Prior to this year, when Folashade Alao hooked up to the Internet in Woodruff Library, she would need to use one of the computers already there or bring her own ethernet cable to connect her laptop. Not anymore. Now the fourth-year graduate student in the Institute for the Liberal Arts, along with any other Emory user who comes into the library, can hook up using one of the 52 new wireless access points installed by Network Communications. Years in the works, wireless access soon will be available at various high-traffic areas on campus, as well as by departmental order.

**Network Communications**

Internet access on campus no longer requires a cable. After many months of testing and years of research before that, Network Communications has outfitted Woodruff Library with 52 wireless access points, giving Emory users the freedom to work online without being tethered to a wall.

“It’s very exciting to offer today’s technology to Emory in order to take us into the future,” said Dawn Francis-Chewning, manager of coordinator services for NetCom. She has been working for the last few years on the wireless project, which teams NetCom with the Information Technology Division (ITD).

The prevalence of laptop computers, where portability is an asset, is just one of the many reasons why finding a wireless solution for the whole campus has been a NetCom priority. Wireless access, however, is not new to Emory. NetCom sponsored a trial run at the Orthopaedics and Spine Center, for example. Several departments and units have enjoyed ad hoc wireless access for quite a while, but the connections were not reliable. With the NetCom system, those access points will disappear as the centralized system provides much broader coverage and more reliable support.

Francis-Chewning said security with Emory’s system is a potential issue—as it would be with any wireless system—but NetCom has taken several steps to ensure confidential data transmission. Those steps include a login system and identity authentication, and data is encrypted in the air to prevent eavesdropping. Wireless access points and routers on campus not issued by NetCom do not necessarily have these extra security features.

In addition to the library, the Dobbs Center and Dooley’s Den

See Wireless on page 4

**Faculty Lecture**

**Alexander: Housing laws can define ‘family’**

**BY ERIC RANGUS**

In the mid-19th century, the United States began writing housing laws to legally control structures. Through the years legislation evolved to affect what went on inside those structures, and now the laws can determine who can live in what building.

The history of housing laws and their effects on culture and families formed the theme of Frank Alexander’s Distinguished Faculty Lecture, Monday, Feb. 7, in the Dobbs Center’s Winship Ballroom.

“Our housing laws have been used—directly and indirectly, consciously and unconsciously—as vehicles for defining what is a family,” said Alexander, professor of law and founder and co-director of the Law and Religion Program. He delivered “Life Together: How Housing Laws Define America’s Families” to more than 100 listeners.

“It is my contention that housing laws have been used in ways that do not make sense,” Alexander continued. “Instead of focusing on the creation of housing, some laws have been used to discriminate and deny. Instead of creating places of hospitality, they breed hostility.”

Alexander’s lecture spanned 150 years, beginning with the passage of the first laws regulating tenement houses in New York. Around the turn of the 20th century, the focus of housing laws shifted from limiting how many people could live in a structure—as the laws regarding tenements did—to how the structure could be used. Restrictive covenants, Alexander said, were written to prohibit commercial and business activities, such as the renting of rooms, in residential structures.

“Restrictive covenants became more and more specific in requiring that structures be used only by one family, thus inevitably into direct confrontations over the definition and meaning of family,” Alexander said.

Frequently returning to the phrase “blood, marriage or adoption,” Alexander said housing laws increasingly have used those guidelines to define who can live legally in a “single-family” home. He noted that many alternative relationships, immigrants and lower-income people are left out of that definition.

“A popular version of zoning laws today does not create a maximum number when the individuals are related by blood, marriage or adoption, yet they do impose a fixed limit on the number of unrelated individuals who live together,” he said. “This suggests that either we do not care about the health and safety of families, or we simply don’t want ‘non-nuclear’ families residing in our preferred neighborhoods.”

Limitations based on square footage, the number of residents per bedroom, and number of residents per “habitable” room (not a closet, bathroom or kitchen) often include questionable justification, Alexander said. However, such laws are on the books in most states; in Alexander’s opinion, they cater to higher incomes.

“In each instance, we are left hungry for the empirical or scientific justification for such standards,” he said. “In the absence of an explanation, the standards, I suggest, may well reflect the values, customs or prejudices of a dominant subclass of American culture.”

A leading scholar in the laws of homelessness and housing, Alexander is directing the Project on Affordable Housing and Community Development through the Law and Religion Program.

See Lecture on page 4

**Strategic Planning**

**Planners tweak themes at retreat**

**BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS**

Emory’s Strategic Plan Steering Committee, along with almost all the University’s deans and senior administrators, gathered for a retreat Feb. 3-4 to review progress on the strategic plan and outline what remains to be done.

Chief on the agenda was a discussion of the proposed signature themes released to the community in late January. As could be emblematic of the next three months, the group significantly altered three of the themes, changing not only their titles but also reimagining their scope. Each theme—save for internationalization, which has been the subject of a task force formed about a year ago—will be examined from now through April by an appointed group of about 30 faculty, staff, students and alumni.

In opening the meeting, Provost Earl Lewis and Executive Vice President for Health Affairs Michael Johns reiterated that the foundation of the strategic plan was the individual school and unit plans that continue to be fine-tuned.

See Strategic on page 7
Flags & fears

Angelika Bammer is associate professor and director of graduate studies in the Institute for Liberal Arts.

In the aftermath of 9/11, American flags were everywhere. People wore them, attached them to their marble houses and cars, and decorated their yards and windows, grocery and laundry bags with them. They even showed up on baby pacifiers.

This display of flags has remained ever-present as part of our everyday landscape. What are these ubiquitous flags: signs of national identity and strength. As quintessential symbols of national identity and strength, they are immediately recognizable level, as if the meaning of “America” is cemented in our minds. As Freud put it, “There is a hit of this devastation, an unmistakable. To ask what suffering Americans had shared would have seemed ludicrous to most. The injury had been so shock of this devastation, an unbid guests who will not leave. The latter, Freud notes, are expressions of American-ness—indeed, the presence of the familiar, the aesthetic aesthetic—just as memories that come expressions of American-ness—indeed, the experience of repetition—the re-experiencing of something familiar. As Freud put it, “From the perspective of compulsion to insist we do not yet even consciously admit, a fear about our shared identity of the trauma from Sept. 11, 2001, the shared grief, and the common effort result in a state of our very united-ness.

But if we read the repetition of post-9/11 flags less as a willed response to collective trauma than as a much less conscious manifestation of a traumatic experience, then their meaning is less self-evident. Clearly, the experience of being united was, in fact, a very fragile bridge over differences. We knew, from our memories of the past, that there are both pleasurable and painful in just these ways: memories we can recollect happy times of confidence, optimism or joy—just as memories that come unprompted can pull us back to psychic spaces we would just as soon forget or leave behind. The latter, Freud notes, are the memories of unresolved pasts that linger in our psyche like ghostsly presences that shadow us, like unbid guests who will not leave. As Freud put it, “From the perspective of compulsion to insist we do not yet even consciously admit, a fear about our shared identity of the trauma from Sept. 11, 2001, the shared grief, and the common effort result in a state of our very united-ness.

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It’s less than a week before the next performance by the Emory Concert Choir (Emo-
ry’s elite choral group), and it’s raining outside, and Eric Nelson has a sore throat.
Nelson, associate professor of music, is director of the choral groups (other than choirs at Emory) and its conductor, therefore he is most effective with his back to the audi-
one—the people he aims to reach. Rarely does he face them and sing himself, at least at Emory.

“I don’t have to be obse-
sive about my voice as some-
one who sings for a living,” says Nelson, whose voice—
even in his fine above 100-per-
cent condition—is perfectly pitched. “There are stories of voice majors and professionals walking around with scarves on their face and neck. It gives rise to the diva-attitude, and maybe there is some truth in that. I demonstrate and sing and speak all the time, but I don’t have to sing for two hours tonight with a profes-
sional orchestra, so that’s a margin of error for me is much larger.”

The expectations for the choral groups he leads—the nationally renowned Concert Choir and University Chorus—are quite bit different.

On Tuesday, Feb. 15, in the Schwartz Center’s Emer-
son Auditorium, the concert choir will host the Korean Students’ Glee Club, an elite, 30-voice choir made up of students from around South Korea. The glee club and chorus each perform solo sets then the two will sing together for the finale, which will include audience accompa-
niement. That’s just one perfor-
mance of a busy spring for the choir, which also will include performances during the Wil-

iam Levi Dawson celebration in March. Nelson says the celebration, on Feb. 26, all Emory’s choral ensembles will perform at the Emory Music Festival. The University’s second annual a cappella celebration, Barma-
ked Voices, which features both the choir and chorus, takes place in April. A full schedule of these and other music events can be found at www.music.
emory.edu. All performances are free.

In truth, Nelson’s choral ensembles are singing all the time, more than once a week in most cases, so his breaks are few and far between—not that he ever really wants to take one.

Everybody loves music, and everybody loves to sing,” says Nelson, who also directs the Atlanta Sacred Chorale, a 50-voice chorus specializing in sacred music. “Not everybody will sing in public, but they might in the car when nobody is looking or in the shower. Singing is as essential to being human as speaking or breath-
ing.

For Emory students who feel the same way, they have a lot of options to explore—chief among them the Concert Choir. But they can’t just walk in from Fond du Lac Drive and sign up; there is a residence check and auditions, and com-
petition can be fierce. It’s not uncommon for new voices to face three or four auditions before getting a call back. Nelson’s is a hyper-dedi-
cated yet healthy outlook he

accompanies the Emory Concert Choir and the University Chorus are the two primary choral ensembles directed by Eric Nelson, associate professor of music. Their conductor as well, Nelson is part teacher, part coach and part motivator. “Because I love choral music so much, I think it’s very important to pass on that knowledge to other people,” he says. In 2004 Nelson received a Crystal Apple Award for Ex-

cellence in Teaching, an honor that fills him with pride and accomplish-
manship. “Because I love choral music so much, I think it’s very important to pass on that knowledge to other people,” he says. “I want them to experience what I have experienced—there is a bit of evangelism about that. I’m all about teaching the craft, first the basics, and then to the choral conductors who will then go out and teach their students, and it spreads.”

“The singers who gradu-
ate from here will join choirs all over the world. They will probably sing the rest of their lives, and I’d like to think part of that is because they studied at Emory with me, whether it’s one semester with Univers-
ity Chorus or four years with Concert Choir.”

Nelson’s is a hyper-dedi-
cated yet healthy outlook he constantly maintains—even when his physical health is

less than ideal. Whenever he catches cold, his high baritone deepens slightly. This is not always a bad thing. “I think any baritone has low-bass envy,” he says. “We all wish we had rumbling, subwoofer low notes. Every time I have a bronchial thing that drops my voice down, I wish that when I get healthy I could keep those low notes.”

“I know it’s not good for me, but it’s so much fun to sing those low notes.”
Emory keeps up contributions to tsunami relief effort

**BY KATHERINE BAUST**

Michael Saenger got a call from the Red Cross in December, asking if he and his firm, NetCom, could assist in the tsunami relief effort. Saenger agreed, and NetCom has been providing assistance ever since.

"Emory has a long history of giving and helping people in the community," says Saenger, a 1976 Emory alumnus and the firm's founder and president. "I believe it's one of the most important figures in the history of Emory."

Saenger's firm, NetCom, has been providing wireless Internet access to the campus community. Saenger and his team have provided more than 2,200 Wi-Fi access points to the campus community, including students, faculty and staff.

The technology provided by NetCom is a critical component of the tsunami relief effort. The technology allows people to connect to the Internet, where they can learn about the latest developments in the relief effort and donate money to organizations working to help those affected by the tsunamis.

"We are committed to helping people in need," Saenger said. "We are proud to be a part of the Emory community and to contribute in any way we can to the relief effort."
Day-long Thrower Symposium to focus on families, Feb.

BY BEVERLY JAMES

Nationally renowned experts will explore how laws shape and define modern families during the 2005 Randolph W. Thrower Symposium, “Families in the 21st Century: Changing Dynamics, Institutions and Policies,” to be held Feb. 17 from 8 a.m. – 4:15 p.m. in the School of Law’s Full Auditorium.

The Thrower Symposium is part of an endowed lecture series sponsored by the family of Thrower (’36L) and hosted by the law school and the Emory Law Journal. Featured speakers will include:

• Frank Alexander, professor of law and director of the school’s Project on Affordable Housing and Community Development. He will discuss “The Housing of America’s Families: Moving Beyond Control, Exclusion and Privilege.”

• Theodore Marmor, professor at the Yale School of Management, who will present “The American Welfare State and the 21st-Century American Family: Myths, Realities and Reflections.”

Marmor regularly testifies before Congress about medical reform, Social Security and welfare issues. He also is professor of political science at Yale and adjunct professor at Yale Law School.

• Dorothy Roberts of Northwestern University School of Law, who will speak on “Privatization and Disenfranchisement in the New Age of Reproductive Technologies.”

Roberts is an expert on the intersection of gender, race, and class in legal issues concerning reproduction, motherhood and child welfare.

• Marc Spindelman of Ohio State University’s Moritz College of Law, who will discuss “Homosexualities’ Horizons,” drawing on his research on sex equality theory, queer theory and public health ethics.

The Thrower Symposium is free and open to the public; a LIGHTS award ceremony will be presented. Attendees may receive up to five continuing law education (CLE) credits at a rate of $5 per hour. To register for CLE credits or for more information about the symposium, call 404-727-1542.

Outpatient laser treatment can zap varicose veins

BY JANET CHRISTENBURY

Pain and discomfort are just two of the common complaints of having varicose veins, many describe their unattractive legs as the condition’s biggest drawback. Now a new laser procedure at Emory can remove those painful and ugly veins without surgery. Varicose veins result from the reflux of blood down the legs from non-functioning valves. Normally, one-way valves allow that blood to flow upward, but when the valves become weak and stop closing properly, the blood begins to flow in the wrong direction.

The increased pressure from reflux causes blood to pool and triggers the bulging and twisting condition known as varicose veins.

Varicose veins affect half the population age 50 and above, and 13–25 percent of all adults, men and women are affected, and they’re also commonly caused by obesity and pregnancy. Both men and women develop varicose veins, but it is more common in women. Surgical “vein stripping” (an inpatient procedure usually requiring general anesthesia and a long recovery, not to mention significant pain and bruising) has been the most common method of removing them—until now.

“This new, minimally invasive procedure using a laser is the newest wave in varicose vein treatment,” said Abbas Chamsuddin, associate professor of radiology and director of interventional radiology. “It’s a 45-minute outpatient procedure that involves no anesthesia, no scarring and minimal pain. And patients can quickly return to normal activities following treatment.”

Chamsuddin and his colleagues have performed more than 300 laser treatments for varicose veins at Emory. The treatment works by inserting a catheter from the ankle to the knee along the back of the leg. To minimize pain and reduce blood loss and bruising, a local anesthetic and epinephrine (a drug used to contract blood vessels) are injected into the leg around the site of the catheter.

Using an ultrasound machine as a guide, a laser fiber is threaded up into the vein. The laser, a highly concentrated beam of light, is emitted through the fiber, destroying the varicose vein. Because the vein’s blood flow instantly shuts down, the body automatically reroutes the blood to other, healthy veins. The faulty vein does not have to be removed from the body. Results can be seen in several days to several months. No surrounding tissue is affected since the laser delivers light energy precisely to the targeted vein. Following the procedure, patients must walk for 30 minutes to prevent blood clotting, and they must wear compression hose for a week. Follow-up treatments may be necessary to obtain optimal aesthetic results.

“Laser treatments have proven to be 97 percent effective in clinical trials,” Chamsuddin said. “Patients should not experience any recurrence in the veins once treated.”

—Abbas Chamsuddin, professor, radiology

Health Sciences

University offers insurance to up to 50 new employees

BY KATHERINE HINSON

The Emory University Benefits office welcomes new faces across the country. Hines will answer questions after his presentation.

Focusing on Family, Feb.

LAW SCHOOL

Focus: HUMAN RESOURCES

HR welcomes new faces

Recent reorganization within Human Resources has provided the opportunity to recruit some great new talent, and the division is excited to announce the arrival of three new faces.

Tom Fitch, director of employment

Fitch joined Emory in December, bringing more than 20 years of employment experience. Most recently, he worked at Cingular Wireless as senior manager of customer service operations. Fitch also has worked for Georgia-Pacific Corp., Accenture (formerly Andersen Consulting), IBM, the University of Georgia, the Atlanta College of Art, Mercer University and the University of Tennessee.

He holds a bachelor’s in social studies secondary education, a master’s in counselor education from the University of Virginia, and a Ph.D. in counseling and student personnel services from the University of Georgia.

Kym Harris, director of learning services

Harris was a human resources and training manager at Emory before joining the corporate world five years ago. She spent that time as manager of corporate training and senior manager of customer service operations at Home Depot.

Harris is working on her doctorate in organizational leadership at Argusy University in Sarasota. She received her B.S. in psychology from Rutgers University and her MBA from Florida’s Nova Southeastern University. Harris said she looks forward to expanding and enhancing training and development within HR.

Kathleen Maestle, benefits director

Maestle joins the HR team on Feb. 14. Having spent her entire 25-year career in employee benefits, Maestle recently worked for Eckerd Corp. as a corporate benefits manager. She’s also worked for Ceridian Benefits Services, AIX Corp., Westbancor Bank, ORMET Corp. and Ohio Valley Health Services and Education Corp. Maestle received her B.S. in management from the West Liberty State College in West Liberty, W.Va.

Del King, formerly director of employment services, is now senior director for HR. Mary Smith, formerly director of benefits, now is director of compensation.

For more information on HR services, visit http://hr1. emory.edu.
Two-year Grady study tracks post-hospital stroke recovery

BY ALICIA SANDS LURRY

ow well a patient recovers after having a stroke is directly linked to the quality of medical care he or she receives after leaving the hospital, according to Michael Frankel, professor and chief of neurology at Grady Hospital. Now, thanks to a $500,000 grant from the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) and the CDC, Frankel and other researchers soon will learn if a clot or burst for stroke patients, their quality of life and ways to improve outcomes after hospitalization.

Stroke, as defined by the American Stroke Association (ASA), occurs when a blood vessel that carries oxygen and nutrients to the brain is either blocked by a clot or bursts. When that happens, part of the brain cannot get the blood (oxygen) it needs, so it begins to die.

The two-year, AAMC/CDC grant is designed to study stroke outcomes, track information and improve quality of life for stroke survivors. Based at Grady, the project has two main focuses: collecting data to help improve quality of care for study participants. Overall, Frankel hopes hospitals across the country will use a newly developed online tool to improve care for patients after stroke discharge.

“This is a groundbreaking study because no one has ever created a prototype tool for data collection to improve the quality of stroke care after hospital discharge,” said Frankel, the project’s principal investigator. “This project is focused on post-hospital care, including inpatient rehabilitation, medical care, functional recovery, medication adherence, and quality of life and survival.”

Frankel hopes to enroll 1,000 patients, who will be followed for one year through telephone calls and office visits. Along with Grady, University Hospital in Augusta and Candler and St. Joseph’s hospitals in Savannah will participate by identifying stroke patients and enrolling them in the study. The goal is for all four hospitals, which represent approximately 10 percent of the stroke-patient population throughout the state, to contribute to the same database and create quality improvements.

“One of the other aspects we’re going to focus on is whether there are racial differences in stroke outcomes,” Frankel added. “We will look at racial and socioeconomic differences in outcomes; we hope to learn more about why those differences exist, so we can improve the care in communities disproportionately affected by stroke.”

Frankel hopes, with more frequent contact after discharge, patients will learn to adhere to medical therapy and follow up with their physicians through clinical appointments.

“We realize that there is a continuum of care that goes beyond the hospital period,” he said. “This project is the first attempt at linking what happened in the hospital with what happens after patients are discharged to assure good continuity and quality of care.”

According to the ASA, stroke is the nation’s No. 3 killer and a leading cause of severe, long-term disability.

Every 45 seconds, someone in America has a stroke, and the ASA estimates that approximately 700,000 Americans will have a stroke this year.
The signature themes, which had drawn nearly 200 volunteers for serving on the review committees, will serve as a thematic architecture linking Emory's schools.

"Think of the school plans and unit plans as holding it all up. We need something else without them," said Lewis, using a diagram of a house to illustrate the overall plan. "There will be things accomplished in the units. There will be various distinctions to the University, but we also know there are ways to link these things that cut across them. Those are the signature themes."

"We're not saying important things aren't important," Johns said of the bedrock academic work that characterizes the individual plans. "We're trying to stretch ourselves to a new dimension, a new aspiration that defines us as a University."

The new names of the five revised themes are:

- Critical Inquiry & Creative Expression (formerly "Arts, Creativity & the Human Experience")
- Religion, Society & the Human Experience (formerly "Religion and Political Culture")
- Global Health (formerly "Sustainability and Global Health")
- Environmental Stewardship (formerly "Science & the Environment")
- Health & Healing (formerly "Health & the Healing Professions")

Descriptions of the revised themes are available on the strategic planning website (www.admin.emory.edu/StrategicPlan). The reasons for the revisions were varied, from the thought that some themes were too narrow (as in the original religion theme) to a desire to tailor them more to Emory's existing strengths. For example, through not only Emory work but also ties to the Carter Center, CDC, American Cancer Society, CARE and other organizations, the University has real strengths in global health—strengths perhaps as great as any university in the world. But while Emory in practice has been a national leader in environmentally sustainable activities, it lags far behind other institutions when it comes to academic research in the area. Therefore "sustainability" was removed from the title of one theme, leaving the focus squarely on global health efforts, of which eco-friendly activities are but one important part.

Specific to this change, Executive Vice President for Finance & Administration Mike Mandl will co-chair (along with anthropologist Professor Peggy Mandl) a committee charged with signing off on Emory's environmental work and finding a way to incorporate it more into the University's foundational principle of the University. As for the signature themes, work now falls to the series of 30-person committees now being formed. Each committee will receive all the background materials used by the steering committees in forming the themes, as well as broad, bulleted inventories of Emory's existing work that falls under particular headings. Liaison steering committee members also will act as resources for questions from the theme groups. All nine groups will hold three meetings apiece, one of which will be a forum for public comment, and by the end of April each will produce a five-to-10-page report of its discussions.

"I was thrilled to be at the retreat. I came in thinking it would be a day and a half of 'pie in the sky,' unrealistic expectations, but it was not that at all; everyone was both optimistic and realistic."

—Andrea Casson, '88BA, '93MBA, AEA president-elect

Just as was done during the retreat, the committees should feel empowered to reshape or even combine the themes, if they wish. The goal, Lewis and Johns said, is not to view Emory's future through a predefined lens, but rather to use the themes as starting points for a broad-based conversation weighing Emory's strengths, resources, aspirations and opportunities. Indeed, participants were asked to give voice to those aspirations by imagining what Emory could "look like" in 2010. For example, given the rapid ascension of the University’s joint department in bioengineering with Georgia Tech, Emory could "redefine the public-private partnership nexus" through programs with Tech and other Atlanta institutions. Another proposed goal was that Emory seek to send at least 80 percent of students abroad for study and bring an equal number of international students and scholars to Atlanta; yet another was that Emory become an educational "home for" its alumni. "I was thrilled to be at the retreat; I'm confident an alumni presence at the retreat brought alumni more into the forefront of planners' minds," said Andrea Casson, '88BA, '93MBA, president-elect of the Association of Emory Alumni.

"It was wonderful to be in a room with 30 people at the top of their career for the sole purpose of bettering an already amazing institution. I admit I came in thinking it would be a day and a half of 'pie in the sky,' unrealistic expectations, but it was not that at all; everyone was both optimistic and realistic."

—President Jim Wagner, who recently has been talking about the strategic plan in meetings with every University constituency, said he senses an energy and excitement that the plan is "real." Alumni, he said, ask him what he thinks Emory will look like in five or 10 years. "They're asking for a simile: Will Emory look like Princeton? Will it look like Georgia State?" Wagner said. "This runs exactly counter to what we're trying to do—we're trying to look like Emory. We know of programs that earn us distinctiveness. The opportunity calls, and our situation demands we act."

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John Hardman, executive director of the Carter Center, talks with President Jim Wagner at a Feb. 4 strategic planning retreat. About 35 administrators and members of the Strategic Plan Steering Committee convened to discuss the plan's progress and map out what remains to be done over the next three months.

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PERFORMING ARTS  
TUESDAY, FEB. 15
French and Francophone film festival  
Amen. Costa-Gravas, director. 7:30 p.m. 201 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6431.

Concert  
Korean Students’ Glee Club and Emory Concert Choir, performing. Hoon-Cha Chai and Eric Nelson, directors. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16  
Female Director film series  

The World in Black and White film series  
Touch of Evil. Orson Welles, director. 7:30 p.m. 205 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6761.

THURSDAY, FEB. 17  
Concert  
Korean Students’ Glee Club, performing. 11 a.m. Sanctuary, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6153.

French and Francophone film festival  
Carnage. François Ozon, director. 7:30 p.m. 207 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6431.

Great Japanese Filmmakers film series  
Charisma. Kurosawa Kiyoshi, director. 7:30 p.m. 205 White Hall. Free. 404-727-5087.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18  
French and Francophone film festival  
Hop. Dominique Standaert, director. 6 p.m. 207 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6431.

French and Francophone film festival  
Greek Art, Greek Food!–Part I.” Reservation required. $25. 404-727-2000.

Dance performance and concert  
Emily Wind Ensemble and Emily Dance, performing. Scott Stewart, director. George Staib, choreographer. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

SATURDAY, FEB. 19  
Brave New Works festival  
SATURDAY, FEB. 19  
Free. 404-727-5050  
choreographer. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-6431.

MONDAY, FEB. 21  
German music lecture  

SPECIAL  
WEDNESDAY Toastmasters@Emory  
8 a.m. 721 Rollins School of Public Health. Free. 404-371-0105.