those movements. In the United States, this harkens back to the current housing bubble that some believe has swelled to nightmare proportions.

"Monetary policy makers are going to take into account what is happening in these asset markets," Chirinko said. "There is quite a lot of concern about the housing bubble in the U.S., and our paper suggests housing prices have a major impact on the economy. All else being the same, the Federal Reserve should take a long hard look at what is happening in the housing markets and may wish to adjust its monetary policy accordingly."

This article first appeared in Knowledge@Emory, Goizueta Business School's electronic newsletter, and is reprinted with permission.

ETHICS CENTER

Panel evaluates ethics of U.S. response to Hurricane Katrina



University Photography

Alton Pollard (speaking) was one of five panelists who appeared in the first of a two-part Center for Ethics series on the United States' response to Hurricane Katrina, Sept. 14 in Cox Hall.

BY KATHERINE BAUST

Five panelists, brought together by the Center for Ethics for the first of a two-part series called "Falling Apart & Coming Together: Ethical Responses to Hurricane Katrina," on Tuesday, Sept. 14 at 2 p.m. in Cox Ballroom, raised and evaluated fundamental ethical questions arising from the response to the Gulf Coast disaster.

Kathy Kinlaw, associate director of the Center for Ethics, introduced the panelists. "Is it too early to begin reflecting on and analyzing responses? Yes and no," Kinlaw said. "Though we run the risk of missing important points, there is merit of having this discussion now while we are in the midst of it and when the details of what happened are still fresh."

"In a disaster response, there are three stages: the emergency stage, the relief phase and the long-term recovery phase," said panelist Susan Henry Crowe, dean of the chapel and religious life, who should know; prior to coming to Emory, Henry Crowe was an administrator for the South Carolina United Methodist Council on Min-

istries during the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo. "The emergency stage usually lasts about 10 days. We are still in this stage because of the unusual destructiveness of Hurricane Katrina. For every one day of emergency, you can usually count on needing one month of relief."

"The hurricane has exposed ethical problems related to social justice and raised questions of how emergency services should be used," said James Buehler, research professor of epidemiology in the Rollins School of Public Health. His background as a physician, combined with his work at the CDC on the role government should play in disease and public health, enabled him to provide a context for ethical questions about the use of emergency services as they relate to public health needs. "A good way to look at this is as a continuum, not as an either or situation. There is a need to both prepare for natural disasters and for terrorism."

"To accept a job without competence is immoral," said Edward Queen, director of the Ethics and Servant Leadership Program. A specialist in religion and culture, Queen talked about public ethics of

leadership. "Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) director Michael Brown could have fallen on his sword earlier. He was not prepared for the role, and now the world knows it."

"Why did we see such a spectacular disaster in FEMA?" asked Tracy Yandle, assistant professor of environmental studies, who came to discuss environmental impact and public policy. "One of the answers I have heard is that it reflects the failure of the current leadership to take the role of government seriously. I don't know if this is true, but when you look at the person who was in charge of FEMA, you can make an interesting argument."

"Another possibility," Yandle said, "is the fact that FEMA was pushed into Homeland Security, resulting in a change from a cabinet to a sub-cabinet position. Or, we could look to engineering, the fact that this city was built in a very unstable environment."

"Festering inequalities and destructive policies have affected and infected the areas effected by the hurricane," said Alton Pollard, director of the Black Church Studies Program and associate professor of religion and culture in the Candler School of Theology. "The aftermath of Katrina is a great place to access race, ethnicity and social class in this country."

Following the panelists' comments, attendees posed questions about global warming, race, class and social inequality, the role of the media, and relief efforts. The second part of the series, held on Thursday, Sept. 14, consisted of roundtable discussions designed to take the themes raised during the first session and make action recommendations.

For any more information about this series or the Center for Ethics' upcoming programs, visit www.emory.edu/ETHICS or call 404-727-4954.

ENGLE from page 2

them smiled optimistically, even though they had nothing to which they could return once the waters subsided.

When we hugged goodbye—strangers made friends in a few precious minutes—I held tight, wanting them to know someone cared for and loved them.

When the families stopped streaming in, we moved to the gym and set up cots for 100 evacuees. We put on each cot a pillow with pillowcase, blanket, sheets, towels (all worn but clean) and a plastic container for storing meager possessions. These beds were for the people who had fought the floodwaters, the ones rescued from rooftops and from the fetid Superdome.

When we were finished, I stopped and looked around at those 100 cots with no more than a chair-width between them. Could I live here? Could I sleep with strangers surrounding me? Could I put up with no privacy, nowhere to go, nothing to do except remember all I had that was gone? Could I accept this as my home for who knows how long?

More importantly, should anyone accept this? Only now, with houses destroyed, lives shattered, do we open our checkbooks and our closets and share what we have. Why did it take so long? In the richest, most powerful nation, I have to ask: Is this good enough?

Our leaders say, "We are doing the best we can."

I wonder if we really are doing the best we can. In the relief site, I saw on the face of every volunteer a desperate need to do something. No one complained about the hard work. No one whined. Everyone did whatever was necessary, and more.

Imagine if that happened every day. Imagine if we worked for social justice without complaining or blaming or resenting.

As I watched the horror of

the Gulf Coast, I thought about my hometown, Atlanta, and the neighborhoods where the Office of University-Community Partnerships (OUCP) works.

In the neighborhoods where we work, nine miles from Emory's lush campus, half of the 20,000 or so families do not own a vehicle. Sixty-two percent of families and 70 percent of the children live in poverty. The median annual household income would not cover even half of Emory's annual tuition. One-third of families pay more than 35 percent of that income to rent housing that violates numerous housing codes. Forty-five percent of the adults never graduated from high school. More than half have no job.

If disaster struck Atlanta, those people would meet the same fate as the poorest of New Orleans. Thousands would be trapped, with no means of escape, and no money for food or shelter should they be so lucky as to be evacuated. Their houses would crumble, and everything they had—which wouldn't be much—would be washed away.

The OUCP works every day to help Atlantans escape the disaster of poverty before it drowns both them and us. We investigate the impacts of social welfare policy and push for change. We train residents in self-advocacy. We teach students to think critically about and act decisively against racism and classism. We mentor children so they will see themselves as scholars, not discards. We train teachers so they can partner with parents in support of middle school education excellence.

We do it for Alicia. We do it for all of Emory's students, because they deserve to know that they have an obligation and an opportunity to change this world for the good of all people. We do it for the mothers and fathers and children we don't even know because they are our neighbors, our co-workers, ourselves.

We do it because the waters are rising everywhere.

MCQUAIDE from page 2

of poor people living in New Orleans, whites were three times more likely than African Americans to own a car—and that car was the ticket out of New Orleans once the evacuation started.

American society is rarely organized in such a manner as to make visibly obvious such large collections of poor and desperate people. Put simply, the hurricane and subsequent flood have blown the cover off not only homes, but also New Orleans' social, class and racial distinctions. There we had it, in 24-hour-a-day pictorial coverage: the poor made obvious by their pitiful inability to gain access to the means of escaping the flood.

Much has been made and will continue to be made of this most recent "natural disaster." In actuality, very little was either natural or inevitable

about what happened along the Gulf Coast. The systemic warming of the oceans will produce more frequent and more violent hurricanes. Although some may claim that global warming is "natural" in that it may be occurring independently of human action, few informed people outside President George W. Bush's inner circle of nihilists subscribe to this belief.

What is "natural" about the social, economic, political and educational circumstances experienced by America's underclass of all races? Hurricane Katrina exposed deeply embedded social-structural features of inequality in American society.

The disaster in New Orleans pulled back the reassuring cover story about poverty in this country. There are insightful and penetrating lessons to be learned from this terrible experience; I am not sanguine that they are lessons Americans will learn.



Visual Arts Gallery exhibit inspired by Myanmar trip
"Hand and Eye: Visions of Myanmar, Reflections on a Journey" features new clay sculpture by Diane Solomon Kempler (pictured) that was influenced by her recent research in Myanmar (formerly Burma), made possible in part by an Emory research grant. The exhibit is on display through Oct. 15 in the Visual Arts Building on Peavine Creek Drive. Also on view are photographs of Myanmar by Kevin Saunders and a 50-minute video that offers a glimpse at the pottery villages along the Ayeyarwady River where the artists spent five days living with a pottery family. The artists will hold on a gallery talk on Oct. 5 on 7 p.m. For more information, visit www.arts.emory.edu or call 404-727-6315.

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

Events for the Emory Community

PERFORMING ARTS

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24
Concert

Prema Bhat, vocalist, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 25
Concert

Jody Miller, recorder, performing. 6 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28
Concert

Adam Frey, euphonium, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29
Concert

Adam Frey, euphonium, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

Theater

In-Gallery Theater Performance. 7 p.m. Greek and Roman Galleries, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-4291.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30
Concert

The Vega String Quartet, performing. Noon. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-4291.

VISUAL ARTS

Visual Arts
Gallery Exhibit

"Hand and Eye: Visions of Myanmar, Reflections on a Journey." Visual Arts Building Gallery. Free. 404-727-6315. **Through Oct. 15.**

Schatten Gallery Exhibit

"Dolls of Japan: Shapes of Prayer, Embodiments of Love." Schatten Gallery. Free. 404-727-6861. **Through Oct. 23.**

Schatten Gallery Exhibit

"Harmony with Nature: Ai-zome Textiles from Japan." Corridor Gallery. Free. 404-727-6861. **Through Oct. 28.**

Carlos Museum Exhibit

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

Special Collections
Exhibit

"'Fixed Stars Govern a Life': An Exhibition To Celebrate the Fifth International Ted Hughes Conference." Woodruff Manuscript,

Archives & Rare Book Library. Free. 404-727-6887. **Through Nov. 30.**

LECTURES

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20
Food for Thought
Lunchtime Lecture

"Art Conservation." Renee Stein, Carlos Museum, presenting. Noon. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-4291.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22
Surgical Grand Rounds

"Barrett's Esophagus." Daniel Smith, surgery, presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-712-2196.

Biochemistry Lecture

"Using Proteomic Approaches to Understand Protein Methylation." Mark Bedford, The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, presenting. Noon. Nursing School Auditorium. Free. 404-727-8491.

Latin American and
Caribbean Studies
Lecture

Patricia Richards, University of Georgia, presenting. 1 p.m. 103 Candler Library. Free. 404-727-6562.

Aquinas-Philosophy
Lecture

"Aquinas' Metaphysics of the Incarnation." Richard Cross, Oriel College, Oxford (U.K.). 4:15 p.m. 205 White Hall. Free. 404-727-8860.

Jewish Studies Lecture

"Legislating Monarchy in the Face of Exile: the Case of Deuteronomy." Madhavi Nevader, Oriel College, Oxford (U.K.), presenting. 212 Candler Library. 5:30 p.m. Free. 404-727-7942.

Latin American and
Caribbean Studies
Lecture

"The Recruitment and Initiation of an Anthropologist as a Maya Shaman." Duncan Earle, Clark University, presenting. 4:30 p.m. White Hall. Free. 404-727-6562.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23
Latin American and
Caribbean Studies
Lecture

Patricia Richards, University of Georgia, presenting. 10:40 a.m. 103 Candler Library. Free. 404-727-6562.

MONDAY, SEPT. 26
History Lecture

"Figures of Thought & Figures of the Flesh." David Nirenberg, Johns Hopkins University, presenting. 4:30 p.m. 323 Bowden Hall. Free. 404-727-8362

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27
Latin American and
Caribbean Studies
Lecture

"Brazil Under Lula: Can Democracy Take On Empire?" Jeffrey Rubin, Boston University, presenting. 4 p.m. White Hall. Free. 404-727-6562.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28
Latin American and
Caribbean Studies
Lecture

"Women Holding Paradox: Subjecthood, Mobilization and Doing the Dishes in Southern Brazil." Jeffrey Rubin, Boston University, presenting. 4 p.m. 206 Anthropology Building. Free. 404-727-6562.

Women's Studies
Lecture

"Sex, Power and Politics: The Movement Against Sexual Harassment in the United States." Carrie Baker, Berry College, presenting. 4 p.m. 101 White Hall. Free. 404-727-0096.

Triangle Lecture

"Plants, People and Pathogens: Public Health and Crop Security in an Age of Bio-Preparedness." Jacqueline Fletcher, Oklahoma State University, presenting. 6 p.m. Nursing School Auditorium. Free. 404-712-8340.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29
Surgical Grand Rounds

"Colorectal Cancer: Bench to Bedside." Daniel Beauchamp, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-712-2196.

Latin American and
Caribbean Studies
Lecture

"Participatory Democracy: Theory and Case Studies from Brazil." Jeffrey Rubin, Boston University, presenting. 9 a.m. 108, 1385 Oxford Rd. Free. 404-727-6562.

Biochemistry Lecture

"Guided by COMPASS on a Journey Through Chromatin Modifications, Regulations of Genes Expression and the Pathogenesis of Leukemia." Ali Shilatifard, St. Louis University, presenting. Noon. Nursing School Auditorium. Free. 404-727-3361.

RELIGION

MONDAYS
Zen Meditation
and Instruction

Rustin Room, Cannon Chapel. 4:30 p.m. Free. 404-727-5120.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 25
University Worship

Bridgette Young, presenting.

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

SPECIAL

THURSDAYS**Toastmasters**

Zaban Room, The Carter Center. Noon. Free. 404-420-5102.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20
Woodruff Library Tour

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

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21
Lab Safety Workshop

Laboratory Safety Training (Biosafety & Chemical Safety). 10 a.m. 306 Dental School Building. Free. 404-727-4910.

Remote Databases
Workshop

2 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-0147.

Wireless Clinic

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

Support Staff Workshop

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

Jimmy Carter Town Hall

Former President Jimmy Carter, presenting. 8 p.m. P.E. Center. Free, tickets required. 404-727-4364.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22
Endnote Workshop

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

Biographical
Information Workshop

2:30 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-1153.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24
Near Eastern
Archaeology Symposium

9 a.m. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-4291.

MONDAY, SEPT. 26
Newspaper Research
Workshop

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

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27
Research Workshop

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

Research Workshop

"Historical Research: Finding and Managing Your References." 4 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-0657.

Woodruff Library Tour

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

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28
Dedication Ceremony

Goizueta Foundation Center for Research and Doctral

Education. 11 a.m. Patterson Courtyard, Goizueta Business School. Free. 404-727-8484.

Women's Health and
Wellness

"Surfing for Better Health: How To Use Web Technology for a Healthier You." Barbara Brandt, Academic Technologies/ITD, presenting. Noon. Computer Lab, Cox Hall. Free. 404-727-2000.

Google Scholar
Workshop

Noon. 304 Bishops Hall. Free. 404-727-1218.

Endnote Bibliography
Workshop

2 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-0147.

Wireless Clinic

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

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29
Endnote Introduction
Workshop

1 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-0147.

Environmental Research
Workshop

4 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-8932.

MARTA Inner Core Transit
Public Hearing

4 p.m. Rita Ann Rollins Room, Eight Floor, Rollins School of Public Health. Free. 404-727-5166.

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