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 and children, 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 1975 complained about the lack of female professors, they were told that “there isn’t enough interest.”

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...

HURRICANERELEIF

Efforts continue in Emory College, EHC

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, admissions and parking had less than a week to plan the event.

Students (and, in some cases, their parents) received a crash course in Emory academ-ics, 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 academic advising. College and Campus Life administrators took part in a panel discussion, after which the students were trained in OPUSS, 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 “megacen- ters” spread across the Atlanta area. The megacenters, one-stop service centers for Katrina evacuees, enroll hurricane victims into the American Red Cross system to help distribute to food, clothing and medical sup-plies, 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 recipi-ents, 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...
**Emory Report**

**AROUND CAMPUS**

Staff granted time off for hurricane relief

Employees express great interest in having paid time off to volunteer for relief efforts in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, or in donating personal leave 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 recognizes that, however, to grant special paid leave to staff other than faculty, is an act that recognizes extraordinary circumstances facing our country. Any staff member is granted up to five days of paid release time to participate in relief efforts of support of evacuation or sick leave.

Decisions to grant vol-
unteer release time will be made at the departmental levels. Release time may be used only to assist recognized relief agencies like the American Red Cross, the United Methodist Committee on Relief, Save the Children, 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.

**FIRST PERSON SAM MARIE ENGLE**

**Washed away**

**Sam Marie Engle** is director of the Kenneth Cole Fellowship in Community Building and Social Change, and senior program associ- ate 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 tension right now, so much of what we see in our community building projects, just on a grander, more every- and every scale total scale. Please, please just consider in what ways can community building be applied to rebuilding construc-
tive relationships in a city like New Orleans when everything has been lost by everyone?

**FIRST PERSON MICHAEL MCGAUIDE**

**Katrina & poverty**

little by little, we have begun to grasp the enorm-
it of what has hap-
pened 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 tempta-
tion to devolve into a nation of passive voyeurs inclined to watch one another’s panic and misfortune. Unlike the horror of watch-
ing the World Trade Center col-
rapse, we know that this disaster is not about all of us; it is about them. After all, Atlanta and Emory are not directly 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 ushers by the 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 weren’t vic-
timized by this particular disas-
ter; 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 our 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 over-
representation of people of color in the televised coverage? Some relatively simple sociologi-
cal observations can further our understanding of this issue.

More than 60 years of focused and intentional efforts to address the many issues fac-
ing African Americans, it is still true that African Americans are significantly overrepresented in groups that experience a wide range of deprivations when com-
pared 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 see on television last weekend is enhanced by grasping this sim-
ple fact.

An article by Jason DeParle, published and distributed free to all students of Emory University, weekly during the academic year, monthly May-August by the Office of University Communications, 1627 N. Decatur Road, Atlanta, GA 30322. Periodical postage is paid at Atlanta, GA. Postmaster Send off-campus address changes to Emory Report, c/o Development Services, 201 West Peachtree, Atlanta, GA 30322.

**Emory Report**

**Emory Voices**

Are you following the Supreme Court nomination hearings?

Yes, I feel the Supreme Court is one of the most important influ-
ces on the direction of our na-
ton, and it’s important we nominate and install our most highly enlightened legal minds.

Tom Gunn

accredited records specialist

Registrar’s Office

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

Helen Broadway

Dermatology

Yes, I think I need to do more research, but in the current state of affairs, everyone [President George W.] Bush does have a nega-
tive 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’ve read an analysis in the New York Times that says everything that is going on in the Supreme Court is going to have a bearing on the religious freedom of the citizens of the United States.
Going Home
by Eric Rangus

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.

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-in-law, my wife’s family, and she said they were coming in on buses,” he said. “I watched people stand there waiting for hours at the airport 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 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 had been before. But it had been so

Martinez returned to Lafayette that evening on a fixed-wing airlift that connected
ed in Shreveport, La. The next day, he drove down to Baton Rouge. He didn’t only worked not only at 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 spe-
cial needs patients—nursing home patients, dialysis, preg-
nant 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 mes-
sage.”

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 man-
agement 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 eas-
ily 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 disas-
er. 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 over-
whelmed the system and will for months.

“It would be a tragedy to not take advantage of what we have learned and make a dif-
ference,” Martinez continued.

“Somebody told me at the air-
port 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.”
Korea's Cho to spend year in residence

Each year, Korea sends several of its most promising senior government officials to organizations, government 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 served for three years on the Korean president’s division of public relations and international cooperation for the Korean Civil Service Commission.

Cho is the 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 resource 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 resource 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. “This is an opportunity to look at their systems, to find the differences and similarities.”

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 help them understand the differences,” he said. “And if there is anything I can do for Emory, I will do my best.”

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 techniques can be used to treat other conditions, particularly vascular conditions, from the head and chest.

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 uses,” said Sanjay Saini, professor and chair of radiology. “While we know the benefits 64-slice CT scanners work in diagnosing some conditions, but we still need to determine which conditions will benefit from this technology.

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 some young 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 CT scanner is not as successful as it 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 and trauma patients, and herniated discs, among other things. CT scanners come equipped with single-slice and multi-slice, eight-slice, 16-slice and 64-slice imaging systems—the more slices a machine offers, the more accurate the images.

In the two new scanners (one made by GE Healthcare and the other by Siemens Medical Solutions) work faster than other multislice scanners: five seconds for a 20- to 20.

This is helpful for imaging pedi- atric 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 dissec tion (a tear in the wall of the artery) and pulmonary embolisms (a blockage of an artery in the lung).

“Research-driven institutions like Emory hope to lead the way in researching and providing some of the best possible diagnostic methods for all sorts of conditions, for the benefit of the patient,” Saini said.
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 the presidency against Alberto Fujimori.

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

Peruvian novelist 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. 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 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, Gabrilll Garcia Marquez, 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.” Llosa 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.

Katrina from page 1

come, how many. The only thing Emory can do, he said, is have a place 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 nurses

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 assessments, 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 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.”

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

KO 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 Levi-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.
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 a novel, The Bishop of San Francisco: Romance, Intrigue and Religion, in which he has fictionalized 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 “sort of autobiographical. ‘My life has been caught up in some of that, some of the same struggles as a theologian, intellectual. It’s all needed 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 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 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 just follow from the silver screen—The Da Vinci Code, starring Tom Hanks, is due to hit theaters next year—or any other way.”

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. If 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.

**Goizueta Business School’s Robert Chirinko collaborated with two European colleagues to perform a multi-country 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 Michael Terrazas**

"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?"

"From the perspective of some economists call real questions, the real goods and services that affect things like Gross Domestic Product," Chirinko added.

Chirinko’s paper examines the response of economies in 11 European countries and the United States to movements in housing 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 changes in housing prices 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, we can find some systematic response despite country-specific shocks." Chirinko said he’s 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 certainly show that policymakers should not be too quick to jump to conclusions under certain policy circumstances. The implications of the research certainly show that policymakers should not be too quick to jump to conclusions under certain policy circumstances. The implications of the research certainly show that policymakers should not be too quick to jump to conclusions under certain policy circumstances. The implications of the research certainly show that policymakers should not be too quick to jump to conclusions under certain policy circumstances. The implications of the research certainly show that policymakers should not be too quick to jump to conclusions under certain policy circumstances.
Panel evaluates ethics of U.S. response to Hurricane Katrina

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 responding 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.”

“Falling Apart & Coming Together” focuses on the ethical considerations of national disasters and the way in which people respond and recuperate. It took place at the Ogden Theatre on Sept. 18.

The panelists were Alton Pollard, director of the Center for Ethics and Servant-Leadership Program; Susan Henry Crowe, dean of the School of Public Health; Edward Queen, director of the School of Social Work; and James Buehler, research professor in the Department of Public Health.

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.

“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 responding 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 Ministries 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 Bucher, 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’s response?” asked Yandle. “The fact that FEMA was pushed into Homeland Security, resulting in a change in cabinet to a sub-cabinet position. Or, we could look to engineering, the fact this city was built in a very unstable environment.”

“Fastering inequalities and social injustices has affected and infected the areas affected 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 tables for 100 evacuees. We put on each cot a pillow with pillowcase, blanket, sheets (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 nuclei and from the flood 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 share 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 burned, 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 leader said, “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 whimpered for a break. No one even argued. Everyone did whatever was necessary, and more.

If a disaster 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 canyons, 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 contains numerous rodent holes. 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 residents of New Orleans. Thousands would be trapped, with no means of escape, and no means of food or shelter should they be so lucky as to be evacuated. Their houses would crumble, and everything they owned would be worth much—would be washed away.

The OUCP works every day to help Atlantans escape the disaster of poverty before it destroys both them and us.

We investigate the impacts of social welfare policy and push for change. We train residents in self-sufficiency. We teach students to think critically about and decisively act against racism and classism. The work is complex so they will see themselves as scholars, not discarded. 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 Emory’s students, because they deserve to know that they have an obligation and an opportunity to confront this world for the good of all people. We do it for the mothers and fathers who we do not even know because they are our neighbors, our co-workers, ourselves.

We do it because the waters are rising everywhere.

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 independent 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 exposes the intersection of racial and social-structural features of inequality in American society.

The challenge is how to means pull 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 Mexican trip

“Hand and Eye: Vision of Mexico, Reflections on a Journey” features new clay sculpture by Diane Solomon Kempler (pictured) that was influenced by her recent research in Mexico (formerly Burma), made possible in part by an Emory research grant. The exhibit is on display through Oct. 24 in the Visual Arts Building on Peavine Creek Drive. Also on view are photographs of Mexico by Kevin O’Leary, as well as a 50-minute video that offers a glimpse into the pottery villages along the Ayeyarwady River where Pollard spent five days living with a pottery family. The artists will hold a gallery talk on Oct. 5 at 7 p.m. For more information, visit www.arts.emory.edu or call 404-727-6315.

Mothers and daughters 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 race distinctions. There we had it, in 24-hour-a-day pictorial coverage: the poor medida 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 independent 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 exposes the intersection of racial and social-structural features of inequality in American society.

The challenge is how to means pull 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.
**PERFORMING ARTS**

**SATURDAY, SEPT. 24**
Concert
Prema Bhat, vocalist, performing.
8 p.m. Emeson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center.
Free. 404-727-5050.

**SUNDAY, SEPT. 25**
Concert
Jody Miller, recorder, performing.
6 p.m. Emeson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center.
Free. 404-727-5050.

**WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28**
Concert
Adam Frey, euphonium, performing.
8 p.m. Emeson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center.
Free. 404-727-5050.

**THURSDAY, SEPT. 29**
Concert
Adam Frey, euphonium, performing.
8 p.m. Emeson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center.
Free. 404-727-5050.

**FRIDAY, SEPT. 30**
Concert
The Vega String Quartet, performing.
Noon. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum.
Free. 404-727-4291.

**VISUAL ARTS**

**Visual Arts Gallery Exhibit**
Free. 404-727-6315.

**Schatten Gallery Exhibit**
Free. 404-727-6861.

**Schatten Gallery Exhibit**
"Harmony with Nature: As-zome Textiles from Japan." Corridor Gallery.
Free. 404-727-4661.

**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.

**LECTURES**

**TUESDAY, SEPT. 20**
Food for Thought
Lunchtime Lecture
2:30 p.m. Noon. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum.
Free. 404-727-4291.

**THURSDAY, SEPT. 22**
Surgical Grand Rounds
"Bariatric Esophagus." Daniel Smith, surgery, presenting.
7 a.m. Emery Hospital.
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**
4:15 p.m. 205 White Hall.
Free. 404-727-8860.

**Jewish Studies Lecture**
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." Jeanne Earle, Clark University, presenting.
4:30 p.m. White Hall.
Free. 404-727-6562.

**FRIDAY, SEPT. 23**
Latin American and Caribbean Studies Lecture
"Plants, People and Pathogens: Public Health and Crop Security in an Age of Bio-Preparations." Jacqueline Fletcher, Oklahoma State University, presenting.
7 a.m. Emory Hospital.
Free. 404-712-2196.

**Latin American and Caribbean Studies Lecture**
"Parliamentary Democracy: Theory and Case Studies from Brazil." Jeffrey Rubin, Boston University, presenting.
9 a.m. 138, 1385 Oxford Rd.
Free. 404-727-6562.

**Biochemistry Lecture**
"Guided by COMPASS on a Journey Through Chromatin Modifications, Regulations of Gene 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
Bridge Young, presenting.
11 a.m. Sanctuary, Cannon Chapel.
Free. 404-727-6225.

**EVENTS for the Emory Community**

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

**SPECIAL**

**THURSDAYS**

**Toastedmometers**
Free. 404-420-5102.

**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. White Hall.
Free. 404-727-6562.

**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.

**TUESDAY, SEPT. 21**
Lab Safety Workshop
Laboratory Safety Training (Biobafety & Chemical Safety).
10 a.m. 306 Dental School Building.
Free. 404-727-4910.

**WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22**
Endnote Workshop
1 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library.
Free. 404-727-6663.

**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. 404-727-0567.

**TUESDAY, SEPT. 27**
Research Workshop
"RedLightGreen." 2:30 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library.
Free. 404-727-0178.

**Women’s Health and Wellness**
"Surfing for Better Health: How To Use Web Technology for a Healthier You."
Barbara Brandl, Academic Technologies/ITD, presenting.
Noon. Computer Lab, Cox Hall.

**WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28**
Dedication Ceremony
Goizueta Foundation Center for Research and Doctoral Education.
11 a.m. Patterson Courtyard, Goizueta Business School.
Free. 404-727-8484.

**SUNDAY, SEPT. 25**
University Worship
Bridge Young, presenting.
11 a.m. Sanctuary, Cannon Chapel.
Free. 404-727-6225.

**THURSDAY, SEPT. 22**
Carlson Museum Exhibit
"Harvesting Brazil’s Chocolate: From Farm to Kitchen." Jeffrey Rubin, Boston University, presenting.
4 p.m. 103 Candler Library.
Free. 404-727-6562.

**FRIDAY, SEPT. 23**
Latin American and Caribbean Studies Lecture
"Plants, People and Pathogens: Public Health and Crop Security in an Age of Bio-Preparations." Jacqueline Fletcher, Oklahoma State University, presenting.
4 p.m. 101 White Hall.
Free. 404-727-0096.

**TUEThursDAYS**

**Toastmasters**
Free. 404-420-5102.

**WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21**
Lab Safety Workshop
Laboratory Safety Training (Biobafety & 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.

**TUESDAY, SEPT. 21**
Lab Safety Workshop
Laboratory Safety Training (Biobafety & Chemical Safety).
10 a.m. 306 Dental School Building.
Free. 404-727-4910.

**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.

***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.