The Education of Miss America

Why Kirsten Haglund 13C is more than a pretty face
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CAMERA READY Watch a video about Emory student Kirsten Haglund 13C, an advocate against eating disorders and Miss America 2008. Story on page 28.

CELEBRATING GRADS Find links to complete coverage and video from Emory Commencement 2012. Photo coverage on page 40.

ALL THE PRETTY PONIES See an Emory Magazine photo slideshow from a recent polo match near Atlanta. Story on page 34.
Now open for research, the archive of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference holds hundreds of historic photos, such as the 1982 Pilgrimage to Washington for Voting Rights, Peace, and Economic Justice (left).

**Register**

54 Emory Legacies

The Emory Legacy Medallion Breakfast on May 12 drew more than 500 guests, including family members (below, from left) Susan Rothchild, Eric J. Rothchild 78C, Taylor J. Rothchild 100X’12C, and younger brother Grayson Rothchild.

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21 New Deans for Campus Life, Law School
Think Ralph Lauren, expensive cologne, preppy shirts, champagne, and the “stomping the divots” scene in Pretty Woman. Now forget all that and meet some real, down-to-earth alumni—like Pablo Henderson 97C (above, front) and Jolie Liston 90C—who are pursuing their passion for the sport of polo. Photo by Ann Borden.
As American as . . .

By the time you read this, another Fourth of July will have come and gone, the fireworks of our 236th Independence Day already fading from memory. But, as I write, Americans nationwide are shopping for hot dogs, packing picnics, and getting ready for fireworks displays—maybe even buying their own fireworks, if they live in places like Alabama or my home state of Tennessee, where my dad used to put on his own (rather impressive) pyrotechnics show every year.

Here in Atlanta, some sixty thousand runners are recovering from the annual Peachtree Road Race, a tradition so beloved that it’s listed on Wikipedia’s Independence Day page among the top ten “unique or historical celebrations.”

Not to imply that defining what’s American is as easy as apple pie—especially these days.

But we touch on a few of those definitions in this issue of Emory Magazine, starting with our cover subject, Kirsten Haglund 13C, who was crowned Miss America herself in 2008. Now a senior political science major at Emory, Haglund is an active conservative who counts Fox News’s Sean Hannity among her personal friends. And with a music album out called American Pride, she is clearly someone who has given a good deal of thought to what it means to be an American.

That’s something Haglund shares with Mariangela Jordan 12C, along with their Emory education, although they arrived here by very different roads. The recipient of this year’s McMullan Award, Jordan came to the US from her native Romania, where she grew up under an oppressive Communist government. Haglund is a former ballerina; Jordan worked as a janitor, a cashier, and a truck driver before coming to Emory. Since then, her volunteer work has been focused on refugees, who, like her, are seeking their own definitions of America.

In a much more concrete way, so is Joan Houston Hall 76PhD, chief editor of the Dictionary of American Regional English, or DARE. Back in the 1960s and 1970s, DARE field-workers took literal road trips all over the country in order to assemble what has figuratively been called “a road trip of the mind from sea to shining sea.” Five decades in the making and five hefty volumes strong, DARE is a print preserve for thousands of regional words and sayings, and its pages are as easy to get lost in as Texas roads without a map (although a lot more fun, I bet).

Texas is, in fact, the source of a quotation in one of my favorite DARE entries: mullygrubbing, meaning sulking, petulant behavior. For an example, the dictionary calls on a 1984 humor book of Texan phrases titled Texas Crude, reproducing what is surely one of the finest sentiments ever expressed: “So your sister Darlene runned off with a albino motorcycle gang president. Mullygrubbin’ around the house ain’t gonna help.”

No, it certainly is not. We can only wish the intrepid Darlene the best as she joins the motorcycle gang, in fine American tradition, on the open road.

Whether you’re traveling to rural places to document local words, touring the country to make dozens of public appearances as Miss America, criss-crossing the nation’s highways in a big rig truck to earn money for college, flipping through a gigantic dictionary to discover terms from every US region, running off with an albino biker to find love, or just driving back home from Amarillo, Texas, after the state’s biggest Independence Day display, there are a lot of ways to take a real American road trip.

Happy Fourth of July to you, and please enjoy our summer issue. I think I hear fireworks.—P.P.P.
AS A PROFESSOR WHO teaches environmental literature, I was thrilled to see your recent articles on “Living Lightly” and “Oil Change: Can the Vision of Two Friends from Emory Help Us Kick the Fossil Fuel Habit?” (spring 2012). I’m proud to see my alma mater and fellow graduates making strides toward sustainability. I’d like to put in a plug for CSA (Community-Supported Agriculture) and local farmers markets. Even though I was raised by a botanist father who farmed on the side, and preserved and canned alongside my mom, I didn’t inherit the green thumb. For the last several years, I’ve tried to buy as much produce as I can through local farms. Last year, my family belonged to a CSA about five miles from where we live. I couldn’t always figure out what to do with a particular vegetable (the celeriac, for example) but the experience was one that I’d recommend to anyone.

Mary Weaks-Baxter ’83C ’83G
Hazel Koch Professor of English, Rockford College, Illinois

MY HUSBAND AND I ARE BOTH EMORY alumni, and in response to the article “Living Lightly,” we would like to tell you about our son, Adam Bauer-Goulden, who, with three friends, has incorporated an Illinois nonprofit organization, the Rainforest Rescue Coalition (RRC) at http://rainforestrescuecoalition.org. The organization’s mission is to conserve rainforests around the world and to promote sustainable relationships between humans and nature. They hosted a three-hundred-mile bike trip from Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, to Chicago, Illinois, this summer and raised $25,000, in part to purchase 125 acres of rainforest in the endangered Rawa Kuno Legacy Forest on the island of Borneo, home to hundreds of the last wild orangutans. They also plan to fund a sustainable agroforestry project in the Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo community conservation area in the Peruvian Amazon, a one-million-acre reserve that is larger than Yosemite and contains more primate species than any other reserve in the world.

Constance Bauer ’82C
Neil Goulden ’82B
Oak Park, Illinois

I DO HOPE I CAN BE CONSIDERED AS someone who lives green just by doing simple things. My husband and I both bike to work—luckily I was able to do so until I was thirty-nine weeks pregnant. He created a couple of cargo bikes for us, which makes running errands easier. We can’t wait until our daughter is able to ride with us! We avoid using our car when possible. We’ve started a water catchment system, we garden and raise vegetables, we rarely heat our home (you could call this green or cheap, I’m not sure which is more true), and we’re in the midst of a small remodel where we’ll be putting in insulation, something many homes in this area simply don’t have. We also try to buy used and use Freecycle often. I like to think every little tiny bit counts!

Laurel DeCou ’03C
Oakland, California

THE CURRENT GENERATION HAS TWO BIG problems on our hands, and one is a symptom of the other: global climate change and spiritual uncenteredness. As a student at the Candler School of Theology of Emory, I can’t help but notice the direct connection between our increasingly industrialized, disembodied, and泛nicky world with the widening mental chasm between humans and our environment. We are becoming increasingly anxious, and that is leading to bad decisions across the board—especially with the environment. Think about the conquest for oil, or the incessant consumption of new electronics: these are hardly an expression of the sustainability and gratitude that humans are to have if we are to be happy. We need an overhaul of how we see our planet. We need to reclaim calmness, peace, and thankfulness before our consumption drives us out of existence.

Tyler Sit 14T
Atlanta

I CHAIR THE SUSTAINABILITY PLAN Workgroup for an effort known as the Sustainability Initiative of the Associated: Jewish Federation of Baltimore (www.associated.org/ sustainability). We believe this is one of the first comprehensive efforts to organize a significant US Jewish community in practicing and promoting “green” initiatives. While still in its early stages, this plan will focus on establishing and marketing best practices within the Baltimore Jewish community, recognizing that living in a sustainable way supports core Jewish values. By the way, my wife is an alumna as well, Jill Traiman Max ’89C, and I have a son, Jake, who will be a freshman at Emory next year.

Aaron Max ’88C
Baltimore, Maryland

ASIDE FROM BEING OBSESSIVE ABOUT recycling, reusing everything possible, and sewing some of my own clothing, my biggest achievement in sustainable living is my garden. I have a small but respectable yard in which I have built several beds for growing vegetables, fruits, and herbs, as well as a compost pile, which has greatly reduced my landfill waste. The produce from my garden is not only delicious, but gives me joy unmatched by any store-bought food. When I pick those beautiful red raspberries to put on top of my homemade flourless chocolate cake, the taste and sense of accomplishment are overwhelming. I use my rosemary, thyme, and basil plants the most. In omelets, soups, or spaghetti sauce, nothing compares to fresh herbs. In the summer I make salads and it is such a delight, when I think I am out of cucumbers, to find a beautiful specimen tucked under the brush. And the tomatoes are so different from store-bought in terms of color, taste, and texture, I swear they are a different species.

Myfanwy Hopkins ’05C ’12PHD
Atlanta

I ENJOYED READING YOUR ARTICLE ON LAND banking (“Plot Twist,” spring 2012). I wanted to make you aware of another key solution to the housing situation in Atlanta that Emory has a strong tie to. Community Land Trusts (CLTs) are being used to create permanently affordable housing along the Atlanta BeltLine. The Atlanta BeltLine Partnership led more than forty organizations, including the Fulton-Atlanta land bank, to incorporate the CLT model and create the Atlanta Land Trust Collaborative (www.atlantarltrust.org). I worked closely with Professor Roy Black in 2008 to develop the first Goizueta Real Estate Case Competition, which focused on how to create a viable CLT on the BeltLine.

Rob Brawner 06MBA
Atlanta

Has something in Emory Magazine raised your consciousness—or your hackles? Write to the editors at Emory Magazine, 1762 Clifton Road, Suite 1000, Atlanta, Georgia, 30322, or via email at paige.parvin@emory.edu. We reserve the right to edit letters for length and clarity. The views expressed by the writers do not necessarily reflect the views of the editors or the administrators of Emory University.
$5 million gift to pediatrics from Marcus Foundation

The Marcus Foundation has committed $5 million to the Department of Pediatrics to create the Marcus Society in Pediatrics. The Marcus Society will be the “intellectual home” for 15 Marcus Professors in Pediatrics—six existing Marcus Professors and nine who are newly funded—as well as an annual visiting scholar.

Boon for ICUs in North Georgia

Emory, other Atlanta-area hospitals, and the Northeast Georgia Health System were awarded $10.7 million from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to build a network supporting intensive care units in north Georgia through collaborations like combining specialty training for nurse practitioners and physician assistants with telemedicine ICU services.

Emory Provost to Lead Mellon Foundation

EARL LEWIS WILL LEAVE THE UNIVERSITY AT THE END OF THIS YEAR

ONE OF THE NATION’S MOST powerful cultural forces for the support of higher education and the humanities, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation of New York City, has elected Emory Provost Earl Lewis to be its new president, beginning early next year.

“It saddens me personally, but delights me for his sake, to announce that in January, Earl will leave Emory for the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, where he will become president upon the retirement of Don Michael Randel in March of 2013,” said President James Wagner in a letter to the Emory community in May. “The mission of the Mellon Foundation, Earl’s profound commitment to the liberal arts and to higher education, and the rich experience of the past eight years at Emory all combine to make the collaboration of Mellon and Lewis perfectly fitting.”

The Mellon Foundation’s outgoing board chair, Anne M. Tatlock, said she spoke for the board in expressing “enormous pleasure” at the appointment.

“Earl’s clear strategic thinking, ability to focus on the critical issues relating to the humanities, as well as his broad experience as a teacher, scholar, and leader at major public and private research universities over more than two decades, uniquely positions him to lead the Mellon in its mission,” Tatlock said.

Before coming to Emory in July 2004 as provost, executive vice president for academic affairs, and Asa Griggs Candler Professor of History and African American Studies, Lewis served as dean of the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies and vice provost for academic affairs and graduate studies at the University of Michigan. He is author or coeditor of seven books and was named a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 2008.

“We at Emory can be gratified by all that we have accomplished under Earl’s executive leadership in academic affairs,” said Wagner. “With his guidance, we developed and have implemented a clear and effective strategic plan that laid the foundation for the largest fundraising campaign in Georgia’s history. He oversaw the restructuring of our undergraduate admissions programs, resulting in the largest pool of applicants in Emory College history this year.”

Lewis’s support of Emory’s libraries has helped make the university one of the foremost sites in the country for digital humanities scholarship, Wagner added, while at the same time strengthening traditional collections in literary works, African American archives, and Southern history. He appointed seven of Emory’s nine current deans as well as leaders in technology transfer and information technology. Lewis also enhanced both the processes and the outcomes of reviewing faculty appointments and academic programs, Wagner said.

“Although my tenure as provost will come to an end with the close of the calendar year,” Lewis said, “my love for this institution will long endure and my faith in its ability to lead on many fronts continues to grow.”

To learn more about the Mellon Foundation, visit www.mellon.org.—Ron Sauder

PARTING WORDS:

“While the work is never complete, it is reassuring to know that Emory will take the lead in trying to redefine the place of liberal arts education in the modern research university.”

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Emory biologist named to National Academy of Science
Samuel C. Dobbs Professor of Biology Bruce Levin has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) for his excellence in original scientific research. Levin, a leader in using mathematical and computer simulation modeling to study the evolutionary biology of bacteria and their viruses, brings the number of Emory faculty elected to the NAS to five.

Guggenheims granted to history faculty
Associate Professor of History Tonio Andrade and Betty Gage Holland Professor of Roman History Judith Evans Grubbs earned Guggenheim Fellowships for 2012. Andrade is a specialist in global history and the history of China, and Grubbs’s research interests center on social history and law in the Roman Empire.

Trethewey Named US Poet Laureate
Emory’s excitement was palpable on June 7 when the Library of Congress announced that the next US poet laureate is Charles Howard Candler Professor of English and Creative Writing Natasha Trethewey.

Trethewey, who lives in Decatur with her husband, Assistant Professor of African American Studies Brett Gadsden, was feted with flowers and toasted with champagne at an impromptu evening gathering in Decatur Square—where she will headline the Decatur Book Festival during Labor Day weekend.

“We’re all standing a little taller because of you, our poet laureate,” said the city’s Mayor Bill Floyd.

“I wish I didn’t tear up at these things,” said Trethewey. “But I just have to show you my heart and say thank you.”

“Thank you to everyone,” said Natasha Trethewey. “This is very spontaneous and heartfelt,” said Amy Benson Brown 95PhD, a staff member in the Office of the Provost and a poet herself, standing among the crowd. “For a poet, well, no one knows what we do, by and large. But this whole position was created to foster public awareness of poetry, and Natasha has a chance to make such an impact.”

Natasha Trethewey, recipient of the 2007 Pulitzer Prize for Poetry and the Lillian Smith Award for her book Native Guard, becomes the nineteenth poet laureate. As the nation’s official poet, she will receive a $35,000 stipend and will reside in Washington, D.C., from January through May 2013, working in the Poets Room of the Poetry and Literature Center.

Look for complete coverage of Trethewey and the appointment in the next issue of Emory Magazine.—M.J.L

Singer Bob Dylan and author Toni Morrison looked on resplendently, Dylan in shades and Morrison in dreads, as President Barack Obama welcomed the Presidential Medal of Freedom recipients to the White House ceremony.

“‘This is the highest civilian honor this country can bestow, which is ironic, because nobody sets out to win it,” Obama said. “No one ever picks up a guitar, or fights a disease, or starts a movement, thinking, ‘You know what, if I keep this up, in 2012, I could get a medal in the White House . . . ‘”

Fighting disease is, indeed, the reason Emory Presidential Distinguished Professor of International Health Bill Foege, former director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), received one of thirteen Presidential Medals of Freedom bestowed this year. Foege is credited with leading the eradication of smallpox.

“In the 1960s, more than two million people died from smallpox every year. Just over a decade later, that number was zero—two million to zero, thanks, in part, to Bill Foege,” said Obama. “As a young medical missionary working in Nigeria, Bill helped develop a vaccination strategy that would later be used to eliminate smallpox from the face of the Earth. And when that war was won, he moved on to other diseases, always trying to figure out what works.”

Foege’s method for battling smallpox, called “surveillance and containment,” involved vaccinating only those people who were in danger of acquiring the virus, thereby staying one step ahead of the disease.

Through his work at the CDC, The Carter Center, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Foege has taken on challenges from infectious diseases to childhood survival, with logic and perseverance.—M.J.L

HIGHEST CIVILIAN HONOR: Emory’s Bill Foege accepts the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his public health work, including his contribution to smallpox eradication.
Fantasy Realms
A HOSPITAL JANITOR’S EXTRAORDINARY ART

Consider the case of an artist who lived in an asylum for “feeble-minded children” in Lincoln, Illinois, in the latter part of the nineteenth century and whose adult work—literary and visual—depicted horrific violence toward children, especially girls.

It seems a sure-fire recipe for obscurity and societal rejection, yet some works by Henry Joseph Darger Jr. (1892–1973) now sell in the $80,000 range. He has attracted the deep interest of Michael Moon, professor of American Studies in Emory’s Graduate Institute of Liberal Arts and in the Department of Women’s, Gender, and Sexuality Studies.

Little is known of Darger’s life. The three extant photographs of him hardly would fill out an album. He spent his youth in a series of Chicago-area orphanages and mental institutions. At seventeen, Darger ran away from his last institution, eventually finding work as a hospital janitor. For the next sixty-four years, Darger would pick up trash during the day and create art at night, telling no one of his labors and mentioning them only once in his unpublished five-thousand-page autobiography.

According to Kevin Lewis of Documentary.org, “When ill health finally forced Darger from his apartment in late 1972 . . . , [his landlord Nathan] Lerner found narrow footpaths leading from door to bed to bathroom through ceiling-high mounds of paintings and typed texts and scrap images . . . . Lerner was . . . an artist in his own right, and he immediately recognized something extraordinary in Darger’s piles. When he saw Darger in the charity ward shortly before he died, he told him so. Darger could only mouth the words, ‘too late.’ ”

Does Darger warrant all the privileges and burdens of the term outsider artist? Michael Moon says no. Before authoring Darger’s Resources (2012), Moon published A Small Boy and Others: Imitation and Initiation in American Culture from Henry James to Andy Warhol (1998). In that book, Moon delved into the careers of Joseph Cornell and Andy Warhol, two “visual artists who had left vast archives of writing that no one seemed to have much of a notion of what to do with.” Says Moon, “I had no idea when I finished my second book that my third would be about Henry Darger, but it makes a certain kind of sense looking back. I was not writing a study of an outsider artist as such. I was writing about another one of these artist-writers.”

Darger is the author of the fifteen-thousand-page, twelve-volume The Story of the Vivian Girls in What Is Known as the Realms of the Unreal of the Glandeco Angelinnian War Storm as Caused by the Child Slave Rebellion, which is often mercifully shortened to In the Realms of the Unreal. Moon first encountered Darger’s work in 1998 at an American Folk Art Museum exhibition.

According to Moon, the character of Darger’s writing is “appropriative in the extreme,” sometimes reproducing entire chapters of others’ works, such as Pilgrim’s Progress. Moon notes, “Darger’s inner child is not ‘inner’ in the writing; it is a strange, weird, and fascinating combination of Uncle Wiggly-like tales and a child reader delighting in giving the story and language all the twists and turns he could give it.” The pages also are replete, says Moon, with “puns and silly jokes—the things that most adults edit out of their writing and out of their very being.”

About twenty years into writing, Darger started to make elaborate visual art, which resulted in hundreds of paintings. He is a sophisticated artist, recalling masterworks such as Domenico Ghirlandaio’s Massacre of the...
Big Deal
Alumna’s breakout novel is causing a stir

In the publishing world, it’s often hard for first-time authors to get big houses to even look at their work. Case in point: Theodor Seuss Geisel, also known as Dr. Seuss, was rejected by twenty-seven publishers for his first book, To Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street.

So it is particularly remarkable that Anton DiSclafani 03C has jumped this hurdle. Early this year, a draft of her first novel, The Yonahlossee Riding Camp for Girls, was sent out to publishers, seven of which ended up vying for it at auction. Riverhead Books, a division of Penguin, eventually bought the book for a reported seven-figure deal.

“I was incredibly flattered and excited by the publishers’ interest. My experience with Riverhead has been working with my editor, Sarah McGrath, who is amazingly smart and insightful,” DiSclafani says.

The book follows the story of Thea Atwell, a young girl from Florida growing up during the lean years of the Great Depression. After getting into trouble at home, she is sent to the Yonahlossee Riding Camp for Girls, an equestrian school in the mountains of North Carolina.

The fictional Yonahlossee Riding Camp for Girls is based on a real camp located near a cabin owned by DiSclafani’s family. An obsessive horse rider herself as a girl, DiSclafani was enchanted by the camp during trips to the cabin. “I was taken by the idea of the camp, surrounded as it was by mountains and forest. There’s an austere beauty about that area; I think it’s the most beautiful place in the world,” she says.

At Emory, DiSclafani threw herself into campus activities. She joined the student programming council, the STIPE Society of Creative Scholars, and every class offered by Creative Writing Program Director Jim Grimsley, who had a major influence on her writing. “He was incredibly patient—he taught me to write my way through things, which I still do,” she says.

Once when she was having a difficult time writing in third person, she went to Grimsley for advice. He told her to write in third person until she understood it. “Jim taught me that the only way to better writing is to write and write and write,” DiSclafani says.

Taking his advice, she began writing The Yonahlossee Riding Camp for Girls when she was twenty-five; it took her five years to complete. With final revisions, the novel is due out next year.

Even with the impressive advance, DiSclafani plans to continue working as a professor at Washington University in St. Louis. “[Teaching] gives me a greater appreciation for my Emory professors,” she says.

As for a second novel, DiSclafani says she has something in the works, but it is only in “embryonic form.”

DiSclafani will visit Emory in January as part of the Creative Writing Reading Series.—Bryan Cronan 14C

Emory recognized as a “safe community”
The National Safety Council recognized Emory University as the first community in Georgia designated a “safe community” through the Safe Communities America program. Emory is the second university in the US to receive the designation, which evaluates partnerships and programs around community safety.

Goizueta professor named top-10 Indian thought leader
Charles H. Kellstadt Professor of Marketing Jagdish Sheth was named among the top 10 “2012 Global Indian Thought Leaders” by the Economic Times, India’s leading financial daily newspaper. Sheth, who has taught at Emory since 1991, was named as the sixth top-ranked thought leader among a list of distinguished academicians.
The Whole Globe Theater

SHAKESPEARE PROJECT CONNECTS SCHOLARS ACROSS CONTINENTS

When William Shakespeare wrote that "all the world’s a stage," the Internet was about four centuries in the future, and no one could fathom a technology that would allow a person’s live image to be beamed across the ocean onto a screen.

So one has to wonder what the bard would think about English Professor Sheila Cavanagh’s summer class, International Shakespeare in a New Media World, which was cotaught by Kevin Quarmby, a Shakespearean actor and scholar in London who joined the class via Skype from as far away as London’s Rose Theatre, Kingston, and Morocco. The course was part of Emory’s inaugural Maymester summer program, a new curriculum that offers Emory College and visiting undergraduates the chance to earn four credit hours in three weeks.

To be sure, this is not the first time Skype has been used to bring a visitor into a college class. But this particular partnership, which began last year with a semester-long Shakespeare in Performance course, takes international collaboration and teaching through technology to new heights, with Quarmby fully participating in the leadership of the class and bringing a bit of Britain with him. One student told Cavanagh, “It really has been like he’s actually in the room.”

“However valuable the guest-lecture format via Skype may be in some settings, this is not our goal,” Cavanagh wrote in a recent article for the magazine Emory in the World. “Instead, we build up a relationship between both instructors and the students that spans an ocean.”

Quarmby—now a distinguished visiting scholar with the Halle Institute for Global Learning and a specialist in virtual residence with the Emory Center for Interactive Teaching, which has provided the technical expertise and support for the course—complements Cavanagh’s teaching of Shakespeare by coaching, coaxing, and inspiring non-theater students with little or no acting experience into bold performances that help deepen their understanding of the plays. He will join the faculty at Oxford College this fall.

Cavanagh first met Quarmby in Kolkata, India, at an international Shakespeare conference. When Quarmby suggested Skyping into her class, the offhand offer led not only to the shared Emory courses, but to expanded efforts reaching students in India and Morocco through videoconferencing.

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Now codirectors of the World Shakespeare Project, Quarmby and Cavanagh teach Shakespeare to Indian students, juggling three different time zones to see the far-flung students’ performances rehearsed in their own language. "It has been interesting to explore the language interpretations and nuances between the UK, India, and the Emory students," Quarmby says. "There was a wonderful moment where they performed the witches’ scene from Macbeth in West Bengal, and it was spectacular because they were speaking in their local dialect."

This spring, Cavanagh and Quarmby also accepted an invitation to visit Hassan II University in Casablanca, Morocco, to explore collaboration with Shakespeare scholars and students there, which is now under way.

"Most exciting was the response to our live interactive link with Atlanta. Students at Emory workedshopped and performed scenes from A Midsummer Night’s Dream; students from Casablanca were invited to respond," Cavanagh says. "The result was a dialogue between two distant student bodies, separated by continents and cultures, but at that moment united via the Internet."—P.P. P.
Eagles pitcher drafted to pros

Former Eagles pitcher Paul Schwendel 12C was selected by the Texas Rangers in the 40th round of the 2012 Major League Baseball First-Year Player Draft on June 6. Schwendel, from Alpharetta, was selected by the reigning American League champions in the final round of the draft, with the 1,236th overall pick.

Emory Magazine’s 175th anniversary issue wins CASE awards

The 175th anniversary issue of Emory Magazine (autumn 2011) earned two national awards in the Council for Advancement and Support of Education competition. The cover, featuring artwork by Pulitzer Prize–winning editorial cartoonist Mike Luckovich, won a bronze award for illustration, and the commemorative issue won a silver award in the periodical special issues category.
MARIANGELA JORDAN 12C IS AN IMMIGRANT from Romania who has worked as a janitor, a roofer, a cashier, and a truck driver. This year she also is the recipient of the Lucius Lamar McMullan Award, one of Emory’s highest student honors, which comes with $20,000, no strings attached.

The McMullan Award, endowed by Emory alumnus William L. Matheson in honor of his uncle, is given to a graduating senior who exhibits “outstanding citizenship, exceptional leadership, and rare potential for service to his or her community, the nation, and the world.”

Jordan grew up in Romania under the country’s rigid Communist regime. That experience eventually pushed her to pursue the opportunities available in the United States, where she found her way to Emory via a winding road.

“To receive this award is very humbling. It’s been a long, difficult road. This phase of my life feels like a bonus lap. I felt no hope as a kid in Romania,” she says. “Being free is still amazing, every single day.”

Described by a nominator as having “the intellect of a scholar, the creativity of an artist, and the voice of a poet,” Jordan maintained a near-perfect GPA as an anthropology major after transferring to Emory College in 2009. She has worked extensively with the local Atlanta refugee community as a tutor and advocate through the International Rescue Committee as part of Emory’s Ethics and Servant Leadership program. She will continue her research with political refugees both in Clarkston, Georgia, and in the Mizoram region of India, when she begins a graduate program in anthropology at Cornell University this fall.

Despite earning a degree in nursing in Romania, Jordan found herself with limited options and decided to leave in 2003, first going to England (where her father lives as a political refugee) and then to the US, where she settled in South Carolina. She took any and all jobs, working as a janitor, as a roofer, and in a gas station—first as a cashier then as a manager of the business. “It took me a little while to figure out what it means to serve.”

The Road to the American Dream

MARIANGELA JORDAN 12C, WINNER OF THE 2012 MCMULLAN AWARD

“My time at Emory was challenging academically, but also gave me the opportunity to practice and apply social justice and serve the community. I did not sleep much,” she says. “I’m not sure if my peers really understand the access they have here: to be able to walk into a library with millions of books by the simple swipe of your student card and to work directly with faculty interested in your success.”

What It Means to Serve

Evan Dunn 10Ox 12C, Winner of the 2012 Brittain Award

EVAN DUNN 12C SPENT MUCH of his time in college involved in the sort of quiet service and leadership not likely to attract the spotlight—that is, until now.

Dunn is the 2012 recipient of the university’s highest student honor, the Marion Luther Brittain Award, presented each year to a graduate who has demonstrated strong character, integrity, and exemplary service to both the university and the greater community without expectation of recognition. The award includes $5,000.

“I am humbled and honored to receive this. I hope I can live up to the expectations of this award, and give back as much as I can in my life,” says Dunn, a political science and history major who grew up in nearby Cobb County.

His leadership began at Oxford College with the Bonner Leaders Program, a “definitive experience for me that set the stage for everything else I’ve done,” Dunn says.

At Emory College, Dunn interned with the International Rescue Committee, working as a tutor and helping refugees navigate the health care system. He is cofounder of a refugee GED program in Clarkston and leads a
out the American system, but I knew that in order to succeed I would need more education,” she says. “But to do that, I first had to save enough money so I could go to school while still being able to support my family.”

That decision literally put her on the road. Jordan crisscrossed the country as a big rig truck driver for one year, saving money for her education while also sending funds home to Romania to help her mother and grandmother.

She first learned of Emory on New Year’s Eve 2008 while pulled over on the side of the road in Wyoming, where the roads had been closed due to a storm. An Internet search for His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama (a Presidential Distinguished Professor at Emory) led her to the university’s website, which impressed her.

But Jordan started her American education at a community college, Greenville Technical College, where she was accepted into the honors program. Her professors soon saw her academic potential and encouraged her to apply to a four-year university; she applied to Emory at the last minute at a friend’s suggestion and was accepted.

As president of Emory’s Ethics and the Arts Society, a student arts organization exploring the role of arts as a tool for social change, Jordan organized multiple collaborative art events on campus highlighting the intersection between creativity and ethics. She has been a member of the Emory College Honor Council, the Omicron Delta Kappa Leadership Honor Society, and the Emory Leadership Executive Roundtable.

She was named the Emory Alumni Board Leadership Scholar in 2011 and selected for the Unsung Heroine Award by the Center for Women this year. She received the Phi Theta Kappa Reynolds Scholarship for Poetry in 2009 and the Outstanding Junior Award from the Department of Anthropology in 2011.

“I count myself lucky for having had access to a high-quality education at Emory,” Jordan says. “Sadly, many people on this planet never get such an opportunity.” — Beverly Clark

**What Refugees Need (It’s Not Another T-Shirt)**

**Greg Hodgin 98OX 00C** wants to build better refugee camps.

And his travels have convinced him the best way to do that is to listen not to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) or government officials, but to the refugees themselves.

“During our recent trip to Haiti, we saw that the camp had lots of T-shirts and tarps. That’s what the NGOs are providing, so I asked the families living there if that’s what they needed,” he says. “They said no, we need water and food distribution, and schooling for our kids.”

Hodgin, who teaches political science at Georgia State University, started the nonprofit Peacebuilding Solutions, based in Atlanta, in 2008 to improve current practices in the field—which, while well-intentioned, are often redundant or insufficient.

“Everyone assumes refugee camps are temporary—throw up a couple of tents and they’ll be on their way soon,” he says. “But just because a conflict ends doesn’t mean everyone gets to pack up their stuff and go home. That’s usually not the case, in fact.”

Considering that camps have to last years, even decades, Hodgin and his twenty-five-member team (all volunteers) wanted to invest in sturdy shelters that are easy to assemble and disassemble. “The refugees own them and can take it with them when they leave, or sell it back for start-up capital,” he says.

Even sturdier shelters for use as clinics and schools emerged from a competition Peacebuilding Solutions held in cooperation with Siemens, CH2M Hill, the Atlanta chapter of Engineers Without Borders, and Georgia Tech.

Peacebuilding Solutions is in the midst of planning its first pilot project. “These people feel like they’ve been abandoned, and in a way they have. They’ve been uprooted, their psyches have been shattered,” he says. “We want to help them to rebuild their lives on their own terms.” —M.J.L.
It is easy to associate the civil rights movement with iconic, black-and-white images from the 1960s South—sit-ins at luncheonette counters, bus boycotts, marches and protests, Martin Luther King Jr. speaking to rapt crowds. These are authentic and legendary moments, to be sure, but in reality they represent only a few of the more well-thumbed pages in a voluminous history book that is still being written. Each of those memorable scenes represents countless hours of courageous discussion, planning, organization, and documentation by leaders and activists. Historians studying the movement will find a new, largely unmined vein of information about this rich and complex past in the archive of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), which opened in May to researchers and the public at Emory’s Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library (MARBL).

The collection of 918 boxes primarily covers the SCLC’s activities and business from 1968 to 2007, including administrative files with correspondence, reports, memos, notebooks, and meeting minutes, as well as photographs, flyers, and audio and video recordings. MARBL purchased the SCLC’s records in 2008.

Founded in 1957, the SCLC was the vision of a group of civil rights leaders from across the Southeast that included King, Ralph David Abernathy, and Joseph E. Lowery, each of whom also served as president. The organization continues to operate in its headquarters on Atlanta’s historic Auburn Avenue.

The SCLC archive offers a window onto the breadth and depth of the social issues that leaders were engaged in as the movement wore on. One of the most compelling parts of the archive is the collection of transcripts, audio recordings, and other materials for the radio show Martin Luther King Speaks, which aired from 1967 to 1979. The MARBL collection also includes planning files, photographs, and audio and video recordings that document a range of major SCLC activities, such as the Poor People’s Campaign of 1968, its involvement in the Charleston hospital workers strike of 1969 and the Crisis in Health Care for Poor Black Americans hearings in 1984, and its Gun Buyback Program of the 1990s.

“SCLC spoke out about the voting issues in Florida surrounding the 2004 election, and we have documents about that,” says Sarah Quigley, the MARBL archivist for the SCLC collection. “I think anyone who is interested in the civil rights movement as an unfinished movement, or as a continuing movement, will find a wealth of information in this collection that illumina-
Scholarship at the Source

The opening of the SCLC archive and the acquisition of the Langmuir collection coincide with a significant new commitment by Emory leaders to emphasize the use of original sources in scholarship and research. After months of campus-wide dialogue, the theme “primary evidence” has been selected as the focus for Emory’s Quality Enhancement Plan (QEP), cited as a fundamental way to strengthen the central tenet of the university’s intellectual life. Selecting the topic was a critical effort for Emory as it prepares for a reaffirmation of accreditation review in 2014 by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS).

Discussion culminated with town hall meetings earlier this year, where four themes were presented: primary evidence, world view, sustainability, and engaged learning. The final recommendation of the QEP Selection Committee has been accepted by the SACS leadership team, says Sarah McPhee, art history professor and cochair of the committee.

The goal was to select a well-defined topic “that created a measurable and fundamental improvement in the nature of undergraduate education,” McPhee says. The possibilities for applying the theme at Emory are vast; in MARBL, for instance, evidence indicates a growing student demand for work with original documents.

“In a society that has witnessed a rising flood of misinformation and half-truths, along with a decline in trust of our major institutions,” said President James Wagner, “wrestling with primary evidence has become a kind of civic imperative.” —Kimber Williams

New Documentary Traces Emory’s History

In the year of its 175th anniversary, Emory was finally ready for its close-up. A new hour-long documentary, The Wise Heart: The Story of Emory University, was completed this spring and aired on Atlanta’s PBA 30 public television in April. Produced and directed by David Hughes Duke, an Emmy Award–winning writer and Georgia-based filmmaker, the program takes viewers on a journey past the historic milestones that helped a small, Methodist college grow into a multifaceted, modern research university.

“What we’ve tried to do in this film is to convey the scope of the university—its size, its complexity, its reach into the world—in a way, I think, that will surprise people,” says Gary Hauk 91PhD, vice president and deputy to the president and historian of Emory, who helped to write and guide the project.

With a storyline that moves viewers between past and present, Duke created what he calls a “living history,” both timeless and personal, told through the words of Emory students, faculty, trustees, and administrators against a visual tapestry of archival photos and video.

“To me, it really exemplifies what Emory is all about, which is a special fusion of discovery, scholarship, and intellectual work of the highest order, along with a commitment to values,” says Ron Sauder, vice president for communications and marketing, who spearheaded the project.

DVDs of The Wise Heart are available for sale at the Emory Bookstore.

Of Note

IN A FLASH: The Langmuir collection includes more than ten thousand photos, such as this undated portrait of Mary McLeod Bethune.

Note
Magical Thinking

A LANDMARK CONFERENCE ON CONTEMPLATIVE STUDIES HIGHLIGHTS EMORY FACULTY’S PROGRESS AND POTENTIAL IN THIS EMERGING FIELD

WHAT IF THERE WERE A TREATMENT FOR every negative emotion and destructive behavior imaginable, from depression and anxiety to anger and violence, even to something as simple as poor eating habits? What if this same treatment could also help people learn more effectively, see things more clearly, access their true potential, and understand their relationship to other beings? And what if the treatment were free, available without a prescription, and potentially accessible to everyone?

In the growing field of contemplative studies, scholars are exploring whether the practice known as mindfulness may be such a treatment. Several Emory experts who have studied this innate human faculty are working together and with others around the world to both scientifically prove its effectiveness and increase its acceptance in clinical settings and classrooms.

They recently gathered in Denver at the inaugural International Symposium for Contemplative Studies to showcase their findings to each other and more than seven hundred others who attended. Sponsored in part by the Emory Collaborative for Contemplative Studies (ECCS), the event was historic, bringing together original sages in the field—including molecular biologist Jon Kabat-Zinn, who originated mindfulness-based stress reduction in the 1970s—and newer stars, including Emory’s John Dunne, a Buddhist scholar who is working to define the generic term meditation.

The event created a venue for researchers in basic and applied science, academia, and contemplative traditions to figure out how to integrate “first-person data,” or information that is gleaned from sensual, conscious experience, with “third-person data,” which is gathered by measuring brain processes and physical and behavioral responses using scientific instruments.

Credibly bridging this gap—between what contemplative practitioners have experienced and described for more than two millennia and what Western science can precisely measure—was the pervasive theme of the event.

MINDFUL DEFINITION

Dunne, associate professor of religion, says it’s essential to define meditation—the primary tool used to become mindful—for the sake of the field’s integrity.

“What is meditation? Is it a particular way of sitting, a particular way of thinking? Is it a single thing?” he asked the audience during his master lecture. “One of the issues is that no one specifies what meditation is, so it becomes a kind of magical black box: you put an unhappy child in the box and she comes out a happy child.”

So what happens when a fundamental term is undefined? “It’s easier to ignore inconsistencies in meditative practices, personal bias in research, the potential for negative side effects, and doubt when there isn’t one agreed-upon definition,” he said, noting that transcendental meditation suffered credibility issues in the late 1980s in part because it was a copyrighted process that scientists could not examine.

Dunne and a team of researchers are getting inside that magical black box—working to develop a multidimensional, phenomenological model that examines the facets of meditation that cut across various styles of practice, maps them in conceptual space, and begins to understand how they work.

“By being specific and getting into the nature of the mechanisms of meditation, we can generate a hypothesis, operationalize the practices, and develop theoretical accounts that can then be tested,” he says.

One such mechanism in Dunne’s model, found in ancient Buddhist texts and used in current practices, is reification—the perception of things as being real even though they
aren’t. Dunne illustrated it by describing to the audience red, ripe strawberries that were organic and sweet, with chocolate sauce on top, and then showing a picture of the fruit. People’s mouths began to water simply at the description and image; the actual fruit wasn’t required to elicit this response, this false perception of reality.

Dunne says reification is potentially the most important aspect of mindfulness because people have the natural, built-in capacity to de-reify—to recognize that their thoughts aren’t real.

“Thought loses its power when you realize it’s just a thought,” he says. “You just have to get out of the way to let it happen. Simple instructions in this practice should allow this to come online very easily.”

**MINDFUL EATING**
Lawrence Barsalou, Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of Psychology at Emory, is proving such effects in the lab. Working with lead investigator Esther K. Papiès of Utrecht University, he has used reification as a means of changing people’s behavior toward food.

Subjects received a twelve-minute training session in mindfulness meditation that helped them understand that their reactions to external stimuli were transient thoughts rather than real experiences. In the first test, they were asked to recognize their reactions when viewing images of highly attractive food, such as chocolate cake, and neutral food, such as celery. In the second phase, they were shown additional food images and told they could press a button to make any of the images come closer or move further away. The control group did not receive the mindfulness training.

The outcome? The subjects with mindfulness training were consistently less reactive to the food images than the control group—they were slower to push the button to enlarge the images than the control group—they were slower to push the button to enlarge the attractive food, a finding that could be used to help people maintain more healthful diets.

“The results are quite surprising—that just twelve minutes of mindfulness training reduced the desire to react to attractive food,” says Barsalou.

**MINDFUL CAREGIVING**
Susan Bauer-Wu, associate professor of nursing at Emory, discussed her work to bring contemplative practices to professional caregivers, such as nurses and doctors.

“Clinicians are highly stressed. What is missing is how they can be present in their work,” said Bauer-Wu, author of *Leaves Falling Gently* (New Harbinger Publications, 2011) for seriously ill and dying patients.

Bauer-Wu teaches in an eight-day training program that “marries practices of the Dharma with science” to help clinicians reconnect with themselves so they can better connect with their patients. Students sit on cushions and learn mindfulness and compassion meditation. But because clinicians are typically trained to be skeptics who need hard evidence, Bauer-Wu says it’s essential that they understand the growing scientific evidence behind meditation—what it means to stabilize the mind, and the importance of neuroplasticity, or the brain’s ability to reorganize itself by forming new neural connections throughout life. She also outlines how connection with one’s own body and emotions is essential to being able to show empathy.

“They attend the training because something is missing in their professional lives and they are yearning for something deeper. They are on the brink of drowning in the system,” Bauer-Wu says. “When they are open to mindfulness practice, they recognize that the changes within themselves also will be transformative for their work with patients and families.”

**EMORY LIVING**
Emory faculty provided a number of other presentations at the landmark conference. For example, a team of researchers led by Geshe Lobsang Tenzin Negi, senior lecturer and director of the Emory-Tibet Science Initiative, explained cognitive-based compassion training (CBCT), a meditation training protocol his team developed and has been using to change the behavior of young school children and foster children. Teresa Sivilli, a researcher in the School of Medicine, showed how CBCT helps people more accurately read the emotions of others, while Thaddeus Pace, assistant professor of psychiatry and behavioral sciences, outlined how CBCT helps people improve their interactions with others.

Faculty also led a panel discussion about how they’ve built the Emory Collaborative for Contemplative Studies, a network that has bridged the sciences and humanities since 2005, mostly without funding.

“This has grown beyond an interdisciplinary approach to education,” says Bobbi Patterson, professor of pedagogy in religion. “It’s allowing the constellations to emerge in the form of new courses, ideas, and personal histories.” — April L. Bogle

**IN SICKNESS AND IN HEALTH**
Married adults who undergo heart surgery are more than three times more likely to survive the next three months than single people who have the same surgery.

“We found that marriage boosted survival whether the patient was a man or a woman,” says Emory Professor of Sociology Ellen Idler, lead author of the study. The *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* is publishing the results, which were coauthored by David Boulifard and Richard Contrada, both from Rutgers University.

While the most striking difference in outcomes occurred during the first three months, the study showed that the strong protective effect of marriage continues for up to five years following coronary artery bypass surgery. Overall, the hazard of mortality is nearly twice as great for unmarried as it is for married patients about to undergo the surgery.

“The findings underscore the important role of spouses as caregivers during health crises,” Idler says. “And husbands were apparently just as good at caregiving as wives.”
Customized Care

EMORY’S PREDICTIVE HEALTH INSTITUTE IS PROLONGING HEALTHY LIVES, WHILE SAVING MONEY

THE FUTURE OF HEALTH CARE, so often portrayed as troubled, could instead produce better outcomes for lower costs. And who would argue with that?

Providers would take into account not only your gender, age, and family history, but also your genetic predispositions and environmental risk factors.

Before you were even sick, you would sit down with a health care “coach” who would work with you on staying healthy and becoming even more fit, helping you establish a diet and exercise plan.

Your odds of developing common diseases, from diabetes to breast cancer to Alzheimer’s, would be determined and prevented.

A random sample of seven hundred Emory employees were enrolled in the center’s predictive health program through the Center for Health Discovery and Well Being at Emory’s Midtown Hospital in 2008 (including Emory Magazine editor Paige Parvin), and it was a nearly universal success.

The cross-section of employees started out “looking very much like America,” says Brigham: two-thirds were overweight (one-third obese) and a number had high blood pressure and cholesterol levels.

Participants filled out computer-based questionnaires and surveys about their health, and underwent various tests and measurements including body fat composition, blood pressure, pulse, and blood and urine samples. Bone density and cardiovascular fitness were measured. At the end, the participants received a forty-page health assessment; half were assigned a health partner for guidance and support.

Results during follow-up appointments were positive across the board, especially for those with health partners: a reduced risk for diabetes and heart disease, weight loss, a decrease in fasting blood sugar and cholesterol, and a decrease in inflammatory markers. Even more exciting, signs of well-being increased: stress and depression levels were down, sleep quality and other quality-of-life indicators were up.

“Regardless of what patients decided to work on, everything seems to go together,” says Brigham, who is seventy-two and went through the program himself. He saw his heart disease risk decrease by 40 percent after a year.

Professor Bill Rouse of Georgia Tech analyzed data from the PHI study using risk models developed by Peter Wilson of Emory’s School of Medicine based on the Framingham data set. Rouse says the program is “having an enormous impact on a substantial portion of the population at high risk for diabetes and heart disease. These interventions are substantially lowering these people’s risk of the diseases and extending their healthy lives.”

After reviewing the Emory claims data of more than sixty thousand insured patients, Rouse says, “I know what a diabetic patient costs Emory. And they are saving a considerable amount of money in health care costs they would have incurred.”

The PHI also hosts a predictive health symposium in Atlanta each year and is developing a curriculum for a health partner certificate program through Continuing Education.—M.J.L.

Global Health Visionaries

Solving global health problems takes practice, and there’s nothing like a little friendly competition to motivate. Started in 2009, the Emory Global Health Case Competition has grown into an international event that drew 123 students from twenty-two universities—including, for the first time, four outside the United States—in March. The Emory team took first place for its plan to improve health in war-torn Sri Lanka for CanAID, Canada’s Agency for International Development.

“I will take with me the skills that this competition has helped me to further develop—among other things, oral advocacy, complex problem solving, and teamwork,” says team member Anne Herold 13L. Winners (from left): Sandra Dube 12B, Britt Gayle 13M 13PH, Herold, Bradley Wagenaar 12PH, Aidan Varan 13PH, and Jennifer Richards 12PH.
What’s on Your Dog’s Mind?

BRAIN SCANS UNLEASH CANINE SECRETS

**WHEN YOUR DOG GAZES UP AT YOU**

When your dog gazes up at you adoringly, what does it see? A best friend? A pack leader? A can opener?

Dog lovers make all kinds of inferences about how their pets feel about them, but no one has captured images of actual canine thought processes—until now.

Emory researchers have developed a methodology to scan the brains of alert dogs and explore the minds of the oldest domesticated species. The technique uses harmless functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI).

In May, the Public Library of Science (PLOS ONE) published the result of their first experiment, showing how the brains of dogs reacted to hand signals given by their owners.

"It was amazing to see the first brain images of a fully awake, unrestrained dog," says Gregory Berns, director of the Emory Center for Neuropolicy and lead researcher of the dog project. "We hope this opens up a whole new door for understanding canine cognition and inter-species communication. We want to understand the dog-human relationship, from the dog's perspective."

Key members of the research team include Andrew Brooks, a graduate student at the Center for Neuropolicy, and Mark Spivak, a professional dog trainer and owner of Comprehensive Pet Therapy in Atlanta.

Two dogs are involved in the first phase of the project: Callie, a two-year-old feist, or Southern squirrel-hunting dog, that Berns adopted at nine months from a shelter; and McKenzie, a three-year-old border collie that already has been well-trained in agility competition by her owner, Melissa Cate. Both dogs were slowly trained to walk into an fMRI scanner and hold completely still while researchers measured their neural activity.

The researchers aim to record which areas of a dog's brain are activated by various stimuli. Ultimately, they hope to get at questions like: Do dogs have empathy? Do they know when their owners are happy or sad? How much language do they really understand?

In the first experiment, the dogs were trained to respond to hand signals. One meant the dog would receive a hot dog treat, and another meant it would not. The caudate region of the brain, associated with rewards in humans, showed activation in both dogs when they saw the signal for the treat, but not for the no-treat signal.

"These results indicate that dogs pay very close attention to human signals," Berns says. "And these signals may have a direct line to the dog's reward system."

Borns is a neuroeconomist who normally uses fMRI technology to study how the human mind works. His human brain-imaging studies have looked at everything from why teens engage in risky behavior to how adults decide to follow, or break, established rules of society.

But are there actual merits, beyond curiosity, to better understanding the minds of our canine companions? "To the skeptics out there, and the cat people, I would say that dogs are the first domesticated species, going back at least ten thousand years, and by some estimates thirty thousand years," Berns says. "The dog's brain represents something special about how humans and animals came together. It's possible that dogs have even affected human evolution. People who took dogs into their homes and villages may have had certain advantages. As much as we made dogs, I think dogs probably made some part of us, too."

The idea for the project came to Berns about a year ago, when he learned that a US Navy dog was a member of the SEAL team that killed Osama bin Laden.

"I was amazed when I saw the pictures of what military dogs can do," Berns says. "I realized that if dogs can be trained to jump out of helicopters and airplanes, we could certainly train them to go into an fMRI to see what they're thinking."

—Carol Clark

**CAN I HAVE A TREAT, PLEASE?:** Emory researcher Greg Berns gives his dog, Callie, a hand signal while she’s inside an fMRI, part of a study to determine dogs’ brain activity patterns.
When Miracle Drugs Stop Working

When penicillin was first sold as a drug in the 1940s, it was seen as a miracle, able to cure illnesses from pneumonia to syphilis and to ensure that a scratch on the finger rarely turned fatal. Plentiful access literally created a leap in life expectancy. Tetracycline followed, and then amoxicillin.

Now, however, the stark reality is that we are "on the brink of losing these miracle cures," warns World Health Organization (WHO) Director General Margaret Chan. "We have taken antibiotics and other antimicrobials for granted. And we have failed to handle these precious yet fragile medicines with appropriate care."

The culprits: patient demands, lax prescribing practices, poor infection control in hospitals (already hotbeds of antibiotic-resistant pathogens), weak drug regulation, and industrialized food production practices. Resistance is spreading faster than research and development of new medicines.

To help prepare for future problems, Emory’s William H. Foege Chair of Global Health Keith Klugman, president-elect of the International Society for Infectious Diseases, and Ramanan Laxminarayan of the Center for Disease Dynamics, Economics, and Policy in Washington, D.C., have developed a novel index for tracking resistance, as reported in the British Medical Journal Open.

Similar to a consumer price index, the drug resistance index (DRI) gathers information about resistance and antibiotic use patterns to illustrate trends in antibiotic resistance over time and across regions. The DRI is designed for application at any level, from local to national. It can also be used by hospitals to track their own resistance levels and intervention success.—M.J.L.
New Deans for Law, Campus Life

HELPING STUDENTS REACH THEIR FULLEST POTENTIAL

BECOMING THE UNIVERSITY’S CHIEF ADVOCATE FOR NEARLY thirteen thousand undergraduate and graduate students, Ajay Nair has been named the new senior vice president and dean of Campus Life. Nair, a student affairs leader and scholar whose interests include immigration, race, and ethnicity, is the former senior associate vice provost for student affairs at the University of Pennsylvania.

Nair will shoulder a broad portfolio of responsibilities, from intercollegiate athletics and the Greek experience to student health services and residence life.

He succeeds John Ford, a former Cornell administrator who served at Emory for eleven years. Ford oversaw the dramatic expansion of on-campus residence capacity and support programs; marked improvements in career services; and ongoing successes in men’s and women’s intercollegiate athletics.

“Emory’s strong commitment to campus life and academic excellence presents a tremendous opportunity for me to help students reach their fullest potential,” Nair says.

Nair has served as senior associate vice provost for student affairs at Penn since 2008 and taught in the Graduate School of Education and the Asian American Studies Program.

His research interests include quality assurance in educational systems, service learning and civic engagement, and Asian American identity. His coedited book, Desi Rap: Hip-Hop in South Asian America, focuses on the complexities of second-generation South Asian American identity.

New Diversity Plan

In a historic shift for Emory’s diversity initiatives, the President’s Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW), the President’s Commission on Race and Ethnicity (PCORE), and the President’s Commission on Sexuality, Gender Diversity, and Queer Equality (PCSGDQE) are being replaced by an Advisory Council on Community and Diversity in fall 2014.

Under the new structure, the work of the three commissions will be done by committees within each of Emory’s nine schools, which will report to a steering committee made up of staff and faculty whose jobs deal with diversity. The final tier will be an executive committee of senior administrators, including President James Wagner.

Senior Vice Provost for Community and Diversity Ozzie Harris says the increasing complexity of Emory and its array of schools, administrative units, and hospitals made this transition necessary. The new structure, Harris says, will address Emory’s “vision for diversity” and broaden the definition beyond race, sexual identity, and gender to such differences as class, religion, or disability.

PCSW, PCORE, and PCSGDQE were established in 1976, 1979, and 1995, respectively, as volunteer committees to advise the president on diversity issues. The commissions made wide-ranging contributions, from encouraging the university’s statement of regret over its historic ties to slavery, to creating lactation rooms, to initiating the first policies regarding transgender people on campus. Through their efforts, the Center for Women, Office of LGBT Life, and Office of Community and Diversity were created.

Reaction from commission chairs and members was mixed, but hopeful. Felicia Bianchi, cochair of the PCSW, says she sees the main advantages of the new council as “focused funding and the ability to address all of Emory’s diversity needs within a larger group.”—M.J.L.

LAW SCHOOLS CENTRAL TO PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW EXPERT ROBERT A. SCHAPIO, ASA

Griggs Candler Professor of Law and former clerk to US Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens, has been appointed dean of the School of Law.

A member of the faculty since 1995, Schapiro previously served as associate vice provost for academic affairs and codirector of the School of Law’s Center on Federalism and Inter-systemic Governance.

Schapiro teaches courses in constitutional law, federal courts, civil procedure, and legislation and regulation. He has received teaching and scholarship awards including the Emory Williams Teaching Award and the Ben F. Johnson Faculty Excellence Award.

“I have never been as excited about the future of Emory School of Law as I am right now, with the potential for years of distinguished leadership from Robert Schapiro,” says Ben F. Johnson III 65C, chair of the Board of Trustees.

Schapiro received a bachelor’s degree from Yale University in 1984 and a master’s degree in history from Stanford University in 1986. He earned a JD in 1990 from Yale Law School, where he was editor-in-chief of the Yale Law Journal. He says the ability of the law to transform people’s lives is what drew him to the field.

“Lawyers and law schools are central to promoting the rule of law and human rights around the world,” he says. “In the years ahead, their role will only grow, as we engage some of the most complex social, political, and economic challenges we have ever faced.”

Note
As chief editor of the *Dictionary of American Regional English*, Joan Houston Hall 76PhD leads a grand adventure through American language.
he next time you go out for lunch, consider walking up to a counter and ordering an oblong sandwich, fried potatoes, and a sweet, carbonated beverage . . . please.

Sure, the server might look at you a little funny. But depending on what part of the country you’re in, the sandwich could be a sub, a hoagie, a grinder, a Cuban, a hero, an Italian, or a poor boy; the potatoes could be French fries, home-fried potatoes, or cottage fries; and the beverage could be soda, pop, a soft drink—or, if you’re anywhere near Atlanta, just a plain old Coke, thank you.

Deciphering the different dialects of the United States has been the delicate work of Joan Houston Hall ’76PhD, chief editor of the Dictionary of American Regional English (DARE), since she finished graduate school at Emory and joined the project in 1975. Nearly a half-century in the making, DARE published its much-heralded fifth volume early this year, which reached the end of the alphabet—the final word being Zydeco, a style of Cajun music common to Louisiana. (You might also say the dictionary now goes from A to izzard, a phrase meaning from beginning to end, or the epitome of something.)

The latest installment has been showered with praise and attention from linguists, scholars, the media, and logophiles around the world. Garnering top stories in the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Chronicle of Higher Education, National Public Radio, and virtually every major outlet in the country. The weighty, blue, twelve-hundred-page volume is now making its way to reference libraries everywhere—including Emory’s, of course—to join its four equally hefty younger siblings.

In a stroke of serendipity, Volume V made its debut appearance in January at the annual meeting of the American Dialect Society (ADS)—an organization that dates back to 1889 and whose history is deeply entwined with that of DARE.

“The press sent a copy of the final volume to me at the meeting, and everybody was just astounded,” Hall says. “I was thrilled, of course.”

She wasn’t the only one. “When she revealed it to the assembled language scholars, the excitement was palpable,” wrote Ben Zimmer, linguist, columnist, and chair of the ADS New Words Committee, in the Boston Globe. “Jesse Shepard, editor at large of the Oxford English Dictionary, shared the exhilarating news on Twitter.”

Hall, the DARE research staff—numbering a baker’s dozen—at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the dictionary’s prestigious board, and other stars of the linguistics field also gathered in Madison in early May for a symposium and a celebration of Volume V. One of the speakers was Michael Adams, associate professor of English at Indiana University and editor of the journal American Speech.

“Touring the Dictionary of American Regional English is a road trip of the mind from sea to shining sea. . . . It speaks with authority about American regional speech and has also captured the popular imagination,” Adams wrote in Humanities, the magazine of the National Endowment for the Humanities, a primary financial supporter of DARE.

“It is a peerless resource for scholars, but at the same time delivers accurate information about regional vocabulary to laypersons who, until DARE, could not count on access to it.”

Born in plainspoken Ohio, Hall grew up in San Rafael, California; her mother was formerly a high school English teacher and her father was a chemist. As she and her sister and brother grew older, the whole family relished doing the Double Crossword puzzles in the Saturday Review. “It was really fun to see how much we could answer without going to the reference books, but then there was some joy in that because it gave us a reason to use those books, which we treasured,” Hall says.

She also recalls a cross-country family trip for which her father readied them by reading from various histories and books about American places around the dinner table. Thanks to his thorough preparation, when they arrived in Boston, Hall knew that to order a milkshake would only get her wan, flavored milk; instead, she and her sister proudly ordered a frappe, the local term for the thick, creamy indulgence they had in mind—now made more familiar, if not more authentic, by Starbucks’s trademarked Frappuccinos.

That sweet taste of an idiomatic term on the tongue made a lasting impression on Hall—one deep enough to lodge the story in her personal narrative. Her early interest...
Hall is quick to refute the notion that the dictionary is filled with obsolete terms and quaint, outdated phrases. *DARE* is a living, breathing work, evolving to keep up with language patterns as fast as they change—which is perhaps not as fast as you might think.

In regional words may also have helped guide her decision to major in English at the College of Idaho before coming to Emory to pursue a PhD, also in English, with a concentration in—again—English language.

When Hall arrived as a first-year student in 1968, she was unable to register for the literature courses she wanted in Southern or medieval English because the more senior students had filled them up. Just about the only option left was a class called History of the English Language, taught by Professor Lee Pederson, a linguist who also happened to be engaged in the groundbreaking Dialect Survey of Rural Georgia at the time. His students were required to write three lengthy papers—or, as an alternative, they could do fieldwork, conducting interviews for the survey. With ten papers looming in other classes, Hall opted for the latter.

She couldn’t know then that her unexpected connection with Pederson would set her on the path to *DARE*, Volume V, and eventually the triumphant strains of *zydeco*. In fact, Pederson was emerging at the very forefront of the field; he had completed doctoral work in 1963 at the University of Chicago with noted linguist Raven I. McDavid Jr., editor of the *Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States* and several other books on American language. McDavid encouraged Pederson to pursue a similar effort in the South. When Pederson came to Emory, he was charged with assembling the *Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States* (*LAGS*): a colossal, twenty-year project that was still in its early stages when Hall signed on. Similar resources had been created in other parts of the country, including McDavid’s atlas and the equally influential *Linguistic Atlas of New England*, but Pederson was the first to undertake the effort for the South—considered a particularly rich region for the study of language patterns, vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar.

The Dialect Survey of Rural Georgia was a lengthy research project designed to lay much of the groundwork for *LAGS*. Pederson, colleagues, and graduate students traveled out to some three hundred rural communities toting bulky, old-school tape recorders and microphones and carefully crafted questionnaires of more than three hundred items. The assignment was to identify four local residents over age sixty-five—two black, two white, and at least one well educated and one poorly educated—and interview them, bringing the recordings back so that Pederson and the team could hear the pronunciations and speech patterns.

“I loved it. It was fascinating,” Hall says of the fieldwork. “I knew nothing about the South, and it gave me a chance to see a very different part of Georgia from Atlanta.”

A stranger to the South, Hall was also unfamiliar with African American culture and the ways of Georgia communities at the time; for instance, when she would ask for an African American woman as “Mrs. Smith,” residents were taken aback, accustomed to calling black people by their first names only. “I found this very strange,” Hall says. “It was part of learning about a completely different culture.”

Hall recalls interviewing a ninety-four-year-old African American man, a successful farmer with a good deal of land, and taking a brisk, confident approach. “I was thinking of myself as a young professional, out doing very important work,” Hall says wryly. She was going through the routine questions—“What do you call a shelf above the fireplace?”—as he regarded her quizzically. Suddenly the farmer leaned forward and drawled, “Now, what’s a little girl like you doing so far from her ma’ma?”

Altogether, the *LAGS* team gathered more than five thousand hours of talk from more than a thousand Georgia residents, which were eventually transcribed and compiled in atlas form. Many of the words had never appeared in any other dictionary. “They are, in fact, new additions to the language, and Pederson is responsible for preserving them from extinction,” read a 1981 *Emory Magazine* cover article on the *LAGS* project.

“It was very serious work that took up the lives of a dozen people for a number of years,” Pederson, now retired,

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southern sounds

Venture a few miles away from Emory, and you might start hearing words like:

**old Ned** (n.) Bacon or salt pork; although in other places, “raising old Ned” means causing a commotion or having a rousing good time.

**rantankerous** (adj.) Bad-tempered, unruly, fierce.

**quitting stick** (n.) A toothpick.

**noway, nowadays, nohow** (n.) Terms for “anyway.”

**laws, or lawsy** mercy (n.) An expression of surprise, annoyance, dismay.

**biggity** (adj.) Conceited, vain, self-important, impudent, boastful.

**fall out** (v.) To faint or lose consciousness; also to burst out laughing.

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**Georgia buggy**

(n.) Wheelbarrow or pushcart.
what do you say?

If you’re not a true native, it can be easy to get mixed up.

horning (n.) In upstate New York and Pennsylvania, a noisy celebration following a wedding; in other places, this is known as a sbbivaree.

hot dish (n.) In the upper Midwest, a casserole, main dish, or entree: “She brought hot dish for the party.”

gimp (n.) In New England, this means courage or spirit; gimp is spirited, lively.

gauin (v.) In the Appalachias, this is to smear with something sticky, after which it is “all gaumed up.”

catouse (n.) In New England, an uproar or commotion: “What a catouse you’re making!”

dressing (n.) In Pennsylvania, this means gravy—another Thanksgiving staple.

hard road (n.) In Illinois and the midland states, this is a paved road.

a longtime member of the American Dialect Society, Cassidy was the principal visionary behind DARE. According to the project’s website, the idea was batted around in the organization for the first half of the last century, until Cassidy finally brought matters to a head at the society’s annual meeting in 1962 by reading a paper titled, “The ADS Dictionary—How Soon?” For answer, the ADS made Cassidy chief editor of the dictionary-to-be.

Cassidy had already begun developing a questionnaire that addressed virtually every subject under the sun—from the names of the most everyday household items to ideas about religion, marriage, and money. The final document totaled more than 1,180 questions. Between 1965 and 1970, a cadre of some eighty field workers, mainly graduate students and a few professors, fanned out to more than a thousand communities around the US in vans known as “word wagons,” hunting up natives who were willing to spend a few hours lending their voices to a noble cause—mapping American dialects.

The communities’ locations were carefully selected to trace US history and immigration patterns, the driving force behind differences in language. Although some accents may sound stronger than others, Hall says, there is no such thing as neutral speech. “By definition, everybody speaks a dialect,” she says. “The sources of the early settlers are probably the most important influence on dialects.”

On the East Coast, for instance, English settlers dominated, with many British, Scottish, and Irish immigrants drifting south to work in coal mining towns—their clipped speech shaping today’s Appalachian twang, which is distinct from the more languid drawl of the deep South. Meanwhile, the industrial cities of the Northeast also saw a heavy influx of continental Europeans, whose varied languages eventually helped distinguish the English of that region from that spoken in the South and Midwest.

And in Wisconsin, Hall was introduced to words like bakery (not just the shop, but the pastries themselves), rumpelkammer (a junk room), and schnickelfritz (a mischievous little boy), all remnants of the heavy German immigrant influence dating back generations.

When Hall arrived in Madison in 1975, the fieldwork for DARE had been completed: interviews with 2,777 “informants,” 1,843 of which had been recorded, yielding more than two million individual responses to the questions—not to mention thousands of hours of conversational speech. Although the informants remained anonymous, they were identified by geographic location, age, level of education, occupation, race, and gender; all of that information became part of DARE’s “List of Informants.” More than half of the informants were over age sixty, contributing their knowledge of words used in olden times, before many of the inventions of the twentieth century profoundly changed American society.

The questionnaire responses were fed into a mainframe computer that today would seem like a gargantuan relic from an episode of Star Trek. But Cassidy recognized the early computer’s ability both to organize that mountain of data, and to use it to produce the maps that are a hallmark of DARE—maps that are graphically organized by population density rather than US geography, and that reveal where particular words and phrases are used most, least, and not at all.

“Cassidy was perhaps the first lexicographer to integrate computation fully into a dictionary project’s production process, first and foremost to manage and manipulate data efficiently and effectively,” writes Michael Adams.

While the giant computer was humming along, Hall and the growing team of DARE editors were doing what dictionary editors do: taking the regional terms and searching every possible source for verification and examples of their use. In addition to the maps, another remarkable aspect of DARE is the rich array of sources and information provided for each entry, lending the dictionary what Adams describes as a “homespun texture”: editors included the questionnaire responses, identified by informant; both the first known instance and the most recent use of a word; and relevant examples from literature, newspapers, other linguistic atlases, and even personal archives.

By 1979, Hall was associate editor of DARE, playing a lead role in the hiring, training, and oversight of the editing staff; she also became the coprincipal investigator on major grants. Volume I (the lengthy introduction, and A through C) was published in 1985, ten years after Hall arrived, and publicly welcomed with enthusiasm rivaling that created by the recent Volume V. The next two volumes appeared in 1991.

From the archives: “Some South in Your Mouth”

and 1996. When Cassidy died in 2000, Hall was his natural successor as chief editor, having done much of the job in Cassidy’s later years.

“Less flamboyant than Cassidy,” writes Adams, “she shares his commitment to the highest scholarly standard and has demonstrated the patience and sometimes steely determination necessary to keep a multivolume dictionary project funded and on schedule.”

Although DARE is housed at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the long-term project and its staff have been funded by a combination of sources over the years—most notably the National Endowment for the Humanities, which has contributed more than $10 million since 1971. Other supporters include the National Science Foundation, private foundations such as the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and individual word lovers. “That’s the hardest part,” Hall says, “finding funding.”

But the value of DARE is not hard to justify. Its users are plentiful, wide-ranging, and often surprising—from linguists and other scholars of words and language, to authors and actors looking to perfect bits of regional dialogue, to even doctors and detectives with mysteries to solve.

One of the most famous uses of DARE involved a case of kidnapping in which the perpetrator left a note demanding that the parents leave $10,000 cash in a diaper bag and put it on the “devil strip.” A forensic linguist, who was asked to analyze the note, had no idea what the devil strip was, nor could he find it in any traditional dictionary. But a citation in DARE revealed that the term is used in a small part of Ohio, where it means the strip of grass between the sidewalk and the street. By isolating where the kidnapper probably lived, authorities were able to track him down.

Physicians, too, might find it useful to keep DARE handy alongside Gray’s Anatomy. Body parts, ailments, and treatments go by all sorts of different names depending on what region of the country they’re in. Hall recalls getting an email from a doctor who grew up in Maine, but later found himself practicing in rural Pennsylvania. Confronted with a patient complaining that he had been “riffin” and had “jags in his leaders,” the doctor was baffled; but a quick consultation of DARE clarified that the man had been belching and had pain in the tendons of his neck.

DARE is undoubtedly a vast repository for such rare and endangered utterances—words that may be fading from everyday use and are not cataloged in any other print resource. But Hall is quick to refute the notion that the dictionary is filled with obsolete terms and quaint, outdated phrases. DARE is a living, breathing work, evolving to keep up with language patterns as fast as they change—which is perhaps not as fast as you might think.

“Of course one of the reasons we do this work is to record words that are going out of use,” she says. “But it is also to check distributions of contemporary vocabulary. In addition to the earliest known citation, we try to get the latest one we can. In Volume I, which appeared in 1985, some quotes are from 1984; in Volume V, some are from 2011.”

The notes of the celebratory Zydeco still linger in the air, but there is no time for Hall and the DARE team to get poke-easy or resty (lazy). Next year, Harvard University Press plans to offer a digital version of the dictionary; the maps need to be updated to reflect the 2010 census; and one day, Hall hopes to return to those original one thousand communities (via the Internet) with an updated questionnaire.

“Yes, of course, the language has changed over the thirty-five years since DARE did its fieldwork—it’s the nature of language to change,” Hall said in a talk at Emory in 2004. “But that doesn’t necessarily mean homogenization. I suspect that if we were to ask the same questions today that we asked thirty-five years ago, we would find that many of the regional patterns would still be recognizable, but that they would be less distinct and would have significantly more outliers. At the same time, new patterns would emerge.”

Asked if she has a favorite DARE word, you might expect Hall to politely demur. You would be wrong. Her favorite word is bobbashely, and its place in DARE has a colorful and layered history. It was used across the Southern states, and it means something good.

But if you want to know what, you should find the nearest copy of DARE, Volume I, and look it up.
AMERICAN BEAUTY

YES, SHE’S MISS AMERICA.
But after defeating anorexia, touring the nation, and finding a place at Emory,
SHE’S ALSO ONE OF US.

The first thing you need to know about twenty-three-year-old Kirsten Haglund is that she has heard every question you are about to ask her one hundred times over.

After her year as Miss America 2008 (twenty thousand travel miles a month, forty-eight states, two suitcases), Haglund is a seasoned public speaker and interview subject.

She’s appeared on FOX, CNN, and every local affiliate waiting in the lobby of her hotel. She has sung the national anthem at dozens of pro games—for the Lakers, Pistons, Nuggets, Lions, Eagles, Phillies, and Tigers. She’s signed autographs at small-town Walmarts, performed in Thanksgiving parades, and attended the Commander-in-Chief Inaugural Ball, waiting in the green room with Smokey Robinson and Jordin Sparks.

Clips on YouTube show her joking with Regis and Kelly, singing the title song from her EP, American Pride.

BY MARY LOFTUS
PHOTO BY KAY HINTON

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appearing on The Sean Hannity Show, and speaking at the “Redefining Beauty” lecture series at Harvard University. You could forgive her a little wariness, indeed, weariness, of the whole process. And yet, sipping a tall vanilla rooibos hot tea at an Atlanta Starbucks, she answers each successive query thoughtfully: How it felt to be crowned with her grandmother, Miss Michigan 1944, watching. (“I wish the camera had been on her to capture her reaction.”) Her mother’s battle with breast cancer. (“It was a scary time for our family.”) Her struggle with anorexia. (“My dream of being a ballet dancer caused me to do a lot of things to myself and my body that were painful.”) Her faith. (“I don’t know how I would have recovered without it—as a child of God I found worth outside of just being beautiful or skinny.”) Stark honesty is a disarming trait in a beauty queen. She is also bold enough to admit that she’s a young conservative attending a somewhat liberal university. But as an older-than-average college senior with a lot of experience under her sash, Haglund has a confidence that comes with knowing her own mind. “I’ve watched the news every morning since I was a child and debated political issues with my dad since fifth grade,” says Haglund. “But I really found my voice during that year of traveling the country at nineteen. I was able to lobby Congress for parity for eating disorder coverage, to talk about real-world issues I strongly believe in.” A political science major, Haglund is a regular on Sean Hannity’s “Great American Panel,” and counts the host as a friend—not to mention a bit of a matchmaker. “He was the first one to predict that my fiancé and I were going to get married,” she says. “I have a lot of respect for Sean. He’s definitely a strong personality, but he’s much more of a normal guy than you see on television. It’s news, but it’s also entertainment.”

A dancer from age three, Kirsten Lora Haglund was a natural performer as a child in Farmington Hills, Michigan, a girly girl who loved dressing up and playing Barbies, says her mother. “We used to watch Miss America every year because my mom [Kirsten’s grandmother] was a former Miss Michigan,” says Iora Haglund. “Once, when Kirsten was two, she wanted to buy a bouquet of fake roses, and when we got home she ran upstairs and put on her swimsuit and a cardboard tiara and got up on the fireplace hearth. I took a picture, it was adorable, but when the flash went off I had a chilling, weird moment, like, ‘She’s going to be Miss America someday.’ Of course, I dismissed it, but when she was competing, in that very last moment, I got that same chill. Her dad and I looked at each other and I said, ‘Oh my gosh, she’s going to win.’” As a girl, however, Haglund didn’t want to be a pageant contestant; she wanted to be a ballerina. And that was how the trouble with food began. “When I was twelve, I went away to a very intensive ballet camp for the summer. I was living away from home for the first time, and my mother had been diagnosed with breast cancer,” she says. “Also, I was going through puberty, and I dreaded that. As a ballet dancer you want to stay thin and graceful and elegant.” She remembers the day she threw her lunch away for the first time. Everyone else was having a bit of granola, an apple. “I felt like a cow, eating a peanut-butter-and-jelly sandwich,” she says.
Not eating felt like being in complete control—at least of her own body. “I felt above mere mortals, that I could subsist without food. Restricting calories was accomplishing what other people couldn't. It gave me significance. I was the skinny girl.”

Already tall and slim, Haglund started with the aim of losing five pounds, but that number rapidly escalated. She began severely restricting her food intake to just nine hundred calories a day, living mostly on Diet Coke, coffee, gum, lettuce, and an occasional spoonful of peanut butter or grilled chicken breast with lemon.

“I started to hate dancing,” she says. “I was tired and had no energy, and you always had to look in mirrors. I was never satisfied; I kept seeing parts of my body I hated more and more.”

Always a straight-A student, she was still excelling in school. But deep down, Haglund knew something was wrong. Her hair started to fall out, her nails became brittle, and she was always cold. She stopped having her period. She isolated, staying away from social functions with food or friends who asked questions.

She lost thirty pounds in three years. When her parents intervened and took her to a doctor, Haglund remembers, “I was so mad. And I hated that doctor. Now we’re friends, so I can say that.”

Her mom remembers feeling that their relationship had changed, but attributed it to teenage years and hormones. “I felt some tension and something going on, but I couldn’t really put my finger on it. Other mothers I talked to were experiencing the same thing,” Iora says. “She started to look thinner, but she completely denied it to me. It was my husband, actually, who looked up signs and symptoms of eating disorders online. I said, oh, no way, but he showed me the list, and it became clear to me at that point. We got her to go to the doctor.”

A physical showed that Haglund’s health, at fifteen, had already been compromised. She had osteopenia, a precursor to osteoporosis and renal insufficiency. She began seeing an eating disorder specialist, a nutritionist, and a psychologist, multiple times a week throughout high school.

“I can’t even remember now what I saw in the mirror when I was sick, because my eyes have changed,” she says. “But I do remember feeling that my willpower, the restrictions, were never enough. I kept a journal of what I ate and how much I exercised, and had a constant dialogue going on in my brain, whenever I consumed calories, of how and when I was going to burn them off.”

Her older brother, now a dancer on a national tour, was the time exhibiting signs of obsessive-compulsive disorder—hand washing, lock checking—and her mother had bouts of clinical depression. “Genetics loads the gun and the environment pulls the trigger,” Haglund says. “I think I had both a genetic predisposition and also stressors, like ballet.”

But she overcame the disorder before entering her first pageant, Miss Oakland County—a stepping stone to Miss Michigan—at seventeen. She wanted to attend the University of Cincinnati College-Conservatory of Music, and needed scholarships to afford tuition. Haglund competed in the Miss Michigan pageant in June 2007. She won a preliminary swimsuit award and performed “Adele’s Laughing Song” from the operetta Die Fledermaus. “I never expected to win Miss Oakland, let alone Miss Michigan,” she says. “It was my first pageant ever, and state was my second.”

Haglund believes that pageants, rather than compromising her recovery from anorexia, actually helped her to heal. “The ideal pageant body is much healthier than the ideal ballet dancer’s body,” she says.

At nineteen, she went on to represent Michigan in the Miss America 2008 pageant, a newly “modernized” version broadcast for the first time on the network TLC. The youngest of the fifty-three women vying for the crown, Haglund sang a Broadway-style rendition of “Over the Rainbow,” and her platform was eating disorder awareness.

On January 26, 2008, more than three million TV viewers watched as Haglund was crowned the eighty-third Miss America, succeeding Lauren Nelson of Oklahoma. “One of the great things about being a Miss America is being a part of a very prestigious sorority,” Nelson says. “I always knew that if I needed help or guidance, I could call on my Miss America sisters for advice. I had the awesome blessing of crowning Kirsten, and we have become such good friends. I actually got to meet Kirsten before she won Miss America, when she was Miss Michigan. I remember being so impressed with her poise and grace. When she won, I was not the least bit surprised.”

A musical theater major at the University of Cincinnati Conservatory, Haglund took time off to fulfill her obligations as Miss Michigan and Miss America. The year of travel was exhilarating, but also exhausting.

“The title catapulted me to a level of expectation and pressure I had never experienced before. You’re public property and can’t really have a bad day,” she says, recalling an instance on a plane where, during descent, a flight attendant who was also a teacher gave her a piece of paper and asked her to write an inspirational letter to her students: “Nothing like a timed essay on a plane!”
After her year of service was over, she went to Los Angeles and hired an agent, but quickly found it wasn’t the place for her. “There were so many things about the industry that I didn’t like,” she says. “I felt that I would have to compromise my values. I was a role model to little girls, and I had to practice what I preached.”

With $60,000 in scholarship money, Haglund decided to resume college at Emory, largely because of its location in Atlanta and its top-twenty standing. As a student, Haglund says she doesn’t advertise that she held the title of Miss America, but sources such as her Facebook page make it difficult to hide.

“I believe the students were unaware of her title until I asked Kirsten to share her experience of being on the other side of an interview,” says Kathy Brister, her journalism instructor. “She gave great insight, not only into what it felt like to be written about—sometimes inaccurately—but also into the difference between being interviewed by a journalist who was well prepared and one who clearly had not done any backgrounding before the interview. That class discussion was the first time I realized the daily responsibilities that came with the title. Kirsten said she was interviewed hundreds of times during that year.”

Mellon Professor of Politics and History Harvey Klehr says, “Kirsten is a dedicated student. She asks serious and

FOOD FIGHT

EATING DISORDERS REMAIN A CONCERN FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS, EMORY EXPERTS SAY

Eating disorders are paradoxical: they are about control more than food, yet thoughts of food pervade almost every waking moment. The substance being abused can’t simply be avoided like drugs or alcohol.

The intent is often to achieve “the perfect body,” but the disorders actually harm, disfigure, even kill. And this all takes place within a culture that simultaneously glorifies eating well and being thin.

No wonder, then, that hot spots for eating disorders include universities, high-level performance sports, and the entertainment industry.

“Southern private schools do have a slightly higher rate, but all universities have more than we would like,” says Professor of Psychology Linda Craighead, who specializes in eating disorders and weight concerns and is the author of The Appetite Awareness Workbook: How to Listen to Your Body and Overcome Binge Eating, Overeating and Obsession with Food. “Eating disorders cut across socioeconomic levels and all ethnicities.”

The most severe are anorexia and bulimia—the National Eating Disorder Association estimates that 10 million women and

Professor Linda Craighead (second from right) with graduate students in the Eating and Weight Concerns Center at Emory, with a “hunger meter” chart.
Haglund (left) beams at the crowd minutes after being crowned Miss America 2008; Haglund (above) leads a walk for her foundation, which helps girls who need treatment for eating disorders.

Craighead says. "In many cases," she says, "parents can sometimes think it’s just a phase," she says. "But if you catch it early, like anything else, there’s a much better chance for recovery."

Haglund also is considering career opportunities in broadcast journalism. And, just as Sean Hannity predicted, she is looking forward to her wedding this summer.

"Besides Kirsten being a pleasure to my eyes," says fiancé Ryan Smith, regional sales manager for the Internet marketing company ReachLocal, "the traits that struck me were her ability to communicate clearly and intelligently about many subjects, her philosophy of life, her poise and strength under pressure, and her spiritual clarity about who God is."

Haglund admires the romance between her grandparents, who were dating when her grandfather was sent to fight in the South Pacific in World War II. "For her talent in the Miss America pageant, she sang ‘Goodnight Wherever you Are’ to him," she says, "and he carried a photo of her in her swimsuit."

Haglund often wears the diamond and sapphire ring her grandfather designed for his own Miss Michigan.

As she leaves Starbucks to meet with her pastor and go over preparations for her wedding, Haglund notices a butterfly fly through the door into the coffee shop. She turns around and gently shoos it back outside. "You don’t want to live in a glass box for the rest of your life," she tells it.

Then Miss America 2008 drives off in her bronze Jeep Liberty, a slightly dazed barista staring after her.

1 million men in the US struggle with one of these disorders—while millions more engage in binge eating or compulsive overeating. "At Emory’s counseling center, we see a lot of students, even medical students, with eating disorders," Craighead says.

A person with anorexia typically falls below a certain weight—for adults, a body mass index of 18.5. Their diet is usually very restricted and often vegetarian, Craighead says.

"In many cases," she says, "people who start with anorexia move on to binging and purging because the biological pressure to eat is so strong it breaks through now and then."

Bulimia traditionally involves binging followed by a "maladaptive compensatory behavior"—mostly vomiting, but this can also take the form of laxatives, over-exercising, or fasting. "Most bulimics are close to normal weight, since purging is actually one of the least effective ways to compensate—about half the food stays in the body. So we try to teach bulimics in recovery to learn to be satisfied with just eating half the amount."

Assistant Professor of Family and Preventive Medicine Teresa Beck treats patients with eating disorders and trains residents with a personal perspective. "I developed an eating disorder during medical school and hid it from my family for six years," she says. "Mine started, just like most, with dieting to lose a few pounds. I use my experiences to help many of my patients with their own problems related to compulsive or emotional eating, obesity, poor body image, perfectionism, and all that goes along with that."

Often, there’s a migration between all three disorders—anorexia, bulimia, and binging. "The contagion effect is huge," says Craighead, which explains how eating disorders can run rampant through dorms and sororities. And dangerous new influences exist, like "pro-ana" groups on social media sites that glorify and offer tips about anorexia.

Health problems may not show up until middle age, and the main, irreversible consequence is bone loss. "You only have a window of time, twelve to twenty-three, to lay down all the bone that you’re going to get," Craighead says. "You have to eat real food and have enough weight on. If your bones are fragile when you’re older, there’s no way to fix it."

Professor of Psychiatry Nadine Kaslow, also the psychologist for the Atlanta Ballet, says eating disorders are prevalent among ballerinas. Kaslow has been involved in ballet since she was three, and says the dance culture has always supported extreme thinness.

"We used to have to wear our ideal weight and actual weight pinned to our leotards," she says. "You weighed in once a week, and if you weren’t thin enough, you were publicly humiliated."

It’s gotten better, says Kaslow, but "you are still reinforced for being thin, that’s just the normative expectation. A cultural shift is needed."—M.J.L.
As a boy growing up in England, Pablo Henderson ’97C didn’t want to play soccer or cricket. He enjoyed riding horses, but he didn’t want to race them or teach them to jump. He loved polo.

Winston Churchill, never at a loss for words, had something to say about polo, too. A championship-caliber player as a young man, he spoke from experience, and his words made an impression on young Pablo. “A polo handicap,” he said, “is a passport to the world.”

Henderson took that quote to heart and vowed that he would one day play the game that fascinated him; it only took twenty-odd years and a move to the United States to make it happen. As he grew up, came to Emory, graduated and started his business career, Henderson’s polo dream lay dormant. Then in 2004, at age thirty, Henderson stumbled upon a feature about polo on television and the embers of those youthful dreams caught fire.

“The next morning, I got on the computer and did a search for polo in Atlanta,” says Henderson, who is marketing manager for the W Hotel in downtown Atlanta.

In Europe, polo has a well-earned reputation as a sport of kings and princes, and Henderson was neither. On this side of the Atlantic, though, the sport is a bit more accessible.

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The history of polo dates back more than two thousand years, making it one of the oldest team sports in the world. Originally confined to Asia and the Middle East, the game was introduced to England in the 1870s and the US about a decade and a half later, and the country has more than 3,500 registered players. Polo in Georgia is a more recent development, but the Southeast has evolved into a polo hotbed—and the sport has several Emory alumni to thank for its burgeoning popularity.

A dolphus “Dolph” Orthwein Jr. 68L took up polo at age fifteen. He and his brothers learned from Dolph Sr., who started playing after returning home to St. Louis from World War II. Generations of Orthweins and their cousins, the Busches (of Anheuser-Busch fame), play polo, with passion and dedication.

Dolph Jr. starred on the Yale polo team in his undergraduate days and won an intercollegiate national championship in 1965.

Despite his success and love for polo, when Orthwein came to Emory’s School of Law in 1965, he was ready to give it up. “I thought my polo-playing days were over,” Orthwein says.

Not quite. One day, a fellow law alumnus, Jim Avery 67L, noticed a polo decal on the back of Orthwein’s car. The conversation turned to the sport, and they talked about starting a club in Atlanta. Soon after that 1968 discussion took place, the pair gathered a few fellow enthusiasts, and the Atlanta Polo Club was born—the state’s first.

Founded on a farm between Atlanta and Marietta, the club bunched from site to site before settling in its current location in Vinings in 1985. Visitors to the neighborhood might drive past the club and not even know it’s there—as if it is easy to hide a playing surface the size of seven-and-a-half football fields plus a clubhouse-grandstand and ample room for trailer parking and pony maintenance. All polo horses, many of whom are quite large, are known as “ponies,” regardless of age or size.

Since Atlanta Polo brought the sport to town, more than a half-dozen polo clubs have popped up around north Georgia, from Carrollton to Canton to Cumming, and they serve somewhere between 120 to 150 serious players. About thirty of those are members at Atlanta Polo, but all are welcome to play there during the season, which runs May through October.

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Who knew? A handful of alumni are helping polo’s growing popularity in Georgia

BY ERIC RANGUS
PHOTOS BY ANN BORDEN
seven miles southwest of the city in rural Fayette County. Orthwein and Liston knew each other only casually while in school, but their mutual interest brought them together and Liston joined the club. That’s how Orthwein met Paul’s daughter, Jolie. If Orthwein is rightfully known as the father of polo in Georgia, Jolie Liston ’90C is its ambassador.

Any polo club in the Atlanta area is private, but there are ample opportunities to take classes and see matches. For more information:

- Atlanta Regional Polo Center, Tyrone
  www.atlantapolocenter.com
  www.facebook.com/AtlantaPolo
  learn2playpolo@gmail.com
  404.328.8401

- Chukkar Farm Polo Club and Event Facility, Alpharetta
  www.chukkarfarmpolo.com
  www.facebook.com/chukkarfarmpoloclub
  jackcashin@bellsouth.net
  770.664.1533

A rider her entire life, Liston was twelve when she started playing polo, and quickly developed exceptional skills. Emory didn’t have a team in the 1980s and 1990s, but the University of Georgia did, and Liston played there as a graduate student in veterinary science.

She went on to turn professional, spending winters in south Florida, the epicenter of polo in the US. In 2000, the International Women’s Polo Association named her its Player of the Year—the first American so honored. Liston spent several years traveling nationally and internationally to tournaments.

Now she hits the road only about twice a year. Like other area polo enthusiasts, she plays several times a week, but her focus has shifted more toward teaching others.

“The traveling just got exhausting,” says Liston, who has the naturally tanned face of someone who spends a lot of time outdoors. “I wanted to stay home more, and the closest arena was two hours away. So I had this idea to build an arena where I could play polo all the time.”

That backyard arena, built in the mid-2000s and located on the Tyrone farm where Liston grew up, quickly blossomed into a destination where people wanted to take polo lessons, board horses, and play the game. In 2005, the Polobear Polo Club was born.

Liston now has more than fifty club members, boards some sixty ponies, and owns twenty-four of her own—including one, a beautiful, chestnut-colored horse named Dancer, who is the great-granddaughter of the legendary Triple Crown–winning thoroughbred Secretariat. Since launching Polobear, Liston has earned a reputation as a gifted teacher and an energetic promoter of the sport. She works hard to raise interest in polo and bring in new players. One of her most successful efforts involves her alma mater.

In 2009, Liston approached Emory Club Equestrian and asked if its student riders would be interested in trying polo. Many were, and the Emory co-rec polo team was born. Liston, with some assistance from Henderson, put it together and continues to coach the team and provide its facilities. The current squad boasts an impressive twelve players of varying experience, eight of them women.

Also in 2009, Liston hosted representatives from the United States Polo Association. In 2010, her facility was designated as a Regional Training Center, the only one in the Southeast and one of just four in the US. The renamed Atlanta Regional Polo Center (ARPC) offers training to players, umpires, and managers, and also helps other clubs promote the sport in the area.

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The more you try to compare polo to something else, Liston warns, the further you stray from its core, but some basic association to more well-known sports is necessary just to get the gist of the game.

Polo most resembles soccer—if the players rode horseback and, instead of kicking an inflated ball, they smacked a hard plastic one with a flexible cane and wooden mallet through a goal without a keeper. When a mallet strikes the ball, the sound is more of a high-pitched “pop” than the “crack” of a baseball off a bat, making it less intimidating. However, the thunderous, ground-shaking galloping of the ponies, who can reach speeds of forty miles an hour, and the skill required to handle them, makes for an unquestionably thrilling spectator sport.

Polo, like other equestrian disciplines such as horse racing and show jumping, is one of the few sports where men and women compete against each other, although men’s and women’s polo exists as separate events, as well. Teams are four a side—three in arena polo of the type played at Liston’s center. Arena polo, which is played on dirt with a larger ball and higher walls on a much smaller field, is comparable to outdoor polo just as indoor soccer is to its full-size cousin. Matches are broken into six, seven-minute periods called chukkers. For their own safety, ponies cannot play in consecutive chukkers, meaning that the minimum number of mounts a player may field is two. Players who don’t own their ponies must lease them. It’s a significant expense, in a sport with several.

Polo balls don’t survive the day. After just a few chukkers, they are as dirty and dented as your grandfather’s pickup truck. And don’t let polo’s patrician personality fool you; it is a violent game. Not deliberate person-on-person or person-on-pony violence, but ponies and players collide. Players wear helmets with masks for a reason, and getting hit with the ball (not to mention an errant polo swing) hurts. A lot.

Even as Orthwein jokes that the Atlanta Polo Club is “just a group of people who get together to hit a ball around while riding horses,” there is without question a social aspect to polo. Champagne—as opposed to say, Powerade, although there is some of that, too—is a not uncommon post-match beverage. Bubbly aside, polo is a family affair with well-dressed spectators of all ages populating the sidelines. Barbecues, known as “asados” from the Argentine tradition, often wrap up a weekend’s match at Atlanta Polo. There is a lot of collaboration among clubs, too.

“Everyone who plays knows everyone else,” says David Kaplan ’83C, ’83G, who played polo in his twenties, stepped away from it for some years, and then picked it back up again in 2007. A frequent international traveler in his work as an airport developer, Kaplan often takes his polo gear along to play at local clubs. In 2009 and 2010, Kaplan also helped organize the US-
Ten years ago, when Nan Brooks brought her eleven-year-old daughter, Jenny, to Coral Gables pediatrician Warren Quillian 58C 61M 63MR, she told him of a discovery she had made. Jenny had been a premature baby and had developmental problems. Brooks had tried everything to motivate and teach her daughter, without notable results—until she began working with a charismatic special education teacher named Peggy Bass, whose specialty was horses.

Brooks and her husband got Jenny a horse, and the change in the girl was immediate and dramatic. She and her horse, Tex, developed a special relationship. Inspired, her mother suggested to Quillian that they consider starting an equestrian program for others like Jenny. The Brookses bought some pastureland near Homestead, and Quillian and the couple hired a charismatic special education teacher named Peggy Bass, whose specialty was horses.

Brooks, Quillian, and Bass then reached out to a small group of parents of children with autism and other developmental problems—all of whom were thrilled at the changes in their children after they had interacted with Peggy’s horses a time or two. The group sought funding from the state, as well as foundations, local banks, churches, and businesses; now a board of parents and

FOR WANT OF A HORSE

Equestrian center works wonders for those who struggle

BY DAVID PEARSON 58C
PHOTOS BY ROBERT KLEMME

Warren Quillian 58C 61M 63MR (above, with hat) at the Good Hope ranch with participant Derreck Andrews (center) and instructor Katie McCoy.

Bass, an equestrian professional with a PhD and nearly three decades of experience working with children.

Brooks, Quillian, and Bass then reached out to a small group of parents of children with autism and other developmental problems—all of whom were thrilled at the changes in their children after they had interacted with Peggy’s horses a time or two. The group sought funding from the state, as well as foundations, local banks, churches, and businesses; now a board of parents and
friends and dozens of student volunteers help keep the center going. A decade later, parents have seen dramatic improvements in the physical, cognitive, social, and emotional well-being of more than seven hundred children and adults who have participated in the program. Good Hope Equestrian Center, located in the Redlands, a rural community about fifteen miles south of Miami, has twenty acres of pasture including stables boarding twelve program horses, ten paddocks, two riding arenas, a sensory horse trail, and a clubhouse with two classrooms. Designed to meet the Americans with Disabilities Act regulations, all activities at Good Hope are accessible to physically disabled participants.

“Good Hope provides a broad array of on-site and community-based training programs,” says Bass. “We offer programming for disabled adults, personal care assistance, companion services, in-home support, supported employment, and therapeutic horseback riding throughout the year.”

Ana Pinilla is a seven-year-old girl with cerebral palsy. Her parents despaired of her ever being able to ride a bike or run. But after a few months of therapeutic riding lessons at Good Hope, Ana’s trunk stability, balance, and walking coordination have improved dramatically. Another participant, Stephen Mosley, used to stay home all day with his elderly father. He didn’t do much—watched some TV, never saw anybody. His younger sister Paula, who works in a nursing home, knew he needed help. She heard about Good Hope and the remarkable changes their program was making with developmentally disabled individuals. Stephen is fifty-one, but is mentally like an eight-year-old.

Bass took Mosley into the program a few years ago, and today he is a different person. “Before, he couldn’t speak in sentences,” says Paula. “No socialization, limited functions, not much fun. He stuttered. He was shy around people.”

Now Mosley can’t wait to get to the ranch in the morning. “He is learning to read. He can write his name and address. He walks the horses and helps with the stables. He even rides,” his sister says. “He calls it his job.” Mosley’s latest interest: learning to use a computer.

Inaki Perez-Iturbe, two years ago, at age three, was diagnosed with autism. His parents, Luz and Guillermo Perez-Iturbe, both from Argentina, tried to conduct therapy with him. For a year, there wasn’t much improvement.

One day, while working as a volunteer at nearby Miami Zoo, Luz heard about Good Hope. That was a year ago. “When we arrived, everyone greeted us warmly,” Luz says. “Katie McCoy and some of the staff came out and embraced us. Before I knew what was happening, Inaki was on a horse! He’s learning about horses and riding from Katie. This place is magical for calming him down.” McCoy is an equine activity instructor certified through the professional PATH Association.

Although most of Good Hope’s participants are children, Bass recently started a project called Horses Helping Heroes to help injured veterans. “We are able to provide our injured servicemen and women the opportunity to strengthen their bodies, while healing their minds through the therapeutic effects of working with these horses,” Bass says.

Researchers are trying to discover what is so magic about pairing a person in pain with a horse. A yearlong study led by University of Miami psychologist Maria Llabre indicated that interaction with horses improved the functioning of disabled individuals significantly. The study, which is being published in the Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders, “shows considerable promise in improving the functioning of individuals with a broad range of disabilities,” Llabre says.

Warren Quillian has four grown children, including Emory alumna Rutledge Hutson 98 MPH. He also has a nine-year-old granddaughter with Rett Syndrome. He and his wife, Sallie, spend considerable time in Durham, North Carolina, with their granddaughter.

“I am not what’s considered a horse person,” Quillian says wryly, “although I did play ‘broomstick’ polo as a teenager.”

But his experience with Good Hope has given him a broader perspective. “In addition to what this program does for the children,” he says, “it’s what it does for the family. In most cases, the dramatic improvement of the handicapped child has also rejuvenated the whole family.”
Elizabeth Caldwell 99C is a third-generation horsewoman with a knack for matchmaking.

**RUNNING THE FAMILY FARM**

In the horse-breeding business, the trick is to pick a winner

**BY PAIGE PARVIN 96G**

**PHOTO BY JOE KYLE**

**Horses**—especially the sort that are bred to race—are well known for their extreme sensitivity to the emotions of humans around them. They can pick up on anxiety, excitement, fear, or joy, and often mirror these feelings with their own behavior.

That’s one reason why Elizabeth Caldwell 99C generally stays away from the track on days when her horses are racing. In 2010, when Bar Slide, the filly she owns in partnership with Mitchel Skolnick 76C, won the $750,000 Hambletonian Oaks—a race equivalent to the female-horse version of the Kentucky Derby—she says she was so nervous she couldn’t eat. She was at the track, of course, but kept her distance from Bar Slide, letting the experienced trainer send the prizewinning filly calm vibes.

That was a triumphant day for Caldwell and Skolnick, who bought Bar Slide together as a yearling. She is now a brood mare at Cane Run Farm, Caldwell’s family farm in Georgetown, Kentucky, where Caldwell has bred and raised three other Hambletonian Oaks winners.

It seems that Caldwell was born for horse farming just as much as the horses she raises are bred for strength and swiftness. Perhaps it is not surprising that many of the farm’s most successful horses have been females, as the gene comes from her maternal side: Caldwell’s grandmother started raising her own horses around age ten. “We are obsessed. It runs in the blood,” she said, speaking from the farm on the day before the 2012 Kentucky Derby. “I just wanted to be like my mom. It was so fun to watch her ride.”

At Emory, Caldwell majored in English and took every opportunity to continue riding competitively; her trainer would bring the horse from Kentucky to shows in the area. While she says she treasures her time at the university, “There wasn’t really a stable close by, but I took some lessons my senior year, just to be around horses. I think at that point I knew the horses were my true passion.”

Caldwell and her brother have houses in Lexington, but they still have their old childhood rooms at Cane Run Farm, where their mother lives and where they help run the family business—raising Thoroughbred and Standardbred racehorses. Caldwell also continues to compete with American Saddlebreds.

Horse breeding demands a delicate mix of business sense, patience, a sharp eye, and a gambler’s nerve. Caldwell has shown a talent for spotting potential, as in the case of Bar Slide, whose offspring she is now raising. “That was the goal,” she says. “When I go and pick out horses, I am looking for a horse that looks pretty, has straight legs, a good pedigree and bloodline. All these add to its value.”

The farm sells an average of ten yearlings every year, generally for about $100,000 each. Caldwell reinvests some of that profit in promising new adult pairings, contacting other breeders, negotiating stud fees, and spending hours researching pedigrees on the Internet through programs that trace horses back many generations. She jokingly notes that breeding takes place around Valentine’s Day, and the babies are born early the following year.

That’s her favorite part. “It’s the best, seeing the newborn baby, watching them stand up and nurse,” she says. “It’s a lot of fun watching them grow up.”

Still, Caldwell says that while she loves the horses, she knows better than to get too attached. “It’s a business. I’ve known that ever since I was little,” she says. “You breed mares, raise the babies, and hopefully they will go on to race and win some money. But it can take a few years to know what you’ve got.”

Caldwell’s horses have enjoyed considerable success in the past decade, including several owned in partnership with Skolnick, who runs his own Bluestone Farms in New Jersey.

“Elizabeth possesses an extraordinary knowledge of pedigree and conformation,” Skolnick says, “and an innate sense of what it takes to raise a good horse.”

Horse racing has changed since Caldwell’s grandmother started raising her own horses—from new track surfaces to sophisticated sponsorships and high-tech systems for betting and payout. There also are increasing opportunities to buy shares in horses and stables, like investing in a company’s stock rather than owning the company. The industry needs to continue to attract new, younger enthusiasts, says Caldwell—and to fight the perception that only the rich make it to the winners’ circle.

“I mean, before cars,” Caldwell muses, “everybody in America used to own a horse.”
RAINY DAYS AND MONDAYS: A little rain didn’t dampen graduates’ high spirits, but it did cause a flurry of umbrellas to open among the crowd.

PHOTOS BY ANN BORDEN, KAY HINTON, AND BRYAN MELTZ
**Think Small:** An honorary degree was given to Muhammad Yunus, chair of the Yunus Centre and recipient of the Nobel Prize in 2006 for helping to establish the microfinancing movement across the developing world.

**Steady Hands:** Commencement speaker Benjamin Carson, a Johns Hopkins neurosurgeon, shared stories of his experiences in surgically separating conjoined twins and extols the importance of respecting differing opinions. "What true success is all about," he told graduates, "is using the talent that you have to elevate other people."

**Leader of the Pack:** Bobbi Patterson, professor of pedagogy in the Department of Religion and chief marshal for Emory College, led the arts and sciences graduates. She will take over as the first female university marshal next year.

**Sustainability Leader:** Peggy Barlett, Goodrich C. White Professor of Anthropology, received the Thomas Jefferson Award for "putting Emory on the path to sustainability."

**Scholar and Teacher:** Sarah Freeman, Betty Tigner Turner Clinical Professor of Nursing and recipient of the University Scholar/Teacher award, said research and clinical practice go "hand in hand."
**MAN VS. CLASS DAY:** Adam Richman 96C (right), host of the Travel Channel show *Man vs. Food Nation*, advised Emory grads to savor life and to make full use of the range of their experiences at college as they catapult into their futures.

**KEEP THE FIRE BURNING:** Graduating seniors (below) carried candles into their new lives as alumni at the annual Candlelight Crossover, hosted by the Emory Alumni Association.

**GOLDEN YEARS:** Members of Corpus Cordis Aureum (below right), alumni who graduated fifty years ago or more, made for a bright spot on the rainy Quadrangle.

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**EMORY COMMENCEMENT**

**BY THE NUMBERS**

4,278 TOTAL DEGREES AWARDED

43.2 PERCENT MEN / 56.8 PERCENT WOMEN

- 4,207 GRADUATES + 71 SIMULTANEOUS DEGREES
- 46.8% Caucasian
- 17.1% Asian/Pacific Islander
- 10.9% Black
- 5.2% Hispanic
- 20% other minorities or unspecified race

- 23 degree candidates age 50 and older
- Oldest Bachelor’s Degree Recipient: 19
- Youngest: 19
- 2,231 UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES
- 1,356 MASTER’S DEGREES
- 678 DOCTORAL DEGREES
- 13 CERTIFICATES

- 50 STATES REPRESENTED
- AVERAGE GPA OF EMORY COLLEGE GRADUATES: 3.38

---

- 694 STUDENTS FROM 85 ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES
MORTARBOARDS OFF TO THE BIGGEST CLASS EVER, MORE THAN 400 GRADUATES

HAPPY TEARS: Dean of Campus Life Joe Moon presented Khatdija Meghjani 12OX 14C, of Fayetteville, the Eady Sophomore Service Award for her campus leadership.

CHANGE AGENT: Oxford Commencement speaker Zoe Hicks 62OX 65C 76L B3L (above), past chair of the Oxford Board of Counselors, congratulated the large class on keeping its sense of community and encouraged graduates to "be the change" needed in the world.

SMACK!: Psychology major Lamon Quincy Cherry III 12OX 14C (left), from Atlanta, got a smooch from his mom, LaDonna Cherry, associate director for Emory Creative Group.

A STEP AT A TIME: Graduates were congratulated by President James Wagner (above) and Oxford Dean Stephen Bowen (left) as they ended their two years at Oxford to move on to the next step—the main Emory campus, for most.

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Moving Emory Forward

IN THE LAST ISSUE OF EMORY MAGAZINE, I OUTLINED the point of view that guides Emory as we move forward in the face of economic, political, and cultural uncertainty (just what is a college degree worth, many ask).

Key to our point of view are four truths: (1) higher education is more complex than generalizations in the media suggest; (2) research universities like Emory will become more, not less, important; (3) despite their importance to the world, research universities will face unprecedented financial stress; and (4), the future still beckons with great opportunities.

Let me dwell on those opportunities.

Opportunity 1: Global demand for American higher education will increase, not diminish. In recent years most colleges in the US have experienced huge growth in enrollment of students from abroad. International students in Emory College jumped from 3.8 percent of the entering class in 2005 to 12 percent last year. While many of these students plan careers in business or science, a large number are drawn to the sort of liberal arts curriculum that Emory offers and is hard to find at home.

True, China and India are building colleges at a fast pace, so the tide bringing their students to US campuses may ebb. Yet even if students in Asia decide to study at home, the expansion of higher ed in Asia offers career prospects for American scholars. India plans to build a thousand universities in the next ten years. Emory is the first choice, bringing to our campus a cadre of students already passionate about being part of Emory. But we can do more. Through more strategic enrollment management we can recruit more applicants for whom Emory is the first choice, bringing to our campus a cadre of students already passionate about being part of Emory.

Opportunity 2: New technology can be used to increase efficiency and effectiveness. Stanford and MIT, among others, have been experimenting with so-called “massive open online courses” (MOOCs), which enable a professor to reach tens of thousands of students around the world with a single course. At Emory we are collaborating with several peer universities to offer online courses for credit toward a degree. Our schools of public health, business, and theology already incorporate distance learning in several programs. Emory’s iTunesU and YouTube offerings have had millions of downloads—many for language instruction—and Emory continues to lead in digital archives and libraries. Making an Emory education available on a large scale, without losing the value of face-time mentoring or students’ mutual education, will take more thought and planning, but the prospect is real.

Opportunity 3: Emory can initiate new revenue-producing activities while being true to Emory’s values and character. Our deans and faculties have been developing new master’s programs to appeal to professionals who want expanded skills and knowledge. A juris master’s program in the law school, for instance, attracts men and women who have no intention of practicing law but want a firmer grounding in law as it applies to journalism, health care, business, engineering, or other fields.

While offerings like this expand Emory’s traditional ways of educating and nurturing scholarship and research, we can push the envelope in other ways and still retain excellence. As the single university with the most new master’s programs to appeal to professionals who want translational drug development—stepping in to bring to market new therapies that pharmaceutical companies find not worth the relatively smaller return on investment, but that are nevertheless critical to the world.

Opportunity 4: Emory can develop a growing base of passionate lifetime supporters. With an excellent division of Development and Alumni Relations, a growing responsiveness from grateful Emory Healthcare patients, and the prospect of completing our fund-raising campaign by January, we have a strong foundation for support into the future. But we can do more. Through more strategic enrollment management we can recruit more applicants for whom Emory is the first choice, bringing to our campus a cadre of students already passionate about being part of Emory. Through enhanced career placement programs, we are building relationships that will continue into our students’ first postgraduate experiences and invite their engagement as committed alumni.

Opportunity 5: Great possibilities exist for strong domestic and international partnerships. We are fortunate to have a cross-town partner in Georgia Tech, whose strengths complement Emory’s, and who recently joined us in the AAU. The growing range of Emory-Tech collaborations gives each of us greater advantage in attracting research dollars and incubating new technology ventures. Similar possibilities exist worldwide, and we have been looking at several in the Middle East and the Pacific Rim.

Universities—especially research universities—have been adapting to new challenges continuously since their founding. If we are able to adapt to these new opportunities, we cannot be certain that we will usher in a new golden age of American education, but we will certainly move Emory forward in its mission of teaching, discovering, preserving, and applying knowledge in service to humanity.
FOUNDATE \N GIVES $5 MILLION FOR PEDIATRICS
The Marcus Foundation gift will create the Marcus Society in Pediatrics at Emory School of Medicine. (page 46)

COUPLE’S BEQUEST MOVES GRADUATE SCHOOL TO GOAL
Alumna Rebecca Halyard Pridmore and her husband, Brooke, are investing in physics and biology at the Laney Graduate School. (page 49)

"Giving to Emory is about ensuring that what our university stands for will thrive. Because our mission involves caring for society, our alumni and friends know that their dreams for a better society can be lived out through Emory.”

—President James Wagner

PROGRESS AS OF JUNE 30, 2012
$1.47 B I L L I O N
TOTAL GOAL $1.6 BILLION

Read more on page 47.
A LIFETIME OF GIVING

The 4,100 Emory students who walked the rainy aisles at Commencement this spring are now beginning new adventures, and they’re certain to meet with great success. Emory has prepared them to lead in every field and use their knowledge to make a better world. Because Emory works to ignite a passion for giving in all members of the community, some of these new graduates may even become their generation’s most influential philanthropists.

Consider these philanthropic achievements for a moment. Every member of the 2012 graduating class of the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing invested in scholarship support for new nursing students. Students in Emory College of Arts and Sciences created a student hardship fund that has received widespread support, including gifts from the university’s senior leadership.

Once begun, a life of philanthropy is irresistible because the rewards are so great. These young donors will tell you that. By making gifts that matter to them, they have become part of Emory’s growing community of thoughtful investors. I invite you to join us.

Susan Cruse, Senior Vice President Development and Alumni Relations

Marcus Foundation Invests in Pediatrics

The Marcus Foundation has committed $5 million to the Department of Pediatrics in Emory School of Medicine. The gift, which continues a long philanthropic relationship between the foundation and the department, will create the Marcus Society in Pediatrics. The Marcus Society will comprise and be the “intellectual home” for fifteen Marcus Professors in Pediatrics—six existing Marcus Professors and nine who are newly funded.

The Marcus Society also will host an annual visiting scholar. The professorships represent the greatest concentration of these distinguished academic positions funded by a single donor in any one area at Emory.

The nine new Marcus Professors will specialize in rheumatology, general pediatrics and adolescent medicine, emergency medicine and faculty development, cystic fibrosis, neurology, immunology, cardiology, general academic pediatrics and hospital medicine, and hospital epidemiology and infection control. The six existing Marcus Professors specialize in pulmonology, infectious diseases, nephrology, gastroenterology, endocrinology, and neonatology.

“We hope the Marcus Society will be a game changer for pediatrics in Georgia by bringing together enterprising minds to tackle complex medical issues affecting our children,” says philanthropist Bernie Marcus, cofounder of The Home Depot and chair of the Marcus Foundation.

Emory Law Graduate Creates Scholarship

Thanks to a scholarship from an anonymous donor, Susan Hoy 74L thrived at Emory School of Law. Now retired from her position as an attorney with the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, she’s determined to help others excel in law school. By making the law school a beneficiary of her 401k, she’s creating a scholarship fund for students who enter law as a second career.

Designating Emory as a retirement account beneficiary is one of the best ways to support the university, says Olen Earl, director of Emory’s Office of Gift Planning. This giving strategy protects retirement account assests from the estate and income taxes required of noncharitable beneficiaries.

To learn how you can use your 401k or IRA to support the Emory school or program you love, visit the Office of Gift Planning on the web at emory.edu/giftplanning.

FOR MORE CAMPAIGN NEWS, VISIT CAMPAIGN.EMORY.EDU/NEWS
Building a Powerful Culture of Philanthropy

Emory owes much gratitude to the philanthropy of private foundations. Their generosity continues to transform the university with new spaces, student and faculty awards, research grants, and health care improvements. Now another transformation is at hand: Alumni and friends are claiming their places as philanthropists alongside foundations, and their enthusiasm is creating a culture of giving with the potential to sustain Emory’s mission for generations.

“One of the most remarkable outcomes of this campaign has to do with the new sense of pride and responsibility we’re developing at Emory,” says President James Wagner. “People from around the globe are voting with their checkbooks that Emory is a valuable investment, and Emory has an associated responsibility to deliver.”

Despite the national economic downturn that began as Emory leaders announced Campaign Emory to the public in fall 2008, increasing numbers of alumni, friends, grateful patients, faculty, staff, and parents are trusting the university with their financial support. As of June 30, 2012, individual donors had generated more than $630 million in campaign gifts.

“During difficult economic times, we invest the resources we do have in the places that make the most difference in our communities,” Wagner explains. “Our donors are seeing how their personal commitments to the larger community can be satisfied by continuing to invest in Emory.”

Consider this example. An immigrant with a Romanian nursing degree and a ferocious work ethic graduated from Emory this year, having earned a near-perfect GPA and a string of leadership and service awards. Alumni and friends investing in financial aid at Emory enabled this talented student’s success.

“A New York alumnus who loved intramural sports as a student made a gift to improve Emory’s athletic fields and facilities and establish an endowment for the intramural program. A Georgia couple is funding Parkinson’s disease research in gratitude for the years of expert care Emory has provided them. A Texas alumna who serves on the Board of Trustees is championing the Student Hardship Fund, created by two members of the class of 2012 to help students experiencing financial crises.

Campaign gifts to Emory are as varied as the individuals making them. Donors are matching their own interests with the university’s work in every school and unit, both at home and abroad, and the momentum their gifts create is moving Emory closer to its $1.6 billion goal.

“Giving to Emory is about ensuring that what our university stands for will thrive,” Wagner says. “Because our mission involves caring for society, our alumni and friends know that their dreams for a better society can be lived out through Emory.”

To learn how to connect your own philanthropic goals with Emory’s work through a gift to Campaign Emory, visit campaign.emory.edu/contact/ and call or email any of the representatives listed.
New Dean Challenges Alumni to Invest in Law

To support the vision of Robert Schapiro, who was appointed dean of Emory School of Law this spring, Emory University continues to invest in the law school. Schapiro is challenging alumni and friends to do the same, and he will use their gifts to strengthen financial aid, signature programs, faculty support, and diversity efforts at Emory Law.

Schapiro, the Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law who served as interim dean for the past year, told guests at the school’s Annual Giving Societies dinner in May that alumni gifts to financial aid have reduced the average tuition rate during the past five years. Emory Law will increase its commitment to financial aid, he said, to further reduce students’ debt loads and “give them a choice of careers when they graduate, particularly public interest careers, which are so hard to go into without some support.”

He also will strengthen programs such as the Center for Professional Development and Career Strategy, the Kessler-Eidson Program for Trial Techniques, and the Center for Transactional Law; create endowed chairs to help Emory Law better compete with peers for leading faculty; and continue the school’s longstanding work to increase student diversity.
Emory School of Medicine and holds the Roberto C. Goizueta Distinguished Chair for Cancer Research.

Khuri’s research focuses on the development of molecular, prognostic, therapeutic, and chemopreventive approaches to improve the standard of care for patients with tobacco-related cancers. The Lynne and Howard Halpern Chair in Head and Neck Cancer Research will give him and his team greater ability to pursue their research goals.

“Dr. Khuri and his team saved my life.”
— Howard Halpern

An academic chair is the most prestigious of named academic positions. It recognizes extraordinary achievement and leadership and is invaluable for recruiting and retaining top faculty members and researchers. Endowment income from an academic chair contributes, in perpetuity, to the recipient’s compensation, scholarly work, and professional activities.

Fadlo Khuri (above, right) is being honored by a gift from Lynne and Howard Halpern, which will support his research at Winship Cancer Institute.

Bequest Moves Graduate School Past Campaign Goal

A $1 million bequest from Rebecca Halyard Pridmore 65C 67G and her husband, Brooke Pridmore, enabled the James T. Laney School of Graduate Studies to surpass its $10 million campaign goal in May. The graduate school joins four other Emory schools and the Division of Campus Life in reaching this milestone.

The Pridmores, emeritus science professors from Georgia’s Clayton State University, are investing in physics and biology at Emory. Now retired and living in coastal Georgia, the couple had long careers together, even publishing a joint article on the role of technology in learning in the *Journal of College Science Teaching*.

Comprising faculty from nearly every school within Emory University, the Laney Graduate School trains scholars who become intellectual leaders in higher education, business, government, industry, civic life, and just about every other facet of world societies and cultures. Private philanthropy drives these efforts.

Alumni and friends wanting to invest in graduate education at Emory should call the Laney Graduate School Office of Development at 404.727.1521 or visit campaign.emory.edu/graduate.
# Campaign Progress

As of June 30, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campaign</th>
<th>Goal (in millions)</th>
<th>Raised (in millions)</th>
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<td>Campus Life</td>
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<tr>
<td>Candler School of Theology</td>
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<td>Emory College of Arts and Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emory School of Medicine</td>
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<td>James T. Laney School of Graduate Studies</td>
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<td>Michael C. Carlos Museum</td>
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<td>Oxford College of Emory University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yerkes National Primate Research Center</td>
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<td>$18.9</td>
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* Progress chart does not include goals for general university and Woodruff Health Sciences Center initiatives.

## Campaign Leadership

**Campaign Emory Chair**
Walter M. “Sonny” Deriso
68C 72L

**Cabinet**
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Chair, University Programs

Russell R. French 67C
Chair, Leadership Prospects Committee

M. Douglas Ivester
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Chair, Alumni Engagement

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Michael C. Carlos Museum

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Dirk L. Brown 90B
Emory Alumni Board

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Ada Lee Correll
Emory School of Medicine

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Yerkes National Primate Research Center

J. Joseph Edwards 54Ox 56B 58B
Henry Mann 62OX 64C
Oxford College

James R. Gavin III 70PhD
James T. Laney School of Graduate Studies

Laura Hardman 67C
Campus Life

Lawrence P. Klamon
Ann Klamon 65C 76L
Rollins School of Public Health

John F. Morgan 67OX 69B
Emory Libraries

Philip S. Meltzer 66C 76B 76L
Chilton D. Varner 76L
Emory Law

Wendell S. Reilly 80C
Emory College of Arts and Sciences

Bishop B. Michael Watson 74T
Candler School of Theology

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Graduates Aglow

*Members of the Class of 2012 cross the bridge to the Miller-Ward Alumni House, to be greeted by fellow alumni and the traditional chocolate fountain. Photo by Ann Borden.*

54 Emory Legacy Breakfast
56 Golden Heart Award
58 Alumni Ink
Greetings, alumni!

I am the incoming 2012–2013 president of your Emory Alumni Board, a 1999 graduate of the School of Law, and an attorney with Piedmont Law Group here in Atlanta. Your Emory Alumni Board is in place to represent our alumni at the university level, to develop and disseminate policy, and oversee the activities of the Emory Alumni Association (EAA). We are charged with expanding the vibrant network of alumni worldwide, fostering career and personal engagement, and enhancing communications to be more strategic and targeted.

One mission of the EAA is to connect alumni no matter where they live in the world. With chapter events in more than forty-four cities globally, there is a world of possibilities, with opportunities to volunteer on a chapter leadership level, to participate in educational enrichment and lifelong learning activities, to host or participate in Emory Cares International Day of Service on November 10, and to socialize with new and old Emory friends.

As alumni, you are also invited to give back to the university in other ways, beginning with sharing your professional expertise with a student or graduate. We also urge you to consider making Emory your philanthropic priority as we enter the final phase of this historic Campaign Emory and move toward our goal of raising $1.6 billion to enrich the university’s commitment to excellence.

I am honored to invite you to take an active role in a thriving alumni organization, 114,000 members strong.

Isabel Garcia ’99
Incoming President, Emory Alumni Board

Mark Your Calendar

Atlanta, August 15: Midsummer Night’s Networking, the Miller-Ward Alumni House

Atlanta, August 24: How to Thrive in Turbulent Times, Revisited, with the Emory Alumni Consulting Group. Michael C. Carlos Museum

Emory, September 27 to 30: Homecoming. Catch the Spirit!

New York City, October 17: Dooley’s Ball NYC, with the Indigo Girls and the Shadowboxers

For more, visit www.alumni.emory.edu/calendar.
Join IN the fun!

September 27–30, 2012

Visit www.emory.edu/homecoming for more information

Scan this QR code or text “Homecoming” to 99699 to access the Homecoming mobile site and a full schedule of events.

www.alumni.emory.edu
Emory Legacies

One of the EAA’s most significant and meaningful annual events, the 2012 Commencement Weekend Legacy Medallion Breakfast drew more than five hundred Emory graduates, family, and friends to the grounds of Glenn Memorial on May 12. Family members present special legacy medallions to new alumni during the ceremony.


The Bowden family (from left): Henry L. Bowden Jr. 74L, Henry L. Bowden III 08C 12L, and Jeanne Johnson Bowden 77L.

The Daniels family (from left): Amy P. Daniels 00B, Robert Daniels 83C, Marge Daniels, and Allison Daniels 12B.

The Laney family (from left): James W. Radford Laney 10OX 12C, Lisa Laney, and Arthur Radford Laney 77OX 79C; James’s sister is Tessa Ina Laney 08C.

The Dowdy family (from left): Lynn Dowdy, Darryl Dowdy Sr., Akeila Dowdy 10OX 12C, and Tania Dowdy 08OX 10C.

The Kim family (from left): Hye Rim Kim 10C 12G, Hye Kyung Kim 12C, and Hye In Kim 13C.
This summer, Yoski Nomura 03OX 05C completes his final year of residency in pediatric medicine at Children’s Hospital Colorado in Denver. Following residency, he will work in pediatric primary care, an area of health care that is in great demand nationally. Nomura, originally from Peachtree City, gives his two years at Oxford credit for setting his course. “The engagement and high expectations of my professors at Oxford set the tone for my future success in medicine,” he says, “and the multitude of extracurricular activities I participated in during my time there fed my natural curiosity to explore the best ways to serve my community.”

Share your career news and updates with E-Class Notes. Visit www.alumni.emory.edu/updateinfo.

After spearheading a national effort to help eliminate heart disease in women, Joshua Max Davis 96C caught the attention of the National Institutes of Health. Davis’s effort, Day of Dance for Your Health, last year involved 75 hospitals hosting more than 70,000 attendees at dance events that included screenings and education for women and their families. This year, the Department of Health and Human Services Office on Women’s Health adopted a dance developed by the company Davis founded, Spirit of Women Health Network, to encourage women to get up and move, and to learn the symptoms of heart attack in females.

Share your career news and updates with E-Class Notes. Visit www.alumni.emory.edu/updateinfo.

This spring, Liz Yurkevitz 08bbA was promoted to associate client manager at Nielsen, a global information and measurement company. She started as an analyst at Nielsen after graduating from Goizueta because she found her skills were suited for the mix of marketing and analytics the company offered. In addition, Yurkevitz blogs about Atlanta’s social scene for Spiral Entertainment and plays fetch with her dogs, Bailey and Beesly. She also always keeps ice skates in the back of her car. Before college, Yurkevitz trained for 14 years as a figure skater in her hometown of Lexington, Massachusetts, earning spots on nationally and internationally ranked synchronized skating teams.

Share your career news and updates with E-Class Notes. Visit www.alumni.emory.edu/updateinfo.
**HEART OF GOLD:** Dean Minor 380X 40C (center) with his daughter, Lucretia, and his son, Steven; holding the Golden Heart award (below).

**From Happy Days to Golden Years**

H. DEAN MINOR 380X 40C is one of Oxford’s oldest living alumni and still is often heard to remark, “Oxford was one happy day after another.” Minor was presented with the Judson C. “Jake” Ward Golden Heart Award by the Emory Alumni Association on May 13 at the Corpus Cordis Aureum induction ceremony during Emory’s Commencement weekend.

Emory Alumni Board President Dirk Brown 90B says Minor’s generous actions speak louder than words. “Dean is a man of his word who tirelessly leads by example,” Brown says.

Minor was an elementary and high school teacher before becoming a US Army Air Corpsman during World War II in the England, North Africa, Sicily, and Italy theaters. Following the war, Minor earned his law degree and opened a private practice. His work led him briefly to the Veterans Administration as assistant chief attorney before re-entering the private sector.

Minor’s personal motto in Emory circles: “Everyone should do for Oxford, because of what Oxford did for them.” A strong proponent for annual giving, Minor established the Oxford College Minor Scholarship. He has been a consistent donor since 1969 and is a long-term member of the Oxford Alumni Board and Board of Counselors. Minor has made a multigenerational impact on Oxford College and Emory as a role model for service and giving.

**WORKING IT: GRADUATE**

Ellen Rafshoon 94G 01G, assistant professor of history at Georgia Gwinnett College, specializes in twentieth-century US history. “Emory truly prepared me for my career,” says Rafshoon, who continues to be involved in graduate education at the university through the Alumni Mentor Program, which pairs graduate students with alumni for career advice and professional guidance. She recently invited her mentee, Samir Singh 13G, who also studies recent US history, to participate with her in a November academic conference in New York.

Share your career news and updates with E-Class Notes. Visit www.alumni.emory.edu/updateinfo.

**WORKING IT: LAW**

On the night after the 2012 Academy Awards, studio chair Harvey Weinstein threw a party to thank the team who had won an unprecedented eight Oscars for the Weinstein Company. Laine Kline 87C 90L, the company’s executive vice president of business and legal affairs for six years, holds two of those Academy Awards, one for The Artist and the other for Meryl Streep’s role in The Iron Lady. Kline recently moved to 20th Century Fox International Productions, where he oversees business affairs for the movies this division produces worldwide. At Emory, Kline honed his negotiation skills as a member of the Moot Court Society and the American Bar Association Client Counseling competition.

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**WORKING IT: MEDICINE**

Robert Brightman White 82M 86MR has two overlapping fields of interest—he’s a practicing psychiatrist in Atlanta and an accomplished painter who sells his work at galleries and art shows in Atlanta and Jacksonville, Florida. “I paint worlds in which I’d like to find myself,” says White, whose paintings are often colorful vistas of gardens, forests, rivers, and sunsets as well as scenes from France, Italy, and his home state of Georgia (www.summerstream.net). “Summer is my favorite season, rivers are a favorite playground, and Western Europe, where I spent much of my childhood, is a favorite destination . . . so these are favorite subjects.” White has been painting since 1995 and has developed an impressionistic style reminiscent of Claude Monet.

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The coming year brings opportunities to discover new places and fresh faces around the world while revisiting some old, beautiful favorites. We are dedicated to giving travelers like you enriching cultural experiences to enhance your lifelong education while strengthening your connection with faculty, other alumni, and friends of Emory.

If you would like additional information about our upcoming trips or are interested in being added to our travel mailing list, please email alumniitravel@emory.edu or contact the Emory Travel Program at 404.727.6479.

The information and dates above are based on information provided by our travel vendors as of June 2012 and are subject to change. Individual trip brochures will be available to be mailed out approximately 9–12 months prior to the trip’s departure. All Emory Travel Program tours require that participants be in good physical condition. Each traveler must be capable, without assistance, of walking a minimum of one mile over uneven terrain and of climbing stairs that may not have handrails. Participants should have sufficient stamina to keep pace with an active group of travelers on long days of touring. If you have any questions about your ability to participate in a tour, please call the Emory Travel Program at 404.727.6479.
Clicking the ‘Like’ Button

Why we make the decisions we do is the puzzler Rohit Bhargava 97B explores in Likeonomics: The Unexpected Truth Behind Earning Trust, Influencing Behavior, and Inspiring Action. Bhargava, an adjunct professor of global marketing at Georgetown University, believes we make decisions based on whether we like or dislike a person or a company. The key to a successful business is not just in how good its product is or how smart its leader is, it’s in cultivating deeper relationships. This influence doesn’t stop at consumers; companies that are liked by their employees are more efficient and successful, as well. “Only one in five people give full discretionary effort at work. How do you motivate people to work harder?” Bhargava asks. The power of likeability can earn trust, inspire action, and wield influence. Even in the digital age, to be truly likeable, social media isn’t enough; it often still hinges on face time. “I am still meeting people. There is no substitution for that,” Bhargava says. Likeonomics hit number one in the category of Global Marketing and Motivation and Self Improvement on Amazon.com.

Graduating from the Gradies: July 1964 finds Mark Telfair embarking upon a five-year training adventure in general surgery as he begins an internship at Atlanta’s Grady Memorial Hospital. Going to the Gradies is set against the backdrop of an era filled with racial tensions, mixed feelings about the Vietnam war, and rapidly changing sexual attitudes. At Grady, Telfair quickly learns to find refuge in sanity-saving humor, while meeting his future wife in the operating room. While the novel by Georgia native Jon Traer 60C 64M 69MR is fictionalized, it contains many parallels to Traer’s life, including the fact that he met his wife, nurse Mary Catherine “Kaye” Payne Traer, in the Grady OR.

Spiritual Revival: In 1418, seventeen monks journeyed to Florence from Padua to revive Santa Maria di Firenze, a venerable Benedictine abbey called the Badia that was at risk of ruin. The monks worked to revitalize it, but soon realized that reformed spiritual practice alone could not save the Badia. Abbott Gomezio di Giovanni commissioned a new cloister to be decorated with vivid and engaging frescoes. Anne Leader 92C, professor of art history at Savannah College of Art and Design, explores the abbey’s rebirth in The Badia of Florence: Art of Observance in a Renaissance Monastery. “The most comprehensive and holistic approach to the important, yet much neglected, Florentine monastery ever undertaken,” writes Adelheid Gealt of Indiana University.

Quiet Revolutionary: Elbert Parr Tuttle was chief justice of the US Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit from 1960 to 1967, during the tumultuous years of the civil rights movement. As head of the federal appeals court serving the deep South, he led the court to rule on landmark cases involving voter registration, school desegregation, access to public transportation, and other civil liberties. Georgia State Professor of Law Anne Emanuel 75L, who clerked for Tuttle, has written his only authorized biography, Elbert Parr Tuttle: Chief Jurist of the Civil Rights Revolution.—Bryan Cronan 14C
WORKING IT: NURSING

Rosemary Neidel-Greenlee, 69MN is a coauthor of four books about women in the military, the most recent titled A Few Good Women: America’s Military Women from World War I to the Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan (2010). Neidel-Greenlee began her career as a surgical nurse in the US Navy Nurse Corps during the Vietnam era and retired after more than two decades at the Atlanta Veterans Affairs Medical Center. A Few Good Women, written with VA psychologist Evelyn Monahan, draws on archives, journals, histories, news reports, and interviews to tell the stories of women veterans. Neidel-Greenlee has two grown sons, one of whom served in Iraq.

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WORKING IT: PUBLIC HEALTH

“I could not be doing this without the skills I learned at Emory,” says Katie Wooten Deal 05PH, the deputy secretary at the National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention. Before working for the Alliance, Deal worked for the Suicide Prevention Resource Center, which was named a Champion of Change as part of President Obama’s Winning the Future across America. The organization was praised for approaching suicide prevention with a public health approach, which Deal learned while at the Rollins School of Public Health and in her work at The Carter Center in the Mental Health Program.

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WORKING IT: THEOLOGY

Reverend Steven Brey 90T has been named the dean of arts and humanities at Methodist University. After earning a master’s degree in sacred theology from Yale Divinity School and a PhD in the history of Christianity at the University of Notre Dame, Brey began teaching biblical literature and the history of Christianity at Methodist University. As dean, he oversees all departments in the humanities. He and his wife, Lynda, an adjunct teacher at Methodist, are currently planning to adopt a girl from Bulgaria.

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Skin Deep

BY JENNIFER MARGULIS 99PhD

I couldn’t help noticing the new billboard: a pretty, serene woman, her whole body haloed in white like an angel, smiling down at her pregnant belly, streaked blond hair stylishly framing her face.

“Mommy makeover,” the billboard announced, “restores desired figure and confidence.” A blue-and-green butterfly flew off the top of the billboard while the words “Complimentary Consultations” lined the bottom.

After having a baby eighteen months before, my body was not the same. My breasts had actually become different sizes after this pregnancy and my erstwhile flat stomach, once my best feature, was pooping out. With four young children it was hard to find time to go to the gym, and nursing made me hungry all the time. No matter how determinedly I resolved to eat less and exercise more, I didn’t. The advertisement played perfectly to my insecurities.

I also was interested because of the investigative book I’m writing, The Business of Baby, about how corporations and private interests influence the way we make choices about pregnancy, childbirth, and the first year of a baby’s life.

Though abdominoplasty and breast augmentation have been around since the late nineteenth century, “mommy makeovers” have become popular only in the past six or so years. In 2006 the American Society of Plastic Surgeons reported that doctors had performed more than 325,000 such procedures on women of childbearing age, up 11 percent from 2005.

This rise dovetails with our ever-present obsession in America with youth, beauty, and thinness. Headlines proclaim that “forty is the new twenty” (it’s not), and celebrity moms return to their size-two jeans just weeks after giving birth. We are bombarded with the insistent idea that our bodies can and should remain flawless as we age.

Hence my visit to the doctor’s office, a low gray building with the familiar green-and-blue butterfly on the sign. I feel like a caterpillar as I shly head inside. A forty-something woman with a bandaged, swollen face, like she’s been in a car accident, leaves as I enter. The assistant who calls me back has melon-sized breasts straining against a white T-shirt. Her face is heavily made up and her eyes bulge, as if she’s had her skin stretched, like the head of a drum.

The video they have me watch depresses me: an already beautiful, clearly affluent woman deciding to have a tummy tuck. Why would she want that, I find myself wondering. Why would I?

Insurance won’t pay for cosmetic surgery, I’m told, but the doctor offers his own convenient monthly payment plan. Liposuction (it turns out I have “good skin” and don’t need the more invasive tummy tuck) plus saline breast augmentation will cost $10,050 (that’s a $500 discount for the two surgeries at once!) for the 2.5-hour operation. The doctor, the financial consultant says, does four to five boob jobs a week. I do the math: capitalizing on women’s insecurities is big business.

But it’s the obligatory before and after pictures that upset me the most. In the “after” pictures, the women look unnatural. Not only are their breasts ridiculously and uncomfortably oversized, but their bellies, once bearing stretch marks and some extra baby fat, now have long jagged scars. Why trade the proud marks of childbirth for the even larger scars of cosmetic surgery?

After a tummy tuck, you can no longer have children. After a breast job, they tell me, you have a fifty-fifty chance of breastfeeding. I ask the doctor if I can talk to a satisfied patient or two about the experience. He and his assistant laugh—there are so many happy clients in the Valley, it will be hard to recommend just two!

They promise to call with some names. They never do. I ask my neighbor, who had a breast enhancement with the same doctor. (I knew about the surgery because she asked me to take her before and after pictures.) She wanted it so she could lose weight and still have breasts. I remember how her breasts were surprisingly pert and pretty when I photographed them and how her daughter, thirteen, was going through puberty at the time, indubitably struggling with body image issues of her own.

“He made them too big and too high,” Maria says, looking troubled. “I told him what I wanted but he didn’t listen. I wish I had never gotten it done.”

I enrolled my ten-year-old daughter Elizabeth in a local “Body Basics” class with four friends. They talk about how beauty comes in many shapes and sizes, and how different cultures have different ideas about what women should look like. Elizabeth shares that in West Africa, where we lived for a year, fat women are considered beautiful and telling someone “you’ve lost weight” is insulting.

I tell Elizabeth I like my green eyes; I don’t admit I often felt ugly and awkward as a young adult. What matters is how you feel on the inside, my daughter reads to me from her journal, not what you look like. When you are kind and generous and thoughtful, we decide together, your inner beauty shines out.

A few months later I take Elizabeth and her older sister shopping for a graduation dress. After finding a dress, they beg to go to one more store. But the baby is restless, and so am I.

“I hate the mall,” I grump. “I’m ready to go home.”

“Why, Mommy?” My daughters look genuinely perplexed.

“Because there are mirrors everywhere,” I blurt out, “and I hate to look at myself.”

Both my girls are so startled they stop walking. “I love to look at you,” my fifth grader says. “You’re so beautiful.”
THE QUINTESSENTIAL EMORY COUPLE, attorney Laurie Speed-Dalton 96C 99L and surgeon John Dalton 95C 99M 04MR appreciate the role their alma mater has played in their lives.

“Emory positioned me for the rest of my life. It gave me my wife, my education, my occupation, my training,” he says. She adds, “Emory is still a huge part of our lives.”

When making estate plans, Emory was in both of their minds. “Our parents gave a lot to send us here. They created a foundation by investing in our futures, and we want to continue that. It is to our benefit for Emory students to succeed,” she says. The couple’s bequest will help make that happen.

For information on ways you can support Emory with a planned gift, call 404.727.8875 or visit www.emory.edu/giftplanning.

Plan to share your success.
OLYMPIC HOPES: Eagles swimmer Claire Pavlak 12C finished seventh in her heat of the fifty-yard freestyle at the 2012 United States Olympic Team Trials in Omaha, Nebraska, on July 1; she did not qualify for the semifinals. Pavlak ended her Emory career with a school-record nine NCAA Division III National Championships and twenty all-America certificates. She was the first swimmer in Emory history to qualify for the Olympic Trials, followed by rising senior Miller Douglas 13C, who also fell short of the London event. Photo by Bryan Meltz.