Last September, the eyes of the world were on the Troy Davis case, but defense attorney Jay Ewart 03L was the one who would watch him die.
Mind sharpened at Emory. Vision too.

Our focus is your focus. At Emory Vision, the difference in our service is clear. As the only LASIK provider affiliated with Emory Healthcare, we offer superior outcomes and meticulous care. To schedule a free initial exam, call 404-778-2733 or visit www.emoryvision.org.
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Altizer Is Not Dead

Everyone who knows Emory knows the name Thomas Altizer. The fiery young religion professor was author of one of the most turbulent chapters in the university’s history—the national uproar over the 1966 *Time* magazine cover asking “Is God Dead?”, which featured Altizer’s provocative New Testament scholarship. It was a pivotal moment for Emory leaders, who were buffeted from all sides by furious demands for Altizer’s termination, and worse.

The fact that they held their ground on the principle of academic freedom eventually acquired the status of a watershed for the institution, becoming a story told to successive Emory generations like a fireside fable. (*Emory Magazine* even reprised the *Time* cover in a 2006 issue on religion.)

And Altizer himself became the stuff of legend. His almost mythic position in the annals of university history was no doubt helped along by the fact that he left Emory soon after the *Time* firestorm, going up north to teach at Stony Brook University, and later retired to what people inevitably refer to as “a home in the Poconos,” adding further to the mystery of the man.

The significance of the Altizer affair was paid homage during our recent 175th anniversary celebration, when he was named one of the 175 Emory makers of history and his story was featured in a full-page *New York Times* ad highlighting a handful of events that helped shape Emory as an institution of integrity.

But most of us, including myself, no longer thought of Altizer as a real-live person; despite his continued presence in theology circles, including a memoir published in 2006, his long absence from Emory had somehow relegated him to a shadowy giant of the past.

Which is why it was especially exciting when he accepted an invitation to attend, in the flesh, the anniversary events, even arriving a few days early to preach in Cannon Chapel and speak to religion students at the behest of the Office of Religious Life. Make no mistake: Altizer is very much alive. Spirited and vigorous as ever, with his shock of white hair and strident voice, he brought his time at Emory back to life, too, reminding present-day listeners what was at the heart of the matter—a passionate search for theological truth. Emory, he insisted, was a restless, radical place in the 1960s, a place where revolutionary New Testament study was causing ripples among theologians all over the world.

Not everyone can be as radical as Thomas Altizer. But we can honor that tradition by recognizing those among us who take risks and make sacrifices in search of new knowledge and truth. Take our cover subject, Jay Ewart 03L, who signed up for a pro bono death penalty case as a first-year lawyer and spent the next seven years relentlessly pursuing legal strategies to keep defendant Troy Davis from the death chamber. Although he ultimately lost that fight, Ewart’s journey alongside Davis is one of courage and commitment, unexpected friendship, and finally facing the most radical thing a human being can: a life fading away.

Then there is Frank Main 86C, a Chicago newspaper writer who quit the newsroom for a while in favor of shoe-leather reporting in the city’s toughest neighborhoods. His months of investigation—which put him in regular contact with thugs, cops, and grisly crime scenes—not only won him a Pulitzer Prize; they resulted in articles that could, over time, expose and weaken the criminal network that supports violence on the streets.

And there’s also Tiya Miles 95G, professor and winner of the remarkable MacArthur “genius grant,” a prize that will help foster her surprising study of some of the most overlooked relationships in history—the connections among Native Americans and African American slaves.

The study of religion stars once again in this magazine, too, as we turn to Candler School of Theology for a look at how Bible interpretation can get twisted and misused, particularly in the public realm of politics. We think Altizer himself would be pleased by the notion that Emory still strives to provide rigorous, challenging theological education built on a broad base of diverse works, views, and voices. Some might even be—yes—radical.

Speaking of Altizer, that’s him on this page, seeing for the first time the *New York Times* ad with his picture and his story, which has come full circle. By chance, I had the somewhat surreal experience of showing it to him on the day of the 175th anniversary convocation, and I am grateful that my friend Ann Borden of Emory Photo/Video had the presence of mind to take a picture of it. I guess photographers know better than anyone else that moments like that one—even though they may be long remembered—are gone in a flash.—P.P.P.
KUDOS ON A fantastic issue celebrating the 175th anniversary of Emory. As an active alumnus and an alumni chapter president, I was incredibly impressed with the depth of new information I learned about Emory. I also greatly enjoyed the variety of content. Mike Luckovich’s great cartoons set the tone for what was clearly a special issue. It provides a number of examples of what makes Emory unique as an institution; I certainly felt a lot of pride reading it.

Gregory Miller 04BBA
Washington, D.C.

YOUR AUTUMN 2011 ISSUE WAS NOT ONLY the very best I have ever read, it was also the most educational. I spent a couple of hours last evening reading it twice, I enjoyed it so much. The best part to me was the 1958 “The Big Picture” of all the girls at the brand new Hopkins Hall. With the help of a magnifying glass I found my girlfriend, Michele Lauderbach (Sharpton), who I married after she graduated in 1961. (She can be seen behind the spiral staircase on the sidewalk.) What you may not know is that most of those shown spent their first year in Alabama Hall, which was across the street from what used to be the Alumni Memorial Building. Alabama Hall was an all-male dorm prior to the freshman Class of 1957. Men’s urinals were still in place and the girls put goldfish in some of them or used them as flower pots! I am sure there are more stories. That photo brought back some great memories.

William C. Sharpton Jr. 60C
Lakemont, Georgia

I JUST WANT TO THANK YOU FOR THE MOST delightful publication I have ever received. The cartoons are more than hilarious! The history is inspiring. My education was exceptional and I thank Emory for it. I started out premed and wisely switched to psychology before that dreadful encounter with organic chemistry. I was applying for graduate school in psychology when my pastor at Decatur First Baptist asked me a probing question: “What will happen to the church if none of you intelligent and capable young men take responsibility for it?” I went to Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary. At Emory, I was taught not what to think, but how to think and analyze my world. For this I am grateful. I am probably the only Emory grad to ultimately become a tree surgeon. Through the Internet, I now share Emory thinking with a circle of friends around the world. The international flavor of Emory bespeaks even wider influence of Emory on the future world we face.

Gene Scarborough 67C
Bath, North Carolina

I LOVE THE ARTICLE “175 YEARS OF EARNING Trust” [by Ben Johnson III 65C]. I believe Emory will continue to maintain the trust I had in it when I sent my daughter, Lianne, to spend some of her most formative years in Emory.

Sally Coyukiat, parent of Lianne Coyukiat 13B
Quezon City, Philippines

I WAS VERY PLEASED TO SEE THE 1972 PHOTO of some of the members of the Emory Black Student Alliance in the autumn 2011 issue of Emory Magazine. I am a 1975 graduate of the college and former member of the BSA. I have many great, fond memories of my time at Emory and the photos bring back wonderful memories.

Al Brooks 75C
Albany, New York

WHAT A WONDERFUL EMORY MAGAZINE this time! I read every inch of it. Even having been on campus off and on since I attended summer school in 1949 at the advanced age of seventeen, I really learned a lot. It is a great review and one that I am keeping. My favorite personal story of Emory dates to that time. Needless to say I was young, naive, and credulous (the only female in my class of comparative anatomy). I was told that we had such strong ties to Bobby Jones and his golfing career that they had built, in his honor, a huge golf ball sitting on an enormous tee down by the railroad tracks. (Remember the old water tower—a huge round tank on top of supports.) I believed it for a while till I was told the truth. Much mortification and chagrin!

Still, I had a great summer and the class sort of adopted me in spite of my being a girl in this all-male college.

Barbara S. Bruner 56M
Sandy Springs, Georgia

I THROUGHLY ENJOYED ALL THE VIGNETTES from Emory’s past. I would like to add a little something to two of them. You suggest that the $105 million gift in 1979 “coined Emory’s famous nickname.” My daddy, who graduated in 1927, used to sing:

Emory, Emory, your future we foretell,
We were raised on Coca-Cola.
So no wonder we do so well.
When we meet Tech’s engineers
We’ll drink them off the stool.
So raise your cup, here’s to the luck
Of the “Coca-Cola School.”

After all, it was Candler money that built the campus in 1915. You also noted that the Emory Wheel is a punning reference to a grindstone, the emery wheel. But taken one step further, it’s where students went when they had “an ax to grind.”

Walton Peabody 60C 63T
Dahlonega, Georgia

I JUST READ THE EXCERPT REGARDING Emory’s Library School in the recent issue of Emory Magazine. I regret to say that I am very hurt by the entry on page 41. I graduated from Emory’s Library School in 1981 and have a wonderful career helping thousands of students every year at Florida State College at Jacksonville find the information they need to complete their assignments and research papers. I use the Emory Library School’s best practices every single day.

Barbara L. Markham 81G
Jacksonville, Florida

I WOULD LIKE TO SHARE A PHOTO OF my now deceased father, Dr. Tom L. Edmondson (above right). As a 1940 sophomore he played football for Emory at Oxford. They played
against colleges in the area. He would never tell me if they ever lost.

Patrick Edmondson 700X 72C
Atlanta

YOUR MAGAZINE COVER CELEBRATES 175 years of undefeated football seasons; I understand, of course, that you mean we were undefeated because we had no team for all those years. Nice joke. But is this correct? My father was class Dux (or president; pronounced “Ducks” at Emory, a classmate of his told me) his freshman year at Emory College at Oxford [in the early 1900s], and he played four college sports. My recollection is that one of those sports was football. So are you sure there was no intercollegiate football at Emory College in the early years?

John T. Wilcox 55C 56G
Former Associate Professor of Philosophy
Fitzgerald, Georgia

SECONDS AFTER READING THE CODA (“THE Unlikely Power of Pens”), as I glance up, the air in the room is hazy and I can’t remember if it is day or night. I never asked myself the ultimate question, “Why are we here?” until now. I had no knowledge of who wrote this story until I finished it and glanced at the author’s name. I am touched by Dr. [Sanjay] Gupta’s primal emotions of sincerity and passion toward children. If the tears of these children could only send a message to the world, we would all come to realize that we all have the same answer. As a mom of a freshman daughter at Emory, I am confident that the road ahead of her will be one of promise, hope, and change. As for the children Dr. Gupta sees on his travels, I can only pray.

Ellen Baseman, parent of Gigi Baseman 15C
Naples, Florida

AS A FRIEND OF EMORY, I AM IMPELLED to extend congratulations for your outstanding 175th anniversary edition of Emory Magazine. Its broad and intensely interesting coverage and creative format provide an engrossing—albeit brief—history of the university. A special salute to Zoe Hicks for her poignant narrative combining a trying family experience with her involvement in what she aptly termed “a time of social turbulence.”

Robert Gerwig
Atlanta

ZOE HICKS’S ESSAY, “DEFINING MOMENTS” inspired me to tell about my adopted father’s connections to Hamilton Holmes, one of the first African Americans to integrate the University of Georgia system. Reverend James Lee Welden, a graduate of Candler School of Theology, signed for the first three African Americans to integrate the University of Georgia in the 1950s. (There was a requirement that an alumnus sign the application for any student seeking admission, a ploy to preserve segregation.) Reverend Welden’s courage and compassion marked him and his family as the target of many Ku Klux Klan threats, late-night cross burnings, and derogatory letters sent to church members. The Grand Dragon of the KKK lived down the street from the Jonesboro Methodist Church parsonage, and they had a field day in our yard. He never received support from the Methodist Church for his actions, only fear and suspicion. I am proud that my heritage includes this courageous minister who made a difference in not only three young lives, but also mine. His legacy lives on. There is a footnote to the story—Welden had a car wreck later in his life and was taken to Emory University Hospital where Dr. Holmes was head of the orthopedic department. Dr. Holmes came to his bedside and thanked him profusely for his courageous act. It was the last time the two would meet.

Patsy Tinsley Simmons 620X 63C
Spartanburg, South Carolina

CORRECTIONS TO THE AUTUMN 2011 ISSUE

Jimmy Carter was elected in 1976, not 1977.

Virgil Eady was dean of Oxford College during the 1940s and 1950s, not the 1930s.

Lullwater is now 132 acres, not 185.

The first dean of campus life was Carroll Moulton, who came to Emory in 1989.

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.
Auspicious, Audacious 175

CELEBRATING OUR HISTORY AND THE PEOPLE WHO MADE IT

New name for Lillian Carter Center
The School of Nursing is observing the 10th anniversary of the Lillian Carter Center for International Nursing, dedicated by former President Jimmy Carter in 2001, by announcing its new name: the Lillian Carter Center for Global Health & Social Responsibility. The center is named for Miss Lillian, nurse, Peace Corps volunteer, and the president’s mother.

Evolutionary biologist among the “Brilliant 10”
Evolutionary biologist Jaap de Roode, whose research focuses on the ecology of insects and parasites, is among this year’s “Brilliant 10,” top scientists under 40 recognized by the editors of Popular Science magazine. De Roode runs one of the few labs in the world studying monarch butterflies and their parasites.

LIVING HISTORY:
Marilyn Holmes (top, left), wife of the late Hamilton Holmes 67M 76MR, attended on behalf of her husband; Earl Dolive 40B (top, center) is among the oldest living graduates of Goizueta Business School; President Wagner (top, right) and speakers on stage; history makers (above).

MAGAZINE WINTER 2012

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED OF THE HONORED 175 EMMORY MAKERS OF HISTORY, OR THEIR RELATIVES, TRAVELED TO CAMPUS TO JOIN IN THE OFFICIAL CELEBRATION OF EMMORY’S 175TH ANNIVERSARY ON DECEMBER 7.

The highlight was a special convocation open to the community, where the honorees present processed to the front of Glenn Memorial Auditorium wearing their special medallions.

“This morning is a rare occasion in American history, the celebration of an institution that has achieved the ripe old age of one hundred and seventy-five,” said President James Wagner. “Not many colleges or universities in the
Wolpe wins world award in ethics

Paul Root Wolpe, director of Emory’s Center for Ethics, the Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Bioethics, and the Raymond Schinazi Distinguished Research Chair in Jewish Bioethics, has won the prestigious World Technology Award in Ethics presented by the World Technology Network to organizations and individuals practicing innovative and important work in the ethics of technology.

Glycomics center gets $2.7 million from NIH

The Glycomics Center, led by Richard Cummings, William P. Timmie Professor and chair of the Department of Biochemistry, has received a $2.7 million award from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. The center will lead an international group of more than 500 biomedical researchers in collaborative research on glycomics (complex carbohydrates).

Wonderful Wednesday

Call it pushball light.

The original Emory pushball weighed in at about 180 pounds, which is part of the reason why the annual rough-and-tumble freshman-sophomore match was outlawed in 1955. But a version of it was revived in October in honor of the university’s 175th anniversary during a special Wonderful Wednesday celebration, planned to get students into the anniversary spirit.

The updated game—played on McDonough Field with a big, blue, inflatable ball weighing mere ounces—may have lacked the gravitas of its predecessor, but then it was missing the accompanying concussions and broken bones, too.

Nearby, on Asbury Circle, a live band played covers of 1970s hits. Hot dogs, anniversary cupcakes, and Coca-Cola products completed the atmosphere of festivity.

The day before, Oxford College Dean Stephen Bowen lit a torch at Oxford that was carried to the Atlanta campus for the Wednesday celebration.

College senior Haley Snyder 12C said the celebration felt “like a big family picnic.” And freshman Howard Lio 15C added, “It was nice to see some Emory spirit. . . . this has been the best Wonderful Wednesday so far. It was great to even see President Wagner come out and get a chance to just chat with him.”—Candice Bang 12C

of Note

“This is an outstanding honor. When I was here, I had a purpose—to get a great law degree and to make a contribution. I never anticipated an honor like this, but it is very well received.”

—HONOREE THURBERT BAKER 70L
Gregory Berns analyzes how people make decisions. So it shouldn’t have been a surprise when he asked me—during a recent interview—a polite version of “What are you doing here? This book has been out for three years.”

Despite the fact that the book in question is enormously interesting and remains worthy of review, returning an answer to Berns—Emory’s Distinguished Professor of Neuroeconomics, director of the Center for Neuropolicy, and professor in the Department of Economics—can feel a bit like sitting for a polygraph. He seems to see right through.

Which, come to think of it, is an uncommon virtue for a writer, and one that he makes the most of in his second book—Iconoclast: A Neuroscientist Reveals How to Think Differently. The premise is that “the iconoclast’s brain is different, and it is different in three distinct ways.” These three areas involve perception, fear response, and social intelligence.

Starting with perception, Berns argues that iconoclasts do see things differently, “because their brains do not fall into the efficiency traps as much as the average person’s brain.” Fear is the next stumbling block because, for most of us, novelty—on which the iconoclast must feed—triggers the fear system of the brain.

Any number of iconoclasts make it two-thirds of the way to the summit, but the tippy top is demonstrating social intelligence—in short, being able to bring one’s ideas to market. In Berns’s words, “[T]he modern iconoclast navigates a dynamic social network and elicits change that begins with altered perceptions and ends with effecting change in other people (or dying a failure).”

Rare as iconoclasts are, Berns has populated a nearly 250-page book with them, and he has been catholic in his selection, featuring everyone from baseball manager Branch Rickey (one of his favorites) to Steve Jobs to the Dixie Chicks. He tried to see most of the living iconoclasts in person—except, of course, for the “famously secretive” Jobs. He didn’t succeed in every case, but he was determined to go beyond where existing biographies of these individuals would get him.

The overall lesson of the book is that most of us have a greater chance of winning the lottery than of ever achieving iconoclasm. As Berns notes, “If there is any message in my book, it is that if you want to go down the road of innovation or iconoclasm, it isn’t easy. Our brains are not evolved to be different from each other.”

Ah, but his is. Though reluctant to say so, Berns is an iconoclast when it comes to science. He sheepishly recalls coming home one day and telling his future wife that he was going to medical school, just like that—and just after finishing a demanding PhD program in bioengineering. She couldn’t see how the dots lined up. He couldn’t either, but he knew it was the right thing to do.

Borns doesn’t practice medicine anymore. He is, however, among Emory’s, and the nation’s, preeminent scientists. He is shrewd and businesslike, but he also is in it for the fun. You can hear it when he says, “I view the lab like a stock portfolio. I try to diversify by risk. The high-risk projects might completely fail and never be published, but they are the most exciting and fun to do.”

So what happens when an iconoclast writes a book about other iconoclasts? Having mastered social intelligence, Berns can communicate complex ideas with a colloquial touch, all the while displaying a vivid narrative style. His chapter on private space flight, for instance, begins:

The spaceships—more airplane than rocket—sit majestically on the New Mexico tarmac. Diminutive by NASA standards and constructed of carbon composites to save weight, these craft look nothing like what the astronauts of yore rode into space and beyond. You can walk right up to these babies and run your hand over their bodies. You have no trouble standing on tiptoes and stroking the top of the fuselage, but duck down to inspect the wings because they hover about four feet from the ground. . . . These spaceships are as light and compact as a Cessna.

But they possess a great deal more power than a light aircraft, and they do, of course, have a somewhat higher altitude rating—something beyond 300,000 feet. That’s 100 kilometers. Sixty-two miles. The edge of space.

**Faculty Book**

**Iconoclast: A Neuroscientist Reveals How to Think Differently**

By Gregory Berns

such description can stir excitement even for the same-brained majority of us who would find nudging the edge of space an exercise in abject terror.

the book ends in an interesting way, with an appendix that berns calls “the iconoclast’s pharmacopoeia.” in essence, it is a list of drugs that—at least in theory—would enable iconoclasm in the rest of us. though he has gotten some criticism for including it, berns praises his publisher for allowing it to remain, indicating, “i felt strongly that [the appendix] needed to be included. at the end of the day, people want the easy answer, the easy way to creativity or innovation. there isn’t one.” in his view, the answer to many of our human shortcomings seems to be, “isn’t there a pill i can take? that is a fair question,” he says, and the answer is, “possibly, but realize the consequences.”

borrowing from the steve jobs playbook, berns won’t reveal his next book project, except to say that it “won’t be another book on the brain.” he complains that there are too many already. if berns makes good on his promise, it will be disappointing in one sense, but it also will ensure the future appeal of this book. after all, it enshrines the courageous thinking and persistence of many “go-it-aloners,” a number of whom never squinted in the spotlight—such as howard armstrong (developer of the technologies that make radio and tv possible). and, for the rest of us, it makes our brains tingle just to imagine the possibilities.—susan carini 04g

of note

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rushdie accepts new role as university distinguished professor
joining jimmy carter and his holiness the xiv dalai lama, author salman rushdie will continue his affiliation with emory with a new title—university distinguished professor—reflecting more expansive activities in teaching and lecturing. rushdie placed his archives with emory’s manuscript, archives, and rare book library (marbl) and was named distinguished writer in residence in 2006.
Playing It Smart
A FOUNDATION IN MUSIC CAN LAST FOR YEARS

You know those piano lessons your parents made you take? Be sure to thank them. Even if you can’t quite remember the opening notes of Moonlight Sonata, that early exposure is probably still paying off.

Research shows that childhood musical training adds plasticity in brain development, increasing cognitive capacity and protecting against age-related cognitive diseases such as Alzheimer’s.

The study, by Brenda Hanna-Pladdy, a clinical neuropsychologist in Emory’s Department of Neurology, and cognitive psychologist Alicia MacKay, found that older individuals who spent a significant amount of time throughout life playing a musical instrument perform better on certain cognitive tests than individuals who did not play an instrument. Published in the April issue of the journal Neuropsychology, this was the first research to examine whether the benefits of playing an instrument as a child can extend across a lifetime.

“Musical activity throughout life may serve as a challenging cognitive exercise, making your brain fitter and more capable of accommodating the challenges of aging,” says Hanna-Pladdy. “Since studying an instrument requires years of practice and learning, it may create alternate connections in the brain that could compensate for cognitive declines as we get older.”

Allan Levey, director of Emory’s Alzheimer’s Disease Research Center and chair of the Department of Neurology, says it wasn’t until Hanna-Pladdy’s research that we fully comprehended the role of music education in delaying the aging of the brain.

The study enrolled seventy-one individuals ages sixty to eighty-three who were divided into three groups: those who had no musical training, those with one to nine years of musical study, and those with at least ten years of musical training. All of the participants had similar levels of education and fitness, and didn’t show any evidence of Alzheimer’s disease.

Cognitive performance was measured by testing brain functions that typically decline as the body ages and more dramatically deteriorate in neurodegenerative conditions such as Alzheimer’s disease.

The high-level musicians who had studied the longest performed the best on the cognitive tests, followed by the low-level musicians and nonmusicians, revealing a trend relating to years of musical practice. The high-level musicians had higher scores than the nonmusicians on cognitive tests relating to visual-spatial memory, naming objects, and cognitive flexibility (the brain’s ability to adapt to new information).

“We believe that both the years of musical participation and the age of acquisition are critical,” Hanna-Pladdy says. “There are crucial periods in brain plasticity that enhance learning, which may make it easier to learn a musical instrument before a certain age and thus may have a larger impact on brain development.”

Atlanta Symphony Orchestra music director and Emory Distinguished Artist-in-Residence Robert Spano says the transformative power of music has always been “both an article of faith and a core fact of my personal experience, so I find this research both profoundly fascinating and affirming.”

FOREVER YOUNG: Musical training and years of practice and learning help individuals’ brains stay sharp and flexible, delaying cognitive decline.

Suspect Scents
Take note before you light that apple-cinnamon candle on the mantle. Air fresheners and scented candles might make allergy symptoms worse, say Emory researchers.

“The chemicals in some of these products can trigger nasal congestion, sneezing, and a runny nose,” says Stanley Fineman 70C 73M, a clinical associate professor and an allergist with the Atlanta Allergy and Asthma Clinic. “With the asthmatics, there’s really good data showing their lung function changes when they’re exposed to these compounds.”

As the incoming president of the American College of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology, Fineman spoke in November at the group’s meeting in Boston.

Air fresheners, scented candles, plug-in deodorizers, and wick diffusers may irritate people who have allergies and are chemically sensitive. Nearly a third of people with asthma also have chemical hypersensitivity, according to previous studies, and more than a third reported irritation from scented products.

And just because a product is labeled “natural” or “organic” doesn’t mean it’s going to be irritation-free, he says. One of the best ways to make your house smell great naturally? “Bake cookies,” Fineman says.—M.J.L.

Marshall Scholar selected for study in England
Garrett Turner 11C has been awarded a 2012 Marshall Scholarship for graduate study in England. Turner, who graduated last spring with a double major in creative writing and music and is currently at the University of St Andrews in Scotland as a Bobby Jones Scholar, is the third consecutive Emory student to receive a Marshall Scholarship and the 15th overall from the university.

Racial inequity in kidney transplants
Among children with kidney disease, certain races are less likely to get kidney transplants and are more likely to die than other races, according to two Emory studies. Authors included Assistant Professor of Transplantation Rachel Patzer, Professor of Rehabilitation Nancy Kutner, and Professor of Nephrology William McClellan.
Falcons Fitness

EMORY DOCS KEEP PLAYERS UP AND RUNNING

EMORY MAY NOT HAVE ITS OWN football team, but Eagles fans have plenty of reasons to root for the Atlanta Falcons. They’re the hometown NFL team; their mascot is a bird, like Emory’s; and this season, the team physician is an Emory doctor.

Spero Karas, orthopedic surgeon at the Emory Sports Medicine Center and associate professor of orthopedics in the School of Medicine, was named head team physician for the Falcons in September. He serves as team orthopedic surgeon and oversees the medical care of the athletes and coaches. Jeffrey Webb, assistant professor of orthopedics, is consulting physician for the team.

Karas travels every weekend with the team in season and attends all the games. “It does require me to separate the football fan in me from the physician, taking a more analytic approach to the game,” Karas says. “You can’t scream at a bad call or jump around after a touchdown—one has to maintain a professional standard. But you’re constantly pulling for the guys, hoping they stay healthy, and working hard to get them better when they’re not.”

For Karas, one of the season’s highlights was getting Falcons center Todd McClure back on the field quickly after surgery. “That was pretty special,” he says.—P.P.P.

Best Shot

Emory joins global vaccine initiative

There’s an urgent need for vaccines effective against the world’s most challenging and emerging infectious diseases. To that end, Emory joins a team of forty-two universities and research institutions from thirteen countries that will work together through a new collaborative research program, Advanced Immunization Technologies. “A single laboratory cannot tackle modern vaccine science in isolation,” says coordinator Rino Rappuoli. The partnership was launched last fall with funding from the European Union and other collaborating organizations. The mission is to develop technologies and a platform for innovation for the next generation of human vaccines by “exploiting the potential of the human immune system.” The Emory Vaccine Center is one of the largest groups of academic vaccine scientists in the world.—M.J.L.

Agony of the Itch

Anyone who has ever tried to ignore one can tell you: an itch can be just as irritating and frustrating as pain.

A recent study by Emory researchers has shown that patients who endure chronic pruritus (an itching sensation) are affected in much the same way as patients who deal with chronic pain. Data from the study were published online by Archives of Dermatology in June 2011.

“Chronic pruritus can have a devastating effect on patients, causing health problems such as depression, anxiety, and interruption of sleep,” says Suephy Chen, lead investigator for the study and associate professor of dermatology at Emory’s School of Medicine. “Although it is believed that the condition may be fairly common, and it shares many similarities to chronic pain, pruritus has not been widely studied for its effect on patients’ quality of life.”

To determine the impact of pruritus, Chen and her colleagues used a quality-of-life measure called “utilities” to assess men and women who had been experiencing either pruritus or pain for six or more weeks. The data showed that the mean utility score of patients with chronic pruritus was 0.87, indicating that the average patient was willing to forfeit 13 percent of life expectancy to live without pruritus. This suggests a considerable burden of disease and a quality of life impact comparable to that of chronic pain.

Significant social relationships—such as marriage—seemed to have a positive effect on the symptoms, perhaps by aiding in economic well-being, healthier lifestyles, lower stress, and social support.

Emory physician named to “40 under 40” list

Emergency Medicine physician Deborah Houry of Grady Hospital received Atlanta Business Chronicle’s “40 under 40” award. Houry was recognized for her work to prevent violence-related injury. “We see a lot of patients come in with injuries from violence that could have been prevented,” she says. “I look at how the community can prevent these injuries from happening again.”

Not just to ward off vampires anymore

Emory researchers have discovered that a potent-smelling component of garlic oil may help release protective compounds to the heart after a heart attack, during cardiac surgery, or as a treatment for heart failure. Diallyl trisulfide, a compound in garlic oil, appears to deliver these benefits and might be used to replace the more risky hydrogen sulfide.
Safety Net

NEW HARDSHIP FUND HELPS STUDENTS FACED WITH UNEXPECTED NEED

AFTER HER MOTHER SUFFERED A work-related accident and subsequently lost her job in 2007, Jarquisha Hollings 13C began to worry about her family’s finances. When her family lost their home in September, her worries were compounded.

She found assistance through a grant from Emory’s new Student Hardship Fund.

“Now I can focus on my academics because at the end of the day, I’m here to be a student, and I don’t want to sacrifice that because my finances aren’t where they’re supposed to be,” she says.

Stephen Ratner 12C and Jordan Stein 12C spearheaded the creation of the Student Hardship Fund to provide financial support to full-time Emory students experiencing financial shortfalls due to “catastrophic events.” The fund is a student-led initiative fueled by donations, with support from the Office of Financial Aid, the Office of the Provost, and the Emory Alumni Association.

Catastrophic events can include death of a family member, a natural disaster, medical expenses, and other circumstances that can devastate students and leave them struggling to stay in college.

The fund is different from other types of financial aid in that it offers grants awarded to students by their fellow students, making Emory among the first universities to offer such a program. Unlike emergency loans, the fund awards up to $500 with no required repayment.

“It’s an additional safety net for students,” says Ratner, who adds that support from peers is especially important in times of grief or stress.

A committee of graduate and undergraduate students, faculty, and administrators meets once a month to review student grant applications; they met for the first time in November.

The fund does not provide support for tuition, but helps relieve students of other costs so they can focus on their studies.

“We want to help as many students as we can, as much as possible in each circumstance,” Ratner says. “We are confident that even a gift of $500 will go a long way for students who are already up to their necks.”

For example, although Hollings’s tuition is covered by scholarships, she was unable to afford her other expenses. “Being a student requires more than just having your tuition paid,” she says. “The fund helped a lot.”

The work-study student at the Emory Barnes and Noble bookstore says she can now afford essentials such as food and cold-weather clothes.

So far, the student fund has raised an estimated $6,550.

The Student Hardship Fund has “so much potential to foster community building,” Stein says. “Contributions of any amount make every individual who contributes part of this fund, not only in name, but in heart and in mindset.” — Candice Bang 12C

For more information or to contribute, visit www.emory.edu/hardship.

HELPING OUT: Seniors Stephen Ratner and Jordan Stein started the Student Hardship Fund to help students struggling financially.

VISIT TO A CLASSROOM

THE NEW MATH

COURSE TITLE: Freshman seminar Mathematics in Games, Sports, and Gambling (closes within fifteen minutes of registration each time it’s offered).

PROFESSOR’S CV: Goodrich C. White Professor of Mathematics Ronald Gould’s research focuses on extremal graph theory. He’s perhaps best known for his work on path and cycle problems. His books include Graph Theory (1988) and Mathematics in Games, Sports, and Gambling—The Games People Play (American Library Association Choice Award, Outstanding Academic Titles 2010). “This is a look at math from a whole different point of view,” Gould says. “I remember the time an administrator walked in and students were all on the floor shooting craps.”

TODAY’S LECTURE: Figuring out a “stone-cold strategy” to play Nim, a combinatory game with finite possibilities played by two people with anything that can be stacked (in this case, red, white, and blue poker chips); invented by C. L. Boulton of Harvard in 1902.

QUOTES TO NOTE: “If you have two equal piles, that’s always end position. The present player is in big trouble, the next player controls the game. The smart move is to mimic what the first player does, so you’re back to two equal piles again. That would always be the way the proper strategy would lead.”

“What we want to do is develop a strategy. The ultimate n-position is an empty board, which is zero position. The next player is going to lose because they can’t move. That’s easy when you have two equal piles, not so easy when you have five unequal piles.”

“Why do we use the base ten system? Because these were the original calculators [holds up fingers]. There’s no other reason base ten would be fundamental to us.”

Students Say: “This seminar is interesting and a lot of fun,” says Arif Sundrani 15C. “It makes me think more about every move I make. I’d go to Vegas if I had more money. Actually, I take that back, this class makes me want to keep my money and not go to Vegas at all, since I know the odds. I’m thinking of becoming a math major now.” — M.J.L.
There’s not a pizza box, a potato chip bag, or a beer can in sight.

Lying perfectly still on a basketball court at the Woodruff P.E. Center, about seventy-five Emory freshmen are encouraged to listen to their breath. Inhale. Exhale. Inhale. Exhale.

The hour-long yoga class is held during midterm exams. It is just one component of a recent shift in health education rooted in predictive health research being conducted at Emory. Health 100, a new course in which upperclassmen mentor freshmen, promotes a personalized approach to healthy living.

“Our present-day medical care system waits for people to break down and then comes in to do repairs,” says Michelle Lampl, director of Emory’s Center for the Study of Human Health and Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of Anthropology. “Many of the diseases that drive people to seek treatment are preventable through exercise, healthy eating patterns, and stress reduction.”

Starting this fall, the Health 100 course is required of all first-year Emory College students. It relies on peer health partners—trained upperclassmen supervised by faculty—who support the students as they conduct health self-assessments, identify their existing strengths through journaling, and set concrete, realistic goals around stress reduction, nutrition, physical activity, and time management.

Course participant Adam Harris ’13C committed to exercising and practicing his saxophone at least five days a week and sleeping for seven hours a night. Juggling a long-distance relationship, four music ensembles, a part-time job, and adjusting to a new environment and new friends has proven challenging. “I look at my peer health partner as a mentor,” he says. “It’s very helpful to get someone else’s perspective.” Harris’s peer health partner, Michelle Cholko ’13C, is enjoying her first experience teaching twenty-five students. “We just want to focus on techniques that will keep them calm and healthy during their freshman year,” she says.

Previously, first-year students took P.E. 101: Health Education to fulfill the general education requirement. In restructuring the course last year, College Dean Robin Forman prioritized the peer-led model to create an avenue for freshmen and upperclassmen to connect and take a more active role. “Our goal was to provide leadership opportunities for our upperclassmen, while creating a student-centered environment in which our students could engage openly and deeply in the exploration of some of the most important and challenging issues they will face as adults,” Forman says.

Following intensive training last spring and summer, all peer health partners are enrolled in an advanced health course this semester, taught by Lampl along with several other health experts.

The course is grounded in research conducted by the Emory-Georgia Tech Predictive Health Institute, where Lampl serves as associate director. In a four-year study, seven hundred Emory faculty and staff volunteers were individually assigned health partners, who helped them examine their health risks, existing strengths and weaknesses, and health maintenance goals.

“We were interested in exploring the idea that if you provided individuals with information about their health status while offering them a partner, could we empower them to take steps to maintain their health?” Lampl says. A number of participants fully achieved their goals, she adds, such as lowering blood pressure, body fat composition, and stress.

Emory also launched a predictive health minor this fall, taking an interdisciplinary approach to studying health stability and predictability under the new Center for the Study of Human Health, which coordinates the health classes.

Back at the WoodPEC, students in leggings and gym shorts twist their bodies into triangle pose, chair pose, and downward-facing dog. Dami Kim ’15C, who spent the day before hunkered down in the library, announced at the end of the session that she was very, very relaxed.—Margie Fishman
Letters from an Elusive Playwright

NEW VOLUME OF SAMUEL BECKETT’S CORRESPONDENCE ILLUMINATES WORK, LIFE

Samuel Beckett—the Irish avant-garde novelist, theater director, and playwright—once wrote that "every word is like an unnecessary stain on silence and nothingness."

His more than fifteen thousand letters, spanning six decades of the twentieth century, tell a different story. They reveal a softer side of the self-effacing, reticent writer who refused to attend his own Nobel Prize ceremony and preferred to let the words on the page speak for themselves.

Published last fall, The Letters of Samuel Beckett, 1941–1956 (Cambridge University Press, 2011) is the much-anticipated second volume from a team of editors at Emory, the University of Sussex, and the American University of Paris, assisted during the course of twenty-five years by a progression of more than one hundred Emory undergraduate and graduate students.

In October, Emory’s Laney Graduate School celebrated the volume’s release with “Words Are All We Have: From ‘Watt’ to ‘Godot’,” featuring readings by noted Irish actor Barry McGovern and Atlanta actors Carolyn Cook, Robert Shaw-Smith, and Brenda Bynum, who is a former resident artist and lecturer with Theater Emory.

In 1985, Beckett authorized founding editors Martha Dow Fehsenfeld and Emory’s Lois More Overbeck to edit a selected edition of his letters. Fehsenfeld had observed Beckett directing several of his plays, including Krapp’s Last Tape and Endgame, in preparation for her 1988 book, Beckett in the Theatre, written with Dougal McMillan.

The Beckett Letters Project became affiliated with Emory’s Laney Graduate School in 1990 and has since received four grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, along with support from the Florence Gould Foundation and other research grants.


The second volume primarily focuses on Beckett’s post–World War II years, after he joined the French Resistance and was forced into hiding. It chronicles the beginning of Beckett’s mature and most celebrated work written in French, including Molloy, Malone Meurt, L’Innomable, and En Attendant Godot.

Beckett was nearly fifty years old when Waiting for Godot brought him public success, yet his relationship to the play—as with much of his other work—was a combination of “attachment” and “revulsion,” the book editors write. As Beckett wrote to his lover Pamela Mitchell in 1953 following the play’s premiere, “I went to Godot last night for the first time in a long time. Well played, but how I dislike that play now. Full house every night, ‘tis a disease.”

Volumes three and four are expected to be published by 2015, along with a general-interest volume that will include elements of all four. “Each of the volumes is like a kaleidoscope,” says Overbeck, Emory project director and a research associate in the Laney Graduate

The Stuff of Legend, and Legacy

The James Weldon Johnson Institute for the Study of Race and Difference awarded five Johnson Medals in November to figures whose varied achievements reflect a deep commitment to civil and human rights. The 2011 medalists are baseball Hall of Famer Henry “Hank” Aaron, founder of the Chasing the Dream Foundation for children; Islam scholar Abdullahi Ahmed An-Na’im, Charles Howard Candler Professor of Law and director of Emory’s Center for International and Comparative Law; civil rights activist and TV journalist Xernona Clayton, founder, president, and CEO of the Trumpet Awards Foundation; the only living sibling of the late Martin Luther King Jr., Willie Christine King Farris, a career educator and associate professor of education and the director of the Learning Resources Center at Spelman College; and Wole Soyinka, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1986 and Emory Woodruff Professor Emeritus. Also last fall, the Johnson Institute launched the provocative community forum CNN Dialogues in partnership with CNN and the National Center for Civil and Human Rights—part of the legacy of the late Rudolph Byrd, Goodrich C. White Professor of American Studies and founding director of the Johnson Institute.
School. “You give it a quarter turn and another picture emerges.”

In the early 1990s, building on a sparse collection of drafts donated by the writer himself, the researchers involved in the Beckett Letters Project launched an ambitious effort to hunt through archives and private collections. Their meticulous legwork involved accounting for each and every book, painting, and piece of music mentioned in Beckett’s correspondence.

They contacted the French national meteorological service to verify historical weather patterns, consulted with Emory Eye Center doctors about Beckett’s cataracts, and called every Desmond Smith in the Toronto telephone directory to locate the one who had written to Beckett in 1956 with questions about *Waiting for Godot*.

Beckett’s letters were often undated and written in horrendous script due to his crippled, arthritic fingers and, at times, poor eyesight. Letters were often passed among the volume’s editors—Fehsenfeld; Overbeck; George Craig, honorary research fellow at the University of Sussex; and American University in Paris professor Dan Gunn—littered with question marks.

“We’re very pleased when we actually get one that’s typed, though he would wear out the typewriter tape until there was nothing left,” says editorial assistant Melissa Holm.

“Over time, this work will result in a much deeper grasp of Samuel Beckett as a thinker and artist as he came to understand himself in conversation with a wider literary and scholarly community,” says Vice President and Secretary of the University Rosemary Magee.—Margie Fishman

**EMORY’S IMPACT**

**A ‘QUIET POWERHOUSE’ FOR GEORGIA ECONOMY**

If the sweeping, humming, bustling enterprise that is Emory were to be swallowed by the earth tomorrow—an event that is almost geologically impossible—it would leave a canyon-like crater in the Georgia economy, according to a recent independent study on the impact of the university.

As the fourth-largest private employer in metro Atlanta, Emory accounts for more than $5.1 billion in economic activity annually, and directly or indirectly supports almost fifty thousand jobs in Georgia, according to the analysis performed by Appleseed, a New York City economic analysis firm.

Last year, Emory and Emory Healthcare spent more than $2.5 billion on payroll, purchasing, and construction. Researchers working primarily (but not exclusively) in the Woodruff Health Sciences Center generated $450 million in sponsored research spending and were awarded $535 million in new research funding. Most of this total represents competitively awarded funding from outside the state, attracting new dollars for Georgia.

Looking ahead, the study found that Emory anticipates spending more than $780 million in construction and renovation projects for both the university and health care system in the next five years—an investment that should lead to the creation of jobs in a construction industry eager to rebound.

President James Wagner called Emory a “quiet powerhouse” for the region. “In the 175th anniversary year of Emory’s charter, we take great satisfaction in what these many decades of work by innumerable faculty, students, and staff have accomplished for all of us—in Atlanta, Georgia, the nation, and the world,” he said. “And we feel equal gratitude for the support of so many friends and partners in this rewarding work of teaching, discovery, health care, and community service.”

In other impact measures, about forty-one thousand of the university’s 114,000 alumni live in Georgia, while about one-quarter of Georgia’s physicians have been trained at Emory, many in the School of Medicine residency programs at Grady Memorial Hospital. Nearly nine out of ten students at Emory regularly volunteer in the community, many through Volunteer Emory, a clearinghouse founded by two undergraduates in 1980.

And more than fifteen hundred community members volunteered for Emory Cares International Service Day in November.

The arts at Emory attract nearly one hundred thousand people to performances and events throughout the year, making the arts second only to Emory’s health care operations for bringing people to the campus. The university’s Carlos Museum galleries hosted more than seventy-two thousand visitors in 2010.

For more information, see www.impact.emory.edu.

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**PERFECT PITCH**

**EMORY IN THE NEWS**

Liquid Revenue: “The products where there are not good substitutes are products we can continue to tax to generate more revenue, and it doesn’t really push people away from their consumption,” Goizua Business School assistant professor Tom Smith told NBC Nightly News in an interview about state and city governments turning to the lucrative alcohol market.

Race and Politics: “The Democratic Party is not a panacea for all racial ills, and their record in terms of promoting blacks internally within their party leaves a lot to be desired. But on the whole, since Barry Goldwater’s campaign in 1964, blacks have perceived the Democratic Party to be the stronger party on issues related to civil rights. And as long as those issues are salient to African Americans, and as long as the Democratic Party is the clear party with strengths in that particular area, it’s going to be very difficult for any Republican candidate, regardless of his or her race, to be able to make inroads in the African American community,” said Andra Gillespie, associate professor of political science, on NPR’s *Talk of the Nation*.

Goodbye, Big Brother: “Suddenly, the big dog is gone. It’s not a bad thing. It’s like pruning a flower garden. . . . You trim back a bush, and the flowers behind it can now blossom,” said Marshall Duke, Charles Howard Candler Professor of Psychology, in a *Washington Post* story on the transition younger siblings experience when the older child goes to college.

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Marshall Duke

about Herman Cain’s run for the Republican nomination.
READING THE WRITING ON THE GENOME

RESEARCHERS UNCOVER MUTATIONS COMMON TO AUTISM

“15q11-13.” “16 p11.2.” ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR Christa Lese Martin, operations director of the Emory Genetics Laboratory, and postdoctoral fellow Daniel Moreno De Luca frequently speak in code as part of a team that produced a landmark result in autism genetics.

About thirty-five thousand genes make up the human genome. Martin and Moreno De Luca, along with their colleagues, helped to identify regions of the genome where mutations—in this case, duplications or deletions—exist that are implicated in autism.

About 30 to 40 percent of all autism can be given a genetic diagnosis, says Martin.

“Our study uses routine data from clinical labs to create a centralized database, showing frequencies, genotype, and phenotype data, and other relevant information from children with all different types of developmental disorders,” she says.

The data identified gains or losses on segments of DNA that were common to patients clinically diagnosed with autism.

The team made an intriguing find on a segment of chromosome 7. Deletion of the region is associated with Williams syndrome, in which individuals, although developmentally delayed, often exhibit “striking verbal abilities, highly social personalities, and an affinity for music.” Duplication of the same region, researchers found, is associated with autism.

Further studies should allow researchers to outline a network of genes whose activity is altered in people with autism.

“Most families just want to know what caused their child’s autism, and what they can do to help them,” Martin says.

Distinct genetic subtypes provide a greater degree of explanation for patients and families, a biological diagnosis that can guide families in future decision making and treatments. The genetic region affected can help identify associated disorders and clinical outcomes, and estimate the risk of recurrence in siblings.

Also, diagnostic genetic tests are beneficial because they can provide earlier, more accurate detection of autism in young children (it is hard to make a clinical diagnosis before age two).

Perhaps most important, families can get to know other families whose children have the same genetic diagnosis. “They can share information and recommend educational services or other therapies that worked for them,” Martin says.

Chromosomal microarray analysis, which can find much smaller chromosomal deletions and duplications, had the highest detection rate among clinically available genetic tests for patients with autism.

“Now, even pediatricians’ offices can offer genetic testing to families whose children are thought to have autism,” Martin says.

The main focus of the cytogenetics lab within the Genetics Laboratory is the identification and characterization of chromosomal imbalances involved in neurodevelopmental disorders. These include intellectual and developmental disabilities as well as autism.

NEW GENETIC COUNSELING PROGRAM

In addition to scientific research and analysis, Emory’s Department of Human Genetics is broadening services such as genetic counseling for families affected by such disorders.
The School of Medicine is launching a new Academic Health Professions program in genetic counseling. The two-year program combines cutting-edge coursework with multiple and varied clinical experiences. Graduates will receive a master of medical science in human genetics and genetic counseling.

Directed by Cecelia Bellcross, the program has received accreditation through the American Board of Genetic Counseling. Applications are open for the first class, which begins in summer 2012.

“The opportunity to create Georgia’s first genetic counseling training program has been a tremendous experience,” Bellcross says. “We are excited to offer a novel training program that is built upon the exceptional clinical, research, and laboratory expertise of the department faculty and staff, as well as genetic service providers throughout the greater Atlanta area. We are looking forward to training genetic counselors who will become leaders in this era of genomic medicine.”

While family history and genetic testing are increasingly becoming an integral part of medical care, there is a national shortage of board-certified genetic counselors who can help both the health care provider and the patient interpret genetic information related to risk, says Stephen Warren, chair of the Department of Human Genetics.

“Emory’s strong clinical and basic science activities in medical genetics will provide an ideal training environment,” Warren says.—M.J.L.

Facing Our Worst Fears

MEDITATION CAN OFFER SOLACE IN DARK DAYS

IT COULD HAPPEN TO ANYONE, AND MOST of us have imagined it: the unexplained lump or pain, the unwelcome test results, the unacceptable conclusion. No one is sheltered from the chilling possibility of a life-threatening health diagnosis. Facing mortality is considered one of the most difficult things a person can experience, causing feelings of fear, anxiety, and loss.

But other feelings are still possible. In her new book, Leaves Falling Gently: Living Fully with Serious and Life-Limiting Illness through Mindfulness, Compassion, and Connectedness, Susan Bauer-Wu, associate professor of nursing at Emory’s Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, offers practical guidance on using mindfulness meditation for coping with physical pain and life changes or when faced with serious conditions such as cancer, Alzheimer’s disease, or caregiver stress.

“When a person is diagnosed with a serious illness, they often feel they have lost control, and they worry that they still have much to do,” says Bauer-Wu. “My goal is to help people cultivate mindfulness, compassion, and a sense of connectedness—to loved ones and with what matters most—so that they can live well despite challenges beyond their control.”

Through clinical and personal stories and research-based guided mindfulness exercises, readers can foster clarity, acceptance, and strength. Each short chapter offers guidance for coping with symptoms, relating to loved ones, and staying mindful even when under medical treatment or while in a hospital.

Bauer-Wu has studied the effects of meditation on patients and caregivers for more than a dozen years. Her research joins other Emory-based studies showing that meditation can bolster physical and mental health.

According to Bauer-Wu, mindfulness is a way of bringing awareness to one’s experience in the present moment with a sense of openness rather than resistance.

“Mindfulness can be practiced anywhere and anytime,” Bauer-Wu says. “There are countless opportunities to practice it in the course of a regular day during routine activities, like eating, walking, doing household chores, working, or brushing your teeth. The more you practice it, the more it will become part of you.”—P.P.P.

Emory Goes Smoke-Free

This year, Emory will transition to a tobacco-free campus, with a tobacco-free policy for all of the university and Emory Healthcare campuses beginning in January 2012. “Tobacco is an addictive substance, and we are mindful that quitting is not easy for many people,” says Peter Barnes, vice president for human resources.

As part of the transition, the university will establish up to twenty temporary smoking zones, to be permanently removed after a designated period. Enforcement will be encouraged through positive community engagement, in which tobacco users are politely reminded of the campuswide policy.

Smoking continues to be banned inside and within twenty-five feet of all campus buildings. Why is the use of tobacco, instead of other potentially harmful substances, being banned?

“That’s a question I hear a lot,” says Michael Johns, university chancellor, former executive vice president for health affairs, and cochair for the Tobacco-Free Initiative. “Tobacco is one of the only substances that even if used in moderation is proven to be harmful to your health. It is also important that Emory—as a university of higher learning that educates and trains health care providers, and as a health care system that provides care to tobacco users and supports preventative health—not support a habit that is inherently unhealthy.”

The university is offering a variety of tobacco-cessation resources and programs for both staff and students, as well as implementing a tobacco use surcharge to health plan premiums for faculty and staff.

“We realize that this new policy represents significant change for tobacco users at Emory, but the tobacco-free policy is consistent with most health care in metro Atlanta, with some of our peer universities, and with other colleges and universities nationwide,” says Johns. “Emory is on the forefront of this emerging policy change, but we are certainly not acting alone in discouraging the use of tobacco.”—David Payne
I, Helper

Robots as Personal Assistants Can Pick Up, Clean Up, Even Dance

Evil Robots Need Not Apply.

Scientists at Emory and the Georgia Institute of Technology are working to develop a therapeutic robot to help rehabilitate and improve motor skills in people with mobility problems, with a $2 million dollar grant from the National Science Foundation’s Division of Emerging Frontiers in Research and Innovation.

“Our vision is to develop robots that will interact with humans as both assistants and movement therapists,” says principal investigator Lena Ting, associate professor in the Wallace H. Coulter Department of Biomedical Engineering at Emory and Georgia Tech. “We expect our project to have a long-term impact on the quality of life of individuals with movement difficulties, such as those caused by Parkinson’s disease, stroke, and injury, by improving fitness, motor skills, and social engagement.”

To design a robotic assistant, however, researchers must first understand the people they are trying to help. Ting’s group is starting by focusing on human motor coordination in walking and balance control and identifying the neural mechanisms governing improvements after rehabilitation.

Researchers in the Coulter Department’s Healthcare Robotics Lab also are developing robots that can assist older adults or individuals with disabilities, injuries, or illnesses.

“One of our motivations is that many of these people would prefer to live at home instead of moving to an assisted living facility,” says Charles Kemp, director of the lab and a professor in the biomedical engineering department at Georgia Tech and Emory.

Robots that can move from place to place in an unstructured environment, such as a home or apartment, and physically move items are known as “mobile manipulators,” and Kemp’s lab has three of them: El-e, Cody, and GatsbiI. They have wheels and arms, and are about the size of a person. “Their arms and size let them reach important locations, such as table tops,” Kemp says. “They also have the strength to perform tasks such as opening a refrigerator door.”

The lab has developed a robot that can respond to a laser pointer, which allows the user to direct the robot to specific items. Ultimately, the robot would be able to perform tasks such as opening doors, picking up dropped objects, even retrieving items from drawers.

In cooperation with the Emory ALS Center, a prototype El-E was tested in the homes of patients with the progressive neurological disease, and was able to pick up and deliver requested objects in more than 94 percent of the homes.

Madeleine Hackney, coprincipal investigator and assistant professor in geriatrics, has another task for the robots: dance partner. She has studied how partnered dancing may improve balance and motor skills for older adults, especially those with vision or movement disorders. Her work is supported by the Rehabilitation R&D Centers of Excellence at the Atlanta Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

During the therapeutic robot project, the team will test its robot’s coordination, cooperation, and communication skills by showcasing its ability to participate in a box-step dance and adapt its movements to the skill level of its partner. “Partnered dancing is a rather sophisticated form of nonverbal communication, by which two individuals can form common movement goals,” Hackney says. “When we successfully leverage the principles underlying this form of communication, [the robot] Cody should be able to dance in partnership with a human being.” —M.J.L.
SURE, THERE WERE APPETIZERS, CHEESE, AND WINE. But the feast on December 7, 2011, hosted by the Academic Exchange and the Center for Faculty Development and Excellence in Emory’s Barnes and Noble bookstore, was a literary one, with faculty authors and editors and their books as the main course. As attendees mingled and received a toast from Provost Earl Lewis, the fruits of their labors filled the walls around them—more than one hundred books produced last year alone. Here is a sampling:

LIGHTER SUBJECT: Charles Howard Candler Professor of Physics Sidney Perkowitz illuminates the physics of light and its remaining mysteries in Slow Light: Invisibility, Teleportation, and Other Mysteries of Light. Perkowitz discusses how light-harnessing technologies like lasers and fiber optics are transforming daily life, as well as the way light is used for entertainment and illusion. “In H. G. Wells’s story The Invisible Man, a scientist explains how he made himself invisible. He gets the optical theory exactly right, setting a marker for how to incorporate accurate science into a good story,” he tells the Science and Entertainment Exchange. “Maybe the best example of the physics of light in science fiction is how brilliantly movie special effects manipulate light.”

VOICES CARRY: Professor of English and African American Studies Lawrence P. Jackson has been awarded the tenth-annual William Sanders Scarborough Prize by the Modern Language Association (MLA) of America for his book The Indignant Generation: A Narrative History of African American Writers and Critics, 1934–1960, published in 2010. The prize is awarded for an outstanding scholarly study of black American literature or culture. The MLA selection committee described the book as a “magisterial narrative history of African American literature. . . . Beautifully written and rich in historical detail, The Indignant Generation should quickly become a standard work in twentieth-century African American studies and United States publishing history.”

ALL WIRED UP: Professor of English Mark Bauerlein’s The Digital Divide is a compilation of essays by new media thought leaders (most with their own blogs) who write about the Internet’s impact on the social, personal, political, and cultural. Contributors include popular science author Steven Johnson; author of The Shallows: What the Internet Is Doing to Our Brains, Nicholas Carr; business executive and media consultant Doug拉斯hkoft; Life Inc. author Maggie Jackson; connectivity expert Clay Shirky; sociologist Todd Gitlin; and more.

GERM PIONEERS: In Germ Theory: Medical Pioneers in Infectious Diseases, Associate Professor of Medicine Robert Gaynes tells the stories of a dozen people whose work changed the way we think about and treat infection, from Hippocrates and Avicenna to Paul Ehrlich and Lilian Wald. Readers will learn how Robert Koch discovered the bacterium that causes tuberculosis; how Edward Jenner, who discovered vaccination, faced down scores of disbelieving colleagues; and how a chance discovery led Louis Pasteur to the idea that virulence of microbes can be altered. Gaynes is also the host for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) weekly MMWR podcast.

THE INTELLIGENT NATURE OF RELIGION: In Why Religion is Natural and Science Is Not, Professor Robert McCauley, a founder of the cognitive science of religion, posits that our minds are better suited to religious belief than to scientific inquiry. Religion exists in every culture, reaching back thousands of years, specifically because it is so well suited to the human mind, he says, while science is a more recent development because it requires abstract and complex thinking. McCauley is the director of the Center for Mind, Brain, and Culture at Emory.

HEART OF DIXIE: Alabama native and Associate Professor of American Studies Allen Tullos explores why his home state seems unable to overcome inequities in Alabama Getaway: The Political Imaginary and the Heart of Dixie. Tullos investigates the legacy of George Wallace, challenges Alabaman Condoleezza Rice’s justification of the war in Iraq, and gives attention to the state’s black citizens who have worked tirelessly for inclusion.

AN "ILLEGAL" LIFE: Debates over immigration are deeply polarized, often resting on stereotypes, but the reality is nuanced, poignant, and complicated. Emory Scholar-in-Residence Marie Friedmann Marquadt’s Living “Illegal”: The Human Face of Unauthorized Immigration recounts information gathered through years of research into the lives of migrants, real people and real families within communities. Living “Illegal” challenges assumptions about why immigrants come to the United States, where they settle, and what constitutes their support systems.—M.J.L.
LAST SEPTEMBER, THE CLOCK RAN DOWN FOR GEORGIA DEATH ROW INMATE TROY DAVIS. BUT FOR DEFENSE COUNSEL JAY EWART 03L, TROUBLING QUESTIONS LIVE ON.

IN DEFENSE OF DOUBT

BY PAIGE P. PARVIN 96G

The law says ‘reasonable doubt,’ but I think a defendant’s entitled to the shadow of a doubt. There’s always the possibility, no matter how improbable, that he’s innocent.—Atticus Finch, To Kill a Mockingbird

ON THE NIGHT THAT

Troy Anthony Davis was put to death, a fierce protest roiled outside his maximum-security prison in Jackson, Georgia. More than five hundred Davis supporters marched, shouted, knelt, wailed, cried, prayed, and chanted, many holding candles or signs proclaiming, “I am Troy Davis” and “Not in My Name.” Rows of state troopers and police in full riot gear watched over the scene, stepping in when the action became too heated, as dozens of media outlets swarmed the crowd to get the story.

Smaller, but similar, demonstrations were taking place in Atlanta, Washington, D.C., and as far away as Paris, even

HE WAS TROY DAVIS: Convicted of the murder of Savannah police officer Mark MacPhail in 1991, Davis maintained his innocence during more than two decades on death row.
As Davis’s legal team made a final, desperate appeal to the US Supreme Court.

And inside the prison, shut in a small, cinderblock room, Jay Ewart ’03L was missing it all.

As Davis’s lead counsel and the only attorney Davis requested at the execution, that evening Ewart had to be segregated in a holding cell off death row, along with the prison chaplain. Only that morning he had woken up, head spinning with frantic determination, and called a friend who works at the White House to ask if maybe President Obama could make a call on behalf of Davis. Now, after working intensely for more than seven years to try to stave off Davis’s death, he spent these last four hours in relative calm—no cell phone, no computer, no legal appeals, no media, just the chaplain and the ticking clock.

Despite the highly charged atmosphere, Ewart had every reason to believe that Davis would still be alive when he left the prison that night. They had been in this position before: the scheduled execution, the last-minute appeals, and the ultimate reprieve. In 2007, Ewart’s legal team presented evidence to the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles that convinced them to grant Davis a stay within hours of the appointed execution time. The following year, the US Supreme Court stopped the lethal injection with less than two hours on the clock. In fact, last September 21 was the fourth time Davis’s death had been formally scheduled, and Ewart felt that the defense team had put on its strongest case yet.

So his main worry in those final hours was that Davis—who, after seven years, had become Ewart’s friend as well as his client—was strapped to a gurney and unable to move around.

“In 2008, I was in the same place, and that was an incredibly long shot,” Ewart says. “But things turned around, and we got to pack up and go home. We were ecstatic. I was sure we would get to turn around again.” He was wrong.

Troy Davis grew up in Savannah in a mostly black, firmly middle-class neighborhood called Cloverdale. The eldest of five children, he was raised by his mom, who worked at a local hospital, in a well-kept red brick ranch.

News reports about the young Davis paint a blurry picture: his neighborhood nickname was “Rah,” short for “rough as hell,” and one teacher described a lackluster, lazy student. On the other hand, neighbors said he was a caring son and big brother who dropped out of high school partly to help drive a younger sister, who had multiple sclerosis, to physical therapy and school. Another sister, Martina, told a Savannah reporter that the Davises were a “unified family” raised in the church.
By 1989, Davis had earned his GED and was working off and on as a drill technician at a company that makes electric gates. He had one relatively minor criminal conviction on his record, but, at twenty, “He had plans,” Ewart says. “He was super involved with his family and would have stayed close to them. He probably would have gotten married, too.”

On the night of August 18, 1989, Davis and a friend went to a party in a pool hall, winding up in the parking lot of a nearby Burger King. What happened then depends on whom you talk to, but what’s clear is that those moments altered the course of several lives. According to reports and eyewitness accounts, Davis came across two men who were arguing over a beer, and one began beating the other. That’s when Mark MacPhail, a police officer moonlighting as a Burger King security guard, stepped in. MacPhail, who was white, twenty-seven, and married with two children, was shot twice and died at the scene.

Davis quickly emerged as a suspect based on the stories of several witnesses, including one of the men involved in the parking lot fight. Ballistics evidence also indicated a possible link between the murder and another shooting that had taken place earlier in Cloverdale, near where Davis had been.

When Davis was brought to trial in 1991, nine eyewitnesses testified for the prosecution, saying they saw Davis shoot MacPhail or that Davis told them he did. He was convicted and sentenced to death in August 1991.

Davis maintained his innocence all along, testifying that he had fled the scene before the shots were fired. That’s the story he told the jury in 1989, the one he told Mark MacPhail’s family, and the one he kept telling anyone who would listen for the next twenty-two years.

Jay Ewart was a teenager in Springfield, Illinois, at the time of Davis’s murder trial. He describes his parents as dyed-in-the-wool sixties liberals who took their kids to Grateful Dead concerts. “I’m sure that’s about the only thing we could agree was cool,” he says.

Ewart’s dad is a lawyer who now works in Washington for the Coast Guard, helping to guide environmental cleanup; his mom is a teacher and librarian in Reston, Virginia. The family culture fostered an active awareness of social and political matters and a basic expectation of civic involvement. When Ewart served as a page in the Illinois senate, he blazed the trail for his brother and sister, who remember working there when Barack Obama was a senator.

Ewart also loved the book To Kill a Mockingbird, although he could hardly have imagined he would one day hand it to an African American man on death row in Georgia.

“I was extremely interested in politics as a kid,” Ewart says. “I thought if you are going to be a politician, you have to be a lawyer first.”

He pursued that path as an undergraduate at George Washington University, and then followed a girlfriend to Emory for law school. The relationship didn’t last, but Ewart thrived in his constitutional law courses and a clinic on civil rights cases, including a class taught by national capital punishment expert Stephen Bright.

“Death penalty law is very constitution based. It’s essentially appellate work, habeas corpus work, where you have to argue there was a constitutional violation to get relief,” Ewart says.

“My favorite classes were con law classes.”

So when Ewart took an offer to become an antitrust associate at the prestigious Washington firm Arnold and Porter, his parents were a little puzzled. “They were like, you’re going to go to work at a big corporate law firm?,” Ewart recalls. “Isn’t your biggest client tobacco?”

He managed to redeem himself somewhat when he joined some other associates working on a pro bono case in his first year—a practice supported by many law firms, although perhaps not to the degree Arnold and Porter demonstrate. Ewart was drawn to the Troy Davis case because of his connection with Georgia through Emory. Now, in addition to his day-to-day work on mergers and acquisitions, he had to get on familiar terms with a two-thousand-page, fifteen-year case transcript and Georgia criminal law.

Ewart first met Davis in 2004 on a visit to see him in prison. At that point, it didn’t seem as though Davis had much of a case left. He had been represented by the nonprofit Georgia Resource Center, an organization that provides legal representation to death row prisoners, but the office lost most of its federal funding and staff in 1995 and lacked the resources the case needed. Drawing on the center’s expertise in habeas corpus litigation—the legal mechanism that prevents prisoners from being held without cause—Ewart and colleagues from Arnold and Porter anticipated making one more routine appeal to Georgia’s eleventh circuit.

Still, Ewart was surprised by the determination he found in Davis.

“It was overwhelming to go down to death row in Jackson, Georgia, as a relatively young guy,” he says. “But Troy was very businesslike. He kind of just sat down and told us his story. It was amazing how much detail he had. I still have the maps he drew me to show where things happened, where he was. Troy was a talker. If we ever got him started on that night, he would go on for an hour and tell us everything again.”

Davis was convicted of murder largely due to dramatic eyewitness testimony at his initial trial. There was no physical evidence, no DNA, no murder weapon. But an African American man was accused of killing a white cop, and Savannah was in an uproar. Few observers deny that racial bias, combined with outrage over the loss of a promising young police officer and family man, probably bolstered the district attorney’s otherwise rickety case.

Anne Emanuel 75L teaches criminal law and procedure at Georgia State University and
followed the Davis case closely. “I think one of the most disturbing things about this case is that it was a lousy case for the prosecution from the beginning,” she says. “The evidence at trial was a combination of highly questionable eyewitness identification and hearsay confessions. Race was most likely a factor because tensions were high in Savannah in 1989 and made this a very highly charged incident.”

Michael Leo Owens, Emory associate professor of political science, agrees. “This was a classic issue of black offender and white victim,” he says. “Studies tell us that when you have that scenario, the likelihood is that the black offender is going to be found guilty.”

When Ewart got involved some fifteen years later, it seemed fairly clear that regardless of the facts of the case, Davis had been carried to death row on a wave of something like modern-day mob fury. But as a defense attorney, facing a death penalty conviction is a little like losing your queen early in a chess match: you’re at a crushing disadvantage for the rest of the game. Saving Davis’s life was no longer a matter of creating reasonable doubt about his guilt—it required definitively proving his innocence. And as time passed, that possibility slipped further and further out of reach.

Still, during the next couple of years, Ewart and his team, working alongside the Georgia Resource Center, managed to build an impressive amount of traction around Davis’s case.

“Jay is someone who learns very quickly, and he brought a level of intelligence and commitment to the case that was admirable,” says Brian Kammer, executive director of the Georgia Resource Center. “He showed tons of energy and drive and creativity.”

The breakthrough development in their favor was that witnesses began backing off their original testimony—not just one or two, but ultimately, seven out of the nine key eyewitnesses from the original trial recanted. In addition, retesting of the bullets from the two shootings that August night cast serious doubt over the connection that had been established at the initial trial.

The 1989 proceedings were a complex tangle that included some seventy witnesses, but Ewart recognized the need for a clear defense strategy that the courts and the public could grasp quickly.

“Out of nine key witnesses, seven recanted. There was no physical evidence. They never found a murder weapon,” Ewart says. “That became our mantra. We started repeating it, over and over, thousands of times. And people started listening and saying, you know, that gives me pause.”

At the same time, after years of relative obscurity, Davis’s sister Martina began a calculated campaign to drum up some attention for her brother. She contacted Amnesty International, an organization with considerable media savvy, and the NAACP became interested as well. A groundswell of awareness and support began to build.

By 2007, Davis’s defense team believed they had amassed some new and compelling evidence. But they were facing steep legal obstacles, including restrictions created by the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act. Spearheaded by former House Speaker Newt Gingrich 65c in 1996, the law was enacted in the wake of the Timothy McVeigh trial to shorten the lengthy march from death sentence to execution by eliminating some of the options for appeal—such as the presentation of new evidence. Davis’s case, from a legal standpoint, was all dressed up with no place to go.

After a request for a new trial was rejected by Georgia’s eleventh circuit, Davis was scheduled for lethal injection in July 2007. Less than twenty-four hours before, in his first real hearing as an attorney, Ewart faced the final frontier for death penalty defense: the Georgia Pardons and Parole Board.

The surprising seven-hour hearing, with statements by five witnesses—four of whom were changing their original stories—was “the most intense thing I’ve ever seen,” Ewart says. “It was a giant event media-wise and for me as a young attorney, it was a little scary. The board was very upset that all this evidence had just come in front of them. The witnesses were incredibly convincing. They granted us a stay at the very last minute.”
For Emanuel, the Davis case highlighted troubling problems in the system that she uncovered in 2006 when she chaired an American Bar Association (ABA) committee on capital punishment. The committee reported a number of shortcomings in death penalty procedure—most notably that representation for criminal defendants at trial is often inadequate, and that there are increasing obstacles to their access to habeas corpus.

“I trust there is actually broad agreement with the ABA position, which is simply that justice requires the use of the death penalty to be accurate and fair,” Emanuel says. “But even though virtually every study finds serious problems, to a surprisingly great extent they go unaddressed. For too many people, who should be executed is just about the only thing they trust the government to always get right.”

Kammer, of the Georgia Resource Center, calls Davis’s execution “a constitutional and moral disaster that exposed the flawed and broken nature of the death penalty system, not just in Georgia, but all over the country.”

If part of the purpose of the death penalty is to deter crime, many of those who oppose it cite widespread evidence that it doesn’t, at least not to a meaningful degree. But some experts contend otherwise—including a trio of Emory professors who published a paper on the subject in 2002. Hashem Dezbakhsh and Paul Rubin of the Department of Economics and Joanna Shepherd Bailey of the law school did a national empirical analysis to conclude that capital punishment has a “strong deterrent effect,” with every execution resulting in eighteen fewer murders. The findings are hotly disputed by death penalty opponents and some legal scholars, who find significant fault with the study’s methodology.

In a subsequent and more targeted review, Shepherd Bailey found that the level of deterrence varies widely from state to state, with the strongest effect in states that execute high numbers of prisoners. Of the thirty-four states that allow for capital punishment, she found that it deters crime in only six; in the others, it has no effect, or may actually increase the murder rate.

In other words, she says, the death penalty is only effective in states that actually carry it out—Texas being the leader, with 477 executions since 1976; Georgia is number seven.

“Overall, the effect is driven by a few states,” Shepherd Bailey says. “California has the largest death row in the country, but they have only executed thirteen people since 1976, so the law does not have the same bite.”

The debate over capital punishment in the US rolls on, but for Davis, time ran out. Without definitive proof of his innocence, his defense was left without options and the state had an obligation to forward, Ewart says.

Ewart remembers Davis as a thoughtful man with a curious mind and a memory for detail. In prison, he was an avid reader and a prolific letter writer, and he enjoyed talking with Ewart for hours on subjects ranging far beyond his case—especially his family, to whom he remained devoted. Ewart spent long hours on the phone with Troy and also with his sister Martina, his staunchest advocate, who died of breast cancer in December.

Early in their acquaintance, Ewart gave Davis a copy of To Kill a Mockingbird. The next time they met, Davis was ready to talk about it.

“Troy reminded me of a part when Atticus Finch is talking about the death penalty, and he says, I just don’t believe in it unless there is no shadow of a doubt. I thought he was very keen to pick up on that,” Ewart says. “When I saw Troy die, I felt like I was watching not only the untimely death of a client, but also a friend.”

Now Ewart is consumed with a heavy workload and is considering his next pro bono case. Still, Davis is never far from his mind.

“It’s strange, because I still think about the case constantly,” he says. “I’ll have an idea for a new strategy, and then I’ll kind of wake up and remind myself that Troy’s dead, it’s over. Luckily they haven’t been great ideas so far. I have to hope I don’t get one.”
When the telephone rang, Tiya Miles 95G was in the middle of washing her family’s breakfast dishes. The caller was Daniel J. Socolow. After identifying himself as the director of the MacArthur Fellows Program, he asked Miles a rather strange question. “Are you sitting down?”

Miles, who teaches both African American and Native American history at the University of Michigan, tightened her grip on the phone. “No,” she told him, “but I can be.”

Miles sank down on the wooden staircase that flanks the kitchen in her Ann Arbor home, listening to Socolow announce that she had just been awarded $500,000 in the form of a no-strings-attached “genius grant” from the famed John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. Since these grants are awarded based on anonymous nominations rather than applications, the calls are famously unexpected.
“The stories I had been telling were stories about people marginalized by history—black people and Native American people who lived their lives as nearly invisible figures at the edge of the majority culture. And now, all at once, that research seems to have plunged me into the mainstream.”

“Really, I was just plain astonished,” says Miles of that unforgettable October morning. “At first, when he told me he was from the MacArthur Foundation, I assumed he wanted a recommendation from me for some other candidate they were considering.”

In that moment, after more than a decade of fiercely original research on the frontier between African American and Native American history, Miles joined the elite recipients of one of the most prestigious (and most lucrative) independent fellowship grants in the world.

Miles, 41 and a descendant of African slaves in rural Mississippi, was recognized as a scholar with a powerful gift for writing historical narratives that connect the Africa-linked culture of American slavery with the aboriginal culture of the Cherokee Nation.

“For many years, I’d been struggling to construct these narratives of obscure American communities, while also trying to uncover the often hidden forces that had shaped them,” she says. “The stories I had been telling were stories about people marginalized by history—black people and Native American people who lived their lives as nearly invisible figures at the edge of the majority culture. And now, all at once, that research seems to have plunged me into the mainstream.”

The author of two histories of the complicated and often painful relationship between black slaves and Cherokees in the nineteenth century, Miles has gained increasing national recognition as a chronicler of the ways in which both chattel slavery and colonialism affected their victims over time. Rather than abstract analyses of historical trends, Miles crafts passionate narratives of suffering human beings full of blood, danger, and an always threatened but somehow enduring hope.

In Ties That Bind: The Story of an Afro-Cherokee Family in Slavery and Freedom (University of California Press, 2005), Miles recounts the story of a Cherokee farmer and celebrated warrior named Shoe Boots and the struggles of the black slave woman named Doll who eventually became the mother of his five children.

Miles’s vivid account of their often tormented union is crammed with psychological and emotional details that lay bare the agonizing distortions caused by both colonial genocide and the cruel institution of slavery.

In her preface to the book, Miles explains how she became interested in the story of Shoe Boots and Doll—a narrative that poignantly captures the complex reality of a desperate world on the fringes of mainstream American society. “The Shoe Boots family opened up an entire history,” Miles writes, “that I, growing up in an African American family, majoring in Afro-American studies in college, and studying Native American history in graduate school, had never heard. And yet this story seemed vital to gaining a full understanding of the American past, since it moved through and encompassed key moments, issues, and struggles both in African American and American Indian histories.”

In a second book on a similar historical subject, The House on Diamond Hill: A Cherokee Plantation Story (University of North Carolina Press, 2010), Miles documents “Chief James Vann’s control of his [Georgia] plantation and abuse of his Cherokee wives and African slaves.” That volume showed how the “family history and . . . economic hierarchy” of the Vann Plantation “tragically mirrored the social order of early Southern society.”

Praised by literary critics and history scholars alike, the two books reflect Miles’s determination to become “a witness to lives that were vulnerable, to human beings who suffered in silence and obscurity, far out of sight of the majority culture that surrounded them.”

If you ask this scholar and author (she’s also the mother of three young children and married to psychologist Joseph Gone) to describe how her personal history has shaped her feelings for her subjects, she’ll tell you about her upbringing as the descendant of Mississippi-born grandparents who moved to Cincinnati in the years after the Great Depression.

“For them, it was the usual ‘great migration’ story,” she says. “They came to Ohio looking for new jobs and a new start in the North.”
Miles’s father was a public elementary school teacher; her mother worked for years in a Cincinnati department store. Every night at the dinner table, Miles was encouraged to study hard and think for herself. And when her mom spotted a newspaper ad for a high school scholarship program called “A Better Chance,” Miles’s life changed forever. She won the scholarship and wound up attending an academically high-powered prep school in Massachusetts. That was a key stepping-stone to Harvard University in the late 1980s, where she would major in African American studies while also developing a growing interest in women’s studies. Determined to carry that interest forward, she landed at Emory as a graduate student in fall 1993.

It was here, she says, that the trajectory of her academic career really took off and her passion for writing history was ignited. During a challenging course in African American fiction in which “the classroom was frequently silent” as the students wrestled with novels that explored racial issues, Miles felt herself awakening to the ways in which the historical force of slavery currently and cunningly affects the lives of black Americans.

That course was taught by the late Professor Rudolph Byrd, Goodrich C. White Professor of American Studies and a legendary figure in African American scholarship at Emory, and it pushed the graduate students who were taking it to the absolute max. “One of the first novels we read was Toni Morrison’s Beloved,” Miles recalls, “and that book had always been very difficult for me to understand, because she was dealing with the effects of slavery on her characters. All at once, with the help of Professor Byrd, I began to see the intimate ways that slavery had affected the lives of Morrison’s characters. Now I was seeing the inside of a person’s being, as well as the outside. And that was extremely important for my later work as a historian who became determined to catch the texture, the inner feeling, and the lived experiences of my historical subjects.”

With a growing understanding of the connection between lived history and the emotions and memories of those who experience it, Miles went on to earn a PhD at the University of Minnesota in 2000. By then, her explorations into the hidden lives of her minority subjects had taken a new turn, toward the frontier zone where African American and Native American histories intersect.

Inspired by her grandmother’s often-told folk legends of occasional intermarriage between Cherokee and African American Miles ancestors in rural Mississippi in the late nineteenth century (legends that are still undocumented, she says), Miles by the mid-1990s would find herself deeply immersed in the research that led to her two recent books—and to the MacArthur “genius grant” that she hopes will give her the freedom to pursue her subject with single-minded devotion in the years ahead.

Miles describes herself as a “witness and memory keeper” who’s determined to uncover the heretofore invisible lives of “people who were vulnerable in their day.”

“I do think I’m a hopeful person,” she will tell you with a quiet smile, when you ask her to describe the impact of her often-tragic historical narratives on her own psyche. “There’s no doubt that things have improved for most minorities in this country during the past few decades, and that’s something I feel very positive about.

“But history also teaches us that there are always vulnerable people out there, and that they have quite frequently been exploited and victimized by those who are more powerful. By keeping the memory of these vulnerable human beings alive as a historian, I’m hoping that we can help protect those in the present from similar fates . . . so that our own hope for justice and dignity for all can come a little closer to reality each day.”

BOOKS BY TIYA MILES

TIES THAT BIND
The Story of an Afro-Cherokee Family in Slavery and Freedom
(2005)

THE HOUSE ON DIAMOND HILL
A Cherokee Plantation Story (2010)

CROSSING WATERS, CROSSING WORLDS
The African Diaspora in Indian Country (collection edited with Sharon P. Holland, 2006)
to discuss the history of Halloween. With the ancient pagan holiday just days away, Brent Strawn’s cell phone comes to life, lighting up before he has even finished his second cup of coffee at a cafe near his home this crisp October morning.

“I still get nervous every time I see CNN’s number,” says Strawn, associate professor of Old Testament at Emory’s Candler School of Theology and an ordained elder in the Church of the Nazarene. Animated and telegenic, Strawn has become a regular guest on the Atlanta-based news network’s “Faces of Faith” segment on Sunday mornings. “The show is live, so you never really know what questions you’re going to be asked,” he says.

He has been interviewed by host T. J. Holmes about the end of the world; common sayings that have been misattributed to the Bible (“God helps those who help themselves”); the biblical definition of “submissive” (in response to Michele Bachmann’s comments about being submissive to her husband); and Pat Robertson’s contention that divorcing a spouse with Alzheimer’s is justifiable.

Why are mainstream media taking on topics that might seem better suited to The 700 Club? “Religion and politics are two of the most important and interesting things to talk about,” Strawn says. “So much of the Bible is about sociopolitical realities.”

When Bible professors like Strawn become go-to commentators for CNN and presidential hopefuls start quoting scripture, you know that religion is an influential force in politics. Is this a new development? What does it mean when personal faith becomes a political touchstone? When candidates are pitted against each other as the “most Christian” or “most Godly” choice? When churches become stumping stops?

Conservative Republicans have been more closely associated—or have more consciously aligned themselves—with Christianity. As ABC News recently noted, Republican candidates in 2012 have “ramped up their religious fervor and sharpened answers to questions about faith in an effort to court social conservative voters in key early primary states.”

Professor Gary Laderman, chair of Emory’s Department of Religion, has even coined a new term: Republicanity. “Taken all together, Republicanity is a culture that merges politics and religion and unashamedly and unrestrainedly blows apart the longed-for ‘wall of separation’ keeping the two spheres separate,” he writes in the online magazine Religion Dispatches. “Now more than ever the case can be made that our politics are a form of religion and religion is the new politics.”

Laderman says the rallying cry for Republican candidates seems to be flag, family, and faith. “If we asked all the presidential candidates to state whether they are doing God’s will in the world certainly most, if not all, would answer in the affirmative…” Some even assert a direct link and special relationship with God.

Some of the candidates have served as top church leaders. Former Republican candidate and Baptist minister Herman Cain was known to break into gospel spirituals on the campaign trail, and presidential hopeful Mitt Romney was a bishop at his Boston-area Mormon church and presided over twelve congregations as stake president. Others, like Sarah Palin and Newt Gingrich 65C, simply state that their faith is fundamental to their beliefs.

Strawn sees nothing unusual or new about matters of religion being discussed in a public political forum. “You would expect religious people to consider their sacred texts in how they live their lives, structure their communities, and choose their leaders,” he says. “No one should be surprised by that.”

And while the US Constitution states that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust in the United States, it doesn’t prevent candidates from talking about how their faith influences their thinking on an issue.

In fact, religious freedom in the United States protects the right of religious people to bring their faith into the public square. “The First Amendment separates church from state, but it does not separate religion from politics or public life.”

The challenge—and sometimes, confusion—comes when one attempts to apply ancient scriptures to contemporary realities, political or otherwise. “That is never going to be simple,” Strawn says. “It takes a lot of study, discernment, even wisdom.”

Such wisdom begins with a knowledge base that theology schools such as Candler strive to impart. “Christians have to be literate in their own history, to understand our texts and how
they came to be written, which is why theological, biblical education centers like Candler are so important," says visiting Candler Professor James Carroll, a former Catholic priest.

Otherwise, scripture based in a specific historical context can be misinterpreted.

Take, for example, Representative Bachmann’s redefinition of “submission.” In 2006, Bachmann said she had taken her husband’s advice to pursue a degree in tax law despite her own misgivings because “the Lord said, ‘Be submissive.’ Wives, you are to be submissive to your husbands. ’”

After a video of those comments emerged years later, during her bid to become the GOP candidate, Bachmann was asked by Washington Examiner columnist Byron York, “As president, would you be submissive to your husband?”

She replied, “What submission means to us, if that’s what your question is, it means respect. I respect my husband, he’s a wonderful, godly man and a great father. And he respects me as his wife. That’s how we operate our marriage. We respect each other, we love each other.”

But can “submit” and “respect” be viewed as interchangeable in scripture? Not really, says Strawn.

“The verb ‘submit’ occurs something like thirty times in the New Testament, and contrary to Bachmann’s later comment, it doesn’t really mean respect, it’s something a good bit stronger than that,” Strawn says. “You submit to elders, you submit to church authorities and officials, most often you submit to God or to Christ.”

But, in defense of Bachmann’s larger point, the Bible also contains “other texts that speak of mutual submission, one to another, out of reverence for Christ and more of an egalitarian relationship between the husband and the wife,” Strawn says, adding that these passages are fairly astounding for a time when patriarchy was seen as the norm.

What about other political hot topics, such as immigration, war, and the economy?

Scripture, on the whole, often takes up for the downtrodden, the ill, and the unfortunate—“the least of,” says Strawn. “Generally the Bible is in favor of compassion and justice, and therefore, is against oppression, especially oppression of the poor and needy,” he says. “How those get ‘translated’ into contemporary politics is complicated, of course, but the Bible advocates love for ‘immigrants’ in the same way it advocates love of ‘self’ and ‘neighbor.’”

It bears remembering that in biblical times, faith and political activism were virtually one and the same. Jesus called for a type of social reform during the Sermon on the Mount, urged his followers to clothe the naked, tend to the sick, and visit the prisoners, and said, “Blessed are the peacemakers.”

“That puts us right in the crosshairs of moral and ethical dilemmas that have political dimensions to them,” says Candler Dean and Professor of Christianity and World Politics Jan Love. “We should put these issues on the table and talk about them.”

With scholarly expertise in both theology and political science, and having played leadership roles in the United Methodist Church, Love has a deep appreciation for how closely religion and politics are intertwined, historically and socially.

“In any period of American or religious history, the two are largely inseparable,” Love says. “This positive dynamic has potential for wonderful revelation, but also for deep tensions.”

The problem, she says, is “when speaking or keeping quiet on matters of faith is actually decided based on a political calculus more than a faith calculus.”

Political candidates, Love suggests, would better be judged by their authenticity than any type of religious litmus test. “Do you have a sense that they are authentically set within the context and claims of their own tradition?” she says. “That makes for a sense of wholeness in life. Of spiritual and mental and physical well-being, which is separate from the political use of that faith tradition.”

Before the ubiquity of media, says Love, candidates used to be able to shape their messages for particular audiences with language they knew would resonate. Now those messages are broadcast on a wider stage.

Republican candidate Rick Perry’s recent campaign ad is a good example. It’s clearly aimed at one segment of voters: “I’m not ashamed to admit that I’m a Christian, but you don’t need to be in the pew every Sunday to know there’s something wrong in this country when gays can serve openly in the military but our kids can’t openly celebrate Christmas or pray in school,” he says, looking straight into the camera. “As president, I’ll end Obama’s war
on religion. And I’ll fight against liberal attacks on our religious heritage. Faith made America strong. It can make her strong again.”

Although Perry’s ad had received more than three million hits on YouTube a few days after posting, it had nearly 500,000 “dislikes” compared to just under 12,000 “likes”.

The openly opinionated oratory that’s common in evangelical and black churches can cause problems for candidates when viewed through a mainstream lens, says Love.

Examples have abounded in recent campaigns, such as Palin’s fiery speeches to the religious right and Reverend Jeremiah Wright’s “inflammatory rhetoric” that led to then-Senator Obama denouncing his longtime pastor.

Obama’s speech on race and religion given March 18, 2008, in Philadelphia was, in fact, considered a turning point for his campaign. In it, Obama addressed the issue head-on: “Did I ever hear remarks from your pastors, priests, or rabbis with which you strongly disagreed. But the remarks that have caused this recent firestorm weren’t simply controversial. They weren’t simply a religious leader’s effort to speak out against perceived injustice. Instead, they expressed a profoundly distorted view of this country . . . [and], as such, Reverend Wright’s comments were not only wrong but divisive, divisive at a time when we need unity.”

As a society, we are probably “too quick to be belligerent,” declares Carroll. Emory’s 2011 Alumni Professor of Religion and Culture, Luke Timothy Johnson, says, “The scandal in the church today,” says Luke Timothy Johnson, a renowned New Testament scholar, “is not of too much intelligence but of too little.”

“Do you want an untrained surgeon replacing your heart valves?” he says. “Pastors operate on people’s vision, helping create their religious imagination, which makes for a rich and good life. If that is poorly constructed, life can be tragic.”

Most Christians wouldn’t choose to turn to Thomas Aquinas’s “person of one book” to answer the profound questions of the human condition. Rather, they seek clergy who are educated and thoughtful “to help us wade through suffering and come out the other side with a sense of wholeness,” says Jan Love, dean of Candler School of Theology.

Yet as membership in mainline Protestant churches continues its downward spiral—pulling along with it funds to pay full-time, fully educated pastors—a debate is raging in Christian circles about the necessity of a theological education as a condition for ordination into ministry. The majority of mainline Protestant churches require pastors to obtain a master of divinity (MDiv) degree, but some argue that a person whom God has endowed with exceptional gifts of ministry can be effective without going to seminary.

So why require it, especially in these lean times?

Candler faculty and alumni offer ready opinions in what Love calls “this age-old debate of ‘stuffy academics versus holy rollers.’”

“The scandal in the church today,” says Luke Timothy Johnson, “is not of too much intelligence but of too little.”

Thomas G. Long, Candler’s celebrated preaching professor, puts it a little differently. “Do you want an untrained surgeon replacing your heart valves?” he says. “Pastors operate on people’s vision, helping create their religious imagination, which makes for a rich and good life. If that is poorly constructed, life can be tragic.”

As one of thirteen seminaries of the United Methodist Church (UMC), Candler’s mission is to educate faithful and creative leaders for the church’s ministries in the world. More than half of Candler’s students are United Methodist, but those seeking ordination in other Christian denominations also are welcome in Candler’s ecumenical culture.

Regardless of denomination, students seeking to become ministers pursue a set of courses and experiences that are designed to help them become grounded in the Christian tradition and discern their vocation for ministry—an arduous journey that teaches them to think theologically and become authentic, ethical spokespersons for their faith.

David L. Petersen, Candler’s associate dean of faculty and academic affairs, says that to fully understand Christianity, MDiv students follow a curriculum that includes in-depth study of biblical texts and courses in preaching. There also are two course requirements distinctive to Candler—one in another religion to help students gain an understanding of religious pluralism, and one on race, ethnicity, or gender to make sure
“One of the obligations we try to press on Candler students is the need to reach across deeply held differences, see the light of Christ in other faith traditions.”
—CANDLER DEAN JAN LOVE

Learning How to Question

Seminaries such as Candler, which aim to focus more on “education than indoctrination,” have been accused of making students “lose their Jesus.” Alumni debunk that myth, though, saying learning how to question your own beliefs is a necessary part of the formation process.

“They go to seminary for the helpful questioning of your faith so you can grow into a more faithful and fruitful life. It’s part of growing in grace, of becoming humble,” says Reverend John Simmons 96T, director of ministry for the UMC’s North Georgia Conference.

It was Candler’s openness to ideas that drew Bishop Mike Watson 74T, bishop of the UMC’s North Georgia Conference. “I came to Candler because it was unafraid to explore. It gave me an appreciation of where different opinions come from so reconciliation can be sought,” he said.

The questioning starts in the classroom under the careful guidance of faculty such as Old Testament scholar Carol Newsom, known worldwide for her translation of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

“Skeptical of candidates whose faith is viewed as fringe or outside the mainstream, however. The current debate over Romney’s Mormonism, for example, is reminiscent of the uproar over John F. Kennedy’s Catholicism. Romney tried to counter suspicion before his first campaign: “Perhaps the most important question to ask a person of faith who seeks a political office is this: Does he share these American values? The equality of humankind, the obligation to serve one another, and a steadfast commitment to liberty? They are not unique to any one denomination. They’re the firm ground on which Americans of different faiths meet and stand as a nation, united.” But the ideal of “one nation, united” seems a long way off from the place where American politics, and politicians, stand today.

Beyond viewing ourselves as Democrat or Republican, conservative or liberal, Americans must recognize the civic obligation to defend the right of religious freedom for all, said Harvard Law Professor Mary Ann Glendon, lecturing at Emory’s Center for the Study of Law and Religion this fall.

“What hangs in the balance,” said Glendon, former US ambassador to the Vatican, “is nothing less than whether religion will be a destabilizing force in our increasingly diverse society, or whether religion could help to hold together the two halves of the divided soul of American democracy.”

they understand how concepts of “otherness” affect faith.

In addition, MDivs spend two of their three years at Candler engaging in contextual education, or Con Ed. Unlike typical field education where students visit and practice, Con Ed is total immersion for one year in social service settings and one year in church settings—a rigor not required by most other seminaries.

Reverend Kim Ingram 92T says her Con Ed experience, which included a church, a hospital, and a public housing community, was one of the hardest—but most important—things she did in preparation for ministry. “I worked among the poorest people in Atlanta, and to be able to reflect on that in collegial relation to others was a formative experience. You can’t get that on your own when you begin working in a congregation or through your personal encounter with prayer,” says Ingram, director of ministerial services for the UMC’s Western North Carolina Conference.

Discerning vocation has no set curriculum and can be even more challenging. “Many people come to Candler because they feel ‘called’ to ministry,” Petersen explains. “But what does that mean? They must pursue the answer in dialogue with other people and in serious reflection, where they are forced to begin to sharpen a sense of vocation. You can’t short-circuit this process.”
MAIN STREETS

HOW A CHICAGO REPORTER LEFT HIS DESK TO CRACK A CRIMINAL CODE

BY JOHN D. THOMAS 86C 97G
a McDonald's in Chicago's gritty Uptown neighborhood interviewing Willie Brown, an ex-con and former member of the infamous Vice Lords street gang. Brown had recently been shot in the leg during an altercation, and Main was investigating the incident for a series of news stories on Chicago crime.

Then, as Brown casually popped chicken McNuggets into his mouth, Main's routine assignment took a decidedly unexpected turn: the man who had shot Brown ambled into Mickey D's. When Brown saw his assailant, he exclaimed to Main, "There he is. That's him right there!"

The scene became even stranger when what could have been a violent reunion morphed into a poignant moment, as Brown and the shooter hugged and told each other, "We cool."

So if Brown knew who shot him, and that man was conspicuously out walking the streets of Chicago, why wasn't he in jail?

Because in Chicago, "snitches get stitches."

Main's reporting on the Willie Brown shooting was part of his 2011 Pulitzer Prize–winning Sun-Times series focusing on Chicago's "no snitch" code. It's a complicated set of social rules codified and followed by many who live in the city's most crime-ridden areas, and it's a practice that keeps killers and gunmen on the street. In short, many Chicagoans who could identify people who have committed violent crimes won't cooperate with the police because they don't trust the authorities, they fear retribution, or they want to take care of the situation themselves.

"The certainty of punishment is very, very low in Chicago, and that's going to embolden people," a defense attorney told Main during his reporting. "It's going to lead to less fear by the people who are going to consider shooting. That's very alarming."

Using a Freedom of Information Act request, Main discovered during his investigations that when you crunch the numbers, in 2009, "fewer than one in ten nonfatal shootings resulted in charges." To put that even more starkly, if you decided to shoot someone in Chicago that year, you essentially had a 90 percent chance of getting away with it. As the city's chief of detectives explained to Main, police "are starving for people to come forward."

Main was raised in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and took an early interest in writing. "I always thought of myself as a writer, ever since I was in maybe third grade," Main says. "I would bring home what I had written in school, and my parents and their friends would read it and say, wow, that is great. It encouraged me to keep writing."

Ironically, the future Pulitzer winner attended Emory during a nearly fifty-year period when it had no journalism offerings, a decade before a $1.35 gift from Atlanta's Cox Foundation restored the program in 1996. But Main doesn't believe the lack of formal journalism training has held him back. "A liberal arts education—especially in English, political science, or psychology—gives you insight into the human character, psyche, and the way people deal with each other," Main says. "Machiavelli, all the political philosophers, Montesquieu, Locke, Hobbes, and all that stuff gives you an idea of why our country ticks. And I think I would have lost a lot if I didn't have that kind of background."

Frank Main (at left, above) dove deep into investigative reporting for his prizewinning series on Chicago's "no-snitch" code; forensic experts (at left, below) take fingerprints of a murder victim; detectives Don Falk (below, from left), Anthony Noradin, and Sgt. Terry Downes confer about a homicide investigation.

PHOTOS BY JOHN J. KIM, CHICAGO SUN-TIMES
Main also says writing for the Emory Wheel gave him a feel for the rush—and the responsibility—that can accompany journalism. “I got a real charge out of it because the stories I was writing were about Jimmy Carter and The Carter Center and about how people in the neighborhood were up in arms about this road going across their yards,” he recalls. “This was a story about the former president of the United States and his legacy center and how even a guy like that had to deal with a public that wasn’t happy about the way his center was going to affect their lives. And the idea that some kid in college could challenge Jimmy Carter’s plans, or at least present the criticism to him for a response, was pretty heady stuff.”

After graduating from Emory in 1986, Main earned his master’s degree in journalism at Northwestern University. “It was like a boot camp,” says Main. “In a way, it sucked all the creativity out of you so that you could write in an AP style, quickly, without mistakes. And then the rest of your journalism career you spend trying to build back some creativity on top of this bare-bones formula that has been beaten into your head in journalism school.”

Main landed a first job as a reporter back in his boyhood home at the Tulsa World. After three years there, he wrote for the Baton Rouge Sun-Times for a year, spent two more at the Baton Rouge Advocate, and then five years at the Cincinnati/Kentucky Post before getting a job in Chicago at the Sun-Times in 1998.

As a big-city crime beat writer, Main was constantly churning out copy, averaging about 225 stories published in the newspaper each year. The genesis of the series that won a Pulitzer was a desire to step back from the grind of short, daily deadline reporting and take a wider and deeper look at crime in Chicago. “I really respected David Simon’s work in his book Homicide,” says Main. “And I always thought that it would be unbelievable to have that much access, for a whole year in his case, in following Baltimore homicide detectives around. They say whatever they want to say, and you report it straight. And the idea of seeing unfiltered reality like that is what every reporter wants to do.”

Main convinced his editors to allow him to try something similar, and he was given four months to shadow Chicago homicide detectives and document the obstacles they face. There was only one problem—at the end of those four months, Main’s editors didn’t think he had a cohesive story that focused on detectives investigating and solving one case, so they told him to shelve the project. At that point, the idea that this reporting would never see print was much more likely than that it would somehow end up winning a Pulitzer Prize.

As Main got back to his regular work, though, he began to see a pattern in other cases that matched the reasons why the detectives he had followed couldn’t solve the case he had been chronicling. In short, people who had substantive amounts of information about crimes that had been committed would not come forward and tell police what they knew. Main took the “no-snitch” code, stitched it into his previous reporting, added more examples, and the series came into focus.

“This is a disparate series that wound up being connected because these themes had to emerge out of the reporting,” says Main.

“Frank is a dogged reporter,” says colleague Konkol, who shared the Pulitzer. “He is meticulous about everything from public records to commas and punctuation. But the best thing about him is he is able to keep sources even though he is not always kind to them in the newspaper. I think it’s because he’s from Oklahoma. I think it’s the gentleman in him that he learned from his parents, and I think that’s what police detectives and police brass get from him. A lot of guys don’t have that kind of subtle way with authorities.”

In the end, Main says he thinks the “no-snitch” series is largely about integrity, and how that term can mean different things to different people. “I know that there are various codes that people operate by on the street, but I guess I wasn’t aware how much they control people’s behavior out there,” he says. “That the motive for revenge or retribution would be less strong than the motive not to look like a weenie in front of your fellow gang members. Or that you wouldn’t want retribution for getting shot because you would fear that that person would come back and hurt someone you loved. If I’m
standing in their shoes and I know who shot me, I’m telling the cops right away. So it did make me examine my own ideas on integrity."

The day the Pulitzers were announced, Main was working at his desk until the jolt when he heard the words “Pulitzer Prize” and his own name uttered in the same sentence. In the midst of the celebration that followed, Sun-Times renowned film critic Roger Ebert sent Main and his colleagues a congratulatory email that could only come from a fellow winner.

“There are Pulitzers in many categories, but in my mind the most important prizes are given in the areas of local and international reporting and photography,” Ebert wrote. “To go out and collect the news and give it shape and meaning is the great task of newspapers. In our city, so lovely and yet in such pain from violence, you covered the most urgent story. You may have saved lives.”

Main has witnessed a substantial shift in journalism since he started, with newspapers now focusing more on quick-hit stories than on intensely investigated issues. He takes every opportunity to proselytize for his profession, such as meeting with Emory journalism students during his twenty-fifth college reunion.

Main also met with another Pulitzer Prize winner, Hank Klibanoff, James M. Cox Jr. Professor of Journalism.

“Frank Main and his colleagues produced astonishing stories that read and bleed Chicago,” Klibanoff said of Main’s work. “Their work on the mindless revolving door that keeps spitting unpunished criminals back onto the streets took extraordinary reporting from the streets. When Frank was on campus for Homecoming, it was wonderful for our journalism students to hear from a reporter whose workplace is not in the newsroom but on the city streets and sidewalks. His investigative work blends street smarts with data, but the street time is his signature.”

One reason Main says he enjoys speaking with young journalists so much is that it gives him an opportunity to explain how crucial to society serious reporting can be.

“There always will be a need for somebody to tell the public, in an unvarnished way, what’s going on,” says Main. “I would tell an aspiring journalist that journalism is a calling. It allows citizens to make wise decisions, and it’s our job to gather the information to help them do that.”

A few years ago, Bob Woodward was seated next to former Vice President Al Gore at a dinner. Just for kicks, Woodward asked him, “How much do we really know about what went on in the Clinton White House?”

Gore considered. “One percent.”

“My first thought was, is it possible there are that many women we don’t know about?” Woodward quipped to the crowd gathered in Glenn Memorial Auditorium in October. It was one of many times the audience laughed that evening, but the theme was serious during the talk by Woodward and Carl Bernstein, the fabled pair of reporters who broke the Watergate scandal for the Washington Post forty years ago.

Woodward and Bernstein took turns describing how they sought to bring more than “1 percent” of the truth about the corrupt Nixon White House to light. First, they said, they worked at night, calling sources and knocking on doors after hours when they might have their guard down. “You see the truth at night and lies in the day,” Bernstein said.

It was a powerful reminder of a pre-Internet media when reporters relied on phone and in-person interviews to get their stories and networked their way to the right sources through friends of friends, ex-girlfriends, offhand tips, anonymous whistle-blowers, and dogged instinct.

The duo also recalled the arrogant assumptions they encountered in members of the Nixon administration, who seemed to have adopted the president’s attitude that the American people were rubes who existed on a need-to-know basis only. “They thought themselves impregnable,” Woodward said. “They thought they could control every aspect.”

Now, reporters face different challenges, including a ravenous 24/7 news cycle that feeds on what Woodward called “manufactured controversy.”

“We can’t separate journalistic culture from the rest of American culture,” he said. “We are feeding them the lowest common denominator, and they are eating it up. When we surrender our agenda of truth to the desire to capture the greatest number of viewers, we have abdicated leadership, and that is part of the leadership vacuum in this country.” —P.P.P.

John D. Thomas 86C 97G, author of the novel Karaoke of Blood, is currently working on a book about the cultural history of saliva.
from the President

Balancing Change and Continuity

This message is excerpted from the address delivered at the 175th anniversary convocation.

Of four thousand institutions of higher education in the United States, fewer than a hundred are older than Emory, so we can claim longevity as one of Emory’s distinguishing characteristics.

But we would be using this anniversary unwisely if all we wanted to celebrate were surviving the vicissitudes of two centuries. We should, instead, use the occasion to learn what we can about Emory’s soul. In truth, there is a kind of tension discernible there. It can be seen in Emory’s history, a tension that also pervades our present and is likely to shape Emory’s future.

Tension is not necessarily bad. In fact, it is essential to progress: the movement of a barge up a river depends on good tension in the cable that links the barge to the tugboat pulling it. With too little tension there’s no progress; with too sudden acceleration the cable may snap. Progress comes from the necessary balance between change and continuity—say, the balanced tension between aspiration and status quo. As the late Henry Bowden said in leading Emory out of desegregation in 1961, “Emory should want no part of the status quo.”

We can say with pride that Emory is a quite different institution than the one that opened its doors in the 1830s, just as America is in many ways a quite different country than the one in which Emory was founded. But we are still in many respects a lot like our forebears, and the tension with which we live, between our aspirations and the status quo, is in many respects a lot like theirs.

Let me give an illustration. Recall that in Georgia in the 1830s, agriculture was the dominant economy, illiteracy was twenty times higher in Georgia than in Massachusetts, and even towns as large as Macon lacked a schoolteacher. Education was not exactly a state priority when fifteen students began classes in Oxford, Georgia.

Yet the founders of Emory College issued a daring call, summoning their fellow citizens to what a liberal education can offer: broader understanding, deeper wisdom, more agile judgment, character-formation, and identity. These things, they thought, would strengthen and free individuals, and thus strengthen and free society as a whole.

Of course we must not lose sight of the human failings of the founders. We at Emory began our anniversary year with a statement of regret by the trustees for Emory’s entwine-ment with the institution of slavery during the college’s early years. In retrospect we find that Emory’s founders embodied the tension inherent in the human condition. On one hand, they could see the good and aspire to move toward it; on the other hand, their entanglement in history, society, and human folly created a drag that resisted progress toward the good they envisioned. That predicament is what the great theologian Reinhold Niebuhr referred to, when he said that our humanity makes us capable of conceiving of our own perfection, but it also makes us incapable of achieving it.

Our forebears could conceive of a kind of education that would produce builders and leaders of a better society, yet that better society was always over the horizon. We too, as individuals, as a university, and as a society, believe that education empowers people, yet we struggle as a society to make it more available. We know that research has led to better lives for millions, yet we debate whether public resources should be used for research that might (or might not) enlarge the public good. We see the need for more physicians and other health care profession-als but are caught in a budget bind that threatens support for educating them. In many ways, we embrace the nobility of our aspirations while sensing that the fulfillment of those aspirations must be deferred.

One of the glories of the kind of liberal education that Emory has tried to foster is that it opens our eyes to this predicament and gives us skills to move beyond it. Study in the humanities awakens our appreciation of the human comedy as well as human tragedy. Study in the arts nurtures our inclination to express our deepest longings and hopes. Study in the sciences encourages discovery and tests hypotheses, conducting the trial and error necessary for progress.

If we need justification for this kind of liberal education, this freeing of the mind, all we need do is refer to the last issue of Emory Magazine and its list of history makers, who have manifested the virtues of an Emory education—keen analysis, critical thinking, moral judgment, and the capacity to transform life through the power of minds and hearts fully engaged. They inspire us to acquire, like them, a working set of virtues. And they teach us that deep commitment to these virtues over time helps form an authentic character and pursue a calling with integrity.

We celebrate them because they have given back what they received, strengthening Emory’s character and resolve to be a force for positive transformation in the world. As a university community, we accept the baton, taking from them determination to follow the torch of learning wherever it leads, the courage to trumpet a hard-won truth, and the faith that in the end, our path will lead to a brighter horizon for those who come after us.
GIFT HONORS ALUMNI LEADER
Support from family and friends creates the Judith London Evans Directorship of the Tam Institute for Jewish Studies. (page 38)

JIM COX, JR. FOUNDATION FUNDS CHAIR
A chair in neurology named for Betty Gage Holland will be held by Alzheimer’s expert Allan Levey in Emory School of Medicine. (page 38)

BUILDING A BETTER LIBRARY
Oxford College garners support for a new center for learning and research (page 39)

PROGRESS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011
$1.39 BILLION
TOTAL GOAL $1.6 BILLION
Cox Foundation Creates Chair in Neurology

The Jim Cox, Jr. Foundation has established the Betty Gage Holland Chair in Neurology at Emory School of Medicine. The inaugural holder of the chair will be Allan Levey, who directs Emory’s Alzheimer’s Disease Research Center and chairs the Department of Neurology.

Holland was the widow of the former chair of Cox Enterprises, James (Jim) M. Cox Jr., who died in 1974. Holland married William Jackson Holland in 1979. Before her husband’s death in 2001, Levey was his physician, and Holland had the opportunity to get to know Levey at office visits. Betty Gage Holland passed away in 2004. The Cox Foundation has supported many educational enterprises, most of them in and around Atlanta, where Holland had deep roots.

Her daughters, Bettie Gambaccini and Sallie Marcucci, who live abroad, are members of the Distribution Committee of the Cox Foundation and have participated in commitments of $100,000 annually to neurosciences research at Emory since 1990. In addition to supporting the health sciences, the foundation committed $2 million in 2007 to establish a chair in Roman history at Emory, also in memory of Holland, an avid traveler and art lover.

New Endowment Celebrates Alumna

The late Judith London Evans 69C is being honored with an endowed position in Emory College of Arts and Sciences. Led by her husband, Eli, and son Josh, the fundraising effort for the endowment received broad support from family, friends, classmates, and colleagues and a matching gift from the Arthur M. Blank Family Foundation. Now fully funded, the Judith London Evans Directorship of the Tam Institute for Jewish Studies will support faculty and student research.

“Emory’s Tam Institute is among the nation’s top centers for teaching and research in Jewish history, thought, and culture. Judith London Evans was among Emory’s best students and most loyal alumni. The Judith London Evans Directorship is an example of philanthropy at its most thoughtful,” says Emory College Dean Robin Forman.

Evans, who received a Distinguished Alumni and Faculty Award in 2006, helped create the Tam Institute as an alumni adviser and is the first woman honored by the institute.

FOR MORE CAMPAIGN NEWS, VISIT CAMPAIGN.EMORY.EDU/NEWS
Financial support from alumni and friends—along with matching funds from an anonymous foundation—is transforming the Oxford College library into a center of academic excellence, research, and learning. Emory University has provided half of the $10.5 million required to build the new facility. Of the remaining amount, more than $3 million has been raised from alumni contributions and from a generous estate gift. The foundation will grant $500,000 if Oxford’s alumni and friends donate the rest.

Once complete, the Oxford Library and Academic Commons will offer a combination of traditional resources, new technology, and well-designed spaces to build community, increase communication, and inspire achievement. Oxford’s leaders hope to break ground in May 2012.

“A great strength of an Oxford education is the experience of community, and the new Oxford Library and Academic Commons will be the heart of that experience,” says Dean Stephen Bowen.

Among the alumni supporting the project are Hugh Tarbutton Jr. 84OX and his father, 2008 Emory Medalist Hugh Tarbutton 52OX 55B. Both are members of the Oxford Board of Counselors; the younger Tarbutton leads the library’s fund-raising committee. Both have made gifts in honor of Fran Elizer, a longtime Oxford librarian who passed away in December 2011. She and her late husband, Marshall Elizer—who was a mathematics professor, director of student affairs, and business manager—were central to the Oxford community.

The current library was completed in 1970, and a new Library and Academic Commons has been part of Oxford’s long-range strategic plan for many years, says Associate Dean and Oxford librarian Kitty McNeill.

“While the role of libraries as centers of information is constant, the way their mission is fulfilled has drastically changed in the last decade,” she says. “Print media are eclipsed by digital and online sources. Computers and other digital hardware are standard library equipment. Spaces for collaborative study and librarian-led instruction in information methods and research are essential.”

The new facility will include all of those resources, along with a cafe, exhibit gallery, atrium, and space for tutoring. Much of the exterior will be glass, maximizing the view and natural light during the day and showcasing the building’s activities at night. Special collections will be housed in a carefully controlled environment designed to support research.

To support the new library, call Kevin Smyrl at 770.784.4637, email kevin.smyrl@emory.edu, or visit our secure online giving page at emory.edu/give.
SCHOOLS AND UNITS DIGEST

CAMPUS LIFE
More than 25 alumni have made gifts to the tennis stadium in honor of former men’s tennis coach Don Schroer. Fund-raising efforts for the facility continue.

CANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
Andy Ray 7ST has become a leadership annual giving donor to the Theology School Fund for Excellence. Leadership gifts help fund scholarships at Candler.

EMORY COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
Michael A. Blum 86C has pledged to create an endowment to support Emory Advantage, a financial aid program for undergraduate students.

EMORY HEALTHCARE
The Southern Company has given $10,000 to support Partners in Health, which includes programs, services, and equipment that help Emory Healthcare stay on the leading edge of patient care.

EMORY LAW
The school seeks support for the Janette B. Pratt EPIC Grant Fund to benefit the Emory Public Interest Committee. Recently retired, Pratt led Emory Law’s field placement and pro bono programs.

EMORY LIBRARIES
Hazel Biggers has given the papers of her late husband, African American artist John Biggers. The collection documents his career as an artist and scholar.

GOIZUETA BUSINESS SCHOOL
Molly and James Camp 90B made a multiyear pledge in support of the Yellow Ribbon Program, which helps veterans offset the tuition cost of an MBA.

JAMES T. LANEY SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
James L. Montag 58C and his wife, Ethel, have created the Jim and Ethel Montag Graduate Physics Award in honor of Fereydoon Family. Emory’s Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of Physics.

Major Gift Supports Emory-Tibet Initiative

Atlantan Joni Winston has made a $2 million gift to support the Emory-Tibet Partnership and its Emory-Tibet Science Initiative.

Winston has a particular interest in health and wellness issues. When she learned that one focus of the Emory-Tibet Partnership is to bridge the gap between the work of the inner mind in Tibetan culture and the scientific method of the West, she decided to get involved.

Now in its third year, the Emory-Tibet Science Initiative has expanded the horizons of scholarship by bringing together the tools of modern science

Mason Trust Awards Transplant Center Grant

The Carlos and Marguerite Mason Trust awarded $1.1 million to the Emory Transplant Center to help low-income Georgians gain access to the best transplantation care. Of the total, $500,000 will go to the clinical program, and $600,000 will go to research. The trust has supported the center for eighteen years.

Because of circumstances unique to transplantation, a majority of patients face extraordinary fiscal challenges.

“The Mason Trust’s long-term support of our center has been and continues to be invaluable. Without it, we could not offer life-saving transplantation care to Georgians who need it most but who are least able to pay for it,” says Christian Larsen, founding holder of the Carlos and Marguerite Mason Chair in Transplantation, director of the Emory Transplant Center, and chair of the Department of Surgery.

In keeping with the Mason Trust’s mission “to improve the process of organ transplantation for needy Georgia residents,” these funds will help close the wide deficit created by Emory’s offering of direct charitable care and transplantation services to Georgians in need.

Under the direction of Christian Larsen, the Emory Transplant Center is known for clinical excellence and advanced research.

A planned gift from physician Dan Dunaway will provide financial aid for Emory medical students.
with time-tested Buddhist contemplative knowledge. It involves more than two dozen Emory faculty from various scientific disciplines and seven full-time translators—three at Emory and four at the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives in Dharamsala, India.

The initiative has led to six completed science textbooks in Tibetan and English, with two more textbooks in various stages of completion. In addition, three bilingual science primers have been completed and, after six years, a total of ten textbooks and fifteen primers will have been published and distributed.

Alumnus Funds Scholarship

Nearly 1,200 students applied to Emory School of Medicine in 1961. Dan Dunaway was among the sixty-two admitted. “It’s a sobering thought that you were selected to be of service to the community when so many others weren’t,” Dunaway says.

A Memphis dermatologist, Dunaway 61M 62MR is helping future classes by creating charitable gift annuities and making a bequest to support the Class of 1961 Medical Scholarship Fund he helped establish.

Learn how you can include Emory in your estate plans. Call 404.727.8875 or visit emory.edu/giftplanning.

Cooper Foundation Funds Breast Cancer Initiative

The Cooper Family Foundation has established a breast cancer initiative in Winship Cancer Institute of Emory University that includes a two-part study aimed at identifying, preventing, and treating long-term side effects associated with breast cancer and its therapies. William P. Timmie Professor of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Andrew Miller and radiation oncologist Mylin Torres will lead the Cooper Family Foundation Breast Cancer Initiative.

“Dr. Miller’s research findings offer great hope.”

Problems—including long-standing anxiety, irritability, depression, fatigue, sleep difficulties, and difficulties with memory and concentration—“occur in up to one-third of breast cancer survivors and significantly impair quality of life,” Miller says.

Previous research funded by the Cooper Foundation suggests inflammation may be a major culprit in causing these complications. Inflammation is the body’s natural response to the challenge of cancer treatment but can become chronic in some individuals. This latest gift will directly benefit breast cancer patients by helping scientists identify what happens during cancer treatment to cause chronic inflammation, who is at risk, and what methods of care might block inflammation.

“Dr. Miller’s research findings offer great hope that this area of research will lead to meaningful improvements in the quality of life of breast cancer patients. My family and I are pleased with the work Emory is doing in this vital area,” said foundation chair Fred Cooper.
## CAMPAIGN PROGRESS

**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Goal (in millions)</th>
<th>As of December 31, 2011 (in millions)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campus Life</td>
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<td>Candler School of Theology</td>
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<td>Emory College of Arts and Sciences</td>
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<td>Emory Libraries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emory School of Medicine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goizueta Business School</td>
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</tr>
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<td>James T. Laney School of Graduate Studies</td>
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<td>$9 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael C. Carlos Museum</td>
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<td>$28.4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing</td>
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<td>$21.4 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxford College of Emory University</td>
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<td>$29.2 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rollins School of Public Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yerkes National Primate Research Center</td>
<td>$30 million</td>
<td>$18.1 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Progress chart does not include goals for general University and Woodruff Health Sciences Center initiatives.

## DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP

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Development and Alumni Relations
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**CAMPAIGN LEADERSHIP**

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

**Cabinet**
Ellen A. Bailey 63C 87B
Chair, University Programs

Russell R. French 67C
Chair, Leadership Prospects Committee

M. Douglas Ivester
Chair, Health Sciences

Teresa M. Rivero 85OX 87B 93MPH
Chair, Alumni Engagement

**School and Unit Chairs**

J. David Allen 67C 70D 75DR
Beverly Allen 68C
Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing

Courtlandt B. Ault
James H. Morgens
Michael C. Carlos Museum

William A. Brosius 85B
Dirk L. Brown 90B
Emory Alumni Board

James B. Carson Jr. 61B
Goizueta Business School

Ada Lee Correll
Emory School of Medicine

William A. Dobbs Jr. 65C 69M 70MR
Yerkes National Primate Research Center

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

James R. Gavlin 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. Reese 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
Blue and Gold Make Green

*Dozens of students like Orli Berman 15C (center) joined in Emory Cares International Service Day, which involved more than forty projects—from park cleanups to sorting donations to holiday card making—in Atlanta alone and hundreds more around the US and the world. Photo by Kay Hinton.*
Emory Everywhere

Tey CaRe: Hyun-Hwa Lim 10C and Jennifer Prats 10C were two of the many volunteers who participated in the November 12 Emory Cares International Service Day project Shake-A-Leg in Miami. This non-profit organization provides adaptive water sports on Biscayne Bay for people with disabilities and disadvantaged children and their families.

NAME IN LIGHTS: Emory alumni in Los Angeles rolled out the red carpet for the Entertainment Forum at the Sony Pictures Studios backlot in Culver City, California. Los Angeles chapter president Ron Bruno Jr. 96OX 988 moderated the panel discussion for fifty participants, featuring David Buckholtz 96B, vice president and divisional chief information officer for Sony Pictures Entertainment; Ellen Cohen 85L, vice president of business affairs for Disney/ABC Cable Networks Group; producer and director Mark Goffman 90C; and talent agent for the Gersh Agency, Alex Yarosh 98B.

SuRGICAL PResENTATION: At the November 17 Faculty within Your Reach program at Emory Midtown Hospital, Emory Alumni Board member and lawyer for the Piedmont Law Group Isabel Garcia 99L moderated the evening’s discussion on “The Interchangeable Body.” More than fifty Emory participants enjoyed a presentation on the Emory Transplant Program and learned about Emory’s first hand transplant conducted earlier this year. Surgeon Linda Cendales 12G (above), assistant professor of surgery in the School of Medicine, fielded questions and shared her personal insight and expertise with attendees.

BIG APPLE ALUMNI: About seventy alumni and guests gathered November 7 in New York City at law firm Proskauer Rose in Times Square for a panel discussion by distinguished alumni—including (from left) event moderator and National Public Radio national desk correspondent Mike Pesca 94C, owner of the Institute of Culinary Education Rick Smilow 78C, MetLife board chair and Emory Trustee C. Robert Henrikson 72L, Tony Award–ominated theater producer and lawyer for Baker Hostetler Doug Nevin 05L, and Estée Lauder Senior Vice President of Global Communications Geri Schachner 85C.

AS THE NEw YEar officially gets under way, you may be armed with a fresh list of resolutions. I’d like to propose a different kind of resolution this year—one that gives back.

Resolve to get involved with Emory.

As one of our 114,000 alumni, you are vital to the success of Emory University. Your unique insight and experience are invaluable to your fellow graduates and current students alike. And opportunities to volunteer abound.

Nearly a quarter of Emory alumni volunteered their time for Emory last year, and alumni donations totaled more than $39 million. Your contributions do make a difference by providing crucial student and program support at Emory while building a strong alumni network. If you already contribute to Emory, thank you. If not, please do consider taking a proactive step toward invigorating your alma mater with your energy.

Through the Alumni Career Network, you can lend your expertise to career panels, networking nights, and seminars. Respond to students’ career questions on Facebook. Take part in the interviewing process to cultivate future Emory students, or get involved with this year’s class reunion at Homecoming. Lend a hand at an Emory Cares event, or share your energy with one of Emory’s chapters and interest groups in forty cities around the world. For more information on the myriad ways you can volunteer, visit www.alumni.emory.edu.

Upcoming Alumni Events

Atlanta, February 22: Faculty within Your Reach—“To Happiness and Beyond: Are you Flourishing in Life?” Faculty members John Dunne and Corey Keyes will explore the concept of flourishing and share their findings.

Tampa, Florida, March 13: Presidential Destinations, President James Wagner at the Tampa Bay Yacht Club.

Orange County, California, March 24: Faculty within Your Reach—Senior Curator Peter Lacovara on “Life and Death in the Pyramid Age: The Old Kingdom Mummy at Emory University.”

For more, visit www.alumni.emory.edu/calendar.
Resume
James W. Dooley

Administration Building 209
1380 South Oxford Road
Atlanta, GA 30322
email: jwdooley@learmlink.emory.edu

Education
• Emory University, MM (Music), 2010
• Emory University, MPH, 2007
• Emory University, JD, 2006
• Emory University, BS (Nursing), 2005
• Emory University, PhD (Liberal Arts), 2003
• Emory University, MBA/MDiv, 2002
• Emory University, BA, 1899

Honors and Awards
• Emory Award of Distinction
• Employee of the Semester, every spring

Academic Appointment: President’s Cabinet Emeritus

Interests: Resting in peace, shooting squirt guns, dismissing classes

Current projects: Dooley’s Week, Dooley’s Cup

Research: Higher education, the afterlife

Publications
• Dooley, James W. “Viable perambulation techniques for apparitions,” The Emory Wheel, 2006
• Dooley, William M. “An analysis of the effects of variable construction noise and dust levels on the rest and relaxation of skeletons,” Smithsonian, 1999
• Dooley, James T. “An analysis of the optimization of...
Advocates for the Disadvantaged

2011 EMOHY MEDALISTS IMPROVE LIVES THROUGH LAW, MEDICINE

Between them, the 2011 Emory Medalists have spent more than nine decades protecting the physical, emotional, and societal health of the disadvantaged, the disenfranchised, the abused, and the overlooked.

Mary Ann B. Oakley 70G 74L and James W. Turpin 49C 51T 55M were honored and celebrated for lives “passionately engaged” in the world community on October 6 at the 2011 Emory Medal ceremony on campus. The Emory Medal was first awarded in 1946 and is the highest honor given solely to alumni by the university.

As a lawyer, Oakley has worked for decades to better the lives of women and minorities by advocating on behalf of reproductive rights, children’s rights, and employment law.

Turpin has demonstrated a lifelong commitment to improving the health and welfare of children around the world. He founded Project Concern International (pCi), a global humanitarian organization that works to promote health and self-sufficiency in poverty-stricken populations by preventing disease, improving community health, and supporting sustainable development. pCi reaches more than five million people each year in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.

During her many years as an employment lawyer, Oakley spent countless hours in the courtroom representing employees. The current sexual harassment policies for the City of Atlanta and for the State Bar of Georgia exist largely thanks to her leadership of key task forces. She also submitted a supporting brief for the ruling on a case that set the first precedent for giving domestic partner benefits to Atlanta city employees.

Oakley has been an integral part of the Atlanta Volunteer Lawyers Guardian ad Litem program and has appeared regularly in court on behalf of children in the middle of challenging custody and visitation cases. She also has clocked numerous pro bono hours fighting for abused and overlooked children.

Oakley was listed among the Best Lawyers in America for nearly twenty years. She served as mentor to many young lawyers just entering the profession, and served on and chaired both

the Investigative Panel of the State Bar and the Georgia Board of Bar Examiners.

“Emory law school gave me the gift that enabled me to shape my life in many ways, to think critically and to analyze and synthesize information,” she said after receiving the honor. “This has been critical in my ability to help those who could not find help in any other place. It has helped me to help them find justice in places where justice is too often denied. It has helped me to do the things that make this world a better place.”

Turpin began his professional career working as a family physician, performing a residency in family practice in Santa Rosa, California, and briefly practicing in Chickamauga, Georgia, before taking over a thriving medical practice in Coronado, California, from a retiring physician.

“We had five wonderful years there, but my restlessness continued. I tried everything I could to be content there, but I couldn’t,” he says. To satisfy his desire to serve, he began volunteering with a medical clinic in Tijuana, Mexico.

“One night we had two kids dying with bronchopneumonia. With the help of volunteer nurses, we helped those kids survive the night,” he says. “I didn’t sleep that night. I had an epiphany. If those kids had died, some part of me would have died. Project Concern started for me that morning.”

After unsuccessfully writing to several existing international aid programs hoping to find a position, Turpin was frustrated but undeterred. A friend challenged him to start his own organization, so he established pCi. He immediately began receiving support from local service clubs, church groups, and the Chinese communities in San Francisco, San Diego, and Vancouver.

Turpin, his wife, and their four children packed their bags for Hong Kong and moved into their new residence: a 62-foot barge named Yauh Oi—Chinese for Brotherly Love—that served as a modern floating medical clinic for thirty-five thousand “boat people” in Hong Kong’s typhoon shelter.

Turpin and his colleagues soon recognized that curing existing disease only addressed half the problem, as patients returned home to face the same conditions that had made them sick in the first place. Their reaction was to convert an abandoned US Special Forces camp into a training center for villagers in the mountains of Vietnam. pCi began in China, and programs in Tijuana, Indonesia, Appalachia, and the Navajo Reservations all followed in quick succession.

Project Concern now operates in nineteen countries. Though Turpin is retired, he often travels to visit pCi bases around the world as a spokesperson and advocate. His unwavering energies earned him the Red Cross Humanitarian of the Year Award in 1994.

At 83, he continues to find ways to serve his community, practicing as the clinic physician at the county jail near his home in North Carolina two mornings a week. He is devoted to his family, spending as much time as possible with his wife, Wrenn, his children, and his grandchildren.

“I started Project Concern because I needed to,” said Turpin after being presented with his medal. “I didn’t have any choice. If I wanted to be happy, if I wanted to be fulfilled, I had to do this kind of work.”

At the end of the ceremony, President James Wagner summed up the evening with gratitude for the example set by the 2011 medalists.

“Thank you for your faithful and selfless gifts to the world. We are humbled by your service,” Wagner said.—Maria Lameiras
Roberto C. Goizueta, who would have celebrated his 80th birthday in November, was known as a talented leader, problem solver, and innovative thinker. Our curriculum ensures that his legacy is carried forward in everything we do—education, leadership, and excellence. At Goizueta Business School, students have more opportunities to put business theory into practice, acquiring the knowledge and skills they need to confront the complexities of business today. Whether you are interested in pursuing your undergraduate degree, MBA, or PhD in business, our rigorous curriculum, world-class faculty, and close-knit community will help push you to truly achieve your potential. We invite you to become part of Mr. Goizueta’s legacy.

To learn more about Goizueta Business School, visit us online at www.goizueta.emory.edu.
**WORKING IT**

Superior Court Judge for the Alcovy Circuit, Horace Johnson 77OX 79B grew up in Covington, Ga., and like a lot of teenagers he couldn’t wait to leave his hometown. But following law school and private practice elsewhere, he returned with his family in 1995. Ever since, he has been a force for good in the community, serving on the boards of Leadership Georgia, the Washington Street Community Center, his local church, and the Oxford College Board of Counselors. A founder of Newton Mentoring, he has also served as president of the Arts Association of Newton County. Fortunately for Covington, you really can come home again.

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

**WORKING IT**

Adam L. Beguelin 85C (left) and Peter A. Stephan 85C 86G have been buddies and business partners since their days at Emory more than twenty-five years ago. Their professional adventures have included research projects at Carnegie Mellon University, and they were both employees at Inktomi, one of the early dotcom darlings. Their adventures continue today, with a partnership on Sensr.net, a security camera monitoring service for home or office that uses inexpensive, off-the-shelf network cameras. Sensr.net will keep track of interesting images and send you an email or a text if it detects something out of the ordinary. Beguelin was also a cofounder of the video search engine Truveo, which was acquired by AOL in 2006.

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

**WORKING IT**

A recent graduate of Goizueta’s Modular Executive MBA program, Sharmila K. Makhija 11EMBA has accepted an endowed professorship and the position of chair of the Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Women’s Health at the University of Louisville School of Medicine, where she is charged with leading the university’s development of clinical care, medical education, and research related to women’s health care. Makhija, a national expert in gynecologic oncology, most recently held an endowed chair in obstetrics and gynecology at Emory and has been named a “Top Doctor in America” since 2008. In addition to her editorial board work for several distinguished medical journals, Makhija has appeared on CNN and serves as a media contributor for Fox 5 Atlanta.

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

**WORKING IT**

Beth Schapiro 77G 79PhD is founder of the Schapiro Group, an Atlanta-based research and strategy firm that helps corporate, government, and advocacy clients accomplish their marketing and advocacy objectives. With thirty-five years of experience, Schapiro’s work has influenced policy at the federal, state, and local levels. Media outlets from CNN and Fox to USA Today and the AJC call on her for commentary. An engaged civic leader, she serves as a member of the Leadership Atlanta Board of Trustees, Atlanta Rotary, and Alumnai Board of the Atlanta Women’s Foundation. Schapiro, who earned her PhD in political science, continues to support Emory as a Laney Graduate School seminar speaker and supporter of the Emory Office of LGBT Life.

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

**WORKING IT**

Youshea Berry 02L, a former Emory Presidential Scholar, recently took a new post with the Bureau of Legislative and Public Affairs at the US Agency for International Development. She was appointed to the position by President Barack Obama. Berry says she will work as a liaison between the agency’s upper-level officials and members of Congress “to voice the administration’s policy priorities related to foreign assistance and appropriations.” Since 2009, Berry was projects assistant and counsel in Washington for Senator Mary Landrieu (D-La.). Berry serves on the American Bar Association’s Young Lawyers Division Council and is serving a three-year term as the division’s liaison to the bar’s Ethics 20/20 Commission. In 2008, she was chosen as the Young Lawyers Division’s national outstanding young lawyer.

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

**WORKING IT**

David Clapham 79G 81M received the Arnall Patz 42C 45M Lifetime Achievement Award, named for the alumnus who became one of the world’s leading ophthalmologists. Clapham, a Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator who has an electrical engineering degree from Georgia Tech and an MD and PhD in cell biology, has done groundbreaking research on cell communication and ion transfer. He recently discovered a protein in the brain that affects anxiety, and another protein that gives sperm an extra-hard crack of the tail to penetrate the cell membrane and fertilize an egg. His continuing study of calcium-conducting ion channels at his lab at Harvard University has been applied in many fields, such as infertility, cardiology, and neurology. Clapham also works at Children’s Hospital in Boston.

Share your career news and updates with E-Class Notes. Visit www.alumni.emory.edu/updateinfo.
Who's Your Class Representative?

Emory College alumni are active, dedicated individuals who care as much about the Emory experience today as they did when they were students. A number of alumni choose to help the college keep their classmates engaged by serving as class representatives. The college is grateful to the following class representatives for their enthusiasm, service, commitment, and support.

For more information about college alumni activities, contact Kate Lawlor 01C 10B at kate.lawlor@emory.edu or 404.712.0464.
Patrick Adams 08MPH is a freelance journalist covering public health and development in Africa and the Middle East. After graduating from Rollins, the Atlanta native spent four months in Geneva as an intern with the World Health Organization. That led to a position as a staff writer at TropiKA.net, a website about research on neglected diseases. As a freelancer, Adams has covered earthquake relief in Haiti, mental health issues in refugee camps of southern Beirut, a boarding school in Somaliland, and a cancer prevention campaign in Rwanda. “I’ve been very fortunate to be able to travel the world and to learn firsthand about many of the most important issues in public health,” he says. “As a journalist, I really envy those classmates who have become experts in their fields; journalists tend to be experts in nothing. But it’s been a joy to write about what they do.” Adams is a frequent contributor to Emory Magazine.

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

What makes Miller-Ward special?
- Available exclusively to the Emory community, including alumni
- Eight flexible function rooms for groups from 2 to 400
- Elegant and inviting indoor and outdoor spaces
- Convenient intown location adjacent to the Emory campus
- Built-in, state-of-the-art audiovisual equipment and capabilities
- Complimentary onsite parking

For more information or to schedule a tour, please visit us on the web at www.alumni.emory.edu/millerward, call 404.727.6924, or text “MWAH” to 99699 (standard text rates apply.

Welcome home
Let our expert staff help you host your special event at Miller-Ward
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 alumnitravel@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 August 2011 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.
Most of us don’t have a clue how to hunt moose or traverse the Alaskan wilderness—let alone live in a place without cell phone reception.

Meet Jodi Bailey 91C, a competitive sled dog musher in Alaska and owner of fifty-eight dogs. It may seem that she lives a world away from Atlanta, but her experience at Emory helped lead her to the Alaskan wilds, Bailey says.

While attending Emory, she spent summers there to study and conduct research on the Athabascan Tribe, indigenous interior Alaskans. She fell in love with the place and moved to Alaska after graduating. She now lives with her husband, Dan Kaduce, forty miles outside of the nearest town.

Bailey has been dog mushing since 1997 and says it’s an addiction. She began with dog skijoring, a sport where a person on skis is pulled by one or two dogs.

After meeting her husband, Bailey began dog mushing recreationally, which progressed to racing. Now the couple operates the Dew Claw Kennel in Chatanika, Alaska, and takes part in distance racing.

Last year, Bailey became the first rookie to race in the Yukon Quest and Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race in the same year. Both races are around one thousand miles, and take place a mere two and a half weeks apart.

What would motivate someone to mount a sled and ride a thousand miles over ice and snow in below-freezing weather?

“[Mushing] gives you an excuse to get up off your butt and go outside in the middle of winter and experience one of the most beautiful places on the planet,” Bailey says. “The thing about mushing is that you will never feel so humbled and so honored at the same time. You feel pretty little when you’re out in the middle of [nature].”

Another rewarding aspect of mushing for Bailey is the relationship she has with her dogs. Her puppies are born in her living room, and Bailey trains them as they grow up. She says each of her dogs has its own “personality, moods, attitudes, nicknames, and theme songs.”

One drawback to taking part in such an intensive sport is the cost. Bailey is an educator at UAF’s College of Rural and Community Development and has to raise money to help cover race expenses. But, she says, her love for her dogs and her passion for the sport make it all worth it.

“A traditional liberal arts education gives you the ability to ask better questions and make wiser choices,” she says. “And that’s what a thousand-mile race is: there are a gajillion tiny little choices, and you have to be a strong thinker.”—Candice Bang 12C
Redefining Old

Harry Getzov discovered a contrary definition during his time spent visiting and listening to older people from around the country and all different walks of life. In his new book, gOld, Getzov recounts his interactions with numerous seniors who personify positive aging and shares the wisdom they revealed to him. Baby boomers, Getzov says, are redefining old. “I believe in the extraordinary power of what can be learned from a person’s life experience, and I am committed to demonstrating how vital and dynamic our seniors really are,” he says. Getzov also has developed Eldercation, a project devoted to compiling conversations with seniors from various backgrounds. Previously, Getzov practiced law in the music and entertainment business as vice president of business affairs at Atlantic/Select Records.

The Straight Scoop: Bombarded with excessive and often contradictory health advice directing us to eat this or abstain from that, we are left confused and highly skeptical. In Coffee Is Bad/Good for You, Robert Davis 90MPH cuts through the clutter and elucidates the truth or falsity of diet and nutritional claims in direct yet comprehensive answers. Davis has more than twenty years of experience in the health media field and established MedVista Media, where he serves as CEO and editor-in-chief. Davis also teaches at the Rollins School of Public Health.

Lone Star Love: In Take Me Back to Texas: Lone Star Stories of Love and Other Adventures, Walter Lawrence 74C tells short stories that capture the spirit of Texas and show his love for the state. Take Me Back to Texas is his anthology of a dozen short stories set in the Lone Star state during the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. A native Texan, Lawrence uses recollections of his childhood to narrate fictionalized accounts of fond family times and first loves.

Inspirational Leadership: Hoping to change the world one conversation at a time, Amanda Ridings, who was a Bobby Jones scholar at Emory in 1981, wrote Pause for Breath: Bringing the Practices of Mindfulness and Dialogue to Leadership Conversations. Her goal is to inspire leaders, coaches, and practitioners to develop their full potential and an authentic presence and voice. Ridings touches on the influence of internal dialogue on interactions with others and effectiveness in organizations; how to increase versatility in challenging or delicate conversations, especially in “bad weather” (adverse conditions); and how to germinate systemic change through leadership conversations.

Resilient Republicans: North Carolinians built the post-emancipation South’s most competitive, resilient Republican Party. The biracial Republican Party was a force in state politics from its 1867 founding (with the motto “Free Speech, Free Labor, Free Ballot, and Free Schools”) until century’s end. In Radical Reform: Interracial Politics in Post-Emancipation North Carolina, Deborah Beckel 98PhD argues that the Republican party “made interracial political and economic coalitions possible in North Carolina, but that party leaders harbored conflicting ideologies that led to the organization’s unraveling and ultimate demise.”—Candice Bang 12C
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A Serious To-Do List

“there’s never enough time.” it’s a cliché, but one with the hard glint of truth. leave it to rudolph byrd to put the lie to that idea.

When byrd—goodrich c. white professor of american studies and founder of emory’s james weldon johnson institute for the study of race and difference—died on october 21, 2011, he had a darn good case for the not-enough-time argument. an indefatigable scholar and community builder, byrd at 58 was racing through midlife, logging accomplishments faster than they could be counted or praised, his urgency fueled by an eleven-year battle with multiple myeloma. as his johnson institute associate director calinda lee observes, “rudolph did a lifetime of work after being diagnosed with myeloma. he came to terms with it, but he never succumbed.”

Twenty years ago, byrd arrived from the university of delaware to join emory’s african american studies program as an assistant professor. he might have chosen to make solid contributions there but never to stray. however, he had much broader ambitions, some of which stem—from provost earl lewis—from a never-diminished consciousness that he had grown up black in america after world war ii. byrd was a native of greenville, texas, where the water tower used to read: “welcome to greenville, texas, home of the whitest people and the blackest soil.”

byrd was a bridge builder without equal. as his career progressed, he made clear his debt to those who had gone before him—figures such as jean toomer, sterling brown, and james weldon johnson. being a teacher is a natural bridge, but byrd deliberately pushed that element as far as he could. “he wanted his students to receive the wisdom from the masters,” says his longtime friend ingrid saunders jones of the coca-cola company. “from rudolph’s perspective, it would help them negotiate life better, as he felt it had done for him.” and through scholarly relationships of extraordinary depth and productivity, he also reached forward, collaborating with—among others—henry louis gates jr., alice walker, beverly guy-sheftall, and johnnetta cole.

after directing african american studies for nine years in the 1990s and seeing it to a point of envy nationwide, authoring a raft of carefully crafted books and articles, and doing much to support the mellon mays fellowship program, byrd got his second wind. his pièce de résistance is the johnson institute, established in 2004. its mission could be considered courageous by any standards—promoting the study of civil rights, human rights, race, and social justice—but the more so for taking root at a southern institution. he and guy-sheftall established the alice walker literary society, and—in a development that left the reserved byrd giddy—he was part of a team that convinced pulitzer prize–winning author alice walker to donate her papers to emory.

at the time of his death, byrd’s project roster was full and his doctors, friends, family, and partner resigned to the inevitable: nothing could slow him down. to wit, he had just established cnn dialogues—a partnership of the johnson institute, cnn, and the center for civil and human rights. byrd wrote, “cnn dialogues is a community forum that aims to highlight diverse ideas and perspectives on the most significant issues and events shaping our time. it is a place where we address shared challenges and concerns to foster a dialogue of learning, understanding, and hope.” he was also authoring a biography of ernest gaines and planning to deliver a series of lectures at harvard titled “other voices within the veil: the emergence of the black queer subject in twentieth-century african american literature and culture.”

and here, finally, is the point about byrd’s time: in many ways, it continues. johnnetta cole, for instance, will deliver those harvard lectures in 2012. indeed, no one would dare stop any of the initiatives he was pursuing, and for two reasons.

First, their impact is profound. as emory college dean robin forman—a relative newcomer to the university’s ranks—says, “so much of what i find compelling about emory can be traced to rudolph’s efforts. his was a mind and a presence to be reckoned with. he recognized that ideas shape communities and change lives.” second, let’s be practical: few people said no to byrd. “behind all of his eloquence and grace, rudolph could be extremely forceful,” forman says. “ultimately, it was impossible not to want to work as hard as he worked and to give as much as he gave.”—susan carini 04g
Opening Minds to Mystery

BY PAUL WALLACE 11MDIV

WHY DO PEOPLE GO TO CHURCH?

I mean, besides the fact that no human being can resist doing something for the simple reason that it’s always been done. Are there genuine social or intellectual or spiritual reasons for going to church?

Yes. Underneath all the nonsense and pomposity, there are good reasons: community, meaning, connection with the past. But I would like to suggest that, ultimately, people go to church because of mystery. This is not mystery in the sense of Whodunit?, or “What makes a rainbow so pretty?”; instead, this is the very mystery of existence itself; it is the bare fact of us showing up, without even having been asked, on this loneliest of planets in this strangest of universes. All people who attend church—conservative, liberal, whatever—do so, at least in part, because of mystery. They may never use that word, but there it is nonetheless.

This is not to say that all are motivated by mystery in exactly the same way. Some people attend church in order to receive answers to the hard questions life throws at them, to attend church in order to receive answers but as a poser of questions. That is, for them, mystery is not mystery in the sense of Whodunit?, or “What makes a rainbow so pretty?”

But sometimes the need for control, absoluteness, and knowledge careens out of control. To wit: Those who desire to have creationism taught in our nation’s public schools. They know, because the Bible says so; and after all, isn’t it good to know the truth, and isn’t it good to share it, even if that means stacking school boards and inciting legal battles?

But some churchgoers do not attend every Sunday in search of answers. These people understand the church not as a provider of answers but as a poser of questions. That is, for these Christians the task of the church is not to clear away mystery, but to deepen it; to teach its congregation how to bear mystery—and “the truth”—lightly. The unknowns of life may be terrifying, but this group knows that facing them squarely can be fantastically liberating.

My earliest experiences that could be called “religious” were delivered to me by the hands of science. When I was in third or fourth grade my dad showed me a geologic timeline in a Time-Life book on natural history. My eyes followed its epochs, periods, eras, and eons down the page until they converged on the dark Hadean eon, marking Earth’s very assembly 4.5 billion years ago.

I was stupefied. With its boxes and numbers and colors and fine print, the timeline seemed to me a thing of great elegance. The words—Ordovician, Silurian, Jurassic, Eocene—were themselves rare discoveries, whatever they signified. Yet standing at the edge of that precipice was, for me, secretly scary. It was profoundly disorienting. It made me feel utterly empty, like I was an absolute nothing. Like I was a ghost.

But it also made me feel giddy, joyful, and free. I could not take my eyes from it. Night after night, I took the Time-Life book to bed with me, and I read it until I could read no more.

This quiet but transformative introduction to deep time started me off on a terrific three-year-long obsession with dinosaurs and evolution and geology and astronomy. Other encounters with nature had similar effects on me: They made me feel empty, terrified, and utterly happy and free; and I wound up being a physicist and astronomer. And the irony is, it was science and the natural world—and not the church—that introduced me to mystery.

Mine is not an isolated case. Over time I have come to know many others with similar experiences. Many of these are scientists who, like me, entered the scientific world out of their love of nature. Yet unlike me, most of them were, and still are, agnostics or atheists. They know the wonder, they know the profound amazement, they know the jaw-dropping disbelief that comes with even a modestly scientific view of the world. Whatever their theological position, they know something about what we religious sorts call mystery.

Rather sentimental people often argue that the more science one knows, the less mysterious and wondrous nature becomes. But this is simply not so. The insistence that the wonder of nature is reduced by scientific knowledge is no different than the insistence that scripture can only be understood literally; both are fixated on appearances and are based in the fear of the unknown.

At the initial stages, historical criticism may seem to needlessly desiccate the Bible. But over time the effect of study is a radical deepening of the text. Careful and sustained attention releases a kind of wonder from the pages of scripture; this has been attested to by many over the centuries. But this level of appreciation does not come from a literal reading; it comes by digging deeply and patiently in order to find the meaning that is found beneath and between the words on the page.

The “book of nature,” as the natural world is sometimes called, is no different.
JIM GAVIN’S MOTHER was a chef at one of the best restaurants in Mobile, Alabama, in the 1950s, but segregation prevented his family from dining there. He became a civil rights activist and, while studying for a doctorate at Emory, decided to become a leader in higher education.

Now a member of the Emory Board of Trustees and an Emory professor with a distinguished academic career, he has made a bequest to support the James T. Laney School of Graduate Studies.

“It’s important to know there will be resources available to continue building programs of excellence,” says Gavin 70PhD.

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Plan to sustain your leadership.
BOTTLED UP ART: In November, Emory artist-in-residence John Grade of Seattle created two public art installations, one suspended in trees on the main Quad (above) and the other appearing to float on Candler Lake in Lullwater Preserve. Both are fashioned out of more than twenty thousand recycled, melted plastic bottles prepared with help from Emory volunteers. The “Piedmont Divide” art installations are a project of the Center for Creativity & Arts, designed to raise awareness of global sustainability issues in keeping with this year’s arts theme, water. Photo by Bryan Meltz.

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