

Emory Report



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Kay Hinton

Determining the social effects of gentrification is the goal for (left to right) Kate Bowman, Karim Jetha, Wendy Leiser and Veena Gursahani, four of the 16 Kenneth Cole fellows for 2005. To gather data, they are holding focus groups and meeting individually with residents of the Martin Luther King Jr. Historic District and Cabbagetown; the answers they get will go into a final report that also will include any suggestions to ease tensions, should there be any, between longtime residents and new homeowners. Three other community-based summer projects are being completed by other groups of fellows.

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

Change is constant for 2005 Cole fellows

BY ERIC RANGUS

For each of the last four summers, the Kenneth Cole Fellowship in Community Building and Social Change has sent its eager and earnest young charges into the Atlanta metro area—most often into its most challenging neighborhoods—to pull those communities together and work for positive change.

But the fellows' field work is merely a part of their summer experience (which itself is only a portion of the yearlong Cole fellowship). In June, all 16 of them, including their faculty and staff advisers, traveled to Boston for site visits to see how community building is done in that city.

And every Wednesday, they gather in Goizueta Business School for dinner and a guest speaker. On June 22, they met two community leaders. LaShawn Hoffman,

chief executive officer of the Pittsburgh Community Improvement Association, is relatively new to the scene, having held his position for just over a year.

Peggy Harper is a longtime community activist and chair of the Atlanta Planning Advisory Board. Her passion for her work flows from every pore; she even moved from the cozy suburbs to the then-hardscrabble (but now rapidly revitalizing) intown neighborhood of Mechanicsville in the mid-1990s so she could be closer to the people she wanted to help.

She had a great deal to say about not only the struggles, but also the triumphs of building communities. "Be prepared to be out there by yourself," said Harper, a wisp of a woman whose graying hair and tiny build are accompanied by a fiery stare and powerful voice that immediately demands

See **COLE FELLOWS** on page 5

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Illinois' Mendola named to new CIO post

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

Richard Mendola, associate vice president for administrative information technology services at the University of Illinois, will become Emory's first vice president for information technology and chief information officer, Executive Vice President for Finance and Administration Mike Mandl announced. The appointment is effective Sept. 1.

Mendola, who served as executive director of a project at Illinois that integrated academic, financial and human resources IT systems across three campuses, will face a similar challenge at Emory, where he will be charged with coordinating and integrating IT infrastructure between the University and Emory Healthcare (EHC). Reflecting that task is a "matrix" administrative structure through which Mendola initially will report jointly to Mandl, Provost Earl Lewis and Executive Vice President for Health Affairs Michael Johns. Those three, along with EHC President and CEO John Fox, selected Mendola with substantial input from the search committee as well as many other faculty and staff who interviewed the candidates.

Mendola's direct reports will be the heads of Network Communications and the Information Technology Division, and the EHC CIO.

"This matrixed reporting relationship reflects the accountability to the academic, clinical and administrative enterprises," Mandl said. "It will be important that the information technology function understand its mission as a business unit whose role is to provide a 'best of class,' cost-effective, scalable infrastructure to support the academic and research missions and the clinical enterprise.

"Given Rich's experiences at Illinois," Mandl continued, "he is perfectly suited to develop the sort of resource-planning and enterprise-wide governance structures that Emory needs. We're confident he will help bring Emory's IT services to the level they need to be to help us achieve our vision."

"The best analogy I've used for illustrating an IT architecture is to ask people how their house was built," Mendola said when asked about the challenge ahead of him. "Instead of hiring a single architect, imagine you used a different architect for each room. What would you end up with? If you were lucky, you might have four walls and a roof, but you probably wouldn't be happy with the cost, performance or aesthetics of your new abode.

"Just as good architects produce houses that are far more than the sum of their parts, good IT architectures leverage com-



Richard Mendola's biggest—though certainly not only—challenge as Emory's CIO will be developing a common IT architecture across the University and Emory Healthcare.

mon standards and consistent strategies to produce more agile, cost-effective IT solutions," he continued. "I don't expect that process to be easy, but I do think that with the right set of guiding principles—such as a transparent and open, deliberative process—it is possible to be successful."

Designing that common architecture is just one of Mendola's many tasks. Among the others will be developing a technology master plan, partnering with industry leaders to achieve Emory's IT goals, developing budgets that leverage IT resources housed within varied

operating units and schools, and "establishing Emory IT as a business-driven line activity, not a technology-driven staff function," according to the CIO job description.

"While Emory has pockets of very advanced IT applications, the basic service level of the information technology infrastructure is perceived to be lagging," Mandl said. "Our decentralized operating model, which gives each of the schools and units a substantial amount of autonomy in how resources are used, has generally served

See **CIO** on page 7

HUMAN RESOURCES

Climate survey data on website

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

The results of last year's Campus Climate Survey have been posted on Emory's website, allowing anyone in the community to view a detailed, comprehensive breakdown of how the University fared in its self-measurement of how effectively it fosters diversity and ethical engagement in its working environment.

President Jim Wagner announced the website (<http://emory.hr.emory.edu/hr/climate.nsf>) in an all-campus e-mail on Monday, June 20, saying the survey—which drew an impressive 39 percent response rate during its administration from Nov. 29–Dec. 17, 2004—is the first of several iterations to be repeated in years ahead.

"Among the positive outcomes, we can be grateful for its underscoring of the importance of open, two-way communication," Wagner said. "Nurturing the kind of workplace all of us want requires that everyone be engaged; this survey and the discussion of its results vitally reinforce that engagement."

In choosing to single out the need for better communication, Wagner re-emphasized the conviction with which Emory intends to address those findings,

See **CLIMATE SURVEY** on page 5

AROUNDCAMPUS

Federal support keeps growing for medicine, public health

New rankings from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) show the School of Medicine (SOM) continues to be one of the fastest-growing medical schools in the country in terms of federal research grant support. Emory researchers attracted more than \$178 million in NIH grant support last year, ranking 19th among all U.S. medical schools.

"This rapid rise in our NIH rankings is a testament to the outstanding work by our research scientists in consistently attracting federal support in a highly competitive funding environment," said SOM Dean Tom Lawley. "The work going on in our laboratories, is providing vital new knowledge and breakthroughs in medicine leading to improved therapies for our patients."

Researchers in the Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) attracted more than \$20 million in NIH grant support last year, ranking 10th among all U.S. schools of public health, up from 12th last year.

"Our rise in the NIH rankings and our success in attracting a highly qualified and diverse student body is a testament to our extremely productive and dedicated faculty and staff," said RSPH Dean James Curran.

Corrections

The June 20 article about incoming Oxford Dean Stephen Bowen, reported that he joined Michigan Technology University as an associate professor in 1983. He actually joined the school as an assistant professor in 1978. In that same issue, Lary Walker, research professor at Yerkes, was misidentified. *ER* regrets the errors.

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FIRSTPERSON TAVISHI BHASIN

Celebrate your independence

Tavishi Bhasin is a doctoral student in political science and will begin a fellowship in the Office of University Community Partnerships this fall.

National flags fly everywhere. There are speeches by national leaders and special screenings of patriotic films. This national holiday provides a great excuse to gather around family and friends. Does this sound familiar?

All these happenings also are familiar to those of us who will celebrate "Independence Day" here in Bombay, India, in August. Both India and the United States, among other nations, celebrate national holidays to mark the attainment of their freedom from foreign rule and the right to self-government.

Independence Day for me is one celebration where even the greatest skeptics of nationalism and its misuse by political leaders can participate without guilt, without worrying (as we academics do) about giving in to a nationalist agenda or jingoism—or a host of other "isms" I have learned to fear in the course of my graduate work.

It is a day when we honor generations, one or several before us, depending on the country to which we pledge allegiance, who fought for the freedoms we enjoy today. It is a celebration of an underdog's victory, a day when the oppressed took over and said, "We can govern ourselves quite well, without help, thank you very much." Who can argue against such a worthy cause for celebration?

Independence Day celebrations also are important for me personally. My family's role in India's struggle for independence from British rule shaped my world view from early childhood, my identity as an Indian and the role I see for myself as an academic today. I learned early that freedom is a privilege, fought for and won by my grandparents' generation and many before them. It is to be cherished and handled with great responsibility, never to be taken for granted.

My most vivid childhood memory is of sitting in my grandparents' room, listening to stories about India's struggle for independence and about their lives before the partition into the separate countries of India and Pakistan. Nostalgia for a lost era made the streets from the city they knew a little wider, the homes larger, the trees bear more fruit and that fruit sweeter every time a story was retold.

We would listen, wide-eyed with rapt attention, clamoring for more details: names of great leaders my grandfather had met and worked with during the freedom struggle—names we knew from our history textbooks at school, blow-by-blow accounts of meetings of the Indian National Congress my great-grandfather attended, yet another drawing of the house my grandparents lived in, and, of course (like any good story), the romance that my grandparents brought with them to India, traveling with other Pakistani refugees in a truck, across the border to a brand new country.

As the grandchildren got older, my grandparents shared more painful stories. Stories of separation: my grandfather lost contact with his brothers for a full year—there were months my grandmother thought my grandfather was lost, when he had slipped across the border one last time to see if there was anything he could salvage from his former home.

She waited alone, expecting their first child. Stories of the first postcard my grandfather received from his brother that led to an emotional reunion of the extended family and a move yet again to Bombay, the city they still call home after 57 years. My understanding of freedom, a privilege that carries great responsibility, has been shaped by these stories of loss and sacrifice.

As I write this piece here in Bombay, in the same home my grandparents moved into when they first relocated, I can't help but think of the freedoms my generation enjoys today and those we have to work together to achieve. Along with the freedoms that larger democratic societies guarantee, we enjoy as members of the academic community the most sacred of freedoms, one that I know in our busy academic semesters we sometimes place above the pursuit of happiness.

In our pursuit of knowledge, we have the freedom to choose our methods and individual paths toward the advancement of this collective body of knowledge. Jokes apart, I acknowledge that this is no small freedom we enjoy. Not only are we able to pursue this knowledge ourselves, but we also are entrusted with the responsibility of transferring this collective knowledge to generations that follow.

I am spending this summer in India doing fieldwork toward my dissertation on political protest in democracies. I study violent and nonviolent forms of protest, asking why some democracies experience more violent protest than others. I will spend the next weeks traveling across India to speak with representatives of several movements throughout the country that each have demanded the creation of a separate state for their constituents within India's borders.

Each group feels its members have not been equals in their current Indian states and want self-government within the larger Indian federal system, so that they may steer their own course toward economic development.

As I speak with these groups—some of which have met with success and others with failure—the larger question for me is one that looks at democratic institutions: How do we build and maintain them so that we can encourage and ensure participation for a maximum number of societal groups? How do we ensure that groups we have not yet encountered will have space to participate in the political process and feel invested in tomorrow's institutions? How do we design those institutions to encourage more groups not only to participate in institutional politics but also to work together to resolve conflict?

These questions are relevant for all democratic states as we take these special days, such as Independence Day this week, to ask ourselves if we successfully guaranteed the same freedoms and opportunities for all our citizens. If not, how do we achieve this goal? These questions are extremely relevant to new democracies and countries that are on the path towards democratization.

We may struggle as an international community to find consensus over how we can encourage other countries to democratize, but perhaps most of us will agree that once on this path—in order that newly adopted institutions endure—these countries will need to be suitably equipped to handle the severe challenges posed by ethnic and religious diversity as well as the persistent legacy of non-democratic regimes.

This is not only an incredibly vibrant area for research but also an area where we need more than ever to bridge the gap between our collective knowledge in academia and the resources available to practitioners of political development.

Answering these questions is my one of my generation's great responsibilities and hopefully will one day be our contribution to a struggle toward ensuring freedom—not only for ourselves and the democracies in which we live, but for our peers in new democracies and democratizing countries, as well.

Having talked of freedom and responsibilities, I want to say that the value of taking time out for celebration should not be understated. Another commonality between the region I know best in India and the Southeastern city of Atlanta I have called home since joining Emory's graduate program in August 2000 is the overwhelming hospitality that comes so naturally to both places.

When I think of July 4 celebrations I have had the privilege of participating in, I have learned a rather important lesson. Whatever one's preference—whether gas or charcoal, or and whatever your favorite food—on this finest of days for firing up the grill, the international language of barbecue is a great medium for cross-cultural conversation.

EMORYVOICES

What should be the United States' birthday wish this July 4?



Peace in the world.

Sally Montcastle
research coordinator
Surgery



An end to hate and exclusivity.

Brent Ivey
financial analyst
Finance



Bring the troops home.

Nancy Mears
financial analyst
Finance



That everybody be at peace and comes home from abroad.

Bobbie Burrow
MRI supervisor
Radiology



A more stable economy, especially having to do with health care and insurance.

Barbara Bianchi
lung transplant coordinator
McKelvey Lung Transplant Center

Photos by Jon Rou

EMORYPROFILE MICHAEL BROYDE

Conference transcript

by
Eric
Rangus



Kay Hinton

"My wife thought I was insane," says Michael Broyde, professor of law, recalling her reaction to his decision to speak at a recent international human rights conference in Qom, Iran. An expert in Jewish law, as well as a rabbi, Broyde's five days in Iran were remarkable beyond the thought-provoking conversations with peers (of which there were many); he also visited Tehran's Jewish community.

Presenting conference papers is part of a professor's job. And conferences, while often excellent opportunities both to highlight one's own work and to discover the innovative angles researched by others, are rarely memorable beyond the podium or hotel-meeting-room conversations.

That wasn't the case with the Third International Conference on Human Rights, which took place May 14–15. Late last year, Michael Broyde, professor of law and academic director of the Law and Religion Program, was invited to present a paper there. Co-sponsored by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), the conference would be a prestigious speaking engagement.

Themed "Identity, Difference and Human Rights," the conference appeared to be an ideal opportunity for Broyde to showcase his work in Jewish law, making it even more attractive. What wasn't necessarily attractive was the conference's location: Mofid University in Qom, Iran.

"My wife thought I was insane," said Broyde, who accepted the invitation quickly although he readily admits he is not sure why he was invited. (Broyde is being modest. His research areas of Jewish law and ethics, family law, and comparative religious law fit snugly within the conference's themes.)

An American academic's presence at a conference in Iran is story enough. When that American is a Jew, the story gets bigger. When that Jew is a rabbi, the story becomes remarkable.

Broyde earned a bachelor's degree in biology from Yeshiva University in New York. Later he was ordained as a rabbi by that same institution and he earned his law degree at New York University at roughly the same time. He long has wanted to keep one foot in law and the other in religion, which is what led him to Emory in 1991 and its Law and Religion Program (soon to merge with the Center for the Interdisciplinary Study of Religion). He has served as rabbi for the Young Israel of Toco Hills synagogue since its founding in 1994.

Broyde is a well-traveled man, and his experience on the road has given him a pragmatic view of the places he goes. "My rule of travel is that, in dictatorial societies, you're very safe," said Broyde, who has traveled

throughout the Middle East as well as the rest of the world. "They make the decision as to whether they want you before you get there.

"I'm always much more scared traveling in Western democratic cities because they're confusing and it's easy to get lost," he continued. "There is a great deal of freedom, [but] there also is street crime. There is no street crime in Tehran. My experience in all the dictatorships I've ever been to is that there is no street crime."

Still, it's not like Atlantans are flocking to go to Iran. Traveling there is not an easy process. First, Broyde needed a new passport. Admission to Iran is refused for holders of passports containing a visa for Israel—a trip Broyde has made many times—so he needed to submit a fresh one 90 days in advance. The Iranian government held the passport for three weeks while Broyde was investigated.

Government agents called several times to confirm Broyde's background, identity and reasons for going to Iran. Once they were satisfied, he was issued a visa. Upon arriving in Tehran, Broyde wasn't cleared to leave the airport for several hours. He couldn't say if he was watched while in the country, but the government does keep a file on every foreigner who enters Iran.

Qom, which hosted the conference, is a city of about one million people 80 miles south of Tehran. It is the country's religious center; not only is it home to Mofid University, but Iran's largest religious university, Howzeh-ye Elmieh, is located there as well. The conference was sponsored by Mofid University's Center for Human Rights Studies, which was created following the Second International Conference on Human Rights in 2003.

Broyde's paper, "Freedom of Disassociation and Religious Communities: A Jewish Model for Associational Rights," explored the legal basis of how Jewish law treats excommunication (the exclusion of someone from a society, be it religious or otherwise) and also encompassed related secular issues, such as minority rights and tort law.

"There is a great deal of curiosity about Jewish law and Jewish ethics," said Broyde,

discussing some of the conversations that followed his presentation. The majority of the conference presenters were Western, but the vast majority of the attendees were Iranian. Those who weren't students were imams, and all were understandably interested in Broyde's subject matter.

"I sat with many Islamic scholars talking about Jewish law and how it compares with Islamic law," Broyde said. "Islamic law has many features that are related to or even derived from Jewish law. We could point to a mother/daughter relationship between the two, in the sense that Islamic law starts developing from Jewish law around the year 1000. There is a clear interrelationship."

Academics on both sides agree on this relationship—both Islamic and Jewish law are committed to being full religious systems, regulating not only religious practice but commercial and family relations, for instance.

But like every mother/daughter relationship, to use Broyde's description, the two don't always agree. To take Broyde's paper topic as an example, Jewish law's views on excommunication differ from those of Islamic law. In the latter, excommunication is a form of punishment. Jewish law views excommunication as a form of social regulation. This distinction spurred a great deal of discussion

both during the conference and in its downtime.

Broyde didn't speak much with Mofid University students. There were language barriers and he characterized the students as reserved, but Broyde added that everyone felt like they were being watched. He did have very robust conversations with imams who, contrary to some media images in this country and elsewhere in the West, were hardly fanatic. They did have strong opinions, though, which made for spirited and probing discussion.

"There is a difference between how one views faith as an academic and how one views it as an insider," said Broyde, adding that he came away with a much more detailed view of Islamic law.

"This had been my first interaction with Islamic scholars deeply rooted in their religious faith. It was a good experience seeing a faith-based community from the inside." Since Broyde is both a rabbi and an academic, that comment has several levels of meaning, and part of his experience in Iran focused on exploring all of them.

Broyde spent five days in Iran, and he used his time wisely. In Tehran, he visited with that city's Orthodox Jewish minority. Numbering about 10,000, the community makes up a sliver of Tehran's population, and while they live in the seat of govern-

ment in an Islamic republic, they are not oppressed, Broyde said. They own businesses, speak Hebrew, and are relatively free to practice their religion—but they are not allowed to have religious teachers. Rabbis are not present in the community, and they are not permitted to be flown in.

Broyde went, though. For some of the Iranian Jews, he was the first rabbi they had ever spoken to. They had many questions for him—some cultural, most of them religious. "It is a community that is thirsting for further education and more study," Broyde said. "So we had many different issues to discuss."

Broyde wasn't alone in his travels; he was accompanied by his 11-year-old daughter, Rachel. "I travel more than I should. One of the ways I deal with it is that I take my children with me," said Broyde, adding that one of the most significant cultural experiences for her was that she was required to cover her hair throughout the trip. Father of three children, Broyde said he rotates their travel; Iran was Rachel's turn.

"That way travel isn't something that's distracting," he said. "It's entertaining."

"Entertaining" is probably a word few Americans would use when describing a trip to Iran, but from Broyde's viewpoint it seems to work.

EMORYSNAPSHOT

At a ceremony held June 17 in the Rollins School of Public Health, Assistant Professor of Pathology Shoichiro Ono (left) and Professor and George W. Brumley Jr. Chair of Pediatrics Barbara Stoll were honored as the 2005 winners of the Albert E. Levy Scientific Research Award, given annually by the University Research Committee (URC). Standing center is URC Chair David Pacini, associate professor of historical theology, who made the award presentation. Each year the Levy Award honors both a junior and senior faculty member.

Ono's primary research is in the mechanisms that regulate dynamic rearrangement of the actin cytoskeleton during various cellular events. Stoll, who recently was named president and CEO of the Emory Children's Center, has a primary research focus on neonatal infections, immune development of the fetus and newborn, child survival, and the use of epidemiologic studies in neonatal-perinatal medicine.

Albert E. Levy Scientific Research Award



Jon Rou

FOCUS: CAMPUS SERVICES

Campus map receives interactive upgrade

Since November 2004, Joan Wang, information technology technical leader for Campus Services (formerly Facilities Management), and her team have been working small miracles. That team, with collaboration from several departments around campus, has developed a new web-based campus map, now available to the public.

Functionally and visually different from the existing map, the new version includes several advantages: It has been drawn to scale, it is dynamic (meaning that information on the map updates automatically), and, perhaps most exciting, the map is now interactive.

Using GIS (geographical information systems) and a program called AutoCAD (computer-assisted drawing), the map's buildings, roads, shuttle-stop locations and other features are drawn to scale and represented accurately. This provides the viewer with a better understanding of distances and more effective way-finding. The map includes the Wesley Woods, Briarcliff and Clairmont campuses and can be printed in a variety of formats.

Another function is the map's ability to update changes automatically, using special links to transfer information from several databases. For example, if a building is completed, a road moved or a shuttle schedule changed, the information will be reflected on the map as the data owners modify it on their ends.

Interactive capability is the map's most impressive modification. Whereas previously visitors had to enter a building's name to find its location, the new map has several innovative capabilities to assist users in locating not only buildings but parking decks, specific types of buildings (i.e., Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)-certified facilities) and shuttle routes.

Users can zoom in on a chosen map area until building names appear; they can click on any building and bring up a photo of that facility, its address and other helpful information; and they can view a list of buildings sorted by preference (by building name, address, number, etc.).

Shuttle stops and routes have been included, and the map enables users to view shuttle routes by entering their desired starting and ending points. The map then displays the route, supplies shuttle information along with any necessary transfers, and lists all additional stops along the way. The team even provided relevant MARTA bus route numbers and the direct shuttle service locations to Lenox Square Mall.

Atop all this user friendliness, a help feature is included to assist new users in navigating the site. Additionally, a locator grid can be activated to help with map navigation.

The improvements will not stop there; the map's rollout is just Phase I. Wang and her team are moving rapidly to Phase II, which includes the Oxford campus map, the addition of blue security lights, Americans with Disabilities Act accessibility routes, dining facility information, walking directions between buildings, dormitory descriptions for prospective students, access for Macintosh users, and a Google Map interface. Another component of this plan includes computerized touch-screen kiosks, which will be stationed strategically around campus for visitors (and anyone else who is directionally challenged).

This next phase, scheduled for completion in December 2006, includes the provision of secure, password-protected floor plan information to building occupants, which will be tied into the scheduling program X25, an upgraded version of R25. This feature will enable the University to better analyze and understand its current space utilization and more effectively plan for space assignments and modifications.

To view the new and improved campus map, simply visit Emory's internal homepage, click on "About Us" and then "Campus Map," or go to www.fm.emory.edu/fmit/map/index.htm. Macintosh users will be directed to the existing campus map until the completion of Phase II.

"We would like to extend a special thank you to those whose valuable input and support allowed this project to be so successful," Wang said. "We look forward to continuing our relationships with you in the future."

For more information, contact Wang via email at joan.wang@emory.edu.

Barbara Stark is manager of training and communications for Campus Services.

CAMPUS NEWS

Emory's Toastmasters celebrate first year of talking to each other

BY ERIC RANGUS

Except for the most rabid Morning People, 8 a.m. can be a challenging time for group activity. Yet every Wednesday, bright and early, in room 231 of the Dental School, Toastmasters@Emory gathers for its weekly meeting.

For many, there is perhaps no combination more masochistic than public speaking and early-morning rising, yet Toastmasters@Emory, the campus branch of the worldwide public-speaking club is flourishing. A prime ingredient is powerfully positive thinking.

"It's just amazing to start your morning at 8 with people applauding for you," said Carol Froman, senior editor in the School of Medicine and one of Emory's Toastmasters. "You're not going to find that anywhere else." That sort of boost is surely important, but the coffee and fresh donuts probably help, too.

Whatever the reasons, Toastmasters@Emory celebrated the first anniversary of its charter on June 15. For an hour each week, they work together in a "no-fail" atmosphere (meaning that Toastmasters is not competitive along the lines of a debate society) to improve each other's communications skills.

"You learn technique, of course," said Ted Pettus, a faculty member in the School of Medicine (SOM) whose chapter presidency ended with the June 21 meeting. "But one of the first things you learn is overcoming fear."

Not that that's easy, even for this friendly group. Encouraging speakers for "table topics," where participants must give a two-minute impromptu speech on a subject they learn only when they stand up, is an exercise in positive peer pressure. "It's hard to get people up there," Pettus continued. "Everyone wants to do it, but standing up is tough."

More than 4 million people worldwide have participated in Toastmasters since it was created in 1924. Currently there are about 190,000 Toastmasters scattered among 9,500 clubs in 78 countries. Two of those clubs are at Emory—The Carter Center has had an active club for several years—and the surrounding area has several more.

The seeds for Emory's successful club were several years ago through the efforts of a group of students. In summer 2003 Kai Young, then a student in the Rollins School of Public Health (now a fellow at the CDC), and two others, Jim Choi and Pranay Ranjan, wanted to improve their public speaking skills, so they sought out Toastmasters. Goizueta Business School had once been home to a branch, but it had disbanded several years ago.

The trio's search took them to Georgia Tech, where they joined the Toastmasters



Jon Ron

As a faculty member in the School of Medicine, Ted Pettus is not uncomfortable speaking to a crowd, but membership in Toastmasters@Emory has helped hone his presentation skills in other ways.

club there. That's when they met Kimsey Pollard, a research engineer at Tech and a Toastmaster for some 15 years. "All Toastmasters clubs have the same format, topics, evaluations and speeches, although there is variance on how they run," said Pollard, who regularly attends Emory's meetings—one of several Toastmasters clubs to which he belongs.

Rarely does any of Emory's Toastmasters leave a meeting without having contributed. Those who don't deliver a formal speech often grade the speakers by providing constructive criticism. This takes many forms ranging from a general evaluation to a counting of "ahs" and "ums" and even the effectiveness (or ineffectiveness, as the case may be) of hand motions.

The table topics Pettus spoke of earlier give members not scheduled to speak a chance to step to the podium. One member chooses a general table topic theme, and provides some suggested speaking topics around that theme, then the speakers prepare an impromptu speech around one of those suggestions selected at random.

The theme of the day on June 21 was "hidden meanings," but some of the table-top speeches included fund-raising and clothing left in the sink (how the speakers managed to weave a hidden meaning into those themes show what talented presenters Emory's Toastmasters are).

"Table topics, for instance, are vastly underrated and underappreciated and perhaps more intimidating," Pollard said. "All day, every day, people ask you questions. Soon enough you realize you can talk to anyone, anywhere, about anything for two minutes. It's the proverbial going to the wedding and standing around and talking to strangers."

Pollard helped integrate the Emory trio into Tech's Toastmaster's club, and he was there when they struck out on their own and began meeting on the Emory campus that fall. Clubs must meet for a certain amount of time before the national organization will charter them, and that process was

completed in June 2004. The club has been going strong ever since.

"We've all become one big, happy family," said Young. That family numbers around 16–20, and one-half to two-thirds of the membership attend every week. Some of the members are students for whom English is a second language; Toastmasters has helped them improve their communication skills.

"It's amazing how diverse we are," Young said. "Although we might be dragging in there in the morning, when we get out, we're energized and looking forward to the rest of the day."

She hit on an important quality of the club. Perhaps more than any other organization on campus, Toastmasters@Emory encompasses the whole of the University. It boasts faculty, staff, students, administrators and members of the outside community all meeting on equal ground, learning from each other and taking those lessons with them when they meet with their peers.

"I teach; it's my job, so I have to prepare lectures and speak all the time," said Pettus, whose interaction with his wife Amy, a fellow Toastmaster and SOM faculty member, provides the club with a lot of its levity. "But where I have really improved is when I'm in a large meeting, raising my hand and making a comment. That wasn't always easy with deans and other administrators around."

Membership costs are reasonable. The dues are \$16 to sign up and \$18 every six months. The initial payment of \$34 includes an introductory packet. Membership is open to any member of the Emory community as well as those outside it. The benefits go beyond the bill, encompassing not only personal growth but institutional development, too.

"I think there have actually been occurrences that have been helpful to the University because people have met in a setting like Toastmasters," said Froman. "I would never meet anyone from the administration in my day-to-day activities except through Toastmasters."

EMORYHOSPITAL

Isolation unit helps prevent possible spread of diseases

BY CINDY SANDERS

CDC employees often travel to parts of the world where they can come into contact with harmful diseases. To ensure their safety when they return to the United States, Emory Hospital and the CDC have worked together to create a special isolation unit designed to care for employees who need hospitalization following on-the-job exposure to serious communicable diseases. The new unit is located in the General Clinical Research Center (GCRC) on Emory Hospital's ground floor.

"With our CDC partner, we do what we do best—apply breakthrough medicine and care for each patient as a person," said Emory Healthcare President and CEO John Fox. "This is truly 'healing at a higher level' in action."

The hospital's state-of-the-art, three-bed isolation unit features the highest standards in negative pressure air handling safeguards, Emory Hospital epidemiologist Bruce Ribner said. The unit's air is high efficiency particulate air (HEPA)-filtered before being exhausted outside the hospital, so there is no recirculation, and no one outside the facility is placed at risk.

The isolation unit is equipped to provide the same level of care and monitoring available in the hospital's gen-



Emory Hospital epidemiologist Bruce Ribner said the hospital's new, three-bed isolation unit likely (and unfortunately) will get quite a bit of use considering Emory's proximity to the CDC.

eral and intensive care units. Staff nurses are specially trained in treating patients with serious communicable diseases.

"We had a great response from nurses who want to work in the unit," said Cathy Wood, director of nursing, medical/surgical services and patient services.

Unit nurses participated in a one-day training seminar with instruction by infectious disease experts from Emory Hospital and the CDC. This was followed by a one-day field exercise, where a simulated patient was picked up at the CDC and

transported to the new unit. Staff rotate on-call shifts and are available within one hour of being notified of a patient admission to the unit. The unit was used a few weeks ago for the first time, and everything ran smoothly.

"When this unit was being built, we hoped we'd never have to use the space to treat a serious communicable disease," said Ribner, also associate professor of medicine. "However, we realize that with the numerous research laboratories and epidemiology field personnel the CDC has in Atlanta, we'll probably use this unit several times a year."

CLIMATE SURVEY from page 1

since communication is one of the practices that received the lowest scores in the climate survey: Just 24 percent of respondents said they receive "reliable information through Emory's official lines of communications."

But there was plenty of positive news, too. For example, 85 percent of respondents gave a favorable response (3 or better on a five-point scale) to whether they value diversity, and 78 percent believe Emory displays an institutional commitment to achieving that diversity.

To the question of whether they felt welcomed and valued at Emory, 60 percent responded favorably; males were more likely to respond favorably than women (67 percent to 56 percent), as were employees under 25 (76 percent) and over 64 (79 percent). Other issues that received mostly favorable responses (66 percent or better) were support from management for holding differing viewpoints or communicating in give-and-take discussions; pleasant interactions with co-workers; ability to participate in job-related training; and the provision of special work arrangements for the disabled.

Communication, however, was not the only area of challenge. To the above

question about feeling valued, for example, African American employees were less likely to respond favorably at 49 percent. Other negative findings (defined as 52 percent positive or lower) included responses to questions about whether employees receive fair pay for their duties and responsibilities (40 percent); whether rules are applied equally to everyone in a given department (49 percent); and whether employees are provided advice and support on how to enhance their careers at Emory (43 percent).

"We're working with schools and divisions to help them develop action plans for their divisional surveys," said Del King, senior director in Human Resources. All of the major schools and units, King said, were provided reports covering data from respondents in those units. He also said constituency-specific reports are being provided to various governance groups, such as the faculty senate and employee councils, and the three president's commissions. The President's Commission on Race and Ethnicity (PCORE) helped develop the survey, in consultation with HR and consultant Kevin Nolan of Atlanta SurveyNET.

PCORE Chair Chris Grey said he was most encouraged by the findings that employ-

ees valued diversity—and by the response rate, since both PCORE and HR promoted the survey around campus.

"Most disappointing to me was that blacks did not feel welcomed or valued compared to the rest of the University community," Grey said. "It almost seems ironic that we are hiring people who value diversity, yet one segment of our community, more so than any other, feels the least welcomed and valued. This signifies that, institutionally, we have some issues that need to be addressed."

All of the responses are catalogued in detail on the new website, which features a brief history of how the survey came to fruition; graphs and charts providing easy-to-read snapshots of certain data sets; demographic breakdowns; and a section describing next steps in how the survey data will be used.

Even though the survey, which was administered both in print and electronic form, assigned respondents random identification numbers so their responses could be kept anonymous, Grey said he suspects some employees were skeptical that their feedback would be kept confidential. The next time the survey is administered, he said, perhaps more steps could be taken to assure employees that their responses will remain anonymous.

COLE FELLOWS from page 1

attention. "You're not going to get any thanks, but if you believe what you are doing is important for you and your neighbors, you do it."

It is ironic that when Harper speaks of "neighbors," the Cole fellows, for all their stellar qualifications, do not fit the bill. Just one of the 16 hails from metro Atlanta. With that in mind, it is perhaps even more remarkable that the fellows can bring such dedication to their work in places that weeks ago were simply shaded areas on a map.

"If you have a passion and a love for where you live or where it is you are, be it Emory University or Grove Park," Harper said, "whatever you have to do to act on that passion, you have to move forward with it."

Since May 23, when the fellows began their projects, moving forward is exactly what they have done; while much work still remains, they already have cleared significant hurdles.

The Role of Community-Based Organizations in Mediating Gentrification

stations four fellows in two neighborhoods (the Martin Luther King Jr. historic district and Cabbagetown) for work that transcends the easily seen economic side of revitalization.

"We're trying to determine some of the social effects of gentrification," said junior business major Wendy Leiser from Denver. Through focus groups and interviews, the fellows will determine what those are.

"Is there tension between old residents and new residents?" Leiser said, noting that a new mix of residents is quickly moving into what originally were black (the historic district) and white (Cabbagetown) neighborhoods. "If there is, what can we do to alleviate it?"

Leiser is the only business school student among the fellows, and her work has taught her that the for-profit and non-profit communities have a lot to learn from each other. "My work with nonprofits has been some of the most structured I've ever seen," she said.

Polling residents plays a major role in the **Mixed Income Revitalization and Education** project, which seeks to determine the best way Boyd Elementary School, located in the West Highlands neighborhood and encompassing families from a variety of income brackets, can best meet the needs of its students and their families.

"Some middle-income families want extracurricular activities like sports," said junior political science major Aimi Hamraie from Dallas. "Lower-income families may want after-school care or transportation."

Sometimes the fellows' projects barely resemble their blueprint. Take the **Friends of Anderson Park**. The original goal was for the fellows and their community partners to create an environmentally focused group in the West Atlanta neighborhood of Anderson Park centered on best utilizing the greenspace that shares its name.

Turns out that a "Friends of Anderson Park" group has been in existence for nearly a decade, and the woman who runs it didn't want any outsiders getting

involved.

"She viewed us as just a bunch of college kids looking for a good grade," said Woon Cho Kim, a rising senior from Seoul, South Korea, majoring in chemistry. Earning her trust, which is an ongoing process, has required a lot of dialogue not only with the four fellows on the Anderson Park team but also fellowship director Sam Marie Engle.

It also required an adjustment to the project. Following consultation with their community partners (which include the Atlanta Bureau of Parks, Culture and Recreation), the team is now investigating park/community partnerships in a more general way. The new project is a comparison of three separate park/neighborhood constructs; one specific bit of data they would like to collect is whether socioeconomic background plays a role in park support.

"I'd like to learn more about how to work with people from different backgrounds," said Kim. Anderson Park is a predominantly African American neighborhood, and none of Kim's teammates are black. "I thought, being an international student going to Emory, I knew how to deal with people and cultural differences, but this has been more than I expected."

Now Playing—Grove Park Theater

is another project that was adjusted when students began working in the neighborhood. Originally the fellows were geared to help the Northwest Atlanta neighborhood of Grove Park reclaim their cultural assets. A prime example was the old Grove Park Theater, which was thought to have been unused since the 1950s.

The students soon learned that the theater has been leased to a church group for five years. So again, the fellows widened their scope and are now looking for broad ways to use the arts to strengthen Grove Park.

"Economic development in the neighborhood has focused on big business and housing," said Katie Michel, a rising senior political science major from Venice, Fla. "But studies have shown that areas flourish if they have the arts. People go to the theater, spend money and business will follow."

Historically, Michel said, the arts have been undervalued in the neighborhood, and she hopes that the Cole fellows' work will lead to change. "In schools, whenever budgets are cut, the arts are the first thing to go," Michel said.

Each of the project groups has only just started data collection. But spending 32 hours a week in their project neighborhoods will go miles in helping them complete their work.

"Every year at least one of our projects undergoes some change," said Engle, noting that the fellows have to be prepared to switch gears with practically no warning. "People come to us with ideas, but they aren't always sure how to go about getting what they want. We help them discover the possibilities—in the their neighborhoods, themselves and in our fellows. We always find more than anyone thought possible."

SCHOLARSHIP&RESEARCH

Mumford's public health study is a walk through the park

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

Atlanta park-goers, be advised: In 12 DeKalb County parks this summer, the small phalanx of smiling, yellow-T-shirted students who may greet you upon entering the greenspace are not trying to sell anything. They just want to ask a few friendly questions about your physical activity. Oh, and they may ask to strap an accelerometer to your belt, if that's OK.

The students are part of the project team for Neighborhood Parks and Active Living (NPAL), which itself is part of a larger park-use study funded last year by a \$600,000 grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The project is directed by Howie Frumkin, professor and chair of environmental and occupational health in the Rollins School of Public Health, and colleague Karen Mumford, director of research projects in Frumkin's department.

NPAL's goal, Mumford said, is to identify predictors of park use and physical activity. Such predictors may include dog ownership, proximity to parks or participation in organized sports. Her team of nine students is fanning out to the 12 parks under study, intercepting park visitors and asking them to participate.

Those who agree are asked a series of questions about where they live (the study identified a tiered group of roughly concentric "catchment" areas around each park), their park use, and their level of physical activity. To more accurately measure the latter, participants also are asked to wear accelerometers for one week, noting their physical activity not only while in the park but throughout their daily lives.

"My wife and I walk in Mason Mill Park just about every day, basically for exercise and relaxation," said Bryan Noe, interim dean of the graduate school, who was asked (and agreed) to participate in the study while on one of those walks. "This study should lead to recommendations for improvements to public parks that could prompt non-users to become users. Anything that can be done to improve the general health and well-being of urban populations has to be beneficial."

To that end, the students also are collecting data from a control group of non-park-users, based on lists of addresses in the study's catchment areas. Mumford's goal is to recruit 50 participants (25 park users, 25 controls) for each of the 12 parks. Her team of students, both graduate and undergraduate, come not only from Emory but from Georgia State, Georgia

Tech—one is even an Atlanta native home for the summer from Wellesley.

"This project really shows how Emory is out in the community," Mumford said. "The students are getting very good field experience, and it's interesting to hear the conversations they're having with residents. Most people say, 'I'm really busy, but OK, I'll do this,' and the survey is supposed to last 20 minutes, but typically it takes longer because study participants have a lot of questions and a lot to say about parks."

To help relay that information to those who really need to hear it—local parks managers, for example—the project convened an advisory committee of local officials, such as Marilyn Boyd Drew, director of DeKalb County Parks and Recreation, and Mary Miller, director of Decatur's Recreation and Community Services Department; citizen advocates, such as George Dusenbury, executive director of Park Pride; and public health officials, such as Ken Powell with the Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Branch at the Georgia Division of Public Health.

"We're going to be working very closely with this group to make our findings relevant to the parks," Mumford said. "One piece that's



Kay Hinton

When asked in Mason Mill Park by students Patrice Brooks (middle) and Katie Endress to participate in a study on park use, graduate school interim Dean Bryan Noe readily agreed.

very interesting is the concept of accessibility; we've got some parks that have wonderful amenities, are fairly well maintained, and have absolutely no connection to the neighborhoods in terms of pedestrian access."

Indeed, the question of access helped determine the choice of parks to be studied. Most the 12 parks in the project have fairly well defined points of entry; the reason a place like Piedmont Park was not selected, Mumford said, was that its borders are so large and provide

so many points of access that they would have made the student data collectors' jobs much more challenging. Other factors, such as achieving demographic diversity, also figured into the choices.

"Communities have contributed considerable resources to creating parks, trails and greenspaces," Mumford said, "but we don't know very much about whether they actually serve as places where people are physically active."

Visual culture class helps develop new ways of seeing

BY KATHERINE BAUST

In between her shifts at the Carlos Museum, Leigh Miller, '98C, a fourth-year doctoral student in the Institute of Liberal Arts (ILA), is spending her summer teaching the interdisciplinary course Visual Culture (IDS 216) in Emory College.

"Visual culture involves the recognition that what we see is largely a product of what we know or believe," Miller said. "Rather than a biological function, ways of seeing are culturally constructed."

Miller's doctoral research is focused on contemporary artists in modern Tibet and how they are creating a visual culture. Consequently, teaching her students to become aware of the bombardment of images in day-to-day life and developing critical ways of looking and thinking, which examines the impact of images on individuals and society, is second nature.

Miller has asked her students to apply a critical eye to a range of issues this semester, challenging assumptions about art, exploring the nature and uses of photographs, and becoming aware of ubiquitous branding in public spaces.

"What we notice and pay attention to, how we talk about and how we create images, various aesthetic criteria and

the meanings subtly encoded in images—all of these things can tell us a great deal about society," Miller said.

In teaching the class, Miller combines Theory, Practice and Learning pedagogy through assignments, field trips and presentations to encourage the integration of course materials into students' own experiences and current events.

Class usually begins with three students giving a summary, analysis and application of a reading assignment. Included in the extensive reading list are French social and literary critic Roland Barthes, whose writings on semiotics made structuralism one of the leading intellectual movements of the 20th century; and American essayist, fiction writer and cultural commentator Susan Sontag.

"Students benefit from hearing each other's voices, and it helps me gauge at the start of class what places were of particular interest or confusion, or which points were missed altogether," Miller said. "It also enables me to take the class from there, rather than come in with a preset lecture every day. I find that students feel less pressured and are more likely to instigate conversation, as they feel free to respond to each other's presentations."

For each of their assign-

ments, students choose their own topics, from experimenting with different writing styles and creative exercises in their portfolio, to the mid-semester project where they closely analyze images. For example, one could choose to examine an advertisement, or perhaps a photograph.

Miller said some students initially are resistant to such an open format, but they end up submitting original and often fascinating work, she said. The flexibility also keeps her from having to read 15 papers about the same assigned topic.

One (short) field trip they took this summer was to the Asian gallery at the Carlos Museum, to consider the differences between images in their original or intended contexts versus the museum. They also discussed the common aesthetics for Asian religious imagery—what's "good" in one culture is not necessarily good in another.

The Carlos is a place with which Miller is quite familiar. In the mornings before class, which meets daily from 11:30 a.m.–12:50 p.m., she works in the museum's conservation department, handling ancient artifacts from the classical world. After class, she works in its education department, writing education guides designed for sixth-graders. She joked that, after years of



Kay Hinton

Sandwiched between her mornings and afternoons working at the Carlos Museum, doctoral student Leigh Miller teaches the Emory College class on Visual Culture this summer. "What we see," she says, "is largely a product of what we believe."

writing scholarly papers heavy on theory, writing for an audience of sixth graders is not as easy as it sounds.

Miller's class also has experimented with "kinesthetic learning," which is another way of perceiving an image. The students sat like Buddha in meditation, or balanced in a Hindu dance posture, the point being to show them that indigenous viewers would already have a bodily knowledge of the states of relaxation or contentment those postures induce or express. In order to see another culture through its own eyes, students must try things that put them in another time and place.

In addition to their final

project, students will submit their portfolios, which they have kept all semester, building upon the skills they have developed and situating the reading and images within broader social contexts.

"The students are making important connections between images and issues of concern to politics, race, gender, religion and globalization," Miller said. In her previous class she received a multitude of topics for the final project.

"I love when students tell me they are surprised at how differently they have begun to really 'see' the world around them," Miller said.

EMORYCOLLEGE

Neuroscientist wins Emory's third national presidential award

BY BEVERLY CLARK

Donna Maney, assistant professor of psychology, is the recipient of a Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers, the nation's highest honor for professionals in the early stages of their independent research careers, the White House announced June 13.

Joining 57 other researchers, Maney accepted her award in a ceremony led by John Marburger III, science adviser to President George W. Bush and director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. She is the third consecutive Emory scholar to receive the annual award, joining Eric Weeks, associate professor of physics, and Joe Henrich, assistant professor of anthropology, as honorees.

Maney researches the neural circuitry underlying communication behavior—work that intersects many different fields including psychology, neuroscience and evolutionary biology. In particular, she is interested in how animals perceive, process and respond appropriately to social signals. The research combines the study of free-living songbirds in their natural environments with that of wild-caught captive animals under controlled conditions.

"We are delighted that Dr. Maney's creative and important research is being recognized in this way," said psychology chair Elaine Walker, Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of Psychology and Neuroscience. "She is certainly among the most promising young scientists in the country who are exploring the complex interactions between sensory



Flanked by NSF Director Arden Bement (left) and John Marburger III, science adviser to President George W. Bush, psychology's Donna Maney proudly displays her Presidential Early Career Award.

experience and mechanisms of gene expression. She is very deserving of this award, and we are honored to have her on our faculty."

The Presidential Early Career Awards for Scientists and Engineers, established in 1996, honor the most promising new researchers in the nation within their fields. Participating agencies award these beginning scientists and engineers up to five years of funding to further their research in support of critical government missions.

Last year Maney, who came to Emory in 2002, received a National Science Foundation (NSF) Faculty and Career Development Award of more than \$600,000, which will fund her songbird research for the next five years. These highly competitive awards are given to researchers who not only show tremendous promise in their fields but also develop innovative techniques to incorporate into their teaching.

"Under the NSF grant, my research team is exploring the distribution of neuropeptides,

their receptors, and socially induced brain activity in groups of birds that naturally differ in their social behavior," Maney said. "We're also seeking to characterize a system of brain regions specialized to process social information. In the process, we're developing tools to study social neuroscience in animals' natural habitats."

As teacher, Maney encourages students to get hands-on experience in her lab. As part of the Center for Behavioral Neuroscience, an NSF Science and Technology Center, Maney's laboratory is accessible to undergraduates as well as post-baccalaureate students and public high school teachers participating in a variety of local education programs.

An experienced writing instructor, Maney also emphasizes writing skills in her teaching at Emory. She has developed an undergraduate writing course in neuroscience and led a faculty workshop on bringing writing into the undergraduate science curriculum.

CIO from page 1

the institution well, but there is a real opportunity to improve IT at Emory by leveraging the significant investment through standards, coordination and planning."

"Before I even came for any interviews, I was captivated by the breadth of the position and how it brings together the health care and University sides of the IT organization in one office," Mendola said. "Emory is a great institution, but it was clear to me that with the team President [Jim] Wagner has assembled, there is no reason Emory can't reach even greater heights."

Prior to his current role, Mendola served as CIO for the University of Illinois at Chicago Medical Center; during his tenure, he also held adjunct faculty appointments in the colleges of medicine and applied health sciences. Mendola holds a B.A. in psychology from the University of Pittsburgh, and master's and doctorate degrees in clinical psychology, as well as an M.B.A. from the University of Connecticut, where he served on the faculty as an assistant professor of psychiatry before moving to Illinois.

Harris to take new post at Oregon

Don Harris, vice provost for information technology and chief information officer (CIO), announced he will leave Emory at the end of July to become the first CIO at the University of Oregon in Eugene.

Harris came to Emory in 1999 and a year later became head of the Information Technology Division (ITD). He helped coordinate the transition when Network Communications was created as its own division in 2000, and he instituted a more service-oriented approach in ITD, upgrading its web-based and phone support services and offering classroom support for professors hoping to incorporate technology into their pedagogy. To that end, Harris launched the Education Conference on Academic Technologies at Emory (EduCATE) conference, which for four years has provided a showcase for new educational technologies and a platform for innovative technology-related teaching on campus.

"I would like to express my thanks to all who have worked with me in the past six years I have been at Emory," Harris said. "These have been challenging times, yet much has been accomplished. I give credit to all of those who were willing to give their time and energy to making IT services more efficient and effective for our faculty, students and staff."

At Oregon, Harris will manage an enterprise IT organization that supports a university of some 20,000 students and one of only 30 public institutions that claim membership in the Association of American Universities. The university also provides networking services to the state of Oregon through its Advanced Network Technology Center, which maintains the Internet backbone for the state's K-12 schools, colleges and universities, and many state government offices.
—Michael Terrazas

FOCUS: EAGLEUPDATE

Eagles are Top 10 again in Directors Cup standings

Emory finished eighth in the nation among 434 NCAA Div. III schools in the final 2005 standings for the NACDA Directors Cup, presented with the best all-around athletics program.

Standings are derived from a mathematical formula based on each school's finish at the NCAA national championships. Emory benefited from two national championships (women's swimming & diving, women's tennis), six top-10 finishes at the nationals and six top-20 finishes.

Emory is one of five schools in the nation—others include Duke, Stanford and Notre Dame—to place in the top 20 in both the NACDA Directors' Cup standings (eighth) and the latest annual *U.S. News and World Report* rankings of best national universities (20th).

Tennis (women)

Emory became the first NCAA Div. III school ever to win three consecutive national women's team championships. The feat has been accomplished once in Div. I and three times in Div. II.

This was Emory's fourth national championship overall, tying a Div. III record. Overall, Emory finished with a 20-3 record—its third consecutive 20-win season and fifth in school history. Emory won the University Athletic Association (UAA) team title for the 18th consecutive year. The Eagles have won every UAA championship since it first conducted tennis championships in 1988. That is the longest title streak in conference history in any sport.

Tennis (men)

Emory finished third at the NCAA Div. III national team championship—the fourth consecutive year the Eagles reached the national semifinals. They were second in 2002, won the national title in 2003, and third in 2004.

Golf

Emory finished eighth at the NCAA Div. III national championships. This is the sixth time in 10 NCAA appearances Emory has placed in the top 10 nationally.

Three Emory golfers, Drew Harker, Timothy Hamm and Mike Lebow, made the All-America third team—the first time Emory had three All-Americans in the same year. Harker finished in a tie for 17th place in the field of 120 golfers at the NCAA championships.

Softball

Emory finished with a 32-6 record, marking its fifth year in a row with at least 30 wins. The Eagles began the year unranked, but placed 10th in the final national regular-season poll by the coaches' association. However, they were not among the 43 teams selected for the NCAA national championship tournament.

Emory led the nation in team fielding percentage (.978) in the final Div. III national statistical report compiled by the NCAA. The Eagles were fifth in team winning percentage (.842), 10th in team earned run average (0.99). Senior Jennifer Harrigan was 13th in the nation in RBIs (46). Freshman pitcher Kathy Gordon ranked 19th nationally among pitchers with a 0.76 earned run average.

Baseball

Emory completed its 14th consecutive winning season, finishing the year with a 21-18 record. Junior infielder Taylor Gettinger led the squad with a .388 batting average followed by sophomore catcher Griffin Baum at .343.

Track & Field (men)

Emory sent one participant, Rob Leventhal, to the NCAA Div. III national outdoor track & field championships. Leventhal, a sophomore, finished 14th out of 16 competitors in the 800-meter run with a time of one minute and 54.75 seconds.

Emory placed fifth at the UAA outdoor championships, ending a streak of five consecutive years in first or second place. The Eagles had one individual and one relay champion at the conference outdoor meet, and registered eight all-conference performances (top-three finishes).

Track & Field (women)

Emory had two entrants at the NCAA national outdoor championships. Emily Watts, a senior, finished 15th out of 19 competitors in the 100-meter dash in a time of 12.45 seconds. Jane Ukandu, a sophomore, was 19th out of 21 entrants in the 200-meter dash with a time of 25.75 seconds.

Emory placed third at the UAA outdoor championships, marking the 15th time in the conference's 18-year history that the Eagles were in the top three. The Eagles had two individual champions at the conference outdoor meet and registered nine all-conference performances.

John Arenberg is Emory's sports information director.

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For online event information, visit www.emory.edu/TODAY
Events for the Emory Community

VISUAL ARTS

Special Collections Exhibit
 "A Tornado Turned Loose: An Exhibition Celebrates the 75th Anniversary of Bobby Jones' Grand Slam." Special Collections, Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-6887. **Through Aug. 15.**

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.**

LECTURES

THURSDAY, JULY 7 Surgical Grand Rounds
 "Everything You Wanted to Know About Pancreatitis." David Feliciano, surgery, presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-712-2196.

THURSDAY, JULY 14 Surgical Grand Rounds
 "Where Are We Going in General Surgery, and How Will We Get There?" Daniel Smith, surgery, presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-712-2196.

Great Early Egyptologists Lecture
 "Distaff Discoveries: Women in

Early Egyptology." Catharine Roehrig, Metropolitan Museum of Art, presenting. 7 p.m. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-4282.

RELIGION

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

SPECIAL

WEDNESDAYS Toastmasters @ Emory
 8 a.m. 231 Dental School Building. Free. 404-727-3721.

THURSDAYS Chess Club
 6:30 p.m. 106 Bishops Hall. Free. 404-778-4121.

MONDAY, JULY 11 Bloodborne Pathogen Training
 2 p.m. 306 Dental School Building. Free. 404-727-4910.

OSHA General Laboratory Safety Training
 2 p.m. 306 Dental School Building. Free. 404-727-4910.

SATURDAY, JULY 16 Swing Dancing Lesson
 8 p.m. Fellowship Hall, Glenn Church School. \$7; \$4 for students. 678-665-6462.

TUESDAY, JULY 19 Yerkes Workshop
 "Agilent Microarray Gene Expression Workshop."

8:30 a.m. Yerkes Research Center. \$500; \$1,000 including two microarrays. 866-220-1903.

EndNote Workshop
 11:30 a.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-6863.

*****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.

Independence Day 2005

Independence Day 2005
 Independence Day 2005
 Independence Day 2005



With American society as politically polarized as perhaps it has ever been, simply flying an American flag can be seen as a political statement. Independence Day, though, is always a good reason to unfurl Old Glory without adding any unnecessary subtext. So, in honor of the country's 229th birthday, here is a montage of Stars and Stripes flying (and, in some cases, waiting patiently for the wind to kick up) around the Emory community. Clockwise from top left: the flagpole in front of Emory Hospital; down the street at Children's Healthcare of Atlanta; a pair of flags adorn the front of the A.G. Rhodes House at Wesley Woods; the flag flies regally in front of historic Crawford Long Hospital; the shadows of the surrounding trees make a lovely backdrop in front of the Administration Building; and the Carter Center's grounds feature not only the American flag but each of the 50 state flags.