**HUMAN RESOURCES**

Katrina evacuees find new home at Emory

**BY ERIC RANGUS**

Upon meeting one another for the first time, two of Emory’s newest employees, Antoinette Heron and Enid Broyard, asked about home. *Where are you from?* Heron is from Jefferson Parish, Broyard is from New Orleans proper. Both of their homes are salvageable, but dealing with the insurance companies has been a nightmare.

**What did you used to do?**

Heron worked for the Louisiana State University School of Public Health doing tumor registry. Broyard was a nurse practitioner for a school in the lower Ninth Ward. It was built a year after Hurricane Betsy flooded the district. She hasn’t seen what it looks like in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.

**How did you get here?**

Heron still had some connections from when she lived in Atlanta in the late 1990s.

Broyard’s husband, who works for BellSouth, got a transfer. They came to Atlanta after evacuating their house. Her husband didn’t expect to be gone long, he took his golf clubs. Broyard’s son, who was supposed to start school at Tulane, is now taking classes at Emory. Her daughter has found a job with the Dekalb County School System.

When Brenda Bossett joined them, she was asked where she worked back home. Xavier University, she said. Broyard mentioned that her brother-in-law worked there and dropped his name. Bossett took a step back.

“He was my boss,” she said, her voice dripping with equal parts excitement and amusement, all wrapped in a syrupy accent that was unmistakably New Orleans.

[See KATRINA EVACUEES on page 5]

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**EMORY ATHLETICS**

Athletes hope ‘Frequent Flyers’ flock to games

**BY ERIC RANGUS**

Since making its debut at the Classroom on the Quad, Oct. 19, The E Team Frequent Flyer Rewards Program, a student-athlete-led effort to boost fan interaction with Emory’s athletics teams on and off campus, has already signed up more than 250 members.

“Our goal is to make sure everyone on campus has heard of it,” said Sarah Morse, a junior history and English double major and third baseman on Emory’s softball team. She is president of the Varsity Athletic Council (VAC), the driving force behind Frequent Flyer Rewards. She and Angie Duprey, coordinator for event management and marketing for athletics, staffed the table at the Quad, where they signed up more than 50 people.

Division III athletics, the scholarship-free sort played by Emory’s varsity sports teams, can be a tough sell, and even elite programs like Emory’s can struggle for acknowledgement, as any Eagle athlete can attest. Promoting Emory sports requires a lot of creativity—and perhaps some incentives. And while the Frequent Flyer Program ropes members in with gifts, the athletes aim to keep them with their performance and passion.

“It’s fun when people come to games,” Morse said. “It can be intimidating to other teams. We’re Div. III athletes, we don’t get paid. We play because we love the game and we love our school. It makes it special when the fans in the stands aren’t 10,000 people you don’t know, but your roommates, your friends and your professors, so to have that kind of recognition is very important.”

Frequent Flyer memberships come in individual ($10) and family ($30) varieties and include a gift bag containing a membership card, T-shirt, poster, athletics schedule, postcard, blue and gold pomp pom and a megaphone.

“We ran out of koozies,” Morse said. “But we have some on order.”

Children under 12 are automatically made members of “Swoop’s Squad,” a kid’s club named for Emory’s feathered mascot. While the program is aimed primarily at students, faculty and staff, it also has targets (as the family membership attests), and already several have signed up.

At each Emory sports event, the VAC has a table set up where Frequent Flyer members can get their cards stamped. Six stamps (MVP) earn members an Emory Eagles T-shirt; 12 stamps (All-UAA) is a choice of Eagles hat or visor; 18 stamps (All-America) earns Eagles mesh athletic shorts; and 24 stamps (Hall of Fame) earns a member an official jersey.

The program came together very quickly. Morse and men’s basketball player Alex Ford-Carter attended a leadership conference in Dallas on Oct. 11, where they presented their plan, which was very well received.

Upon returning to campus, they presented it to the whole Emory community, as well as Duprey and then-assistant athletics director Jenny McDowell, Emory’s volleyball coach. They were obviously impressed, as days later the program made its Quadrangle debut.

Morse said there are plans to expand the program beyond Emory’s borders. Student athletes could make personal appearances at local schools or help out at clinics.

“I’m tough to envision how big it can be,” Morse said. “We want to establish a base on campus, then expand to the wider community.”

**HEALTH SCIENCES**

Seeking Ponce’s dream through predictive health

**BY KATHERINE BAUST LUKENS**

A new joint venture between Emory and Georgia Tech, the Predictive Health Institute, will present a symposium, “Seeking Ponce’s Dream: The Promise of Predictive Health,” at the Emory Conference Center, Dec. 19–20.

Predictive health is one of the cross-cutting initiatives identified in Emory’s strategic plan, and the institute is a collaborative effort between Emory and Tech that is working toward creating “a new model of health and healing for the 21st century,” according to acting Director Kenneth Brigham, professor of medicine at Emory. It will focus on intrinsic and environmental characteristics that predict disease risk for individuals, and will emphasize definition and maintenance of health rather than disease treatment. It is planned to be located in newly renovated space at Crawford Long Hospital.

The symposium will focus on the quest for optimal health, meaning the avoidance of disease, better quality of life and perhaps even longer life spans. The title, “Seeking Ponce’s Dream,” was coined by Brigham, who recalled Juan Ponce de Leon’s quest for the Holy Grail.
Defining the Emory brand experience

Ellen Dracos Lemming is vice president for marketing

Emory has embarked on an important journey toward enhanced focus and purpose. Last week I became the first-ever vice president for marketing at Emory, and that signifies a forward-looking and energizing moment in time for the University. Emory is a unique and well-known brand, and increasing its value is a weighty and thrilling task, because the opportunities abound. Yet, to be successful, each of us will need to become engaged in the process of evaluating, defining, communicating and living the Emory brand promise.

Over time, branding and marketing have become inextricably linked. The classic definition of marketing is the “Four P’s”: product, price, promotion and place. This definition has stood the test of time, is widely recognized and is still taught today. With the growth of consumerism and media, marketing has become much more than the simple attribution such as product or price. Today, marketing is considered the discipline that helps inform strategic decisions, speaks to constituencies in a relevant and motivating manner, and measures an organization’s success in having its attributes well understood beyond its walls.

Marketing permeates and is constructively an integral part of an organization, either directly or indirectly. But I believe the classic definition of marketing leaves out the most important P of all: people. No institution achieves greatness without outstanding people. In this regard, Emory is truly blessed, as the University is recognized as a leader in all its fields. Thankfully, this gives the marketing team tremendous assets with which to work.

When asked to define the word “brand,” a myriad of perceptions emerge—logo, company name, tagline or trademark. The textbook definition of a “brand” is a label, term, sign, symbol or design intended to identify and differentiate an organization’s goods or services from those provided by competitors. But in today’s sophisticated world, a brand has become much, much more.

According to Business Week’s 2004 brand report, among America’s top worldwide brands are Coca-Cola, Microsoft, IBM, GE, Toyota and Disney. When we consider these global powerhouses, we immediately envision their logos, a product we’ve used, perhaps every day of the week, or a recent news report. But what makes these brands dominant are the personal experiences and the end benefits consumers have had with them.

See Dracos Lemming on page 4
Sherryl Goodman is a child psychologist and professor at Emory University. She likes to think about things. She is inspired by questions and seeks precise answers. This scientific passion was stirred by her dual interests of child development and psychopathology. “I was just captivated how kids differed throughout the course of development—stage-specific phenomenon that you can see so clearly,” said Goodman, professor of psychology. “And then [after] learning about psychopathology and seeing how some behaviors in kids are totally normative at certain points in time but at later points could reveal psychopathology—I was just fascinated by that.”

Although her faculty position and nearly 30-year career studying children of mothers with depression now seem a perfect fit for her, it was a series of chance occurrences and good luck that brought Goodman to this point.

In college, it was, perhaps, not so obvious that she would make a great scientist when she registered for psychology only to avoid taking chemistry or physics and still meet Connecticut College’s lab science requirement. She was fortunate; she had a great professor in that first psychology course who lit a spark in her.

“He taught psychology as if it were a suspense novel,” she said. “I thought, ‘Gee, this is something I could do, and 20 years from now somebody could be talking about one of my studies.’”

It was that same professor who later asked Goodman, “Are you interested in research? You should get a Ph.D.”

Goodman observed the mother-child interactions herself, unaware of which mothers suffered from schizophrenia and which from depression. She thought she would be able to tell who was in which group but found that she couldn’t distinguish them at all.

“It gradually dawned on me that this was important,” Goodman said. “If I couldn’t tell as an adult, what is a baby going to know?”

Generally both groups of women were less emotionally involved with and less responsive to their children than typical mothers, and poverty figured prominently into the mix. These were women struggling to provide the necessities for their families; they did not have much time or energy left over for mental stimulation.

Beyond discovering that mothers with mental disorders parent differently from others—and how they parent makes a difference in the outcomes for their children—Goodman gained other valuable insights that shaped her future research. She realized that studying depressed mothers allowed her to examine parental influences in which she was most interested, and a broader definition of environment (one that includes such factors as social support, marital stability and stress) was required to understand the world of infants born to these mothers.

Over the years, Goodman’s research has expanded as each finding generated more questions, and collaborations opened new possibilities and methods. To find out if treatment for depression would alter parenting style, Goodman collaborated with Zachary Stowe, associate professor of psychiatry in the School of Medicine. In a study of women suffering from postpartum depression, Goodman and her students measured parent-child interactions and child functioning both before and after Stowe treated the mothers for depression.

They found that mothers’ reduced levels of depression—even after just three months of treatment—were associated with improvements in quality of interactions with their infants and in the infants’ quality of play. These findings not only demonstrated the importance of clinical intervention in maternal depression but lent support to Goodman’s theory about the role of parenting and the association of such depression with child functioning.

While working with these women, Goodman observed that many were depressed during pregnancy, which inspired questions of what the fetus was experiencing. In a six-year study now nearly complete, Goodman followed mothers with prior episodes of depression from early in their pregnancy until their children reached 17 years of age.

Among many other measures, Goodman tracked women’s levels of cortisol (a hormone often associated with stress) through pregnancy to determine if its levels could predict infant outcomes. Graduate student Diana Simeonova-Lennon analyzed the data for her master’s thesis; to the surprise of both graduate student and professor, cortisol levels did not correlate with the mother’s depression. This contradicts the assumption, made by many researchers (including Goodman), that cortisol levels would correlate with depression levels and help explain vulnerabilities in the infants.

Of course, not every child born of mothers with depression has negative outcomes, and Goodman wants to know why.

“I want to know for two reasons,” said Goodman. “You want to understand how in some families these problems don’t happen, because we can learn from that and use it to design an intervention. The other reason is that the more precisely we can identify the kids who have problems, the better we will be able to target the interventions.”

Two recent studies in Goodman’s lab sought to identify child characteristics that might temper negative outcomes for children of depressed mothers. Graduate student Erin Tully’s dissertation work focused on preschool children’s ability to cope with their mothers’ displays of emotion. Currently, Goodman and Tully are working with 11- to 17-year-olds to determine what beliefs (such as blaming themselves for their mother’s depression) contribute to negative outcomes in the child.

Goodman sees no end to her questions. “Even with my classes, I’m always raising questions and pointing out ideas that haven’t been studied yet,” she said. “I look around to see who has that little spark, and I say, ‘Would you please do that study for me?’ You’ll have to get this or that degree, and learn this or that methodology, but six years from now you could be doing this study.”

When Sherryl Goodman was an undergraduate considering a career in psychology, a well-meaning professor advised her to pursue something in a clinical setting, since faculty positions in psychology were rare for women. Goodman’s come a long way; her studies of depressed mothers and their children have broken new ground in developmental psychopathology, and she always remembers her own experience when counseling her students. “I look around to see who has that little spark,” she says. “I say, ‘Six years from now you could be doing this study.’”
FOCUS: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Indian writer and activist Ritu Menon visits campus

T he Halle Institute for Global Learning welcomes In-.domain writer and women’s rights activist Ritu Menon to campus, Nov. 14-17. Menon, who will visit as a Halle Distinguished Fellow, is the founder of India’s first feminist publishing house, Kali for Women.

As part of Emory’s celebration of International Educa-
tion Week, which takes place Nov. 14-18, Menon will deliver two public lectures: “The Dissenting Feminist Voice in Global Publishing,” Nov. 14 at 6:30 p.m. in Emory Hall; and “Doing Peace: Women’s Activism in South Asia,” Nov. 17 at 7 p.m. in 205 White Hall. Her visit is co-sponsored by the Asian Studies Program and the Institute of Comparative and International Studies.

Begun in a Delhi garage in 1984 with less than $100, Kali for Women is today one of the major successes of feminist publishing in India, sharing a beautiful, elegant, reasonable, ratio-
nal, verifiable, consistent, compelling theory of the universe.” Singh’s lecture will be followed by a view-
ing of Mars from the rooftop observatory.

Singh to arrive with a Big Bang

Dracos Lemming from page 2

their products: A deep swim of Coke on a hot Atlanta afternoon is refreshing; a visit to a Disney theme park or Broadway show is magical; and the smoothness of speaking English on the highway in a Toyota vehicle is exhilarat-
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According to a University study published in 2002, public perceptions of the Emory brand were vague, yet gener-
ally positive. The study determined the Emory education experience provides, our location and our healthy endowment—but no one thing emerged as “defining” Emory. Unlike “refreshing” for Coke or “safety” for Volvo, there was no one experiential concept associ-
ated with us.

What does this mean? It means we have a truly unique opportunity at hand.

What do you feel when you experience Emory? And, just as importantly, how do current and prospective students, fac-
ulty, staff, alumni, parents and the community feel when they interact with the brand?

Does each of us impact that experi-
ence?

In my new position, I will be the official steward of the Emory brand. But all of us will be brand ambassadors and brand managers. Every interaction, either profession-
ally or personally, reflects on the University’s brand.

Phone call, every lecture, every letter, every discovery, every sports event, every press release—it all helps shape and define Emory’s mission. How our constituents define us cannot be dependent solely on a brochure or TV ad but on how we—the Emory fam-
ily—live our strategic mission and represent the University. Those interactions must create a positive experience every time for everyone who inter-
acts with us. Over the coming years, we will work together to understand and to optimize everyone’s one on one with the Emory brand.

So, as Emory embraces on a partnering spirit, I sincerely apologize you to the marketing team and the brand-
ing process. I look forward to working together to define a unique and motivating Emory experience, one that speaks to the heart of each interaction, our com-
munities advances our goal to be the destination University for decades to come.

I welcome your thoughts via e-mail to allen@emory.edu.
“New Orleans is like that; my neighbors had known my mother when she was a little girl,” said Heron, a native of Louisiana, who moved to New Orleans in 2000 to be closer to her family. She had been living in Atlanta prior to that, and had actually worked at Emory previously. So when she evacuated her New Orleans-area home before Katrina hit land, Atlanta was the logical place to go. She expected to stay a week. Now she—just like her new friends Bossett and Bryoard—is planning to stay for good.

They have begun to rebuild their lives in a new place after one of the worst natural disasters to ever hit this country took away their city and, in Bossett’s case, destroyed her home, leaving her only with what she could carry. All three, as well as several others who had to evacuate New Orleans and leave behind jobs (and often entire lives), have found new employment at Emory.

Heron, a tumor registrar with the School of Medicine, could have moved to Baton Rouge, where her LSU office relocated. It had been on Canal Street in the heart of New Orleans. But why? Her job required her to be on the road. Where there were hospitals—and there weren’t too many of those—getting to them was a night-

ning of an increasing number of new employees coming to plant new roots.

“We had to fight back tears talking to some of the people,” said Emory recruiting specialist Danese Jester. Shortly after Katrina hit the Gulf Coast, Employment Services had an all-hands meeting in preparation for an influx of hurricane evacuees. Jester attended two job fairs, one at Georgia World Congress Center and another at the Sheraton Hotel.

Jester said the hiring process for evacuees was not really any different than that for other prospective employees, but Human Resources staff were prepared to assist people who didn’t have documentation. “I got hired on the spot; I didn’t know what to make of it,” Bossett, who had experience in banking and education in addition to her most recent pharmacology administrative position at Xavier. “This was the fastest job I ever got.” To date, six Katrina evacuees have been hired for a variety of positions, ranging from the schools of law and medicine to Campus Services. More hires may be coming. “I want to thank Cath-

“Were to fight back some tears talking to some of the people.”

—Danese Jester, recruiting specialist
Seminar to create ‘combined perspectives’ of Europe

By Chanmi Kim

There is something for everyone in this year’s European Studies Seminar, which kicks off today and runs on the first Monday of every month. Hosted by a variety of researchers, the seminar covers a range of topics on European studies, from national identity in the era of European integration (Feb. 6, 2006) to Paris fashion in the 1830s and 40s (Dec. 5) to “metaphysical shudder, or how to do things in tears” (Apr. 3, 2006).

“Emory has a wealth of scholarly, practical and personal expertise concerning Europe,” said Bruce Knaut, Samuel C. Dobbs Professor of Anthropology and executive director of the Institute for Comparative and International Studies, “and the European Studies seminar provides a forum for dialogue and the exchange of ideas among faculty and graduate students. “It came out of a faculty need to be able to exchange and discuss our research,” said steering committee member Judith Miller, associate professor of history.

“We really wanted to put our focus on supporting research by Emory faculty who work in Europe,” Miller said, “and to create a space for that.”

The space is a six-part seminar to be held on the first Monday of each month for the remainder of the academic year, excluding January. At each session, two presenters will give 15-minute talks on their research, followed by a five-minute exchange with another colleague and a 40-minute discussion.

“The strengths [of the seminar] are related,” said Kevin Corrigan, professor of the Graduate Institute of the Liberal Arts and a member of the steering committee. “[They are] to bring together and develop those faculty and student resources we already have here at Emory, and to make them known in a scholarly way to each other so we can plan something with a real vision for our students and faculty for the future.”

Exploring the implications for managing courage—urban management in the implications for managing courage—the courageous person inter

Worline’s research explores the consequences of such behavior in the workplace. Speaking up in a difficult situation is often successful at creating change—and it inspires others to do the same. How can you differentiate between someone who is truly acting in a courageous manner and someone who is merely engaging in conflict or contention? Culturally we have this view of the courageous individual as a solo figure on a limb. But what I hear time and time again—and one thing that distinguishes courage versus self-aggrandizement—is that the courageous person internalizes the mission and purpose of the organization. They act in the way that they do because they believe they are working in the best interest of the company. As human beings, we can easily see this distinction. Managers can do more to reinforce the mission and purpose—to make people clear on what they do and why they work. It will increase the likelihood that people will defend something they believe in.

This story is reprinted with permission.

Clockwise from left, Judith Miller, Hazel Gold, Richard Rambus, Eric Butler, Walter Melion, Frank Lechner, Bo Klintberg, Jennifer Terni and Holly York all are inaugural members of the European Studies Seminar.

BY MYRA THOMAS

According to Monica Worline, assistant professor of organization and management in Goizueta Business School, courageous behavior—the ability to act on a perceived good for the organization, even in the face of fear or reprisal—can benefit companies. In an interview with Knowledge@Emory, Goizueta’s electronic newsletter, Worline discussed the implications for managing with courageous behavior in mind.

Knowledge@Emory: How did you come to believe that courage could be a useful attribute in the workplace?

Worline: As a former entrepreneur, I was interested in what it takes to make a place really “good” to work, and to get people to produce at their highest levels even when those individuals will be placed in difficult situations. This interest led me a step further to research courage, and I chose to look at the way people in everyday circumstances are trying to do their best under certain stressful situations.

What is the benefit to the organization in having employees act in a courageous manner? And why aren’t managers encouraging this behavior?

Worline: The benefits of courage in an organization are many. For instance, the atmosphere can become more open so that when something needs to be said, it is immediately clear. Information is provided. Managers need to create a climate where difficult things can be said and there won’t be a fear of what happens in the future. I call courage in the workplace “constractive opposition”: when someone is standing against a flow of events that are naturally going to occur in order to safeguard their work or their project.

You note there is a role for emotion in the workplace, which goes against decades of business management education. Courageous activity is linked to emotional response. Instinct often tells us when things are wrong, but we throw emotion out the window. Now we see this is really one of the myths better organizational scholars are trying to erase; the role emotions can play in the workplace can be positive as well as negative. What managers can do to foster courage is acknowledge that, when people express opinions that differ from the mainstream on a product or service, their ideas will surface in the group—frustration, anger, defensive. The manager who handles that situation will determine if this courageous person or others will speak up again. Managers need to see that there will be anger and frustration in the workplace, and there needs to be a constructive way to voice opinions and to have people act on their intuition. Most people want to take pride in their work, and if you let them voice their opinions, you can tap into this.

Are most employees and managers not speaking up in difficult situations because they are in fear of losing their jobs? How can we take advantage of mechanisms today that make people feel as if they are challenged on the job. Many do think they face retribution when the next downsizing announcement gets made. If you think of a company or a system designed to reinforce the status quo, and add in the fear of losing a job, then that’s how you end up with a ton of conscientious people who don’t speak up. My research shows, however, that speaking up in a difficult situation is often successful at creating change—and it inspires others to do the same.

How can you differentiate between someone who is truly acting in a courageous manner and someone who is merely engaging in conflict or contention? Culturally we have this view of the courageous individual as a solo figure on a limb. But what I hear time and time again—and one thing that distinguishes courage versus self-aggrandizement—is that the courageous person internalizes the mission and purpose of the organization.
Thirty days after suffering a heart attack in May caused by a heart attack, Knobel’s wife of 57 years, Mary Jo, passed away quietly and with no artificial respiration or other medical intervention beyond a morphine drip to ease pain. “It was time,” said Knobel, now 82.

The reason Knobel knew his wife’s wishes is that she had spoken of her end-of-life wishes for many years. She had told him that she wanted to be able to express them. “Knob” to his friends and acquaintances, Knobel (who goes by his given name) for his wife.

The importance of advance directives will be a theme of this year’s Decisions Week, which runs statewide from page 1

Thursday, Nov. 10, from 1:30–3:30 p.m. in the Center for Nursing Ethics, Emory University Hospital Midtown.

The symposium will focus on the potential for and impact of extended life spans, including the implications for scientists, health practitioners and patients. “As the system migrates from a disease focus to a health focus, the way health care professionals are educated will be changing,” Brigham said.

“The creation of the institute provides Emory with an opportunity to lead the way,” said Michael Johns, executive vice president for health affairs. “In the next decade or so, we will have increased tools to prevent, predict and personalize health care, making people healthier. The future holds a lot in terms of patient self-care: the opportunity to take control of your own health and learn how genetic proclivity and behavior influences your health.”

During the event, attendees will have the opportunity to sign their own advance directives at the symposium’s conclusion. Knobel won’t be one of them. He has had a living will and durable power of attorney for some 20 years. He updated them about five years ago.

Like his wife, Knobel was in favor of not using more than a morphine drip, a decision supported by his two children. “It needs to be recognized that the quality of life is important,” he said. “A person shouldn’t be without that.”

The symposium will feature a panel on jazz, which included Terri Schiavo, whose husband and parents battled in court for years about her end-of-life wishes, was only in her 20s when she slipped into a persistent vegetative state.

“But advance directives are most important for people nearing the end of life in nursing homes or hospitals,” he continued. Advance directives are spoken or written decisions that specify instruction for medical treatment. There are two kinds: a living will and a durable power of attorney for health care.

Living wills allow people to state their health care wishes if unable to speak for themselves. They also permit doctors, under specific conditions, to withhold or withdraw certain medical care (such as a respirator).

A durable power of attorney for health care goes into more detail about a person’s wishes. It allows a person to appoint someone to speak for him or her and convey decisions about medical care. That’s the role Knobel filled for his wife.

Knobel is an advocate for the importance of end-of-life decisions, Knobel (who goes by “Knob” to his friends and acquaintances) is director of the Memorial Society of Georgia, a nonprofit organization that assists people in making end-of-life preparations. He also sits on the board of the state chapter of similarly national nonprofit Compassion & Choices.

It was with the political muscle of this group and others that Knobel began lobbying the Georgia Legislature last year to bring end-of-life choices to the forefront. That work resulted in the General Assembly unanimously passing a resolution earlier this year that created the Georgia Health Care Decisions Week to highlight the need for citizens of all ages to talk with loved ones about their wishes for medical care.

“Do You Know Your Wishes?” is Emory’s contribution to the cause of end-of-life decision awareness about end-of-life decisions.

Attendees will hear opening comments from Mary Cobb Callahan, director of the Academy for Ethics & Social Values and Emeritus College Director Eugene Bianchi; and Center for Ethics Acting Director Kathy Knlaw, followed by a 45-minute panel, featuring Wesley Woods’ Laurent Adler and anesthesiology emeritus professor Carl Hug, and moderated by gynecology and obstetrics emeritus Professor Elizabeth Connell.

School of Law professor and state Rep. Mary Margaret Oliver (one of the co-sponsors of the bill that created Georgia Health Care Decisions Week) will follow with a talk on “Legislation and the Formulation of Health Care Decisions Week.” Knobel will speak about “Financial and Philosophical Aspects of Advance Directives.”

“The symposium will wrap up with a showing of "Final Choices—Valley of the Shadow," a documentary on end-of-life care, with a reception to follow.”

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End-of-life decisions come to front at Thursday symposium

BY ERIC RANGIS

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“The creation of the institute provides Emory with an opportunity to lead the way,” said Michael Johns, executive vice president for health affairs. “In the next decade or so, we will have increased tools to prevent, predict and personalize health care, making people healthier. The future holds a lot in terms of patient self-care: the opportunity to take control of your own health and learn how genetic proclivity and behavior influences your health.”

Returning to Emory to deliver the symposium’s opening keynote address will be Lee Hood from the Institute for Systems Biology in Seattle; Hood also was part of the Futurist Forum held on campus last April as part of the strategic planning process. On day two, the keynote speakers are Ralph Snyderman from the Duke University Health System and renowned author Tom Wolfe, who will give a special presentation about his observations on the social implications of this new medical paradigm.

In all, 12 speakers will address the biology of health and disease, aging, genetics, infections, oxidative stress and lifestyle, diagnosing and preventing health failure, regenerative medicine, and emerging technologies, followed by panel discussions on each day.

O’Connor swings into Schwartz

Grammy-winning violinist, composer and touring artist Mark O’Connor will present an evening of swinging jazz, Nov. 9 in the Schusterman Center for the Performing Arts’ Concert Hall. O’Connor, a 2005 Emory Coca-Cola Artist in Residence, will be joined by bassist Jon Burr, guitarist Bryan Sutton and Howard Alden, and vocalist Roberta Gambarini. Earlier that day, O’Connor will hold a forum on jazz, Appalachian and classical traditions. Tickets for the evening performance are $36 for faculty and staff; $5 for students. For information, call 404-727-5050.
**PERFORMING ARTS**

**THURSDAY, NOV. 10**

**Concert**
Mark O’Connor, violin, performing. 2:30 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

**Theater**
“King Lear.” 7 p.m. Mary Gray Munroe Theater, Dobbs Center. $6.5/4 faculty/staff, $15 students. 404-712-9118.

**Candler Concert Series**
“Hot Swings.” Mark O’Connor, violin, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. $4/$3 students. 404-727-5050.

**FRIDAY, NOV. 11**

**Concert**

**Theater**
“King Lear.” 7 p.m. Mary Gray Munroe Theater, Dobbs Center. $6.5/4 faculty/staff, $15 students. 404-712-9118.

**Atlanta Trumpet Festival**
“Festival Gala Concert,” Peter Bond, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

**SATURDAY, NOV. 12**

**Performance**
“Iranian Music and Dance.” 6 p.m. 208 White Hall. Free. 404-727-4625.

**Theater**
“King Lear.” 7 p.m. Mary Gray Munroe Theater, Dobbs Center. $6.5/4 faculty/staff, $15 students. 404-712-9118.

**Atlanta Trumpet Festival**
“Festival Gala Concert,” Peter Bond, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

**SUNDAY, NOV. 13**

**Theater**
“King Lear.” 7 p.m. Mary Gray Munroe Theater, Dobbs Center. $15/6 students. 404-712-9118.

**Concert**
Emory Brass Ensemble, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

**VISUAL ARTS**

**WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8**

**Visual Arts Exhibit Opening**

**TED Hughes Exhibition**

**Carlo Museum Exhibit**
"Excavating Egypt: Great Discoveries from the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology." Third-floor galleries, Carlos Museum. $7 suggested donation, staff fee. 404-727-4282. Through Nov. 27.

**Carlo Museum Exhibit**

**Special Collections Exhibit**

**Carlo Museum Exhibit**

**LECTURES**

**MONDAY, NOV. 7**

**European Studies Seminar**
4:30 p.m. 323, Bowden Hall. Free. 404-727-6577.

**TUESDAY, NOV. 8**

**Pharmacology Seminar**

**Panel Discussion**

**Asian Studies Lecture**
“Memories of a Lost Home.” Alok Bhalla, presenting. 4 p.m. 205 White Hall. Free. 404-727-2198.

**Mary Lynn Morgan Lecture**

**WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9**

**History Lecture**
“Practicing History/ THEORIZING Practice: Some New Directions in Historiography After the Linguistics Turn.” Gabrielle Spiegel, Johns Hopkins University, presenting. 11:30 a.m. 323 Bowden Hall. Free. 404-727-8396.

**Dark Tower Lecture**

**Religion Lecture**
“The Causes and Dynamics of Islamic Auto-Reform.” Carrie Wickham, political science, presenting. 3 p.m. S214 Callaway Center. Free. 404-727-7596.

**MARIAL Lecture**
“What National Time-Diaries Tell Us About American Family Life.” John Robinson, University of Maryland, presenting. 4 p.m. 413E Bizzell/Campus. Free. 404-727-3440.

**THURSDAY, NOV. 10**

**Surgical Grand Rounds**

**Physiology Lecture**
“Unique Expression of TASK-1, a Two-Pore Domain K+ Channel, in the Noradrenergic System.” Wally physiologist, presenting. 12:30 p.m. 323, Bowden Hall. Free. 404-727-7340.

**African Studies Lecture**
“History & the Social Composition of Knowledge.” Steven Feierman, University of Pennsylvania, presenting. 11:30 a.m. 323 Bowden Hall. Free. 404-727-0012.

**SPECIAL**

**MONDAY, NOV. 7**

**Volunteer Emory Workshop**

**TUESDAY, NOV. 8**

**Taize Worship Service**
“Big Bang: The History of the Universe in 60 Minutes.” Simon Singh, presenting. 8 p.m. 208 White Hall. Free. 404-727-7862.

**SUNDAY, NOV. 13**

**University Worship Service**
11 a.m. Sanctuary, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225.

**REELIGION**

**MONDAYS**

**Emory Zen Meditation**
Weekly Sitting Meditation with Soto Zen. 4:30 p.m. Rustin Chapel, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-5120.

**TUESDAYS**

**Taize Worship Service**
4:35 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-6225.

**SUNDAY, NOV. 13**

**University Worship Service**
11 a.m. Sanctuary, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225.

**TUESDAY, NOV. 8**

**REALC Lecture**

**Panel Discussion**

**WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9**

**Theology Workshop**

**EndNote Introduction Workshop**
1 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-6683.

**Woodruff Library Tour**
1 p.m. Security desk. Free. 404-727-1153.

**Google Scholar Workshop**
2:30 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-0178.

**Newspaper Research Workshop**
5 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-0657.

**Unity Month Event**

**Unity Carnival**
3 p.m. McDonough Field. Free. 404-727-6754.

**For sports information, visit www.go.emory.edu**

To submit an entry for the Emory Report calendar, enter your event on the University’s web events calendar, Events@Emory, which is located at http://events.cc.emory.edu (also accessible via the “Calendar” link from the Emory homepage), at least three weeks prior to the publication date. Dates, times and locations may change without advance notice. Due to space limitations, Emory Report may not be able to include all events submitted.