In 1836—the year a handful of well-meaning, mostly Southern, Methodist men were given a charter to start a college in rural Georgia—Texas had just been wrested from Mexico, Charles Darwin was sailing on the Beagle, and the first US patent was issued for locomotive wheels. The forces acting on Emory in the 175 years since are every bit as extraordinary as those that shaped the world beyond, and our transformation just as profound.

We celebrate with a story for each year of Emory’s history—the places, people, ideas, discoveries, gifts, resources, and unexpected events that make up the past and present of this rich, complex, fascinating place. Many of these 175 stories you know well, some you may have forgotten, and others may surprise you. But stories gather strength and meaning from the retelling. These stories are ours, and we share them so that we all might wonder at how far we’ve come.
Where We Began

Founded by Georgia Methodists as a school for farm boys and planters’ sons, the Emory College of 1841 consisted of a few scattered buildings and an inaugural graduating class of three, whose tuition was about $185 a year. Today Emory’s two-year college in Oxford is still recognized for its intimate community—about 930 students—and picturesque setting. The oldest building on campus, Phi Gamma Hall, was used as a hospital during the Civil War; a Confederate nurse is said to haunt the place, startling students during their late-night study sprees. The historic Seney Hall, named for the railroad magnate who bankrolled it, features a clock tower with a copper bell cast in 1796, making it the oldest object on campus. The newest structure is the LEED-certified East Village residential complex, completed in 2008.

175 E M O R Y H I S T O R Y M A K E R S

What’s an anniversary celebration without a toast to the people who brought us this far? Last year, a special committee convened to review nominations and select 175 Emory Historymakers—notable men and women who have contributed to Emory’s evolution and growth in myriad ways, whether alumni or administrative leaders, faculty or staff, donors, visionaries, or friends. Say hello to all 175 Historymakers here. You can find more about them at www.emory.edu/175.

John Emory
Born in 1789, Emory was a prominent Methodist bishop and an advocate for education. In 1834, he came to Georgia to preside over the Methodists’ annual conference; he died the following year.

Ignatius Alphonso Few
Also born in 1789, Few was a Methodist minister and the force behind the founding of Emory College, which he named in the bishop’s honor. Few was its first president.

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar
Elected to Congress in 1857, Lamar helped foster reconciliation after the Civil War. He later was appointed Supreme Court justice.

Iconic Emory

Architect Henry Hornbostel’s original blueprint for the Atlanta campus called for an elegant Italian Renaissance colonnade attached to a great central building. He compared the future site to the hills of northern Italy, envisioning the campus as an oasis in a forest of pine. But Chancellor Bishop Warren Candler favored simpler architecture and Hornbostel’s early plans were never realized. Nonetheless, he is credited with the iconic Georgian marble, red tile roofs, and classic style of Emory’s Quadrangle buildings.
Christians and Muslims prayer, with attention to energy- and water-use reduction. The Matheson Reading Room on the library's third floor, with its imposing wooden tables, tile floors, and chandeliers, is an inspiring space for silent study amid a hushed, scholarly grandeur.

The estate also offered a pool widely used by children in the surrounding Druid Hills neighborhood. Richard Sams, a local historian and author who grew up around the corner, remembers playing sometimes with a man who lived in the house. He latterly had been a circus owner who was ready to be rid of them.

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No. 4
**Q U I E T , P L E A S E** Emory's original research library, Candler Library is named for Asa Griggs Candler, whose $1 million donation allowed the university to move from the Oxford campus to the state capital. In 2003, the 77-year-old library was renovated with attention to energy- and water-use reduction. The Matheson Reading Room on the library's third floor, with its imposing wooden tables, tile floors, and chandeliers, is an inspiring space for silent study amid a hushed, scholarly grandeur.

No. 5: The Candler Mansion

Neighborhood Character

Asa Candler Jr., second son of the founder of The Coca-Cola Company, built his Briarcliff estate a mile from the current Emory campus in 1920. Known as “Buddie,” Candler was a character whose eccentricities apparently included a love of exotic animals. For years he kept a menagerie on his 42 acres made up of baboons, lions, rare birds, and four elephants named (according to legend) Coca, Cola, Delicious, and Refreshing. He's said to have bought the animals while traveling in Europe from a down-and-out circus owner who was ready to be rid of them.

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No. 6
**B E C O M I N G B R I A R C L I F F C A M P U S** In the 1960s, Emory helped the state develop the Georgia Mental Health Institute (GMHI) on the grounds of the Candler Mansion off Briarcliff Road. For more than thirty years, GMHI filled a need for patients who couldn’t afford private care; but growing attention and education around mental health were starting to indicate that large institutions were not the best setting for the mentally ill. GMHI closed in 1997, and Emory bought the property the following year to house various programs. The somber, imposing exterior of the main building now belies the bright hustle of more than 14 departments and programs at work inside. The network of underground tunnels beneath the facility—once used to transport patients securely between its 17 buildings—remains a creepy curiosity, watched over by a longtime maintenance worker who attributes the strange sounds he hears occasionally to a ghost he has named “Horace.”

Inside one of the Briarcliff Campus cottages.

Asa Candler, Warren Akin Candler 1875C, and Charles Howard Candler 1898C

The Candler family’s Emory legacy is lasting and profound. In 1888, Asa Griggs Candler bought the formula for Coca-Cola, changing the course of history for Atlanta and the South. As the company grew, Candler used his wealth and influence in a range of positive ways, taking special interest in a small Methodist college in Oxford; by the time of his death in 1929, he had given a staggering $8 million to Emory. His oldest son, Charles Howard, attended the college and served as chair of the Board of Trustees from 1929 until his death in 1957. He rose to president of The Coca-Cola Company in 1916 and his gifts to Emory, totaling around $14 million, included a new administration building and half-interest in Asa G. Candler Inc. Asa’s brother, Warren Akin, served as Emory president from 1888 to 1898, working diligently to raise money for the school and making personal contributions toward a student loan fund and the endowment; he is famous for his dim view of intercollegiate sports. Elected a Methodist bishop in 1898, he remained involved with Emory and became chancellor of the newly formed Emory University in 1914.

Catherine Andrew (Kitty) Boyd

One of several slaves owned in the mid-1800s by Bishop James Andrew, chair of Emory College’s board, Boyd became a symbol of church and national divisions over slavery.

Young John Allen 1858C

A Methodist missionary to China, author, translator, and newspaper editor, Allen was president of the Anglo-Chinese University; Allen Memorial Church is named for him.

Isaac S. Hopkins 1859C

A Methodist minister and also chair of the natural sciences, Hopkins was Emory’s third president and became the first president of the Georgia School of Technology in 1888.

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No. 7: Yerkes National Primate Research Center

Primal Study

Robert Yerkes was a pioneering psychobiologist who led the founding of a primate center for Yale University in Orange Park, Florida, in 1930. When he died in 1956, Emory agreed to take over the center from Yale as interest in primate study blossomed. Today, the Yerkes National Primate Research Center, one of only eight centers of its kind funded by the National Institutes of Health, is dedicated to conducting basic science and translational research to improve human health and well-being. The center’s researchers work to bring about advances in vaccine development, treatment for diseases such as Alzheimer’s and Parkinson’s, help for drug addiction, and understanding of the evolutionary links between biology and behavior. The center houses nearly 3,400 nonhuman primates between its main facility at the Atlanta campus and the field station in Lawrenceville, as well as some 10,000 rodents in the Yerkes vivarium. Since 1985, the Yerkes Research Center has been accredited by the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International, regarded as the gold seal of approval for laboratory animal care.

Yun Ch’i-Ho 1893C 1908G
Emory’s first international student was a diplomat, educator, journalist, and Christian statesman who played a major role in founding the Methodist church and the YMCA in his native Korea, where he also served as editor of the newspaper the Independent. His poem, Aegukka, forms the words to the national anthem of the Republic of Korea. Several of Yun’s descendants are also Emory graduates, including Hena Chun 08 DX 10C, his great-great granddaughter.

No. 8: Housing History

Remembering Mudville

Before there was Longstreet Hall, there was Mudville. Now just a faded memory, when Mudville existed in 1946 it would have been hard to miss. Emory’s enrollment doubled after the Second World War, so to accommodate this grand influx of students, 100 used trailers, thirty-one homes, and three large wooden army barracks were shipped to the campus and set up as a makeshift housing area. During autumn especially, Mudville was cold, sparse, and unpleasantly . . . muddy.

No. 9

RESEARCH POWERHOUSE In 2002, the Whitehead Research Building became the first in the Southeast to achieve Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification. The $82.7 million, 325,000-square-foot structure houses the cell biology, genetics, and physiology departments of the School of Medicine. The building is named for the influential Whitehead family, headed by Coca-Cola entrepreneur Joseph B. Whitehead. After his death, the family continued their support of the school and Emory University Hospital.

No. 10

IT TOLLS FOR THEM More than 3,500 alumni and former students served in the military during World War II, and 121 died. To honor their service, in 1945, a 10,700-ton cargo ship was christened the M.S. Emory Victory. The ship sailed until 1962, when it was renamed and repurposed, and the university was given the ship’s large brass bell. In a similar spirit of efficiency, leaders later called it the Victory Bell and made it the centerpiece of an annual athletics celebration.
Lush, Lovely Lullwater

The modern history of Lullwater begins in the 1820s, when the land behind the present-day Clairmont Campus was wrested from the Creek people by European settlers. Emory bought much of it from the Candler family in the 1950s, and in 1963, Sanford S. Atwood moved into the Tudor-style Lullwater House, establishing it as Emory’s presidential residence. Today Lullwater offers 185 acres of woods, water, and fields, populated by a rich ecosystem of largely native plants and wildlife. The serene, sweeping park is open to the Emory community and is well used by hikers, joggers, nature lovers, dog walkers, and Frisbee throwers—all on bike or foot, but not car (only President Wagner’s Prius is regularly seen on the expansive driveway). A 1986 BBC broadcast called Emory the “most beautiful campus in America,” likening Lullwater to the Garden of Eden.

Green Space

A deep pocket of forest known as Baker Woodland is snugly situated behind the Carlos Museum, beckoning passersby into its dappled shade for snatches of peace and privacy. The environmental sculpture Source Route, made up of concrete stairs, wooden boards, and steel planks, leads the curious into the woods and then back out again. Sculptor George Trakas designed the path in 1979 as a physical outgrowth of an international symposium hosted by Emory’s Phi Beta Kappa chapter on intellect and imagination.

A HOME FOR ALUMNI

The stately Miller-Ward Alumni House, located on Houston Mill Road, is a major asset for the Emory Alumni Association and a burgeoning alumni community more than 120,000 strong. The $7 million, Tudor-style mansion opened in 2000 and serves as a distinguished setting for reunions, meetings, and special events. Seven rooms in the house are available for community use, including the Schley Library, which holds copies of hundreds of books by alumni authors, archives of Emory Magazine, and yearbooks dating to the 19th century.

No. 13: In Our Nature

Green Space

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No. 14: Into the Woods

Hahn Woods offers almost five acres for hiking, relaxing, and sightseeing. The scenic preserve is located on the western end of Lullwater, where a new 210-foot long suspension bridge guides travelers over South Fork Peachtree Creek.

Howard Washington Odum 1904C
The Odum Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill is named for Odum, also founder of Social Forces journal.

F. Phinizy Calhoun Sr. 1904M
A pioneering ophthalmologist, Calhoun was chair of Emory’s Department of Ophthalmology from 1910 to 1940; his family created and endowed the medical library.

Kemp Malone 1907C
A Medievalist, Malone was an authority on Chaucer and professor of literature at Johns Hopkins; the Kemp Malone Library is the intellectual home of Emory’s English department.

 Goodrich C. White 1908C
President of the university from 1942 to 1957 and then chancellor until 1979, White guided Emory through two wars and a period of rapid growth.

Thomas Milton Rivers 1909C
Rivers’s groundbreaking research on virus reproduction in the 1920s led to the development of the polio vaccine.
There may be no better symbol of Emory’s diverse, vibrant religious life than Cannon Chapel. Designed in the 1970s by architect Paul Rudolph, the chapel stands apart from ornate, symbol-laden churches with its clean lines and concrete simplicity. The sanctuary at its heart is usually filled with natural light, but little else, allowing the space to be adapted easily for the multiplicity of religious groups that use it. Any given week might find Christians of all denominations, Jews, Muslims, Buddhists, and Hindus in the chapel for various services and events. The chapel is the meeting place for Emory’s Interreligious Council, made up of representatives from 30 different faith groups.
Settling the Scene Emory has become increasingly popular as a location for film, television, and commercial production—including graduation scenes for *Into the Wild*, Sean Penn’s movie about Chris McCandless ‘90C, and award-winning films shot for Campus MovieFest, the international student film festival started by four Emory alumni in 2001. As filmmaking gains momentum on campus, so has the Department of Film and Media Studies, which now offers production courses and a joint program with Goizueta Business School.

End of the Line

Emory, Georgia, used to be the official name of the train station located at the present-day campus eatery Dooley’s Den at the Depot. Until 1969, when passenger service from the depot ceased, one could travel from the small station to bustling New York City without switching trains. The station was the setting for a story by Flannery O’Connor.

No. 19

No. 20: The Depot

Eleanor Raoul Greene 20L In 1917, Raoul became the first woman admitted to Emory. As legend has it, she neatly sidestepped Chancellor Warren Candler’s vigorous opposition to coeducation by enrolling when he was out of town. A former debutante from New York, Raoul went on to chair the Fulton and DeKalb County branches of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia. In the early 1920s, she helped to organize the Atlanta League of Women Voters, remaining active with the organization into old age.

No. 21

No. 25

E. H. Rece 25G A professor in the Department of Religion, Rece spent a quarter-century as Emory’s dean of students and, in 1995, discontinued the annual pushball contest due to concern about injuries.

No. 30

Top 20 for 19 This year marks the 19th anniversary of Emory’s presence among the top 20 national universities, according to US News and World Report. Eight of Emory’s individual degree programs rank in the top 20 nationally. In other rankings, Emory gets high marks for best value, happiest, most beautiful, most gay-friendly, most desirable suburban school, and quality of faculty research and publication.

Oxford College, Founded 1836 A liberal-arts intensive program for the first two years of an Emory baccalaureate degree; 930 students; located on Emory’s original campus in Oxford.

Emory College of Arts and Sciences, Founded 1836 Nearly 25 percent of Georgia physicians are alumni; 531 medical students and more than 1,100 residents; faculty clinicians are responsible for 3.9 million patient services a year.

School of Medicine, Founded 1854 Nearly 25 percent of Georgia physicians are alumni; 531 medical students and more than 1,100 residents; faculty clinicians are responsible for 3.9 million patient services a year.

Rollins School of Public Health, Founded 1990 Offers a top-10 ranked BBA, three top-25 ranked MBA programs, a PhD, and executive education programs; 1,500 students; enrollment grew more than 40 percent from 2000 to 2010.

Candler School of Theology, Founded 1914 One of 13 United Methodist seminaries; 500 students representing 50 denominations; of more than 7,000 alumni, 70 percent are pastors in churches.

James T. Laney School of Graduate Studies, Founded 1919 Awarded first PhD, in chemistry, in 1948; now 1,700 students in 46 degree programs; awards more than 200 PhDs each year.

School of Law, Founded 1916 Helped lead university integration challenge in 1961; 811 students; key strengths in environmental, technology, international, and public interest law.

Goizueta Business School, Founded 1919 Offers a top-10 ranked BBA, three top-25 ranked MBA programs, a PhD, and executive education programs; 1,500 students; enrollment grew more than 40 percent from 2000 to 2010.

A liberal-arts intensive program for the first two years of an Emory baccalaureate degree; 930 students; located on Emory’s original campus in Oxford.

Emory's Schools

Ernest Cadman Colwell 23C 27T President of the University of Chicago, Colwell also was vice president and dean of faculties at Emory and founded the Graduate Institute of the Liberal Arts.

Henry M. Bullock 24C 25T A Methodist clergyman and educator, Bullock wrote *A History of Emory University* (1936), the first official account of the university’s early years.

Moses Hadas 22C Fluent in seven languages and a scholar of the classics, Hadas was an early adopter of the power of television to educate, becoming a TV commentator.

James Dombrowski 23C A civil rights activist and Methodist pastor, Dombrowski was founding editor of the *Emory Alumnus (Emory Magazine)* and cofounded the Highlander Folk School.

James T. Leyburn 24C 25T A civil rights activist and Methodist pastor, Leyburn also was vice president and dean of faculties at Emory and founded the Graduate Institute of the Liberal Arts.

James T. Laney 26C 27T An early adopter of the power of television to educate, becoming a TV commentator.

E. H. Rece 25G A professor in the Department of Religion, Rece spent a quarter-century as Emory’s dean of students and, in 1995, discontinued the annual pushball contest due to concern about injuries.

Find more online at www.emory.edu/175
I made my first return trip to Emory in 1990. A dozen years post graduation, my twenties and most of my hair already gone in a flash, my best pal Henry was getting married. It had been some time since the monumental Woodruff bequest. My beloved alma mater was well into her Oz-like transformation: The familiar and studious little village that had nurtured and galvanized me was fast becoming the soaring and upscale mini-metropolis it is today.

I can’t remember where I parked my rental car—that must have been an adventure—but I do remember beginning my walking tour on Eagle Row. Never much of a joiner or a leader during high school, I nonetheless found myself pledging a fraternity during the heady days of freshman rush. By my junior year I would grow into an unlikely, two-term chancellor of Mu Chapter of Tau Epsilon Phi, responsible for a nation-state numbering eighty guys, every one of whom I learned to love, eventually. One of the most important and lasting lessons of college, call it the Frat House Dichotomy: A guy can be a jerk sometimes and still be a good guy. Including myself.

Where my frat house was, I found a brand-new house, this one occupied by Alpha Phi Alpha. It seemed appropriate to a Baltimore-raised suburbanite that the lot upon which my traditionally Jewish frat once stood was now occupied by a traditionally African American one.

The next thought that came immediately to mind was this: Weren’t there like, fourteen black students at Emory in my day?

I continued along the Row, remembering Dooley’s skits and endless Frisbee catches, casino nights and band parties, all the times we had to push my Fiat down the hill to get it started. Passing Sigma Alpha Epsilon, I noticed that the proud lion out front had been vandalized with a splash of bright paint.

I’d come to campus as part of a wave of Northerners when Emory had begun to expand its reach. You’d have thought there’d have been more tension as all those mannered and honeyed Southern accents acclimated themselves to our sarcastic and edgy Northern ones; it did make for some spirited intramural contests, to be sure. But as my time at Emory passed, I found myself making the trip across the street from the TEPi house to the SAE house more and more frequently. Today, two of my dearest friends are former SAEs. I still remember hearing them complain about having to scrape and repaint the lion... again.

And I can remember always being secretly pleased, in a way only a Greek could be.

I first arrived at Emory two weeks prior to most of the other freshmen.
in my class—a walk-on candidate for the soccer team. It was the summer of 1974 and predictably swampy in Hotlanta. The taxi dumped me off in front of the old gym with my large, non-rolling Samsonite bag, built to withstand the anger of a great ape, perhaps, but not so good for traveling.

Probably the main reason I’d chosen to attend Emory (besides the grateful fact of my acceptance) was the chance to play soccer. All my life I’d been the kid with his ball or lacrosse stick. Like any high school jock, what I wanted most was a chance to try myself in the big show—or at least the biggest show that would have me at five-foot-three, 128 pounds, and woefully under-coached (yes, in college I grew a whole two inches). I’d spent the entire summer lifting weights and practicing my bicycle kick, running miles barefoot to toughen my feet.

The events of the next two weeks are as indelible as any memories I have of Emory. But probably the highlight was seeing my name on the final team list and receiving my official, heather-gray Emory Soccer T-shirt. By the time the other freshmen arrived on campus, I already felt like a bona fide part of things—a strong and confident thread in the fabric of the Emory community. I sailed through rush, wearing my Emory Soccer T-shirt everywhere, helpfully giving directions to fellow freshmen. There was never a time in the ensuing four years when I didn’t feel that hard work would bring me face to face with any chosen goal.

Most of the time, I still feel the same today.

And when I need reminding, I have my old Emory Soccer tee, bottom drawer on the left.

Thrown off my internal map by the placement of the new Woodruff P.E. Center and fields, I meandered around campus. Everything was familiar, yet everything seemed off, like my memory was playing tricks. The Candler Library, the Quad, the marble buildings . . . it was all there, but shiny, and renovated. And oh my, the beautiful Callaway Building. Many of my writing seminars were held on roughly the same spot. As I type, the beautiful Callaway Building. Many of my writing seminars were held on roughly the same spot. As I type, I still feel the same today.

And when I need reminding, I have my old Emory Soccer tee, bottom drawer on the left.

So you can imagine my surprise as I came upon the DuC.

And then I came upon the familiar red-pink marble entrance to the student union of my era, enshrined like a small Greek temple within the DuC.

From there, it wasn’t long before I found the old staircase and worked my way to the top floor, where the offices of the Emory Wheel were still housed. It was in this room that I met my best friend, Henry Schuster 78C, now a distinguished television news producer, whose wedding I was in town to attend. Back then, Henry was the honcho at the Wheel. He brought me on board and gave me my first column.

There was nobody in the Wheel office, so I went inside. The computers were all new. But over in one corner, unmistakably, was the very same headline machine we’d used in 1973.

Since that first visit, I’ve been back to Emory on a number of occasions to read and teach. Another lesson I’ve learned from Emory: When you can go home again.

I love all the growth—the beautiful new buildings and sporty renovations, the impressive scholarly and artistic acquisitions, the amazing faculty, the enhanced international standing on so many fronts.

And even though the roads through and around campus look completely different . . . even though my frat house has gone the way of the dodo, my old gym and soccer field no longer exist, the old classrooms where I learned my lifelong profession have been replaced by a beautiful new structure . . . even though I probably wouldn’t meet Emory’s admission standards today, or be a good enough player to make the soccer team . . .

I still feel like a bona fide part of things—a strong and confident thread in the fabric of the Emory community.
Elizabeth Gambrell 31G
46M 49MR
Gambrell earned the first MD awarded to a woman at Emory. She taught medicine and was the first female chief resident at Grady.

Patricia Dwinnell Butler
31L
One of the first women to earn a law degree at Emory, Butler went on to work for 16 attorneys general and was among the first females to argue before the Supreme Court.

Charles T. Lester
31OX 33C 34G
Lester taught chemistry and served in a number of important Emory administrative roles, including executive vice president and dean of faculties, and later ombudsman.

Max R. Hall 32C
An influential journalist in Atlanta and later for the Associated Press, Hall became the first social science editor of Harvard University Press, editing two Pulitzer-winning volumes.

David M. Potter
32C
In 1977, Potter won the Pulitzer Prize for history with his definitive book on antebellum America, although he died of cancer before its publication.

No. 31: The Michael C. Carlos Museum

Wonder Rooms

Around 1876, a general collection of objects—seashells, biological specimens, and assorted artifacts—was started at the original campus in Oxford. The Emory College Museum, at various times, showcased oddities such as a salt crystal from the Dead Sea and Georgia’s oldest surviving Maytag washing machine.

From these early beginnings as a “curio cabinet” to its current standing as the Southeast’s premier museum of ancient art, the Michael C. Carlos Museum has matched Emory’s rise as a teaching and research institution, with some 17,000 artifacts from ancient Egypt, the Near East, Greece, Rome, the Americas, Asia, and Africa in its permanent collection, as well as works on paper from the Renaissance to the present.

Housed on Emory’s Quadrangle in a building designed by architect Michael Graves, the museum has hosted traveling exhibitions from the Louvre, the British Museum, and the Israel Museum. Permanent collection highlights include 19th-century acquisitions of Asian art by Methodist missionaries, early 20th-century Egyptian objects brought back by professor William Shelton, and more recent acquisitions from the Carlos family, the William Thibadeau family, and the William Arnett Collection.

The museum operates a conservation lab where curators can be found cleaning sarcophagi and restoring ancient statues that have lost their heads. “Our art tells the stories of civilization,” says museum director Bonnie Speed.

No. 32

IT’S A WRAP
Since Candler Professor Reverend William Shelton’s visit to Egypt in 1920 to acquire Egyptian objects for teaching, the Carlos Museum has become known as “the mummy museum.” In 1999, the museum purchased a collection of Egyptian artifacts from the quirky Niagara Falls Daredevil Museum in Canada: funerary material, nine coffins, and ten mummies. Through extensive research, the museum identified one mummy as most probably of royal descent. It was returned to Egypt in 2003, where it rests in the Luxor Museum, acknowledged as a gift from the people of Atlanta to the people of Egypt. Five years later, in part because of the relationships built by the return of Ramesses I, the Carlos Museum, in partnership with the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities, presented Tutankhamun: The Golden King and the Great Pharaohs at the Boisfeuillet Jones Atlanta Civic Center, drawing 400,000 visitors who viewed treasures from the boy king’s tomb. This fall, the exhibition Life and Death in the Pyramid Age: The Emory Old Kingdom Mummy opened, focusing on the oldest Egyptian mummy in the museum’s collection—indeed, in the Western hemisphere. The 4,000-year-old mummy (purchased by Shelton) has been examined using CT scanning and radiocarbon dating.
Emory Williams 32C A former CEO of Sears and Emory trustee, Williams created the Williams Teaching Awards, Emory's highest honor for teaching. He remains an active alumnus at nearly 100.

Henry L. Bowden 32C 34L As Emory's general counsel and a trustee during critical years in the 1960s, Bowden is known for his leadership role in integrating the university.

Thomas Fort Sellers 32M A public health leader for more than 40 years, Sellers invented the tool for diagnosing rabies. An award in his name is given annually by the Rollins School of Public Health.

James V. Carmichael 33C 34L A former Emory trustee, Carmichael was vice president and general manager of what is now Lockheed Martin Corporation.

VENUS RISING An influential likeness of Aphrodite (Venus) from the first century BC, this 2,000-year-old statue of the goddess of love was in two parts until it was repaired by a Carlos conservator. The four-foot-six-inch sculpture is a marble copy of an earlier Greek bronze sculpture and is said to be the finest Aphrodite in the US.

EDGY DIALOGUE A candid and spirited panel discussion about race relations in America and the South today—moderated by Wolf Blitzer of "The Situation Room"—ushered in the new series CNN Dialogues, a community forum created by a partnership of CNN, Emory’s James Weldon Johnson Institute for the Study of Race and Difference, and the National Center for Civil and Human Rights. Future topics include social media and the acceptance of gays in society.

THE REAL THING: The site of lively trading for more than 50 years, the vintage Coca-Cola New York Stock Exchange Trading Post was given to Emory in 1980; it now resides, fittingly, in Goizueta Business School. Also housed in the adjacent Goizueta Foundation Center is the Balser Art Collection, donated by Ron and Barbara Balser, whose daughters, Ginger Balser Reid 93BA and Laura Balser 94BBA 01MBA, and son-in-law, Matthew Smith 01MBA, are alumni. The collection contains more than 180 pieces of art including recognizable works by Braque, Chagall, Dali, Lichtenstein, Picasso, Rauschenberg, and Warhol.

Rushdie Relations

Curators in the Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library found themselves at the edge of a new frontier when Emory acquired the archives—not only paper, but digital, including cast-off computers—of Indian-born author Salman Rushdie. Soon after, the author accepted an appointment as Distinguished Writer in Residence for five years and recently took a more permanent position as University Distinguished Professor. Since 2006, Rushdie has spent time each year on campus lecturing, teaching, and writing. The Booker Prize–winner is perhaps best known for his fourth novel, The Satanic Verses, which brought Rushdie both critical acclaim and an Iranian fatwa that sent him into hiding for a decade. He completed large portions of his latest novels, The Enchantress of Florence and Luka and the Fire of Life, at Emory, and mingled with guests at the opening gala of the 2010 exhibition A World Mapped by Stories: The Salman Rushdie Archive. Rushdie’s hybrid archive—which includes a Mac desktop, three Mac laptops, and an external hard drive—signifies two literary trends of our times, says Vice Provost and Library Director Rick Luce: “The globalization of arts and letters, and the digital world in which contemporary writers and artists, such as Mr. Rushdie, are now composing their masterpieces.”
Amazing Archives

Ride the elevator to the 10th floor of Woodruff Library, and you’ll step off into a vast treasure trove of archival riches. Emory’s Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library (MARBL) holdings span six centuries, most of the globe, and virtually every academic interest and discipline. Particular strengths, though, lie in African American history and culture, the history of Atlanta and the South, and Irish literature and poetry.

No. 37

PURE POETRY A first edition of Walt Whitman’s Leaves of Grass, printed by Whitman and published on July 4, 1855, only hints at the breadth and depth of MARBL’s Raymond Danowski Poetry Library. With 75,000 volumes of rare editions of modern poetry—as well as a wealth of other materials—the collection is thought to have been the largest privately held poetry library until its arrival at Emory in 2004.

No. 38: The Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library

No. 39

THE COMPLETE WORKS MARBL’s archive of British Poet Laureate Ted Hughes spans his entire life and career, including his seven-year marriage to American poet Sylvia Plath.

No. 37

Boisfeuillet Jones 34C 37L A key figure in Emory history, Jones taught and served in administrative positions in the 1950s. He wrote a plan to expand Emory’s clinical services that led to the creation of The Emory Clinic and later the Woodruff Health Sciences Center. Jones also worked for the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, and was head of the Woodruff Foundation when it made the landmark gift to Emory in 1979.

Neal Bond Fleming 33C 36T

Appointed dean of Oxford College in 1966, Fleming led a decade of positive growth on the campus and established the Board of Counselors.

John Pollard Turman 34C 35L

A prominent Atlanta businessman and philanthropist, Turman, a former trustee, is the namesake of Emory’s highest award for alumni service.

Randolph William Thrower 34C 36L Thrower was commissioner of the IRS and a leading thinker on federal taxation. The law school honors him with its provocative Thrower Symposium.

R. Bruce Logue 34C 37M One of the state’s first cardiologists, Logue was founding president of the Georgia Heart Association and chief of cardiology at Emory Hospital for more than 20 years.
African American Arts

Rough drafts of the Pulitzer Prize–winning novel The Color Purple may offer scholars a glimpse into the prolific mind of Alice Walker, whose papers were acquired by MARBL in 2007. The collection includes letters, unpublished writings, and a scrapbook made by Walker when she was 15. “The papers give you a sense of the process for creating fiction, and for creating poetry,” says Rudolph Byrd, Emory professor and friend of Walker, as well as founding director of the James Weldon Johnson Institute. “Everything that she’s ever written, she has a record of. It’s very exciting.” Walker’s papers join those of Johnson, an accomplished lawyer, writer, and composer; Harlem Renaissance poet Langston Hughes; the sweeping collection of African American research materials donated by Camille Billops and James Hatch; and the library of African American historian Carter Woodson, among many other prominent African American figures.

CHRONICLING CIVIL RIGHTS The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), founded in 1957 by civil rights leaders including its first president, Martin Luther King Jr., is one of the most powerful and influential organizations of the African American civil rights movement. The records of the SCLC—more than 1,000 boxes of correspondence, newsletters, posters, transcripts, minutes, and even audio and video recordings—were acquired by MARBL in 2007. They are expected to be open to scholars next year.

DEAD CALM A death mask of James Joyce is on display in Emory’s main Woodruff library—a rare, numbered bronze cast from Paul Speck’s original plaster and purchased as a gift to Joyce scholar William Chace upon the end of his tenure as Emory’s president. The mask was cast when Joyce died on January 13, 1941, after emergency surgery for a perforated duodenal ulcer.

GOT THAT SWING A golf club used by the legend himself is part of MARBL’s quirky Bobby Jones Collection. The Grand Slam winner attended law school at Emory, but passed the bar before he finished.

Soul of the Poet

Irish poet Seamus Heaney once visited the campus in 1981, delivered the inaugural Ellmann Lectures in 1988, and gave the Commencement speech in 2003. Later that year, the Nobel Prize–winning poet placed his archive here, partly as a tribute to his longstanding friendship with former President William Chace. His poem “Comet at Lullwater” recalls a night he spent with the Chaces in 1997. Heaney’s papers are part of MARBL’s extensive collections in Irish literature.

LITERARY LETTERS Between 1955 and 1964, Southern writer Flannery O’Connor wrote frequently to her friend Betty Hester, a file clerk living in Atlanta. More than 250 of those letters—colorful expressions of O’Connor’s thoughts and ideas—are available in MARBL’s Southern literary collections, which also include the papers of James Dickey of Deliverance fame.

No. 42: Emory and Heaney

No. 43: Emory and Heaney

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A successful businesswoman and philanthropist, Evans took over her husband’s Coca-Cola bottling interests when he died suddenly in 1906. She later remarried and broke new ground for women in business when she joined the Coca-Cola board of directors in 1934. She also was Emory’s first female trustee and a generous supporter of the university.

John A. Griffin
35C 38G A civil rights activist, Griffin led efforts to promote race relations; he also worked and taught at Emory for 15 years and created the Evening at Emory program.

Henry King
Stanford 36C
40G After a career serving as president of five different universities, including the University of Georgia, Stanford climbed Mount Everest at 72.

Ben F. Johnson Jr. 36C 40L Dean of the law school from 1961 to 1973, Johnson helped argue the historic case that integrated Georgia’s private universities. As a senator, he also helped create MARTA.
Divine Inspiration

Speaking to celebrations of the spirit and transformations of the soul, the vibrant paintings and colorful serigraphs of artist John August Swanson grace the walls of Emory’s Candler School of Theology, the Center for Ethics, and Cannon Chapel. Candler holds the largest collection of Swanson’s art, which also can be found in the Smithsonian and the Vatican.

No. 46: Candler Collection

No. 47

JEWISH LIFE The Marcus Hillel Center, which opened in spring 2010, is home to Hillel at Emory and Hillels of Georgia and serves as the heartbeat of Jewish campus life for Emory. The modern, airy facility features meeting and worship rooms, wireless Internet, a student leadership center, and kosher café, and hosts cultural and art events such as the recent exhibition of Salvador Dalí’s limited lithograph series Aiyah, The Rebirth of Israel.

No. 48

EARLY ANATOMY The first comprehensive anatomy text was De Humani Corporis Fabrica (The Fabric of the Human Body), written by Renaissance Flemish physician Andreas Vesalius in 1543 and illustrated with elaborate wood block engravings. Subjects were hard to come by for Vesalius, who often resorted to stealing the bodies of criminals who were hanged near Paris, taking them home, and dissecting them. An original copy of Vesalius’s rare and famous anatomy guide is owned by the Woodruff Health Sciences Center Library; it cost $300 when professors and students chipped in to buy it in 1930. Today, similar copies sell for about $100,000.

No. 49

CREATIVE CAMPUS What do naturalist E. O. Wilson, playwright Edward Albee, Hollywood producer Walter Mirisch, musician Emily Saliers, poet Rita Dove, conductor Robert Spano, and novelist Margaret Atwood have in common? All have lent their voices to Creativity Conversations, a series of dialogues sponsored by the Emory College Center for Creativity & Arts (CCA) and hosted by University Secretary Rosemary Magee 82PhD. The CCA is a nexus for artistic and imaginative exploration, fostering a range of creative collaboration across departments and disciplines.

No. 50

EDUCATION, CONTINUED From dance to digital photography, web design to paralegal studies, Mandarin Chinese to yoga, Emory Continuing Education (ECE) on the Briarcliff campus offers more than 150 noncredit classes a month for personal and professional growth. The Osher Lifelong Learning Institute for adults 50 and older offers classes through the ECE such as watercolor and literature.

Cherry L. Emerson 38C 39G
A generous supporter of the arts and sciences at Emory, Emerson established the Center for Scientific Computation that bears his name, and endowed chairs in the Department of Chemistry and in piano studies. A chemistry research center and state-of-the-art concert hall also are named in honor of his gifts. Emerson cofounded and operated a chemical engineering firm; his many patents range from a lightweight ceramic particle still used by NASA to an adhesive for shoes.

Virgil Y. C. Eady 36G While Eady was dean of Oxford College in the 1930s, its liberal arts program took shape and enrollment increased. Oxford’s student service award is named for him.

Grady E. Clay 38C Clay is a journalist and author specializing in landscape architecture. He is known for his commentary on National Public Radio’s “Crossing the American Grain.”

Edith F. Honeycutt 39N A dedicated nurse, Honeycutt cared for four generations of the Woodruff family. Two faculty chairs are funded in her name at the School of Nursing.

Earl Dolive 40B After earning his business degree, Dolive went on to hold various positions with the automotive company Genuine Parts, helping to make it one of the largest in the country.
**Where the Art Is**

Creativity has always flourished on the Emory campus, but for many years, the arts had no central home. That changed in 2003 with the debut of the Donna and Marvin Schwartz Center for Performing Arts, whose central location at Clifton and North Decatur Roads is a symbol of the vibrant role it plays in university life. Blending academic and performance space, the Schwartz Center’s heart is Emerson Concert Hall, an 825-seat auditorium that attracts some 25,000 guests each year with performances by students, faculty, and a steady series of world-renowned guest artists. The center’s theater lab, dance studio, and multiple rehearsal rooms provide dedicated space to the thousands of students engaged in arts education and performance.

**ALL THAT’S JAZZ** Emory’s jazz program is a hidden gem. Led by Gary Motley, a show-stopping pianist who has performed with such legends as Benny Golson and Dave Brubeck, with help from Dwight Andrews, a composer and scholar of African American music whose work has been heard in movies and TV shows, the comprehensive program serves about 40 jazz students. Altogether, nearly 2,000 students each year are involved in the Department of Music, whether they are music majors or members of one of the various performance ensembles.

**Nos. 51–52: The Arts**

**No. 53**

*ARTS ATTRACTION:* Last year, more than 100,000 people attended arts events at Emory.

**No. 54**

*HOUSE MUSIC* The Daniel Jaecikel Op.45 Organ in Emerson Concert Hall weighs 14 tons and towers 36 feet above the stage. Designed expressly for Emory, the organ’s construction blends European techniques and traditions of centuries ago. “It is a huge asset for us at Emory,” said University Organist Timothy Albrecht when it was installed in 2005, “and it will undoubtedly prove to be one of the major organ venues in Atlanta and the Southeast.”

**No. 55**

*LIVE IN CONCERT* Now in its 43rd season, the Flora Glenn Candler Concert Series has brought hundreds of stellar artists and performances to campus including the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Wynton Marsalis, the Taipei Chinese Orchestra, and the Vega String Quartet.

**Nos. 56–61**

**THEOLOGICAL TREASURES** If you’re searching for translations of the works of Trappist monk Thomas Merton, Charles Wesley’s correspondence with older brother John Wesley, Luther’s September Testament, the only known copy of the 1560 printing of the Low German *Slüter Hymnal*, or a postcard collection depicting missionary activity in Africa during the 1930s, these and some 560,000 other rare and valuable works can be found in the Pitts Theology Library, one of Emory’s six libraries. The library also subscribes to about 1,200 periodicals, with special strength in titles from sub-Saharan Africa.

**Highlights from the Pitts Theology Library**

- The first Lutheran Hymnal (1524)
- The only surviving copy of the Magdeburg *Enchiridion* (petit hymnal from 1536)
- The fifth revision of the Book of Common Prayer (1662)
- Prime Minister William Gladstone’s Greek New Testament
- All of the four Great Polyglot Bibles (Complutensian, Antwerp, Paris, London)

**Ralph P. 40B and Russell Bridges 33B** Both brothers were honored as the best all-around athletes at Emory undergraduates. In 1946, they created the Bridges Award to replace the previous award, which had been discontinued during World War II. For 50 years, Russell Bridges returned each year to bestow the trophy on the outstanding all-around athlete. He is credited as the first Emory student to letter in five sports.

**Ely R. Callaway 40C**

As an entrepreneur, Callaway found success in three different businesses: textiles, wine, and golf equipment—in which he invented the “Big Bertha.”

**William Earnest Harwell 40C** A legendary sportscaster, the late Harwell was the voice of the Detroit Tigers for more than 40 years.
THE TV SHOW **JEOPARDY** WAS PLAYING IN THE GROUND FLOOR lounge of the Emory School of Law when I walked in during orientation in August 1977. The old host was Art Fleming, not Alex Trebek, but to win, the format was the same: Answer in the form of a question. When I think back on that scene now, the answer would be, “This person represents your most treasured legacy from Emory.” My question: Who is **Rebecca Zimmerman 80L**—my devoted friend, my bosom buddy, my BFF, my Gayle!

In front of the TV show that day, Rebecca and I clashed in all apparent respects. She was slouched on the couch. I stood by. She is white, I am black. She is Jewish and from New York City. I am a Christian army brat who called Georgia home. I love clothes and makeup and high-heeled shoes. Until recently, she seemed to pooh-pooh those things as impractical and frivolous. She is older than me by several years, which to me at twenty-three seemed really old.

Yet simply trading hellos over **Jeopardy** began a friendship that back then I never could have imagined, and today I never could imagine living without. As Emory celebrates its 175th year, and as we all look back at how our education there made us who we are today, I can name professors and experiences that prepared me to become Georgia’s first female Supreme Court justice and the nation’s first African American female state chief justice. The most enduring influence, however, remains the relationships that grew out of my years at Emory, most notably my thirty-four-year friendship with Rebecca Zimmerman.

When she and I met, women and African Americans were just coming into law schools in greater numbers, so we both represented something new there. Gradually, our bond grew, partly out of a shared curiosity and openness about people different from ourselves.

Rebecca and I were part of the same first-year law school section, as well as the same study group. We walked together and ate together. We’d meet at the Emory cafeteria, Dooley’s Den, Lullwater Tavern (now Panera Bread Company), and the cheap meat-and-two-veggies place in Emory Village that in 1979 was leveled by fire. Most of all, we talked—about everything under the sun. We discovered that we both spend a lot of time in our heads, figuring out who we are and what things mean. Our problems are the Rubik’s Cubes we solve together by deconstructing, examining, and finding a new order.

We had the kind of deep honesty that allowed us to ask each other questions of identity without fear of being called racist or anti-Semitic. 

“**NO MATTER OUR DIFFERENCES, OUR FRIENDSHIP WAS ALWAYS MORE PRECIOUS THAN OUR PERSONAL NEEDS TO BE RIGHT.**”
When I rose to the Georgia Supreme Court, I could trust very few people other than my husband at the time, because anything I said could—and often would—be exploited. Rebecca and I would meet near the court, at the same little restaurant downtown, for lunch. Whatever I bounced off her would stay between us, and that security was invaluable. Years later, when I was on President Obama’s short list for the US Supreme Court, Rebecca called me because the New York Times wanted to interview her and she wasn’t sure she should. I wasn’t surprised that she asked me first, because she had before proven her loyalty so many times. Since our days at Emory, we have both remained in Atlanta, and that’s helped us stay close. We still meet every other week or so for lunch, although nowadays at much nicer restaurants in Midtown. And we talk at least every other morning. There’s no agenda—just to check in.

Today Rebecca is 62, and I am 56. She spends a lot of time ballroom dancing. I like to use my free time to shop. Rebecca is a successful Amway distributor; I’m still practicing law as a partner at Schiff Hardin in Atlanta. She owns cats; I’m a dog person. We keep giving each other gifts that the giver loves but the recipient does not. We realize that we will never see eye-to-eye on many things, but we still love each other.

Rebecca says that our multitude of conversations, connections, shared experiences, life-cycle events, cheering for each other’s successes, lifting each other’s spirit during life challenges—these are the threads of the tapestry spun from Emory.

I counter with my own metaphor that I read somewhere once: each of us is born into a particular spot in the universe, and the friends we choose hang like stars around us, giving us reference points and direction to chart life’s course. Rebecca has been such a star for me. She is the best, most unexpected gift from my time at Emory, one I hope to hold onto forever.

The Emory Alumni Association is celebrating stories like this one with their 175 Connections Project. Learn more—and share yours—at alumni.emory.edu.
That’ll Be $2, Please

Emory University Hospital Midtown began as the Davis-Fischer Sanatorium, before becoming a nonprofit hospital in 1931 and being renamed for Crawford Long, the Georgia physician who discovered that sulfuric ether could be used as an anesthetic. Long became the first surgeon to use the anesthesia during an 1842 operation when he removed a tumor from the neck of a patient he had “rendered insensible” with an ether-soaked towel (the bill: $2 for the operation and ether).

TO MARKET In the past 10 years alone, Emory researchers have made 1,418 invention disclosures and applied for 968 patents. With help from the Office of Technology Transfer, Emory has seen 32 products reach the market and launched 55 start-up companies.

Healthy Growth

The last two decades brought big changes for Emory Healthcare and the Woodruff Health Sciences Center, as research became more collaborative and federal funding increased nearly six-fold. Emory’s extensive clinical enterprise was consolidated into Emory Healthcare, and more than 10 new facilities sprang up, including the new James B. Williams Medical Education Building, Emory-Children’s Center, Whitehead Biomedical Research Building, Grace Crum Rollins Building, Claudia Nance Rollins Building, Neil Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing building, Winship Cancer Institute building, Emory Vaccine Center and neurosciences building at Yerkes, and Emory University Hospital Midtown medical office tower.

Leaps and Bounds

Three Emory hospitals made tremendous leaps in national quality rankings in 2011. Of 101 academic medical centers ranked by the University HealthSystem Consortium (UHC) for quality and safety, Emory Hospital and Emory Orthopaedics and Spine Hospital jumped to 10th (up from 45th in 2010) and Emory Midtown was ranked 11th (up from 42nd in 2010). Emory Healthcare is the largest, most comprehensive health care system in Georgia, with 11,682 employees providing more than 2.9 million outpatient services and 54,662 hospital admissions last year.

Emory start-up Virtually Better offers innovative therapies.

175 Emory Historymakers

Howard R. Lamar 45C A historian and president of Yale, Lamar chaired a committee at his alma mater after the 1979 gift and the “Lamar Report” became the first blueprint for Emory’s expansion.

Ferrol A. Sams 45M Sams and his wife, Helen Fletcher Sams 50M, established a medical center in his native Fayetteville; he later became a prize-winning novelist with When All the World Was Young.

Lewis Bevel Jones 46C 49T One of 88 ministers who signed the 1957 “Ministers Manifesto” urging Georgia schools to stay open during desegregation, Jones is a retired United Methodist bishop.

Claude F. Sitton 47OX 49C New York Times’s Sitton was named “best newspaperman on the Southern scene” for civil rights coverage; he won a Pulitzer for commentary in the Raleigh News and Observer.
Supporting Our Boys at the Front

In 1917, organized by Lieutenant Colonel Edward C. Davis, Emory Unit Base No. 43 shipped out for France to aid the allies in World War I. The unit served for six months in the American Expeditionary Force and, during and after the war, its doctors were an especially valuable asset to soldiers wounded by gas. The Emory No. 43 Unit, including new and former members, served in a similar capacity in World War II.

Defeating Depression

From breeding generations of depressed mice to creating personalized therapies, Emory research on the most common psychiatric disorder—clinical depression—is having a measurable impact. One of many success stories: neurologist Helen Mayberg and colleagues studied the effects of deep brain stimulation in patients with major depression who were resistant to other treatments; most reported lasting improvement.

DNA DETECTIVE Mitochondrial DNA, the smallest chromosome, was first linked to human disease by former Emory geneticist Douglas Wallace, who in 1988 found that a form of blindness is caused by mitochondrial gene mutations. He went on to link such mutations to Parkinson’s, Alzheimer’s, muscular dystrophy, some forms of epilepsy, heart disease, and adult-onset diabetes.

A LOT OF HEART Emory’s heart transplant program celebrated its 500th transplant in June 2008.

Heart in 3-D Thousands of doctors around the world use Syntermed’s Emory Cardiac Toolbox, nuclear imaging software invented by radiology professor Ernest Garcia, which displays a three-dimensional image of a patient’s heart and shows blood flow and efficiency, allowing for more accurate diagnosis of potential heart failure.

MAGIC BALLOON In Zurich, Switzerland, in 1977, Andreas Gruentzig developed and performed the first human balloon angioplasty to treat coronary artery blockages and became a medical superstar after news of his procedure spread. Emory’s School of Medicine recruited Gruentzig against heavy competition. After his death in a plane crash in 1985, Emory created the Andreas Gruentzig Cardiovascular Center, and the university remains a premier training center for angioplasty.

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Anthony A. Alaimo 48L
Deprived of freedom as a POW during World War II, Alaimo was a federal district judge who helped reform Georgia’s judicial elections system and expose corruption.

W. Daniel Barker 49B
Barker led Emory’s Crawford W. Long Hospital (now Emory Midtown) through critical years during the 1960s and 1970s, and later became director of both Emory hospitals.

James Turpin 49C 51T 55M
Founder of Project Concern International in 1961, Turpin set up health clinics in developing countries, helping more than five million worldwide.

James McKendree Wall 49C 55T
Starting as a sports writer for the Atlanta Journal, Wall became a pastor and editor of religious publications, including the influential journal The Christian Century.

Austin M. Ford 50C
An Episcopal priest and founder of Emmaus House, dedicated to helping Atlanta’s poor, Ford was given the city’s Phoenix Award on March 1, 2010, Father Austin Ford Day.

A fresh perspective, and, if we’ll take it, a moment to marvel.” —Emory President James Wagner
HIV Vaccine?

One of the leading AIDS vaccine candidates was discovered in microbiologist Harriet Robinson’s lab at the Emory Vaccine Center at Yerkes. Robinson, now chief scientific officer at the biotech startup GeoVax, says the DNA-based vaccine plus MVA (pox virus) booster first showed good results in rhesus macaque monkeys and is now proving safe and producing good immune responses in humans. Robinson was one of the first scientists to demonstrate that purified DNA could be used as a safe and effective vaccine.

Alzheimer’s Boom

Researchers across Emory are racing the clock to find better treatments and medications for Alzheimer’s before the baby boomer cohort develops the devastating disease in epidemic proportions. In 2010, the Emory Alzheimer’s Disease Research Center again received the National Institute on Aging’s prestigious designation (one of 30 in the US and the only one in Georgia) along with $8 million in funding.

SAFE WATER

About 5,000 children die each day from diseases linked to unsafe water, according to the World Health Organization, and about a billion people in the world lack drinkable water. “Every public health intervention is affected by access to safe water,” says former CDC scientist and professor emeritus Eugene Gangarosa, who helped develop the Safe Water System, which combines treatment using diluted bleach and smart storage in narrow-mouthed containers with lids. Gangarosa and his wife, Rose, established chairs in safe water and sanitation at the Rollins School of Public Health. The Center for Global Safe Water at Rollins is a landmark partnership among Emory, CARE USA, and the CDC to improve universal access to safe water.
**MEDITATION GOES MAINSTREAM** The ancient practice of meditation has long had cachet on the new-age fringe, but a number of ongoing Emory studies indicate that it may have surprising health benefits. Researchers in the Emory Collaborative for Contemplative Studies, a component of the Emory-Tibet Partnership led by faculty members including Charles Raison and Geshe Lobsang Tenzin Negi, have found that compassion meditation may reduce stress, alleviate depression, and increase empathy, leading to better overall health.

**No. 81**

**Aping Our Ancestors**

Empathy with the emotions of others is commonly associated with humans, but our primate cousins—like the gentle, peace-loving bonobo—demonstrate a remarkable capacity for caretaking and compassion. Evolution, it seems, has led us to care for one another not because it is a highly civilized behavior, but because it’s in our best interest. Then again, when we get angry, the aggressive urge to fight and dominate one another is in our DNA, too—as well as that of the chimpanzee, also one of our closest evolutionary relatives. Frans de Waal, Candler Professor of Primate Behavior and director of the Living Links Center at the Yerkes National Primate Research Center, is among the world’s most renowned scholars of nonhuman primates. Through more than a dozen books and hundreds of articles, he and fellow researchers have used the study of apes to hold up a mirror to humanity, helping us understand how our biological past shapes our behavior of the present.

**No. 78**

**THEY’LL KILL YOU** As Emory’s new tobacco-free campus policy becomes effective this fall, some have jokingly asked if the cigar held by Robert Woodruff’s statue in front of the main library will be removed. But Emory has long denounced the dangers of tobacco: one of the first voices to openly declare cigarettes as a cause of cancer was Elliott Scarborough, Winship Cancer Institute’s first director. Antismoking efforts and education continue, from the Rollins School of Public Health’s Tobacco Technical Assistance Consortium, funded with tobacco settlement money, to Emory Global Health Institute Director Jeff Koplan’s work with China to reduce its population’s high smoking rate.

**No. 79: Nonhuman Primate Study**

**No. 80**

**PARKINSON’S PROGRESS** It’s long been known that Parkinson’s disease is caused by degeneration of the dopamine neurons in the basal ganglia, but in the early 1990s, Professor of Neurology Mahlon DeLong made the breakthrough discovery that this deficiency sets off a destructive chain reaction in other neurons that impairs motor and speech abilities. Tiny electric probes and deep brain stimulation have since been used to eliminate the malfunctioning neurons. The comprehensive Emory Udall Parkinson’s Disease Research Center is one of just a dozen in the US.

**No. 82**

**JEWISH STUDIES** The Rabbi Donald Tam Institute for Jewish Studies has explored the complexities of Jewish civilization and culture since 1999. A $5 million challenge gift from Atlanta Falcons owner and Emory trustee Arthur Blank in 2001 allowed it to leap to the forefront of Jewish scholarship in the US with new faculty appointments, endowed chairs, degree programs, and a lecture series.

**No. 83**

**MIRACLE HORMONE?** Asa Candler Professor of Emergency Medicine Don Stein and colleagues are exploring the effect of progesterone on patients with traumatic brain injury and finding that outcomes are dramatically improved.

**No. 77**

**EMORY 175 1836-2011**

**Elliott H. Levitas 52C 56L** A state and US congressman, Levitas was part of the litigation team that won the nation’s largest class-action award, on behalf of Native Americans.

**Dorothy Emily Brinsfield 52MR 64G** Emory’s first fellow in pediatric cardiology, Brinsfield became director of that division, the first Timmie Professor of Pediatrics, and dean of medical students.

**Betty Marie Stewart 52N** The first female president of what is now the Emory Alumni Board in 1978, Stewart also helped revitalize the nursing school’s alumni events.

**Billy E. Frye 54G 56PhD** As Emory’s first provost, and later chancellor, Frye was devoted to maintaining a sense of community at Emory, expressed by his document “Choices and Responsibility.”
THE X FACTOR An international research team led by Emory geneticist Stephen Warren in 1991 discovered the FMR1 gene, which is responsible for fragile X syndrome, the most common inherited form of mental retardation. Later, Emory geneticist Stephanie Sherman, who studies the inheritance patterns of fragile X, noted that the effects of the mutation seem to worsen with each passing generation—a finding now known as the Sherman Paradox. Emory’s fragile X syndrome clinic serves children with the syndrome and their families.

No. 84

Faulkner Find

Sally Wolf King 79G 89PhD had been studying the literature of William Faulkner for three decades when she made a startling discovery about its origins. In 2008, Wolff King was interviewing Edgar Francisco III 56G and his wife, Anne Salyers Francisco 54G, about their family’s relationship with the Southern writer—Edgar’s father and Faulkner grew up together in Mississippi—when Edgar brought out a massive tome of farm journals kept by his great-great grandfather, a wealthy plantation owner in the 1800s. As it turned out, the diary almost certainly served as inspiration for a number of characters and details in well-known Faulkner works. Wolff King’s article in the Southern Literary Journal and subsequent book created ripples among scholars. “To me,” she said, “it seems that he was sympathetic with the slaves and their plight, and by resurrecting their names . . . he memorialized them.”

No. 85: Winship Cancer Institute

First in State

In 1937, with a $50,000 donation from Coca-Cola giant Robert Woodruff, who had lost his grandfather to cancer, Emory established the Winship Center for Neurologic Diseases, which later became the Winship Cancer Institute, Georgia’s first and only cancer center designated by the National Cancer Institute.

No. 87: Humanities Research

Elder Care

Emory and the United Methodist Church founded Wesley Woods Geriatric Hospital, the first freestanding geriatric hospital in the US, in 1987. The hospital treats more than 30,000 elderly and chronically ill patients a year and is nationally recognized for its programs and research in depression, sleep disorders, rehabilitation, Alzheimer’s, Parkinson’s, and Huntington’s disease, among others.

No. 86

H. Kenneth Walker 56OX 58C 63M 70MR Through Walker’s Partners for International Development, Emory faculty and staff have traveled to the Republic of Georgia to provide health training. George H. Page 57C Creator and host of PBS’s Nature, Page narrated nearly 300 episodes of the Emmy Award–winning series, after beginning his career as a broadcast journalist and Vietnam correspondent.

No. 88

Embrace the East

American business leaders fret over competition from China and India, but a Goizueta Business School expert says they should relax and open their minds—and markets. Even as “Chindia”—as Jagdish Sheth, Charles H. Kellstadt Professor of Marketing and author of Chindia Rising, calls it—builds its production capacity to give US industry a run for its money, those countries are also opening up their domestic consumer markets, where there are billions of potential buyers eager for American stuff. There’s just one catch, Sheth cautions—they don’t have much money. So companies that focus on making popular products cheaper will win. Which, considering the economy, might not be such a bad thing for American buyers, either.

J. Willis Hurst Chair of Emory’s Department of Medicine for 30 years and author of The Heart, a seminal cardiology text now in its 13th edition, Hurst continued to teach well into his 80s and gave clinical conferences at Emory University Hospital Midtown and Grady Memorial Hospital. In 2002, the Department of Medicine residency program was named the Hurst House Staff Training Program.

J. Willis Hurst

James B. Williams 55C SunTrust Banks chair, Woodruff Health Sciences Center chair, and Emory trustee, Williams oversaw much of Emory’s growth; the medical school building bears his name.

Lee Hong-Koo 57OX 59C A prime minister of South Korea, Lee taught political science at several universities, including Emory, and served as Korea’s ambassador to the US and the UK.
Health Care Firsts

1939 The nation’s first living triplets born by Caesarean section are delivered at Crawford Long Hospital.

1940s With other Emory colleagues, Eugene Stead 32M helps develop the first cardiac catheterization lab in Georgia, and third in the world, at Grady Hospital.

1947 Georgia’s first corneal transplant is performed by Phinizy Calhoun Sr. at Emory University Hospital.

1962 Georgia’s first successful “blue baby” open-heart surgery is performed by Emory cardiac surgeon Charles Hatcher.

1966 Georgia’s first kidney transplant is performed by vascular surgeon Garland Perdue 52M.

1970 Georgia’s first coronary bypass is performed at Emory.

1979 Georgia’s first bone marrow transplant is performed at Emory.

1987 Georgia’s first liver transplant is performed at Emory.

1987 Implantation is performed by Emory’s John Douglas and colleagues of the first human coronary stent in the US.

1988 The world’s first non-related umbilical cord transplant for sickle cell anemia is performed, on a 12-year-old boy at Emory University Hospital.

1997 Emory doctors implant Georgia’s first biventricular pacemaker, which syncs the beats of the left and right ventricles of a damaged heart by sending out corrective electrical impulses.

2011 Emory surgeon Linda Cendales performs the Southeast’s first total hand transplant, for a college student who had lost her left hand as a child.

No. 101: Medical School Curriculum

Future Doctors

Emory’s School of Medicine in 2007 phased in a bold new curriculum—coinciding with the completion of a $55-million medical education building—that flipped the traditional medical education model on its head. Instead of approaching disease from the molecular level up, first-year students start with case studies and clinical experience with real patients.

HELPING TRANSPLANTS TAKE The drug belatacept, which Emory researchers helped develop, has been shown to prevent graft rejection in kidney transplant recipients while better preserving kidney function.

No. 102

HOWDY, PARTNER From the Emory/Georgia Tech Predictive Health Institute to the top-ranked Wallace Coulter Department of Biomedical Engineering, Emory has numerous links and partnerships with its Atlanta neighbor to the south, the Georgia Institute of Technology—including our status as the alma mater of Georgia Tech’s first president, Isaac Hopkins 1859C, and a later Tech president, Marion Luther Brittain 1886C.

No. 103

SLAVE SHIPS More than 10 million Africans were forcibly transported on ships to the Americas between the 16th and 19th centuries to be sold as slaves. The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database, a Digital Library Research Initiative that draws and expands on the collaborative work of slavery scholars around the world, makes information on almost 35,000 slaving voyages freely available on the Internet. The database includes trade routes, ship logs, and manifests, and identifies more than 67,000 enslaved passengers by name, age, gender, origin, and place of departure.

No. 104

NURSING NEW LIFE In rural Ethiopia, as in many developing countries where most births still take place at home, childbirth is a matter of both life and death. The risk of mothers dying during birth is one in 27 and the infant mortality rate is 77 per 1,000 births. Associate nursing professor Lynn Sibley, a nurse-midwife and anthropologist who cowrote the American College of Nurse–Midwives’ manual Home-Based Life Saving Skills, is working to improve these odds with an $8.16 million grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the single-largest grant ever awarded to the School of Nursing. Partnering with the Ethiopian Ministry of Health, Sibley and others are creating community-based strategies to improve maternal and newborn health.

Thomas E. Bryant 58C 62M 63MR 67L A mental health advocate, Bryant founded the Ford Foundation’s National Drug Abuse Council and is a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

Nanette K. Wenger 59MR Former chief of cardiology at Grady, Wenger is a specialist in heart disease in women. She received the American College of Cardiology’s Lifetime Achievement Award in 2009.

Alvin M. Sugarman 60B 88PhD Rabbi emeritus of the Temple-Hebrew Benevolent Congregation of Atlanta and an Emory trustee, Sugarman is an adviser for the Jewish studies program.

Ronnie Weathers 60C 62D 66D 66DR The last dean of Emory’s School of Dentistry dedicated himself to keeping dental students and alumni connected to the university.

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175 YEARS OF EARNING TRUST
BY BEN JOHNSON III 65C

Most of us yearn for institutions we can trust.
Yet, as I write, we are in the grip of a crisis of confidence. Our economy suffers from lack of both consumer and investor confidence. Our political institutions suffer from record low trust ratings. The media, which at earlier times united us, all too often now divide us. Traditional religious institutions that have historically grounded us are being marginalized by megachurches of personality, on the one hand, and indifference on the other. Our business leaders are too often perceived as having no undergirding commitment other than short-term profits. The great professions of the law and medicine fare no better.

Trust starts at the most fundamental level—the family. I learned to trust from my parents, who shared a core trust in each other, in their church, in the country my father fought for in World War II, in the future that awaited their two sons, and in a small group of institutions to which they devoted their lives, chief of which was Emory University.

My father entered Emory College as a freshman in 1932, early in its second decade in Atlanta. He graduated from the School of Law in 1939, and, after service in the Pacific in World War II, returned to Emory to begin teaching law in 1948. He became dean of the law school in 1961, the year I started as a freshman in the college. In 2005 I watched him receive an Emory honorary degree. In 2006 he died at Emory Hospital and his funeral was at Glenn Memorial. And throughout his lifetime, he conveyed to me his deep sense that Emory was both a place you could trust, and one that could be made worthy of ever-increasing trust.

Let me set out six examples of Emory earning trust.

In the mid-1950s, Emory aspired to national leadership; yet it was confronted by the stark reality that as a segregated university, it could not attract national resources, recruit nationally recognized faculty, or keep faith with the increasingly restive political and moral beliefs of its faculty and students. But it was anchored in a region in turmoil over racial issues marked by resistance to federal desegregation mandates. Indeed, the Georgia legislature resolved to strip any educational institution “established for white people” of its tax-exempt status if it admitted black students, which would have had a ruinous effect on Emory’s already fragile financial condition. In 1961, under the leadership of board chair Henry L. Bowden, the Board of Trustees announced that it would admit black students to all programs “when and if it can do so without jeopardizing constitutional and statutory tax-exemption privileges essential to the maintenance of its educational program and facilities.” Emory filed suit in the state courts challenging the racial restrictions of the tax exemption and was ultimately successful when the Georgia Supreme Court invalidated them in October 1962. Emory could admit black students for the first time.

Another step was addressing the question of whether there could in fact be “justice for all” in a region where the legal profession had been effectively closed to African Americans and women. In the mid-1960s, the law school recognized that traditional admission policies and the

175 EMORY HISTORYMAKERS

William N. Kelley 60C 63M
Executive vice president, medical school dean, and medical center CFO at the University of Pennsylvania, Kelley also helped to make Penn a leader in bioethics.

Charles “Pete” McTier 61B
The Robert W. Woodruff Foundation was one of four foundations McTier led during his career, signing checks that gave hundreds of millions of dollars to causes across Georgia.

Sam A. Nunn 61L 62L
A US senator for a quarter-century—chair of the Armed Services Committee and the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations—Nunn is CEO of the Nuclear Threat Initiative.

Donna Day Keesler Schwartz 62C
With her husband, Marvin, Schwartz gave the cornerstone gift for Emory’s arts center, which opened in 2002 and bears their name.
lack of role models deterred black students from even applying to law school. With funding from Chicago's Field Foundation and the help of advisers from historically black colleges, Emory created a program of alternative identification, selection, and support for black students. In one class, it would graduate twice as many African American lawyers as ever had previously graduated from all three of Georgia's law schools combined. The program became a national model, and the number of female applicants to Emory's law school also increased dramatically as a result of eliminating quotas in favor of equal admission policies.

In 1956, a young University of Chicago PhD, Thomas J. Altizer, came to Emory's Department of Religion. Over time he became the leader of a small group of theologians who espoused the view that God began giving himself to the world at creation, but died when he poured his spirit into the world through the death of Jesus, which resulted in God's presence continually existing in all things. Altizer's "death of God" theology burst onto the national scene around Easter of 1966 with a Time magazine cover story asking, "Is God Dead?" Altizer immediately became both a celebrity and a pariah, appearing around the country and on national television, but also attracting death threats and outrage from organized church groups. Emory—which had just announced a major capital campaign—was faced from all sides with calls for Altizer's termination. But President Sanford Atwood and board chair Henry Bowden held firm in supporting Altizer's academic freedom. It was a moment when Emory was thrust into the vortex of national attention, and its defense of academic freedom heightened its reputation as a serious institution.

In 1993, Deborah Lipstadt, Dorot Professor of Modern Jewish and Holocaust Studies, published Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory. In it she devoted a couple hundred words to David Irving, a popular historian and author of numerous books about World War II. Lipstadt wrote that Irving distorted evidence in order to reach historically untenable conclusions aimed at cleansing Hitler's legacy. In 1995, Irving sued Lipstadt for libel in the UK where the burden of proof, unlike in the US, was on Lipstadt to show that what she had written was true. Throughout the ordeal, she received what she described as Emory's "resolute support." Her epic legal struggle, which stretched on for six years, ended in a conclusive judgment in favor of Lipstadt, a victory Harvard law professor Alan Dershowitz described as "one of the great moments in legal history when truth, justice, and freedom of speech are all simultaneously served." It was one of the great moments in Emory history as well.

In 1999, Carlos Museum curator Peter Lacovara learned that the Niagara Falls Museum was interested in selling its Egyptian collection, which included ten mummies, jewelry, sculptures, and other items that had been acquired with a $1 million pledge from Jim and Karina Miller, the university was able to raise the total $2 million to acquire the collection. Scholars had long speculated that one of the mummies might be that of a pharaoh; but when the Board of Trustees was asked to approve an advance of the $2 million, there was no mention of the identity of any of the mummies, only that the collection had enormous educational value. No one could have imagined the breakthrough to come. Emory's curatorial expertise and its technical resources led to the conclusion that one of the mummies was Ramesses I, the father of Seti I and grandfather of Ramesses II, the pharaoh from the Exodus period of the Old Testament. Because of the importance of this extraordinary discovery to the Egyptian people, Emory leaders decided to return Ramesses I to Egypt. When the mummy was returned in 2004 with an overwhelming reception at Cairo's Egyptian Museum, Zahi Hawass, secretary general of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities, said: "Children in Atlanta will learn that, once upon a time, there was a king at the museum there. And they gave it back to Egypt, without any conditions. They will learn about love and peace, and how people should live together."

One of the troubling trends in contemporary America is the growing disparity of wealth. The thinning of the middle class decreases opportunity and creates growing class divisions. In 2007 Emory launched Emory Advantage, a program designed to allow outstanding students from middle and lower-income families to attend Emory without incurring a crushing load of student debt. The program eliminates or caps need-based loans, which opens Emory to more qualified students from all racial, ethnic, and economic backgrounds. To date, Emory has raised almost $30 million toward the $75 million endowment needed to fund the program in perpetuity. Raising the remainder is a critical priority—to the immediate student beneficiaries, to Emory as a whole, and to the broader society we serve.

I could have chosen many other examples where I think Emory has earned trust. But I chose these six because I was able to witness them, take pride in them, and watch Emory grow as an institution from them. They represent decisions and actions that were intentional, principled, enlightened, and ultimately self-interested. If Emory continues to work to earn the trust of its many thousands of stakeholders—from students to alumni to health care patients—then we can look with confidence at our next 175 years, as we continue to earn the trust that our world needs and years to give us.
The Moral Imagination

Like most universities, Emory can trace its intention to espouse ethical values back to its founding, but it was really in the early 1990s under President James Laney that we began to emerge as a place that deliberately strives to weave ethics into its institutional fiber. “Education is formative, shaping life in preparation for service. The capacity to identify with others as opposed to being self-encapsulated seems to me to be the hallmark of a moral imagination,” Laney said. “The moral dimension of education is central and inescapable, not for any kind of indoctrination, but to cultivate the qualities of social responsibility that I think mark the best citizenship and leadership.” Started in 1990, Emory’s Center for Ethics was among the first of its kind at a university. Now its new building is a physical representation of the strategic commitment to being “ethically engaged,” with the subject infused into teaching across schools, curricula, and courses.

Students share in a candlelight vigil on the Quad for victims of the 2004 tsunami.

Han Wan-Sang 64G 67G A scholar and public figure, Han fought for democratic change in South Korea; he came to Emory as a visiting professor, and later held leadership posts in the South Korean government.

Asa Yancey became the first African American faculty member in the School of Medicine in 1964, and also was the first African American doctor at Grady Memorial Hospital.

Newt L. Gingrich 65C The 2012 Republican presidential hopeful got his start when he founded Emory’s Young Republicans in 1962. Gingrich served in Congress for 20 years, four as Speaker of the House.

Marvin S. Arrington 67L was one of the first two African American students in the School of Law. He became an influential Atlanta attorney, serving as president of the City Council for 16 years.

Clarence Cooper 67L In 1965, Cooper became one of the first two African American students in Emory’s law school. He later became a district court judge, presiding over many controversial cases.

EMORY CARES Thousands of alumni, students, and community volunteers have participated in Emory Cares International Service Day since it was started in 2003. Thanks to alumni leadership, projects are planned in cities across the country and around the world, ranging from community gardening to packing meals to helping the elderly.

Getting Greener

From the dual-flush toilets and low-flow showerheads in the Long-street-Means sustainable residence hall to serving more local foods on campus, the university is committed to shrinking its carbon footprint. Emory aims to lower its energy consumption 25 percent by 2015, and to protect green space by leaving roughly half of its 700 acres undeveloped. Environmental lawyer Ciannat Howett 87C, whose father, John Howett, taught art history at Emory for decades, became the university’s first director of sustainability initiatives in 2006. “I have great memories of riding my bike around campus,” she recalls. “The rolling hills and all of the streams flowing through here were irresistible for a kid.”

Emory has been nationally recognized for sustainability.

No. 108: Sustainable Growth

KIDS TODAY Since 1993, the Youth Theological Initiative (YTI) of Candler School of Theology has reached out to young people, engaging them in the most compelling theological questions of their generation. The YTI Summer Academy brings 36 high school students to campus for a three-week exploration of Christian beliefs.

No. 107

175 EMORY HISTORICAL MAKERS

No. 106: The Center for Ethics

Thomas J. J. Altizer Of all Emory’s historic figures, Altizer—the subject of the 1966 “Is God Dead?” TIME magazine cover and the firestorm that followed—may be the most infamous. Although Altizer’s progressive theology was frequently misunderstood, his scholarship attracted national attention, and Emory’s defense of his academic freedom put us on the map of universities where serious religious study was taking place.

Emory has a candlelight vigil on the Quad for victims of the 2004 tsunami.
Hamilton Earl Holmes 67M 75MR helped to desegregate the University of Georgia and became the first African American at Emory’s medical school. He was medical director at Grady.

Terrence B. Adamson 68C 73L
As executive vice president of the National Geographic Society since 1998, Adamson is responsible for the global reach of the organization and the publication of local-language versions of the landmark, 133-year-old magazine. He served in key roles during the Carter administration and is a Carter Center trustee. At Emory, Adamson was a leader with the Wheel and the Barkley Forum.

Max Cleland 68G
After being wounded in Vietnam, Cleland became an advocate for veterans, heading the Veterans Administration under Carter. He has served as Georgia Secretary of State and US senator.

No. 111: Spiritual Life

Journeys of the Heart

Sharing fresh goat cheese with Bedouin hosts in an unrecognized village in Israel’s Negev desert and sitting in a ceremonial sweat lodge in a Northern Cheyenne reservation in Montana are just two of hundreds of immersion experiences participants have had during a dozen years of the Journeys program. Sponsored by the Office of Religious Life, Journeys is an interreligious program that allows small groups of students, alumni, faculty, and staff to travel to troubled regions around the globe to learn more about the roots of conflict. “We encounter the world’s complexities, hear stories of pain, liberation, hope, and healing, and seek wisdom outside university walls,” says the Reverend Susan Henry-Crowe 76T, dean of the chapel and religious life.

No. 112: The Carter Center

Man of Action

When US President Jimmy Carter came home to Plains, Georgia, after losing his bid for a second term in 1980, he lost no time in taking stock of his many options and offers; after meeting with President Laney, he decided to cast his lot with Emory. Carter was named a University Distinguished Professor in 1982 and he and his wife, Rosalynn, founded The Carter Center in partnership with Emory the same year, with an office on the 10th floor of Woodruff Library. Carter’s vision and determination have built the center into an internationally respected organization promoting health, peace, and democracy around the world. Its connections with Emory remain vital and evolving, particularly in the field of public health, where The Carter Center has made some of its most significant inroads.

Eradication, Anyone? The Carter Center has been battling the ancient, parasitic Guinea worm disease since 1986, when there were a reported 3.5 million cases in 20 African and Asian countries. Last year, there were fewer than 1,800 cases in four countries.
Making Room for Women

In February 1990, the front page of the Emory Wheel reported two rapes on campus, both on Fraternity Row. These troubling incidents and the community’s response were the catalyst for what is now the Center for Women at Emory, which opened two years later under the leadership of its first director, Ali Crown 85C.

For 12 years, the center operated in a trailer behind the DUC, transcending its humble home to serve as a hub of activity and events for women across the university. In 2004, the center moved to new space in Cox Hall; it has been led by director Dona Yarbrough since Crown retired in 2008 and celebrates its 20th anniversary this academic year.

DOOLEY’S RIB

When Emory’s Board of Trustees voted to officially admit women in 1953, they were an uncertain 13 to 6 split, but not everyone was so ambivalent about the decision. Certainly not the jubilant male freshman who told the Emory Alumnus, “I think it’s absolutely wonderful. I’ll go hog wild. It’s the greatest thing in the world—WOMEN!”

By that time, some 1,500 degrees had been awarded to women due to various special circumstances—although not to Emory’s first coed, “Mamie” Haygood Ardis (the daughter of former University president Atticus Haygood), who had to transfer to the all-women Wesleyan in 1887 to receive her diploma. The first class of women received a handbook, cleverly titled “Dooley’s Rib,” which concluded, “The Rib has a last word . . . Emory’s ideals and standards will not change. But you who are among the very first women on Emory’s campus will have the exciting chance to help set the pattern for the Emory of the future. Dooley and his Rib expect you to change things for the better—to add the feminine touch—to help us achieve more rapidly the ideals we have cherished so long.”
When the Georgia legislature reluctantly voted to desegregate public schools in January 1961, Emory had a problem: private schools must remain segregated or suffer a significant tax penalty. The following spring, an African American student applied to the School of Dentistry, and university leaders saw their chance. Henry L. Bowden 32C 34L 59H, the general counsel at the time, and Ben F. Johnson Jr. 36C 40L 2005H, dean of the School of Law, took the case to the Georgia Supreme Court and won—allowing Emory to admit all qualified students without penalty. Nursing students Verdelle Bellamy 62N and Allie Saxon 62N became Emory’s first black graduates in 1962.

No. 119: Facing Differences

In 2003, an Emory professor spoke a word rarely uttered in academic circles—a racial epithet starting with “N”—when she used an outdated colloquial phrase during a panel discussion about the history of the Department of Anthropology. The outcry that echoed across campus evolved into the Transforming Community Project (TCP), a five-year, wide-ranging exploration of race and other forms of human diversity at Emory from its founding to the present. More than 1,500 students, faculty, and staff have participated in the series of candid TCP Community Dialogues (above) that were a mainstay of the project and are continuing as part of Emory’s Equal Opportunity Programs.

No. 118: Desegregation

Critical Case

No. 120: Volunteer Emory

Outside the Bubble

From reading to kids at Our House daycare to walking the dogs at PAWS no-kill shelter, Volunteer Emory (the brainchild of Debbie Genzer 82C and Wendy Rosenberg Nadel 82C) has been matching willing students with community causes that need their help since 1980. More than a fourth of Emory students take part in Volunteer Emory.

No. 121

REGRET AND RESPONSIBILITY
During Emory’s 2011 Founders Week in February, the Board of Trustees made a public statement of regret for the university’s ties to slavery, and the TCP sponsored a national, three-day conference on slavery and its historic relationship to higher education in the United States and beyond.

James R. Gavin 70G A diabetes expert and Emory trustee, Gavin chairs the board for Partnership for a Healthier America, focusing on childhood obesity. He has served as president of Morehouse College.

Jane E. Smith 70G Smith is director of Spelman College’s Center for Leadership and Civic Engagement, having held leadership roles in several high-profile nonprofits, including The Carter Center.

Virginia Bales Harris 71C 77PH In more than 35 years at the CDC, Harris led important work on tuberculosis, breast and cervical cancer, stroke and heart disease, and smoking cessation.

Charles C. Haynes III 71C 85PhD A senior scholar at the First Amendment Center, Haynes writes and speaks on religious liberty and its role in American life, particularly public schools.
Melissa Maxcy Wade and Thomas Glenn Pelham took over Emory’s debate team in 1959 and built it into a competitive success. When he retired in 1972, Wade, one of his star debaters, took up the torch; since then, the Barkley Forum has won more than 20 national team championships and individual champion speaker awards, including the national title in 2010 and 2011.

Mary Margaret Oliver During more than 20 years in the Georgia legislature, Oliver has been a passionate advocate for children, pushing for dozens of protective policies and laws.

William M. Kelso 71PhD A leading archaeologist in early American history, Kelso broke new ground with his book Jamestown: The Buried Truth, after finding the famous fort’s remains.

Sanford D. Bishop Jr. 71L First elected to Congress in 1992, Bishop also has served in both branches of the Georgia legislature and authored a number of significant bills.

Melissa Maxcy Wade 72C 76G 96T OOT and Thomas Glenn Pelham Pelham took over Emory’s debate team in 1959 and built it into a competitive success. When he retired in 1972, Wade, one of his star debaters, took up the torch; since then, the Barkley Forum has won more than 20 national team championships and individual champion speaker awards, including the national title in 2010 and 2011.

Delores P. Aldridge A trailblazer in the fields of race relations and African American studies, Aldridge arrived at Emory in 1971, the first African American to hold a tenure-track position in the college. She is the founding director of the Department of African American Studies, the first such degree-granting program at a major private university in the South. She received Emory’s Thomas Jefferson Award in 1992.

Free Ride Emory’s Cliff shuttle fleet is one of the largest bus services in Georgia and is completely alternatively fueled, powered by biodiesel made from recycled cooking oil from the school’s cafeterias and hospitals. And they’re not just for university denizens—anyone from clinic patients to visitors can hop on and ride.
Out of the Closet, Into the Quad

On the sunny afternoon of March 2, 1992, some 100 Emory students gathered on the Quad in an organized protest on behalf of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered (LGBT) community members. The protest was sparked weeks earlier by a kiss between two male students in a dorm common area where they thought no one was around to see. About 40 residents surrounded and harassed them, and when the pair filed a complaint, they were not impressed with the administration’s disciplinary response. A groundswell of support culminated in the protest, which ended in a silent sit-in outside President Laney’s office, where the students were served Cokes while they waited. Laney eventually met with the student leaders and listened to their concerns, a conversation that led to several significant developments for Emory’s LGBT students and staff. The protest and its positive outcomes are commemorated at the annual Emory Pride Banquet in March.

Barbara Brown Taylor 73C
A best-selling author and educator, Taylor was named by Baylor University as one of the 12 most effective preachers in the world; she was Georgia Author of the Year in 2006.

Julia Voorhees Emmons 73G 84PhD
Best known as the 22-year director of the Atlanta Track Club and Peachtree Road Race, Emmons also was the first woman to direct Olympic marathons in 1996.

Nelia J. 74T and R. Calvin Kimbrough 75T
Both Candler graduates worked for the school before going on to found an outreach program in Evansville, Indiana.

Alicia Anne Philipp 75C
As president of the Community Foundation of Greater Atlanta, Philipp has built it into one of the city’s most successful and far-reaching nonprofits.

No. 127: Emory Pride

No. 128: NO END OF THE RAINBOW
Emory’s Office of LGBT Life marks its 20th anniversary this year. Founded by graduate students in 1991, the office really came into its own the following year when a full-time director, Saralyn Chesnut 94PhD, was hired at the recommendation of a presidential advisory committee. Chesnut rapidly led successful efforts to have sexual orientation added to the university’s Equal Opportunity Policy and to gain benefits for domestic partners, milestones that made Emory a trailblazer among Southern universities. Chesnut retired in 2008, when Michael Shutt took the helm as director; the President’s Commission now gives the annual Chesnut Award to a community activist in her honor.

No. 129: PEDAL PUSHERS
To encourage commuters to bike to work and faculty, staff, and students to bike across campus, the Bike Emory program offers free “share” bikes for check-out at various locations. The effort also hosts a “bike to work” day, an on-campus repair center, low-rate bike loans, bike trains, educational and safety classes, and even a Twitter feed.

No. 130: The Barkley Forum

Debate to Celebrate

One of the nation’s most competitive debate teams, the Barkley Forum marks its 60th anniversary this year, with a total of 32 national intercollegiate debate titles. Last year, Stephen Weil 11C and Ovais Inamullah 11C became the first team to win the prestigious Rex Copeland Award two years in a row, and in 2007, Aimi Hamraie 07C and Julie Hoehn 08C were the first female team to win the award. “The Barkley Forum was the most important part of my undergraduate career,” Hamraie said. Led by Melissa Maxcy-Wade 72C 76G 96T 00T, the Barkley Forum also helped found the Urban Debate League in 1985, promoting debate as a tool for empowering urban youth living in the poorest of Atlanta’s communities.
Sometimes we need a jolt to put things into perspective.

For me, it started with a phone call from the principal of my eight-year-old daughter’s school, telling me she had been in an accident on the playground and had broken her arm in several places, with the bone jutting out from the skin. She had been taken to the Emory University Hospital emergency room. I dashed out of the office and drove to the hospital as fast as I could, running into the emergency room and searching frantically for her. I found her in an examination room, waiting for me to arrive. She seemed so small and helpless, and I wanted to make everything right for her then and there.

The ER physician came in and explained that the dislocated, not broken, elbow had cut off circulation in the arm for the better part of an hour. He had relocated it just in time to save the arm. She would need extensive physical therapy under the care of an orthopedic surgeon, and he recommended Hamilton Holmes 67M 76MR. Holmes, he said, was one of the best orthopedic surgeons on staff; he also was one of two African Americans chosen to integrate the University of Georgia, and the first black student accepted at Emory Medical School.

I made an appointment.

Young Hamilton Holmes entered the University of Georgia shortly after a federal district judge ordered Atlanta schools to integrate, six years following the Supreme Court’s 1954 decision in Brown vs. Topeka Board of Education. Holmes had attended an all-black high school in Atlanta, was valedictorian of his class and cocaptain of the football team. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People chose him to be one of two African Americans to apply for admission to the all-white university, providing legal and financial resources to insure success.

About the same time Holmes entered the University of Georgia, I attended an all-white high school in Atlanta, and, as a sophomore, enjoyed football, sock hops, and cheerleading. The mandate to integrate

“Emory at Oxford greeted me with a tea; Holmes was greeted with jeers, bricks, firecrackers, and a riot.”

175 Emory Historymakers

Kenneth Cole 76C The fashion designer built his father’s shoe factory into a $100 million business. An early AIDS activist, Cole supports Emory programs that engage students in social issues.

Susan T. Henry-Crowe 76T As dean of the chapel and religious life, Henry-Crowe fosters dialogue among student groups of all major faiths. She was the first female president of the Methodist Judicial Council.

Alan Lacy 77B An executive with Sears from 1994 to 2006, Lacy was CEO for five years, leading the company to increased sales, higher stock value, and a merger with Kmart.

James B. O’Neal 77OX 79C Less than a year out of law school, O’Neal cofounded Legal Outreach, a college-prep organization that uses a law curriculum to reach students in poor New York schools.
sought to continue my education even if public high schools closed, as my overly
ambitious dream pushed me to get the best medical education available, and, for me, a place to
find something other than football to entertain me on Friday nights. The snack bar in the basement of the girls’ dorm—where we gathered
to dance, talk, play cards, and eat—filled the void.

The nuclear crisis in North Korea in 1994.

As Emory at Oxford greeted me with a tea; he was greeted with
jeers, bricks, firecrackers, and a riot severe enough to require tear gas
to stop it. I finished Emory at Oxford without interruption; he and his
African American classmate found their educations halted for a time
until authorities declared it safe enough for them to continue. I worried
about social events; he worried about survival.

By the time Holmes entered the Emory School of Medicine as its
first black student, our educational experiences began to look more
alike. At Emory at Oxford, though I and my friends were “babies” to the
college freshmen and sophomores, they and the faculty treated us as if
we belonged—little siblings who needed some polishing and mentors,
but who were, after all, part of the family. Faculty hired to teach college
students found themselves out of their element as courses such as
high school geometry were added to the curriculum. They rose to the
occasion. To my surprise, I adapted to my new “high school” quickly
and came to like it better than the one I left behind, even though I had
to find something other than football to entertain me on Friday nights.
The snack bar in the basement of the girls’ dorm—where we gathered
to dance, talk, play cards, and eat—filled the void.

Hamilton Holmes faced a far more daunting challenge as he entered
the University of Georgia. My mother escorted me to Emory at Oxford;
his lawyer escorted him. I went with three close friends; he went virtu-
ally alone. Emory at Oxford greeted me with a tea; he was greeted with
jeers, bricks, firecrackers, and a riot severe enough to require tear gas
to stop it. I finished Emory at Oxford without interruption; he and his
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to dance, talk, play cards, and eat—filled the void.

Holmes had made it known publicly that he wanted to go to Emory
medical school. He applied and was admitted to Emory in the fall of
1963. In an interview published in 1964 in an Episcopal diocesan news-
letter, Holmes said that at Emory, he felt accepted by his teachers and
fellow students as “just another person and another student and espe-
cially as a Negro student. Things are better at Emory all the way around.
There is less tension. More cordiality, friendship, and companionship.”

We had both found our places at Emory: for him, the opportunity
to get the best medical education available, and, for me, a place to
continue my education even if public high schools closed, as my overly
protective parents feared. Though we were both nontraditional Emory
students at that point in time, we found a welcoming place, friendships,
and a sense of belonging in our respective Emory domains. Despite
my initial resistance to being shipped off to boarding school as a high
school junior, I came to realize what an advantage I had been given.
My Emory at Oxford classmates became lifetime friends, transcending
fraternities, sororities, and other college organizations. With no inten-
tion of my own, I found myself adopted into a close-knit family that would care about me for
years after graduation.

I knew my daughter’s new physician was exceptional as we met for the first time in
his office at The Emory Clinic. He patiently explained to her and to me that failure to follow
his instructions would result in some sort of permanent atrophy in her elbow. The therapy
was excruciating; she screamed and cried as we worked the hand, stretched the elbow with
pulleys and followed the prescribed regimen.

At each visit he acted as a stern, but supportive,
cheerleader, continuing to remind us of the
stakes, and measuring the extension of her arm.
Finally, he declared her healed.

I held out my hand to say goodbye and to
shake his. I thought of all the things I wanted
to say to this legend who had coached my child
back to health, but didn’t know how. We had
both lived through a time of social turbulence.
He had endured threats, abuse, and ridicule
to get the education he wanted. I had been
snatched out of my comfortable high school career and thrown into a
college environment two years early. I thought of the gift I never would
have otherwise received. I hoped he had found his treasure in the
turmoil as well.

I smiled and said, “Thank you,” hoping he knew what I meant.

Congratulations to Zoe Hicks, winner of the Emory Magazine essay contest
on “What I did at Emory that I could not have done anywhere else.” Thanks
to everyone who submitted essays. To see other contest submissions, visit
www.emory.edu/magazine.

James T. Laney An ordained Method-
ist minister, Laney taught at Yonsei University
in Korea and also Vanderbilt before becoming
dean of Candler School of Theology in 1969. As
Emory president from 1977 to 1993, he is credited
with helping to shape the university of today, emphazing public service and cross-disciplinary
collaboration. He served as US ambassador to
South Korea from 1993 to 1997 and helped defuse
the nuclear crisis in North Korea in 1994.

Jimmy E. Carter After graduating from
the US Naval Academy, Carter returned to his
family’s Georgia peanut farms in 1953. He served
as state senator and then governor before being
elected US president in 1977. He is particularly
known for his work toward peace in the Middle
East. In 1982, he and his wife, Rosalynn, created
The Carter Center in partnership with Emory.
Carter received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002.
First Date

So what are we celebrating, exactly? On December 10, 1836, the Georgia legislature granted a handful of Methodist leaders a charter to start a college. Emory has its earlier roots in a school for manual labor started in 1834 by the well-intentioned Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Although that experiment failed, one of its leaders, Ignatius Alphonso Few, was determined to see it evolve. He rallied the Methodists to petition the legislature for the charter, and was subsequently elected president; the college was named for the influential Methodist bishop John Emory; and the trustees bought 1,400 acres and founded a town they named Oxford, in keeping with their grand ambitions for the school. The university marks the first meeting of the Emory College Board of Trustees on February 6, 1837, with its Founders Week celebration each year.

EMORY VS. VSU

Founded in 1928, Emory Junior College at Valdosta was an all-male school just 20 minutes from the Florida line, with an average of 61 students lured by cheaper tuition (about $50 a semester). After a brief boost from World War II soldiers returning to college on the G.I. Bill, the campus’s fate was sealed when the nearby Georgia State Women’s College began admitting men in 1950, ultimately becoming Valdosta State University (VSU). Emory closed its Valdosta campus in 1953, giving its facilities to its former competitor, VSU.

Robert W. Woodruff 1912C, George W. Woodruff, Nell Hodgson Woodruff

Thousands of Emory students, faculty, and staff encounter a Woodruff every day. George Woodruff’s name graces the P.E. center at the heart of Emory’s campus and several university buildings and schools are named for members of the family. Together with his brother, Robert, one of Emory’s—and Atlanta’s—greatest philanthropists, he presented a $105 million gift to Emory in 1979, the largest single gift to an educational institution in American history at the time. The most powerful and lasting benefit of the Woodruff gift, says historian Gary Hauk 91PhD, was its “psychological jolt... the imperative to look toward the future, to establish long-range goals, and to dream unabashedly about what it would take to make a good university great.”

The 1836 document itself: “An Act. To incorporate Emory College...”

Thurbert E. Baker 79L

As floor leader in Georgia’s legislature, Baker helped form the HOPE scholarship and tougher sentences for drunk drivers. He was attorney general from 1997 to 2011.

William H. Fox 79PhD

Arriving at Emory in 1971 to pursue a PhD, Fox became the college’s first dean of campus life. Later, as vice president for institutional advancement, he led a $420 million capital campaign.
William Warren IV 79M 82MR Pediatrician and founder of the Good Samaritan Health Center in Atlanta. Warren is the fourth generation of his family to attend Emory and a descendant of Asa Candler.

Bill Haslam 80C As an undergraduate, Haslam spent summers volunteering for US Senators Howard Baker and Lamar Alexander of Tennessee. In 2003 he became mayor of Knoxville and is now the state’s governor.

Chris Larsen 80C 84M 91MR The founding director of the Emory Transplant Center, Larsen and his colleague Tom Pearson 82M led development of belatacept, a promising transplant drug.

Leah Ward Sears 80L Georgia’s first female Supreme Court justice and then chief justice, Sears was the youngest to serve as a superior court judge in Fulton County. She was elected an Emory trustee in 2010.

Arthur L. Kellermann 80M Founding chair of Emory’s Department of Emergency Medicine and founding director of the Center for Injury Control at Emory. Kellermann is now director of RAND Health.

ULTIMATE ICEBREAKER Songfest, the spirited annual competition among first-year residence halls for best original song and performance, is new-student bonding on warp speed. Freshman orientation also features Best in Show, a provocative talent showcase sponsored by the Office of Multicultural Programs and Services that highlights cultural diversity.

No. 139: Wonderful Wednesdays and Coke Toast

No Class

Wednesday mornings were once strangely quiet on the Emory campus as students caught up on a little extra sleep. That’s because for more than a decade, there were no classes on “Wonderful Wednesdays.” The 1968 brainchild of Emory College Dean John Stephens 37C 38G, the day off was intended to give students time for independent study and more thorough class preparation, and a survey a year later declared the experiment a success. Students were predictably piqued when the beloved tradition was abandoned with the advent of the semester system in 1982, but that didn’t stop 2,283 of them from gathering to toast it goodbye with Coca-Cola, setting a world record for the largest nonalcoholic toast.

No. 138: Dooley

Bare Bones

As mascots go, ours is on the eccentric side. Dooley made his first appearance in 1899 in the Phoenix, Emory’s literary journal at the time, with an essay titled “Reflections of the Skeleton.” Writing as a specimen from the Science Room, Dooley was a mournful character, complaining about the high spirits of the “college boys” who disturbed his rest. He showed up again a decade later and remained a kind of campus commentator, but his physical presence was not observed until 1941, when the Board of Trustees first allowed dancing on campus. That seems to have cheered him up. Dooley became known as a Lord of Misrule, the instigator of the festive Dooley’s Frolics, which continue today as Dooley’s Week—traditionally ushered in by the skeleton himself, who has arrived by helicopter, motorcycle, and vintage car, accompanied by his entourage of student bodyguards.

REMEMBER THE LIBRARY SCHOOL? In the late 1800s, philanthropist Andrew Carnegie helped start the Carnegie Library Training School of Atlanta, which merged with Emory in 1925. In 1948, under the leadership of Tommie Dora Barker 1909G, the school became the Division of Librarianship in Emory’s graduate school, where it remained as a master’s degree program. But by the mid-1980s, advances in technology and best practices were changing the field so rapidly that the division was unable to keep pace; it granted its last master of library science degrees in 1988.

. . . AND THE DENTAL SCHOOL? One of the first dental schools in the Southeast with roots dating back to 1887, Atlanta-Southern Dental College migrated to become the Emory University School of Dentistry in 1944. By the mid-1980s, though, the school was struggling to attract adequate students, facing competition from state schools and a decreasing demand for dentists nationwide. Leaders shifted its focus to research, making it the nation’s only school for postgraduate dental training. But this innovation only proved to be the school’s final gasp, and it awarded its last degrees in 1992.

No. 137: The Dental School?

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The Circumstances of Pomp

- At the first Commencement in 1840, there were no graduates; in 2011, there were 3,879.
- The early Commencement ceremonies took place outdoors in July, and lasted most of the day, as at least a dozen student speakers would hold forth for half an hour or more.
- The tradition of appointing faculty marshals began in 1858 to keep the restive, rowdy crowd under control so that the speakers could be heard.
- The late history professor George Cuttino, who served as university chief marshal from 1976 until 1984, was passionate about the heraldry of Commencement and helped shape many of Emory's modern traditions. One of the awards given at Commencement is the George P. Cuttino Award for Excellence in Mentoring, established in 1997 by trustee John T. Glover in honor of Cuttino, who was known as a guide and counselor beyond the classroom.
- The university mace, carried in the Commencement procession by the bedel—traditionally the president of the Student Government Association—was a gift to the university from D.V.S., the Emory College senior honor society, presented at Emory's 50th Anniversary Convocation in 1965. It was specially designed with Cuttino's guidance and made in London. Adorned with the Emory seal, the skeletal Dooley, and a cross, the gold-and-silver mace is a descendant of medieval staffs: the regal scepter and the battle-mace.
- In 1902, Joel Chandler Harris of "Uncle Remus" fame received an honorary degree. More recent recipients and speakers include Alben William Barkley, Desmond Tutu, Jimmy Carter, Mikhail Gorbachev, Hank Aaron, Henry Louis Gates Jr., Johnnetta Cole, Christine Amanpour, His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama, Seamus Heaney, Tom Brokaw, Paul Farmer, Bernard (Bernie) Marcus, Arnold Schwarzenegger, and Janet Napolitano.
- Emory's highest student awards are presented at Commencement: the Britain Award for service, the McMullan Award recognizing leadership (accompanied by $20,000), and the Eady Sophomore Service Award at Oxford.
- At the close of the ceremony, students offer prayers from five different faith traditions.
- That flash of gold and gray in the Commencement procession is likely the Golden Corps of the Heart, a group established in 2004 by the Emory Alumni Association to honor those who graduated fifty years ago or more. These alumni join the ceremony wearing special golden medallions and robes.
- Like paparazzi, the staff of Emory Photo Video are everywhere during the dozens of Commencement events, shooting an average of 8,700 photos in five days.

It’s a springtime rite at colleges and universities everywhere: presidents and faculty dust off their academic regalia as proud, teary, dressed-up parents buy branded merchandise and graduating seniors grapple with goodbyes and growing up. Here are a dozen things that make Emory’s Commencement special:

- Emory volunteers set up some 15,000 chairs on the Quadrangle for each Commencement, and serve as hosts and ushers, wearing trademark straw hats.
- The Atlanta Pipe Band has provided the poignant wail of the bagpipes in the procession for the last quarter-century. The tune "Emory and Old St Andrews March," composed in 1986 to honor the university’s Sesquicentennial, celebrates the relationship between Emory and its sister institution, the University of St Andrews in Scotland.
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Twilla Haynes
80N
With the help of her four daughters—also nursing school alumnae—Haynes founded Haiti’s Hope Haven Orphanage and Clinics, which specializes in treating medically fragile children.

Debbie Genzer
82C and Wendy Rosenberg Nadel 82C
These sorority sisters founded Volunteer Emory in 1980—the first United Way branch on a college campus. It is still student-led today.

Eugene J. Gangarosa
A world expert on unsafe water, Gangarosa has taught a course on waterborne disease every year since his arrival in 1982. He was instrumental in founding the School of Public Health.

Renelda Mack
83C
In 2003, as president of the Emory Alumni Board, Mack started Emory Cares International Service Day—now the university’s largest single volunteer activity.

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Beverly Guy-Sheftall 84PhD
Founding director of the Women’s Research and Resource Center at Spelman College, Guy-Sheftall was also the first black president of the National Women’s Studies Association.
No. 155: Emory and the Dalai Lama

Teacher from Tibet

Despite a light drizzle, several thousand people flooded Atlanta’s Centennial Park in October 2007 to see Emory’s new Presidential Distinguished Professor, His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama. Building on the decade-long relationship of the Emory-Tibet Partnership, the Nobel Peace laureate and spiritual leader of the Tibetan people in exile had accepted his first-ever university appointment. He also had a request: that Emory develop a science curriculum to be taught to Tibetan monastics to prepare them for the 21st century. The Emory-Tibet Science Initiative was created, with dual English-Tibetan textbooks, visiting Emory professors teaching monks and nuns in Dharamsala, and monastics in crimson robes sitting in science classes at Emory. The Dalai Lama, and his ever-present smile, returned to the university in 2010 and took part in an interreligious Happiness Summit and other public events that once again brought thousands of visitors to campus. Science and spirituality in collaboration, the Dalai Lama said, have the “far-reaching potential to help humanity meet the challenges before us.”

No. 156

Walk to the Future: Following their final Coke toast, graduating seniors are invited to symbolically transition from students to alumni in the Candlelight Crossover, a walk over the bridge to the Miller-Ward Alumni House. Alumni greet them for a reception on the other side.

No. 157: Pushball, 1923–1955

The object of pushball was simple—to move the massive, 180-pound ball across the goal line of the other team—and as for the rules, there weren’t many. That may be why the annual contest between freshmen and sophomores was called off forever in 1955 after what one university official described as “mob violence.” Started in 1923, the game grew rougher with every year, and concern mounted along with concussions, broken bones, cuts, and bruises. Administrators pressed into service as referees were stripped of their pants; student refs got thrown into the cold creek nearby. And in almost three decades, the freshmen claimed only one victory. Maybe it’s just as well that the whereabouts of the giant ball has been a mystery ever since.

No. 154

Who Says Print is Dead? The Emory Wheel (a play on “emery wheel,” a sharpening device) is the university’s undergraduate student newspaper and has been continually published since 1919; the Wheel now prints more than 5,500 copies of the paper and is available online.

Emily Ann Saliers 85C and Amy Elizabeth Ray 86C Known collectively as the Indigo Girls, the duo’s 1989 debut album earned them a Grammy Award for Best Contemporary Folk Album. The pair have kept their alma mater close to their hearts, frequently returning to campus to speak and perform. In 2010 they headlined the Homecoming concert, playing to a crowd of thousands on McDonough Field. Today, the Indigo Girls are noted not just for the millions of albums they’ve sold, but also for their tireless social activism on behalf of women, Native Americans, and the environment.

Michael L. Lomax 84G Once an English professor at several area colleges, including Emory, he served as president of Dillard University and has been CEO of the United Negro College Fund since 2004.

Patricia A. Lottier 84PhD In 1986, Lottier and her husband took ownership of the Atlanta Tribune, a 35,000-circulation magazine focusing on the city’s black business community.

Charles R. Hatcher Jr. A heart surgeon who performed Georgia’s first heart valve replacement and coronary bypass, in 1984 Hatcher became the first director of the Woodruff Health Sciences Center.

Duncan L. Niederauer 85B As CEO of the New York Stock Exchange, Niederauer is a leading expert in electronic trading. He visited Emory in 2009 to ring the NYSE’s closing bell at the business school.

Athletics for All

It might have been President Warren Candler’s contention in 1919 that intercollegiate sports are “evil, only evil, and that continually” that gave Emory its slow start in the athletics arena. For a time in the 1920s and 1930s, the Emory Wheel carried the catchphrase, “For a greater Emory—and intercollegiate sports.” Competition with other schools was forbidden until 1945, but that didn’t stop students from playing. Emory’s intramural program, summed up by the motto “Athletics for All,” flourished from its beginnings at the turn of the century and remains lively today. Jeff D. McCord ’16C served as the first full-time athletics director and organized club teams in nearly every major (and many fringe) sports, growing student participation to 70 percent. Today it’s about 50 percent, thriving alongside the 18 varsity sports programs.

A LEAGUE OF OUR OWN The University Athletic Association, which Emory helped to form in the mid-1980s, is a conference of eight institutions with a similar academic profile and a like-minded approach to sports. Since 1987, Emory has captured a total of 143 UAA championships. Emory is also a member of NCAA Division III, which does not allow athletics scholarships.

Kai Ryssdal ’85C
As the host of National Public Radio’s Marketplace since 2005, Ryssdal is an award-winning commentator who condenses complex business topics into accessible vignettes.

William H. Foege
An epidemiologist, former Carter Center and CDC director, Gates Foundation adviser, and Lasker Award recipient, Foege developed the strategy that helped to eradicate smallpox.

O. Wayne and Grace C. Rollins
Founder of a successful company, Wayne Rollins saw the Rollins School of Public Health as an avenue for helping others; his family’s gifts have supported significant growth.

Katherine Anne Castor ’88C
An attorney specializing in land use and environmental law, Castor was the first woman to represent Florida’s 11th Congressional District, and has been reelected multiple times.

Roberto C. Goizueta
Emory trustee, philanthropist, and namesake of the business school, the late Goizueta fled Cuba and became CEO of The Coca-Cola Company, where he tripled its size.

Arthur B. Keys ’92T
Founder of International Relief and Development in 1998, Keys has overseen the distribution of more than $1.75 billion in humanitarian assistance on five continents.
Great to be Greek—or Not

Nearly 40 percent of Emory students choose to join one of 12 national sororities or 14 national fraternities, but leaders say Greeks don’t dominate social life on campus. Most students belong to multiple organizations.

Map to the Future

Let’s face it, it’s rare that the language of a strategic vision statement becomes part of community vernacular—but there, Emory just might be the exception. It’s surprising how often ours is quoted.

When President James Wagner was appointed in 2003, he initiated the creation of a vision statement and a strategic plan that would both reflect Emory’s true strengths and serve as a guide for the future. With the aid of Provost Earl Lewis, leaders envisioned Emory as “a destination university internationally recognized as an inquiry-driven, ethically engaged, and diverse community, whose members work collaboratively for positive transformation in the world through courageous leadership in teaching, research, scholarship, health care, and social action.”

The five core themes of the strategic plan emerged as strengthening faculty distinction, enhancing student quality and experience, creating community and engaging society, confronting the human condition, and exploring new frontiers in science and technology. The plan serves as the framework for Campaign Emory, launched in 2008 with a goal of $1.6 billion.

Since then, the strategic themes have shifted and sharpened with Emory’s progress, and there is no doubt that the university’s financial position and the campaign have been affected by the national economic downturn. But, Wagner says, the foundation remains sound. “It is indisputable that the times are having a profound impact,” he said in a 2010 report. “Nevertheless, we have been true to our vision, and the course we charted five years ago in developing our strategic plan continues to serve as a reliable road map toward our destination.”

Vladimir Iraklis-Dze Gurgenidze
Known as “Lado,” Gurgenidze, an investment banker and former prime minister of the Republic of Georgia, increased his country’s wealth and world stature.

Harrison Dillon 93C and Johnathan Wolfson 93C As freshmen, Dillon and Wolfson planned to start a biotech company; Solazyme, created in 2003, makes renewable oil from algae.

Isam Vaid 93OX 95C 99PH Founder of Oxford’s Muslim Student Association in 1991 and Emory’s chapter in 1993, Vaid serves as an adviser for religious life and is on the Emory Alumni Board.

Deborah E. Lipstadt The victor in a libel suit brought against her by British historian David Irving, whom she labeled a Holocaust denier, Lipstadt also created Emory’s Tam Institute for Jewish Studies.

Saralyn Chesnut 94PhD The founding director of Emory’s Office of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Life in 1993, Chesnut helped establish the annual Pride Banquet and Safe Space program.
THE ROAR OF THE MOTORCADE

BY GARY S. HAUk 91PHD

The Nobel Laureate’s plane was not scheduled to land for another hour, but when I arrived at the airport on that afternoon in 1998, his motorcade was already lined up on the tarmac. We’d been told to arrive early, in case the private corporate jet carrying him and his entourage caught a tail wind. Anyway, since I would be driving my own car—a leprechaun-green Ford Escort—I wanted to be certain I had my place in the lineup of motorcycles, police cars, black SUVs, and limousines. This would be my second motorcade from Hartsfield (now Hartsfield-Jackson) International Airport, and I knew from experience there’d be no dallying once it took off.

Emory and motorcades, or their forebears, have something of a curious history. Emory College basically moved from Oxford to Druid Hills in 1919 in a parade of ancient vehicles. The late Woolford Baker, the long-time biology professor whose name and memory grace the woods behind Carlos Museum, recalled years after the fact that faculty members loaded all their academic paraphernalia into their cars and drove west on the Covington Highway toward Atlanta. “We moved the entire [biology] department . . . in Dr. Rhodes’s car, an Overland of some ancient vintage,” he wrote. Likewise Dr. Sam Guy loaded the chemistry department in his. English and history may have had an easier time, but for all those books.

Farther back than that, the boys at Emory College in 1898 greeted their president, Warren Candler, when he returned to the Covington train depot after being elected bishop—a signal honor that, in their eyes, reflected glory on the students and their college. In their exuberance, the three hundred or so students gathered at the depot, unhitched the gray horses from the bishop’s carriage, and pulled the carriage with the rotund bishop aboard the full mile back to the campus. The gray horses walked somewhere in the procession.

Almost exactly a century later, here I was at a different kind of depot awaiting a different kind of religious leader who would arrive by plane, not train, and get into a different sort of carriage. Was my anticipation as high as that of the boys awaiting the bishop a hundred years earlier?

It’s hard to say. At Emory, even by 1998, we had become a bit unfazed by motorcades. After all, since 1982 we’ve seen President Carter in his small convoy pulling up to front doors all over the campus. And in 1995, the second sitting US president to visit Emory (Carter was the first) had his motorcade parked outside Cannon Chapel, as Emory hosted Bill Clinton’s Southeastern Economic Summit. Legend has it that one of the Secret Service drivers, during a bathroom break, left his key to the locked car under the left front fender, atop the tire, where...
some watchful rascal retrieved it, unlocked the car, and drove it to South DeKalb Mall. Secret Service agents of course will deny that any such thing ever happened. Just ask them.

Certainly great security was in place as we prepared to bring a motorcade carrying Mikhail Gorbachev to The Carter Center in 1992. The Berlin Wall had been smashed, the Soviet Union had fallen apart, and Gorbachev—Time magazine’s “man of the half-century” and a Nobel Peace Prize winner—was on the speaking circuit to raise funds for his new foundation. Emory had pitched an invitation for him to deliver the Commencement address. Perhaps enticed by a promised meeting with President Carter and, afterward, a private audience with thirty to forty of the Southeast’s wealthiest capitalists, the former president of the former Soviet Union had accepted.

That was my first motorcade from the airport. Standing on the tarmac in May 1992 with Senator Sam Nunn, a couple of Russian studies faculty members, the chair of Emory’s Board of Trustees, and a few other Emory delegates, I couldn’t help meditating on the way I had been taught to think of Russians over the years—from Krushchev’s shoe-pounding at the UN, to Colonel Klebb in From Russia with Love, to Reagan’s “Evil Empire,” all balanced by reading of Chekhov, Dostoevski, Turgenev, Pasternak, and Solzhenitsyn.

All such thoughts evaporated, though, as we spotted the plane above the far end of the runway making its approach to land. Gorbachev had come in on a private corporate jet, owned by Malcolm Forbes of Forbes magazine fame. Emblazoned on the tail was the jet’s name—“Capitalist Tool,” a fittingly ironic ride for the former Communist leader.

My best moment in that first motorcade was opening the door of the limo and stepping out as it was still slowing to a halt in front of The Carter Center, where President and Mrs. Carter and President and Mrs. Laney were waiting. I felt like a Secret Service agent myself. After that, the man of the half-century disappeared into the crush of people, and I wandered off to the reception.

Gorbachev was not the first Nobelist I recall seeing in a car. That would be Desmond Tutu. The South African Anglican archbishop first visited Emory in 1988, to deliver the Commencement address, and that was the beginning of a long and warm relationship with the university. One of his daughters enrolled in the School of Public Health, and he himself accepted President Laney’s invitation to spend a sabbatical semester at Emory in the early 1990s. A university-owned house on Clifton Road south of the campus, often used for visiting scholars, was given over to the archbishop’s use, and he was able to make the short walk from there to the Woodruff Library, to Cannon Chapel, and even to the Woodruff P. E. Center occasionally. Strolling around the campus in his Emory sweatshirt and Greek sailor’s cap, he attracted frequent attention and great affection.

But how was he to get to, for instance, the grocery store, or the pharmacy, or just to a movie when the fancy struck? Emory had no staff to spare for chauffeuring. But there was a spare car in the garage at Lullwater House—the Lincoln Town Car that had belonged to Robert W. Woodruff, who bequeathed it to Emory for President Laney’s use. So it was that one day, walking along North Decatur Road near the law school, I looked up to see a mammoth black car trundling slowly west toward me, its driver visible just over the wheel, a Greek sailor’s cap perched atop the elfin head of one of the most charming Nobel laureates ever.

Now here I was, in 1998, awaiting another Nobelist. Awaking from reverie, I realized that a plane had landed and was rolling along the runway to where I stood with another small delegation. In a moment the plane had stopped; after a pause, the door cracked open and swung wide, and then there he was, a small monk in maroon and saffron robes smiling and waving at us. Down the steps came His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama, that year’s Commencement speaker. At the foot of the stairs his entourage bustled around him; the police and chauffeurs scurried toward their vehicles. A brief ceremony of handshakes and bows included bestowal of a degree. A mammoth black car followed on the runway to where I stood with another small delegation. In a moment the plane had stopped; after a pause, the door cracked open and swung wide, and then there he was, a small monk in maroon and saffron robes smiling and waving at us. Down the steps came His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama, that year’s Commencement speaker. At the foot of the stairs his entourage bustled around him; the police and chauffeurs scurried toward their vehicles. A brief ceremony of handshakes and bows included bestowal of a degree. A brief ceremony of handshakes and bows included bestowal of a degree. A brief ceremony of handshakes and bows included bestowal of a degree.

Lights. Sirens. Motion. In a trice the motorcade is on the interstate, headed toward the great spires of Atlanta’s skyline, speeding up the inside lane as cars and trucks move out of the way, their drivers no doubt wondering who the important person is. And no doubt wondering, also, who’s driving that little green car, nearly airborne at 80, as it shoots like the tip of a long black whip—or, better, like a Tibetan prayer flag snapping in the wake of the roaring motorcade.

Ray Schinazi, Dennis Liotta, and Woo-Baeg Choi These Emory scientists invented Emtriva (“Em” for Emory), an AIDS medication. More than 90 percent of people with HIV/AIDS in the US and thousands around the world take drugs developed at Emory. The related drug Atripla was recommended by the World Health Organization as a first-line defense against AIDS and allows patients to take just one pill a day, down from 10 to 15 pills a decade ago.

Erik Andrew Fyfe 06C Fyfe’s senior honors thesis introduced the idea of biodiesel as an alternative fuel. Now half of Emory’s shuttle fleet runs on used cooking oils from its kitchens.

Elizabeth Cameron Sholtys 07C Sholtys is cofounder of the Ashraya Initiative for Children in Pune, India, where the most vulnerable are offered shelter and education.

Zain Ahmed 08C A 2008 Humanitarian and Brittain Award recipient, Ahmed founded Global HEED to engage college students across the nation in volunteer service for social change.