

EMORY | magazine

AUTUMN 2009

FAN OR FOE, YOU CAN'T IGNORE

Newt Gingrich

CLASS OF 1965

Being Dr. Gupta | Health Care Reform | Campaign Emory: Year One

Say you want an evolution?

WHEN I SAT DOWN WITH HISTORY professor Patrick Allitt a few weeks ago to talk about his latest book, *The Conservatives*, one of my questions for him was how conservatism has benefited America during the past two centuries. He was quick to point out that conservative forces have helped to create an incredibly stable political system and that, in stark contrast to much of the rest of the world, orderly elections rather than violent revolutions bring about regime change in this country.

The past year, though, has seen restless stirrings in the American public that feel like something akin to revolution—or, at least, a new level of political engagement. I wasn't around in the 1960s, so I can't say firsthand, but it seems to me that the historic election of Barack Obama may have awakened a spirit of activism that arguably has been sleeping for about four decades. Undoubtedly, 9/11 and the resulting war riveted the nation and sharpened political divisions over foreign policy, and there have been significant skirmishes over issues like gay rights, immigration, abortion, and the environment. But not since the era of civil rights and Vietnam have our TV screens been filled with so many protest signs and such impassioned rhetoric. The looming problem of health care reform has prodded Americans across the spectrum—from seasoned political pundits to people like my parents, who typically keep their opinions to themselves—to come out and speak up.

Of course, this should not surprise us. As several Emory experts pointed out to writer Andy Miller in his story on health care reform, health is an issue that touches everyone personally; it “strikes at the core of who we are as human beings,” as business professor

Chip Frame put it. In the bigger picture, the stakes for the U.S. are high: about \$2 trillion a year, in fact. But most scholars, doctors, and health leaders agree that change in the system is needed—and it's coming, one way or another.

Thought leaders in the Emory community and among alumni are helping to shape the debate and find the common ground. Faculty including Arthur Kellermann, associate dean of health policy for the School of Medicine; Ken Thorpe, Woodruff Professor of Health Policy and Management; Paul Rubin, professor of economics and law; and even CNN's Sanjay Gupta, assistant professor of neurosurgery and a neurosurgeon at Grady Memorial Hospital, are lending their voices to the national conversation around the challenge of the uninsured. The number of uninsured Americans has proved difficult to nail down, but what is clear is that it's high, and it poses a serious threat to the status quo. “It is dramatically destabilizing the health care system,” Kellermann said.

Ruth Katz 77L is in the thick of the action in Washington as chief public health counsel for the Committee on Energy and Commerce for the U.S. House of Representatives. A longtime public health advocate and scholar, Katz is helping to make sure prevention and wellness programs are being included in reform legislation. “I think everyone

agrees that we need greater emphasis on prevention at the individual level,” she told *Emory Magazine*.

Indeed, that's something that **Newt Gingrich 65C**, former Speaker of the House and more recently founder of the Center for Health Transformation, is advocating as well. Associate editor Mary Loftus and Emory photographer Kay Hinton paid a visit to Gingrich this



HEART ON SLEEVE: Town hall meetings on health care reform have tapped into deep emotions.

summer at his Washington offices to seek his perspective on health care as well as a host of other topics. Not one to shun healthy debate, Gingrich seemed impressed by the angry, emotional crowds that gathered for town hall meetings around the country this summer, calling it a genuine popular uprising. “I can't remember any time I've seen this level of intensity,” he said.

Maybe not quite a revolution, it's true; and it appears we have a long way to go to a solution. Call it an evolution. But surely the national surge of interest and engagement is a sign of health.—P.P.P. ■

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VIDEO: Panel discussion on the economy hosted by Goizueta Business School and NYSE Euronext



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On the cover: Newt Gingrich 65C in his Washington, D.C., office.
Photo by Kay Hinton. **See story on page 32.**

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Emory Magazine (USPS-175-420) is published quarterly by Emory Creative Group, 1762 Clifton Road, Plaza 1000, Atlanta, Georgia 30322, and is distributed free to all alumni and to parents of undergraduates, as well as to other friends of the University. Address changes may be sent to the Office of Alumni and Development Records, 1762 Clifton Road, Plaza 1000, Atlanta, Georgia 30322 or eurec@emory.edu. If you are an individual with a disability and wish to acquire this publication in an alternative format, please contact Paige P. Parvin (address above) or call 404.727.7873. Periodicals postage paid at Atlanta, Georgia, and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: send address changes to the Office of Alumni and Development Records, 1762 Clifton Road, Plaza 1000, Atlanta, Georgia 30322. No. 110001-1 © 2009, a publication of Emory Creative Group, a department of Communications and Marketing.

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letters

I JUST WANT TO LET YOU KNOW THAT there is an old preacher in Kentucky, a graduate of Candler, who reads each new edition of your excellent *Emory Magazine* from cover to cover. You and your staff do a tremendous job.

Billy Joe Cox 54T
Louisville, Kentucky

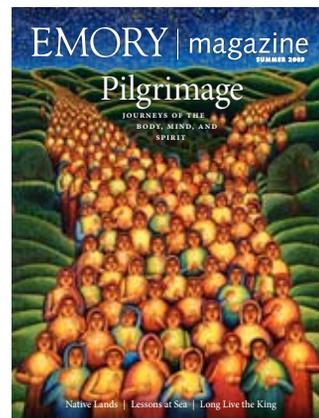
I ENJOYED DR. WOLFF-KING'S ARTICLE, "Faulkner Found," in the summer 2009 issue. It was a well-written and engrossing look at one of my favorite Southern authors. I would have liked to see the annual pilgrimage made by students from the Oxford campus mentioned, though. For much of his nearly forty-year career at Oxford College, Professor John W. Gregory Sr. led yearly visits to "the other Oxford." This small oversight aside, I found the article fascinating.

Kate Gregory 09C
Atlanta

I READ THE ARTICLE ABOUT "DUELING Dooleys" in the summer 2009 issue of *Emory Magazine* with great interest. When I was at Oxford from 1961 to 1963, I was not aware that Oxford had a Dooley of its own. Most of us assumed that Dooley would visit Oxford from Atlanta. We did know that his casket was in Dooley's Den on the Atlanta campus, and it troubled some of us that Dooley had no resting place in Oxford. As a result, during the 1962-1963 school year, several of us, including William Beck "Bill" Simpson 64OX, decided to bring Dooley's casket to Oxford. One of our group had access to her mother's station wagon. So one night we drove to the Atlanta campus, where we boldly walked into Dooley's Den and carried the casket out. No one tried to stop us or even said a word. We took the casket to the steps of Seney Hall, where it remained for several days. Eventually someone took the casket back to the Atlanta campus, but all of us felt that we had done a good thing.

Harold T. Daniel Jr. 65OX 65C 69L
Atlanta

I WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR the story about Jessica [Lucas, "Jessica's Rules" audio slideshow]. I've worked with Jessica in the past and lost contact over the years. She is absolutely a special person, dynamic in every way imagined, and she has the tenacity and



resilience to endure and overcome any obstacle. She has become an inspiration and I've always felt it was a blessing to me to have just had the pleasure of knowing her. She was the first to turn me on to Pilates. I thought it was the hardest exercise I had ever done. She, however, made it fun.

Brian Banks

Emory University Center for
Science Education

I JUST READ THE ENTIRE SPRING 2009 *Emory Magazine* on the Internet and want to congratulate you on this wonderful issue and impressive Internet presentation. The use of YouTube spots and other video is outstanding.

Patricia Stringer 72PHD

Emory Alumni Board member
Savannah

EMORY MAGAZINE HAS ONE OF THE best online editions that I am aware of. It is easy to read, and its format is just as inviting as the print edition. Keep up the good work.

Albert AsKew 65T

Athens

I GREATLY ENJOYED YOUR ARTICLE about your Joni Mitchell adventure ["Joni and Me"]. I also looked specifically for YouTube clips of the songs you mentioned and found several to be most haunting and memorable.

James Riopelle 76M

New Orleans

I HAD A MOMENT OF ANTICIPATION when I turned the page and saw the robot's photo ["I, Robot"]. I had just had his services at Harvard's teaching hospital, Brigham and Womens in Boston. The DaVinci Robot-assisted

surgery is definitely the way to go. I could have walked out of the recovery room had the doctors allowed it. The recovery rate has been just short of miraculous. Glad to see Emory has purchased one and is keeping up with the Rise of the Machines.

Phil Bevins 70C
Southborough, Massachusetts

I ALWAYS READ *EMORY MAGAZINE* AND love it. So many stories and wonderful pieces. I came to Emory because I have always heard stories of how wonderful my Great-Great-Aunt Nell was. I am the great-great-niece of Nell Hodgson Woodruff, and I'm proud to have visited a piece of my heritage while on my journey in nursing. It was so inspiring to see family photos and relics of my heritage every time I visited the school. My grandfather, Bryant F. Hodgson Sr., tells stories of his Great-Aunt Nell, and I hear stories from his cousin, "Little Nell" Hodgson Watt, about how special she was, and I'm proud to have been a part of something she created.

Stephanie Hodgson Pitts 09MSN
Atlanta

I READ WITH INTEREST YOUR ARTICLE "A Woman's Touch" in the spring issue of *Emory Magazine*. My family lived in Emory Court

"Emory Magazine has one of the best online editions that I am aware of. It is easy to read, and its format is just as inviting as the print edition."—Albert AsKew 65T, Athens

VISIT *EMORY MAGAZINE* ONLINE AT WWW.EMORY.EDU/MAGAZINE.

Annex when I was a baby in 1953 and 1954 while our house on Chelsea Circle was under construction. My father, Marion T. Clark 38C 39G, attended Emory and was a professor of chemistry at Emory and Oxford College. My mother, Virginia Clark, is a past president of the Emory University Woman's Club (EUWC). One of my earlier memories is attending the Easter egg hunt held at the president's home on North Decatur Road with my mother and sisters. Of course, now the law school occupies that space. I recall the president's home fondly, being made welcome each spring. My older sisters have fond memories of living at Emory Court Annex, or the "Court." There was a close-knit group of families and children there. I don't recall hearing adults refer to the Court as the "ghetto," but parents were more protective in the 1950s than they are today. Perhaps adults called the university housing the ghetto when there were no children present! In addition to contributing to

the EUWC, mother entertained groups of my father's students from the National Science Foundation. It was a lot of fun to meet adults from across the country, and they appreciated a home-cooked meal and my parents' hospitality. The lasting benefit that came out of living in faculty housing is the close friendships that were formed among the faculty wives and families. When I think of Emory, I think of far more than the college.

Anne Clark Nettles
Aurora, Colorado

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.

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of Note

Laney's Legacy

GRADUATE SCHOOL NAMED FOR PRESIDENT EMERITUS **JAMES LANEY**

THE GOAL WAS TO GRANT AT LEAST one hundred doctorates a year.

When James T. Laney became president of Emory in 1977, he came to the conclusion that for Emory to emerge in the front ranks of universities, it must have a much larger faculty in arts and sciences and much stronger graduate programs across the board.

"The departments, in many cases with few exceptions, were not large enough or deep enough to sustain a first-class graduate program," he says. "I felt no distinguished program could keep its head up if it didn't grant a hundred PhDs."

During the next decade, with the help of the \$105 million Woodruff gift in 1979, Laney focused on growing the faculty, attracting distinguished scholars through initiatives such as Woodruff professorships, raising the enrollment of Emory College, and expanding the graduate program "in distinction and sheer breadth."

The Graduate School now offers degrees in forty-one programs across the humanities, social sciences, biomedical



VISIONARY: As Emory's president during the transformative period after the Woodruff gift, James Laney expanded the University's doctoral-level programs in scope and reputation.

and natural sciences, public health, nursing, and business, with roughly 1,700 students enrolled in these programs. Emory's graduate faculty now number more than 650. And hundreds of PhD students graduate each year.

Soon, they will graduate from a school that bears Laney's name.

The Emory University Board of Trustees has approved naming the Graduate School in honor of President Emeritus Laney, who led the University for sixteen years, during which time it emerged as a national research university. After leaving the Emory presidency in 1993, he became the U.S. ambassador to South Korea.

"The naming of the James T. Laney School of Graduate Studies honors the vision and leadership of Jim Laney, whose ambitious plan for Emory revolved around graduate education," says President James Wagner. "He understood clearly that the core of great research universities lies in the training of new generations of intellectual leaders for the academy and for the public good."

"Emory's decision to name the Graduate School for me is the greatest honor of my life," says Laney. "From the very first, Emory has been in my heart, and I am deeply touched and humbled to always be associated with the University in such a special way."

TICKER AUTUMN 2009

Emory ranks among nation's best hospitals

Emory University Hospital ranks among the top in the *U.S. News & World Report's* guide to America's Best Hospitals. Rankings: ophthalmology, 9th; psychiatry, 10th; geriatrics, 13th; heart and heart surgery, 13th; neurology and neurosurgery, 14th; ear, nose, and throat, 22nd; kidney disease, 25th; diabetes/endocrinology, 31st; gynecology and urology, both 44th; cancer, 46th.

Winship Cancer Institute names new director

Walter J. Curran, a radiation oncologist and Georgia Cancer Coalition Distinguished Scholar, has been named executive director of the Emory Winship Cancer Institute. Curran is an international expert in the management of patients with locally advanced lung cancer and malignant brain tumors.



Lisa Tedesco, dean of the newly named Laney Graduate School, says it is “a fitting way to acknowledge President Laney because it recognizes his vision for the central role of doctoral education in establishing and sustaining a great research university at the forefront of discovery in the sciences and humanities.”

“Under Laney’s leadership, Emory embarked on an extraordinary transformation, guided by goals he outlined in his ‘Emory 2000’ address, delivered in 1987,” Tedesco says. “It was a transformation of the very identity of Emory.”

After all, Emory didn’t grant a PhD until nearly the 1950s, Laney says. “We’re a young university when it comes to graduate education at the doctoral level.”

In 1979, barely two years into Laney’s presidency, Emory received the gift of \$105 million in Coca-Cola stock from the Emily and Ernest Woodruff Foundation. “There’s no way to overestimate what the Woodruff gift did for Emory,” Laney says. “The Graduate School was as much as any other part of the University a recipient of that strength.”

During the next decade, the Graduate School flourished. The size of the gift, the widespread publicity, and the University’s vision for building its strengths in graduate education meant that Emory was able to attract a number of distinguished scholars. “They saw a future here,” says Laney.

An ordained United Methodist minister, Laney taught at Yonsei University in Korea and Vanderbilt University before becoming dean of Candler School of Theology from 1969 to 1977. Laney served as U.S. ambassador to South Korea from 1993 to 1997 and was instrumental in helping defuse the nuclear crisis with North Korea in 1994.—*Elaine Justice* ■

Emory: Top 20

Emory University is among the top twenty national universities in *U.S. News & World Report’s* annual “America’s Best Colleges,” ranking 17th.

Goizueta Business School ranked 13th in undergraduate business programs.

“While external recognition is gratifying, the true measure of a university is revealed in the work of its faculty, staff, and students,” says Provost Earl Lewis.

Emory’s rankings on the survey’s components included 12th in faculty resources, derived mainly from faculty compensation and class size; 11th in the “Top Up-and-Coming Schools,” a list of colleges and universities singled out in a survey of experts as having recently made the most promising and innovative changes; and 6th in economic diversity, with 14 percent of undergraduates receiving need-based Pell grants.

Emory ranked 12th in alumni giving, with an average of 37 percent of alumni contributing to the school during a two-year period.

The rankings appear online at www.usnews.com.



Who is this promising young couple?

The late **Mary Jean Craft Johnston 48M 50PhD**, of Elberton, Georgia, was the second woman to receive a doctoral degree from the University and the first woman to receive a PhD in chemistry from Emory. Prior to earning her advanced degrees, she served in the U.S. Navy. Afterward, she worked for a chemical company in Alabama. In 1953, she married **Thomas Johnston 48PhD**, the first-ever recipient of a doctorate from Emory, also in chemistry. He joined the staff of the Southern Research Institute in Birmingham where he became section head in 1958. His work was in the area of organic sulfur chemistry and the synthesis of potential anticancer and antiradiation drugs.—*M.J.L.*

External funds and stimulus grants provide \$484 million

Emory researchers received \$484.2 million from external funding agencies in fiscal year 2009, an increase of 18 percent over the previous year. More than 70 percent of the funds were awarded by federal agencies, with \$298.5 million coming from the National Institutes of Health. The federal stimulus bill accounted for \$13.8 million of the funding.

Chemistry professor receives \$1.5 million for innovation

Candler Professor of Organic Chemistry Huw Davies has received \$1.5 million from the National Science Foundation to establish an NSF Center for Chemical Innovation. He will lead a team of scientists from four universities in finding ways to speed up and simplify the synthesis of new classes of pharmaceuticals.

Digging Dinos

PALEONTOLOGIST FINDS EVIDENCE THAT BURROWING BEHAVIOR WAS WIDESPREAD

BURROWING INTO THE EARTH MIGHT have allowed some dinosaurs to survive extreme climate changes, believes Emory paleontologist Anthony Martin.

On the heels of his discovery in Montana of the first trace fossil of a dinosaur burrow (see www.emory.edu/magazine/2008/winter/tracking.html), Martin has found evidence of more dinosaur burrows—this time on the other side of the world, in Victoria, Australia.

The find, which was published in *Cretaceous Research*, suggests that burrowing behaviors were shared by dinosaurs of different species, in different hemispheres, and spanned millions of years during the Cretaceous Period, when some dinosaurs lived in polar environments.

“This research helps us to better understand long-term geologic change and how organisms may have adapted as the Earth has undergone periods of global cooling and warming,” says Martin, a senior lecturer in environmental studies.

In collaboration with colleagues, Martin identified the ninety-five-million-year-old skeletal remains of a small adult dinosaur and two juveniles in a fossilized burrow in southwestern Montana in 2006. They later named the dinosaur species *Oryctodromeus cubicularis*, or “digging runner of the lair.” The researchers hypothesized that, besides caring for young in their dens, burrowing may have allowed some dinosaurs to survive extreme environments.

A year after the Montana find, Martin traveled to the Victoria coast, which marks the seam where Australia once nestled against Antarctica. Lower Cretaceous strata of Victoria have yielded the best-documented assemblage of polar dinosaur bones in the world. During a hike to a remote site known as Knowledge Creek, west of Melbourne, Martin rounded the corner of an outcropping and was astounded to see the trace fossil of what appeared to be a burrow. “In paleontology, the saying, ‘where luck meets preparation’ really holds true,” he says.

The probable burrow etched into the Early Cretaceous outcrop was about six feet long and one foot in diameter. It gently descended in a semi-spiral, ending in an enlarged chamber. Martin later found two similar trace fossils in the same area.

The Victoria fossils are about 110 million years old, originating around the time that Australia split with Antarctica, and dinosaurs roamed in prolonged polar darkness along forested southern Australia river plains. It was one of the last times the Earth experienced global



UNDERGROUND: Paleontologist Anthony Martin (left) believes dinosaurs of several species found protection from extreme conditions in burrows.

warming, with an average temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit—about 10 degrees

higher than today. During the polar winter, though, the temperature could plunge below freezing.

Previously, researchers theorized that the small dinosaurs in the region survived harsh weather by sheltering beneath large tree roots or in hollows. Martin’s find, however, indicates that they may have dug into the soft banks of rivers flowing out of the rift valley.—Carol Clark ■

To watch a video on Anthony Martin’s discovery, go to eScienceCommons at esciencecommons.blogspot.com/2009/07/polar-dinosaur-burrows-australian-trace.html.

TICKER AUTUMN 2009

Board of Trustees elects two new alumni members

The Emory University Board of Trustees, which oversees the governance and long-range financial health of the University, has selected Susan Cahoon 68C, a partner and general counsel of Kilpatrick Stockton of Atlanta, and Jonathan Layne 79L 79MBA, a partner of Gibson, Dunn, and Crutcher of Los Angeles.

CDC gives Emory grant for Injury Control Research Center

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has designated the Emory Center for Injury Control as one of its newest Injury Control Research Centers. Emory joins a group of eleven Injury Control Research Centers throughout the country and will receive a research grant from the CDC totaling nearly \$5 million.



Buy the Book

New bookstore promises to become a community hub

Next year, a new, three-story building on Oxford Road will carry a familiar name: Barnes and Noble. The collegiate branch of the country's largest bookseller will take over Emory's bookstore operations this fall, and the new bookstore complex is expected to be complete in spring 2010. Plans include the nation's largest Starbucks Cafe on a college campus, outdoor seating, and a "green roof" promenade over the new parking deck. The undergraduate Office of Admission will be housed there as well.

With twenty-nine thousand square feet and forty thousand book titles, the sweeping new space is sure to become a community center for the Emory campus and beyond. The bookstore will house the largest aca-

ademic bookstore selection in the Southeast, according to Provost Earl Lewis. The bookstores now in Dobbs University Center and the School of Medicine will be incorporated into the new facility.

"As Emory looks ahead to its new bookstore complex, we intend to add titles, extend operating hours, and explore new ways to improve customer service," says John Ford, dean of campus life. "We look forward to working in tandem with Barnes and Noble as we improve the overall customer experience for faculty and students, as well as the greater Emory community."

Barnes and Noble College Booksellers operates stores on more than thirty campuses, including Georgia Tech's bookstore in midtown Atlanta.

Humans see, monkeys too

Why does this image of a face appear normal when viewed upside down, but clearly shows that it is distorted when right-side up?



It's a phenomenon known as the Thatcher effect, named for Margaret Thatcher, because it was first demonstrated using an image of the former British prime minister. This human face (in the case above, undergraduate researcher Dina Chou) has been "thatcherized" by positioning the eyes and mouth upside down relative to the rest of the face.

Emory researchers have shown for the first time that another species shares a susceptibility to this illusion: rhesus monkeys (thatcherized images below).



The study, published in *Current Biology*, "shows that primates are keenly sensitive not just to the features in upright faces but to the relations among those features. This sensitivity is thought to underlie the ability to discriminate among many similar faces—a skill necessary to distinguish kin from non-kin, friend from foe," says lead researcher Robert Hampton of the Yerkes National Primate Research Center and the Department of Psychology. "This ability probably evolved at least 30 million years ago in an ancestor humans share with rhesus monkeys." —Carol Clark

BOOKSTORE: COURTESY EMORY UNIVERSITY; FACES: BEN BASILE/SPECIAL

Candler students win national theology fellowships

Four master of divinity students have won national fellowships from the Fund for Theological Education: Christina Repoley is a Ministry Fellow; master of divinity students Kimberly Jenne and Jason Myers are Congregational Fellows; and master of divinity student Leah Lyman is a Volunteers Exploring Vocation Fellow.

Green construction continues on campus

Several campus projects are on track for the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED certification, including the Oxford Road Building for undergraduate admission, a Barnes & Noble Collegiate Superstore and Starbucks Cafe, the Claudia Nance Rollins Building, and Freshman Residence Hall Four.



WIDE-EYED: The act of staring is less passive and more interactive than it may seem, says Rosemarie Garland-Thomson.

are fraught with anxious contradiction,” she writes.

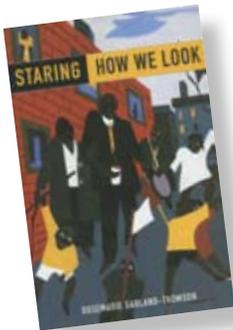
Each of us, she says, has had the experience of being both a starrer and a staree. Staring can be a show of dominance, a sign of flirtation, or an instinctual reaction to a sight that is shocking, frightening, confusing, or unexpected.

People who are visually different—such as Garland-Thomson herself, who was born with a congenitally amputated arm—frequently experience being a staree, especially if their disability affects a body site that draws attention because it carries significant cultural meaning, such as the face, hands, or breasts. “Staring is a natural impulse,” she says, “but often a social blunder.”

The staree is not powerless in the interaction, posits Garland-Thomson. Many of the “starable” people she interviewed have devised ways to command control of the staring encounter. For example, Kevin Connolly, who was born legless, became a traveling documentary photographer, taking photos of people’s reactions when they saw him—and turning the tables, so to speak.

Starees can use the encounter as an opportunity for education, empathy, even activism. Models who have had mastectomies due to cancer, for example, have posed topless on magazine covers. “There are those who deliberately provoke stares to get attention, recognition, or to just shake things up,” Garland-Thomson says. “People need and want to be looked at, but they want to be seen on their own terms.”—M.J.L. ■

Gaping, gawking, and gazing



PROFESSOR ROSEMARIE GARLAND-THOMSON LOOKS INTO **WHY WE STARE**

THE HISTORY OF staring is filled with admonitions and cau-

tionary tales, from the myth of Medusa, who turned men to stone with her stare, to the yanking away of bug-eyed children by their mortified mothers.

“We stare at what interests us. We stare to make the unknown known, to make sense of the unexpected,” says Professor of Women’s Studies Rosemarie Garland-Thomson, a cultural critic and pioneering researcher in disability stud-

ies who wrote the recently released book *Staring: How We Look*.

Garland-Thomson analyzes the interaction of the starrer and the “staree”—a word she coined when she couldn’t find a suitable existing term for the person receiving the stare.

Staring, she finds, is a response to a novelty that captures our attention and arouses our interest. The action, which is universal, also prompts a dopamine rush. “Because we both crave and dread unpredictable sights, staring encounters

TICKER AUTUMN 2009

The Dalai Lama supports the Emory-Tibet Science Initiative

The Dalai Lama, who will next visit Emory on October 17 to 19, 2010, in his role as Presidential Distinguished Professor, has announced that he will give \$50,000 to the Emory-Tibet Science Initiative, a historic undertaking to deliver a comprehensive science education to Tibetan monastics.

A million downloads on iTunes U . . . and counting

One million downloads of speeches, lectures, news, and performances have been made from Emory’s iTunes U site—a free service hosted by Apple. Emory offers more than 1,700 audio and video podcasts related to the University and its community. (itunes.emory.edu)

Q&A WITH ROSEMARIE GARLAND-THOMSON



What's the difference between a glimpse, a glance, a gaze, a leer/ogle, and a stare?

Staring is a very engaged kind of looking because our eyes and brains are working hard to make sense of what we're staring at. We usually stop staring when the novelty wears off.

What sorts of things are we all prone to stare at?

Staring is a universal physiological impulse among sighted people—

an ocular startle in response to novel stimuli. We stare at strangers, for example, because they look different from the kinds of people we are used to seeing. A blue-haired, pierced punk may draw stares walking around a staid American suburb but may not even get a glance on the late-night subway in lower Manhattan.

What compels us to stare? And why is it considered rude?

Staring is a strong physical urge, a kind of hunger of the eye, that we have trouble controlling. Staring is considered rude because people generally don't like getting undue attention that they don't request or control. Staring interrupts the normal routine of just anonymously moving through our day by making both starers and starees feel exposed.

Facebook, YouTube, and reality TV shows seem to imply a generation of people saying, "Stare at me." Are society's feelings about staring changing?

Inviting someone to look at you intently and presenting yourself the way you want to be seen is a way to capture our physiological urge to stare and use it for your own purposes. This is perhaps why so many of us are using technologies like Facebook and YouTube as virtual staring encounters that offer an opportunity for deliberate self-expression.

Any advice on how to best handle unwanted stares?

People who get stared at a lot become experienced at managing others' stares. Visibly disabled people, especially those with unusual appearances or functioning, tend to be stared at in social settings. Some of these "expert starees" can invite, extend, or discourage a stare with simply a word or a look.

News Makers

MINORITY VOICES SPEAK
IN BLACK STAR MAGAZINE

FROM A HARD LOOK AT THE CONCEPT OF "SELF-segregation" to an essay about working with middle school students outside the "Emory bubble," *Black Star* magazine doesn't shy away from straight talk.

"I felt like the voice on campus still existed, but the microphone was gone," says editor-in-chief **Ian McCall 11C**, who helped to create *Black Star* as a successor to Emory's black student newspaper, *The Fire This Time* (which was founded by Emory alumnus, journalist, and novelist Touré and ceased publication in 2003.)

McCall, an international studies and sociology major, says the publication is the product of passion and activism. Funds were secured from diverse sources, including the administration and community partners, and the staff has grown from three to twenty. "Emory's minority population is exploding, and it's more important now than ever to have a place for different voices to express ideas," he says.

The magazine's staff, including McCall, former editor-in-chief **Torie Anderson 09C**, cofounder **Hamzat Sani 07C**, and managing editor **Treasure Arthur 12C**, has produced three issues (www.students.emory.edu/blackstar), which were distributed around the Emory, Morehouse, and Spelman campuses. McCall says *Black Star* plans to extend its reach beyond the pages of the magazine: staff members will be working with the King Center, the Morehouse School of Medicine's Metropolitan Atlanta Violence Prevention Partnership, and literacy programs that produce magazines for teens at Turner Middle School and Griffin High School in Fulton County. "We won't just be telling the news," McCall says. "We'll be making it."—M.J.L. ■



New detection tool for Alzheimer's disease

Researchers at Yerkes National Primate Research Center developed a test in primates, using infrared eye tracking, that is now being used in people to detect mild cognitive impairment, says Yerkes director and lead researcher Stuart Zola (see whsc.emory.edu/soundscience).

Early nurturing impacts later life

Researchers at the Yerkes National Primate Research Center have found that the amount of care received by young prairie voles impacts their adult social behavior. In the study in *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*, early social experience influenced adult bonding, says researcher **Todd Ahern 12G**, who worked with Professor of Psychiatry Larry Young.



LEADER: “Being an RA keeps you well connected to campus life,” says three-time RA Alex Wasserman 10C.

builders, educators, and peer counselors. Rather than simply enforcing University policy, these student leaders were encouraged to support their residents socially, academically, and emotionally.

“There’s the housing side, where RAs have to . . . deal with maintenance and take care of conduct, but, in addition to that, they also

Home on the Hall

THE MULTIPLE ROLES OF THE MODERN **RESIDENT ADVISER** INCLUDE COUNSELOR, MENTOR, FRIEND

FOR THE THIRD SUMMER IN A ROW, **Alex Wasserman 08OX 10C** chose not to spend the last ten days of his vacation soaking up the sun. Instead, the Miami native dedicated his time to planning hall programs, perfecting his peer counseling techniques, and crafting Clue-themed decorations as one of Emory’s more than one hundred resident advisers (RAs).

Wasserman, who first served as an RA his sophomore year in Haygood Hall at Oxford, is now a counselor, friend, role model, and go-to guy for nearly half of Trimble Hall’s eighty freshmen and transfer students. “It’s easy as an upper-classman to just go to class, do whatever extracurricular activities you’re involved with, and then go back to your apartment,” he says. “Being an RA keeps you well connected to campus life.”

Although trained student leaders have been hired to act as hall monitors throughout much of Emory’s history, the unique role and diverse responsibilities of the modern RA did not begin to take

shape until the early 1980s. During that time, Joe Moon, the University’s first director of residence life, made the controversial decision to convert Emory’s residence halls from sexually segregated to coed. “The best thing we did was get rid of the old men’s and women’s housing and create a really tight group of RAs who knew each other outside of their buildings and who collaborated together on programming,” says Moon, now dean of campus life at Oxford.

In 1982, Moon also helped to found the sophomore adviser (SA) program, which places two sophomores on each floor of the University’s freshman residence halls. These unpaid SAs support RAs by helping to bridge the gap between freshmen and upperclassmen and by cultivating hall spirit throughout the year.

Just as the composition of Emory’s residence halls changed dramatically during the 1980s, so did the role of RAs, who came to be valued as community

need to make their residence hall a place where students feel at home,” Moon says.

“What I loved about being an RA was creating a culture and environment that people enjoyed living in,” says Trustee **Teresa Rivero 85OX 87C 93MPH**.

RAs undergo nearly two weeks of training, covering everything from conversation starters to the use of a fire extinguisher. They spend free time scribbling down Songfest lyrics, planning informational programs about topics like healthy eating habits and safe sex, and decorating the hallway for move-in day. “It’s more of a lifestyle than a traditional leadership position,” says Andy Wilson, director of residence life and housing.

With that 24/7 responsibility comes a slew of unique challenges. “One of the things RAs dread most is the possibility of having to write up one of their friends,” says James Francois, the director of residential education and services at Oxford, who, as an RA at Northeastern University, once filed a report about his own girlfriend when he discovered her at a raucous hall party.

“The hardest part,” adds Wasserman, “is striking that balance between being well liked and well respected.”

—*Franchesca Winters 10C* ■

Welcome, Class of 2013

DOORS OPEN FOR DIVERSE FRESHMAN CLASS

WHEN **RUBEN DIAZ 13C**, A FOOTBALL and track and field athlete from Roswell, New Mexico, with a 4.4 GPA, began searching for colleges to attend, he knew his parents—first-generation Mexican immigrants—would not be able to afford a top private university.

But when Diaz became a finalist in QuestBridge, a national nonprofit

“After I did a little more research, I realized Emory was definitely the best school I had on the list.”

As one of 1,294 newly enrolled students in Emory’s Class of 2013, Diaz joins a selective group—28 percent of those who applied were accepted.

Diaz is planning to major in neuroscience and behavioral biology and

received a four-year scholarship with everything covered from tuition to meal plan. Despite the fact that he spent his first few weeks hobbling around campus on crutches after injuring his knee practicing for Songfest, he says Emory is all he hoped it would be.

“I like my classes

so far, and the campus is great. It has a good setting and is nice to walk around in and see friends and hang out,” says Diaz, who lives in Few Hall. “Lullwater Park, that place is awesome. I’m planning to walk there when the stress of school becomes too much.”—M.J.L. ■



College Bound

Three young women—Aviana Polsky of Ft. Lauderdale, Florida; Ivonne Nolasco of Monterey, California; and Erin McGaha of Gurnee, Illinois—lounged in the Dobbs University Center commons, swapping stories about classes and professors. A neuroscience course taught by senior lecturer Lori Marino has them buzzing about the complexities of animal-use ethics and their final paper topics.

“The classes have given me a lot to consider,” Polsky says. “I’m definitely interested in some sort of career in science.”

They seem like any Emory students—except that they’re not Emory students. These are three of the eighty-six high school students from twenty-seven states who attended the first Emory Pre-College Program, a summer offering designed to provide a sneak peek at college life. Some attended with support from foundations like QuestBridge.

“It’s a way to learn about academic life, to locate areas of interest, to meet peers,” says Philip Wainwright, Pre-College director and associate dean for international and summer programs. Students can also earn academic course credit.

“The program has made me want to work more diligently when I get home,” McGaha says, “because I could have an opportunity to go to a school like this.”—P.P.P.



QUEST FOR KNOWLEDGE: Ruben Diaz of New Mexico is one of ten students attending Emory on a QuestBridge scholarship.

program that links bright, low-income students with scholarship opportunities at some of the nation’s best colleges, Emory made his short list.

“I narrowed the list to five or six, with Emory being one of them, then ranked them,” says the eighteen-year-old Diaz.



Off to a fast start: Sareena Gillani 13C of Dalton, Georgia, faced a special challenge as she started college at Emory this fall: The beginning of the school year corresponded to the start of Ramadan, the Islamic holy month when Muslims fast during daylight hours. “It was a bit difficult for not only me but for a lot of us,” Gillani says. The Muslim Student Association, in association with the Office of the Dean of the Chapel and Religious Life, organized a breaking of the fast for first-year students and their parents. See the video by Angela Hong 08C at www.emory.edu/magazine.

so far, and the campus is great. It has a good setting and is nice to walk around in and see friends and hang out,” says Diaz, who lives in Few Hall. “Lullwater Park, that place is awesome. I’m planning to walk there when the stress of school becomes too much.”—M.J.L. ■

BY THE NUMBERS: THE CLASS OF 2013

1,315
enrolled

52%
female

3.71–3.98
average GPA on 4.0
unweighted scale*

1320–1460
average SAT total*

12%
international

63%
from public
high schools

35.7%
admitted
through early
decision

45
U.S. states
represented

65%
non-Caucasian
or unspecified

*among admitted students



The Right Stuff

PATRICK ALLITT CHARTS AMERICAN CONSERVATISM IN NEW BOOK

WHEN A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE CALLED out, “You lie!” during President Barack Obama’s speech on health care reform in early September, many of those watching weren’t sure at first who had disrupted the proceedings. But in light of the politics at play, there was little doubt in anyone’s mind that he would fit current definitions of “conservative.” In fact, the noisemaker was a Southern Republican who does indeed embody commonly held notions of the term.



It wasn’t always so easy to define American conservatives, nor did they identify themselves as such. But the roots of what is now considered conservatism are more than two centuries deep. Patrick Allitt, Cahoon Family Professor of American History, traces the progression of conservatism in his new book, *The Conservatives: Ideas and Personalities throughout American History*.

When Yale University Press approached Allitt about the project, he says, the topic piqued his interest. “This is a relatively understudied area of American history,” he says. “There are many more books about liberalism, probably because academics tend to lean more left.”

Before the 1950s, Allitt found, there

was really no conservative political movement in the United States—at least not by today’s standards. But from the time of the nation’s founders, conservatism was alive and well in what Allitt describes as “an attitude to social and political change that looks for support to the ideas, beliefs, and habits of the past and puts more faith in the lessons of history than in the abstractions of political philosophy.”

A few aspects of conservatism have remained fairly consistent over time. One, according to Allitt, is a deep discomfort with the idea of equality among citizens—except perhaps “in the eyes of God.” Today, he says, this distrust of egalitarianism is only thinly veiled by a surface endorsement of equality that has come to be socially expected.

“I think conservatives would say everybody knows it’s true that people aren’t equal; we just pretend they are,” Allitt says. “In most areas—at our jobs, for instance—we work very hard to accurately reflect inequalities and put them into practice. To act as though they’re not there is a collective self-delusion. But a politician can’t ever say that people aren’t equal, so they play a double game.”

Conservatives also have tended to take a dim view of human nature and the potential for positive change. “What neoconservatives in the 1970s described as the law of unintended consequences

was part of this attitude—the fear that reformers can intend good effects but accidentally cause bad ones, such that the evil outweighs the good,” Allitt writes.

Alongside the common themes that have dominated conservatism, Allitt also discovered inconsistencies on a range of major issues that have fluctuated with the times. Democracy, the free market, and foreign policy are examples of areas where the conservative position has shifted or fractured in response to current events.

Today, one of the defining characteristics of conservative thought is a general opposition to expansion of government, but that was not always necessarily the case. “There isn’t a definite conservative attitude toward government; it has been contingent on circumstances,” Allitt says. “At the very beginning of the Republic, for instance, Alexander Hamilton and John Adams sought to reinterpret the Constitution to strengthen federal government. During the Cold War, conservatives were against big government at home, but in favor of increasing defense. It always depends on which bit of government you’re looking at and the perceived threat.”

While conservatism is often aligned with privilege and wealth, Allitt quickly dismisses “the self-interested special pleading of men who have a lot to lose” as shallow and uninteresting. “The

The Central Bank

DAVID HANSON 05MBA FINDS THE INTERSECTION OF FINANCE AND FAIRNESS

people I dedicated the book to had ideas that were more than self-justification,” he says. “These were people really expressing their understanding of human nature and the difficulties life generates.”

Allitt, who was born in England and does not consider himself conservative, says he sought to strike a neutral tone in the book, with the hope that readers from all points of the political spectrum can gain new understanding. One of the surprises in researching *The Conservatives* was that he found some of the key figures to be much more likeable than he anticipated. For instance, he had always understood William Graham Sumner, a sociologist who taught at Yale during the late nineteenth century, to be a cold proponent of social Darwinism, but became taken with Sumner’s advocacy of what he called “the forgotten man”—the average, working, tax-paying American who is all too often overlooked by government policy.

The influence of conservatism has helped to create remarkable stability in the American political system, Allitt points out, and for that we owe it a debt of gratitude. It’s easy to forget that all over the world, failed democracies and bloody revolutions cause widespread human devastation. The U.S., by contrast, benefits from dependable elections and leaders who step into the established system and play by the rules—the occasional outburst during a presidential speech notwithstanding.

“The downside of conservatism is that it tends to put up with injustices, but the upside is that it prevents the outbreak of worse injustices,” Allitt says. “If you are a utopian, you will get impatient with it, but if you are a pragmatist you will be thankful for it.”—P.P.P. ■

More online: To listen to a podcast by Emory Report of Professor Allitt discussing his book, visit www.emory.edu/magazine.

IT MIGHT SURPRISE SOME PEOPLE TO learn that Emory has a central bank—a financial center, granted, that is more philosophical than physical.

But **David Hanson 05MBA**, Emory’s associate vice president of administration and special assistant to Executive Vice President Mike Mandl, has taken a keen interest in how central banks can benefit higher education institutions. In fact, they were the subject of his dissertation when he earned a doctorate in higher education management from the University of Pennsylvania last spring.

In simplest terms, Emory’s central bank is a mechanism for pooling assets and liabilities for the benefit of the entire institution. Although Hanson admires the financial yields that central banks offer universities—which include maximizing net interest margins, improving cash flows, and lowering an institution’s cost of capital—he becomes impassioned on the subject of the human and management benefits that come with a central bank: improved capital and strategic planning, a more transparent and fair internal lending structure, development of higher levels of trust on campus, and breaking down departmental silos.

“Providing access to education is the biggest issue,” Hanson says. “It is why we do what we do, so we can bring faculty and students together to benefit society. For private schools like Emory, we already have hit the point where tuition could otherwise be prohibitive for many students and families.”

In Hanson’s mind, it is the job of leadership to find ways to optimize revenue streams and lower costs in order to increase access. “My look at central banks,” he says, “was to determine whether universities are spending their money in a way that supports the mis-

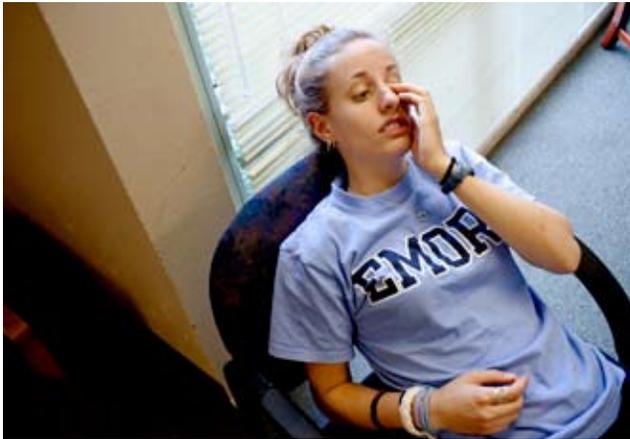


sion of the institution, which does relate to fairness and justice. If universities are not spending their money appropriately, then they are not benefiting society and following the tax code.”

During the past twenty years, Hanson points out, higher education has seen more talent in the CFO ranks, as highly accomplished individuals who might have made a career on Wall Street are drawn to its complexities—including mounting issues surrounding research funding and government regulation.

As colleges and universities continue to grapple with the economic recession, Hanson says, schools such as Emory will necessarily become more focused on their centers of expertise and carve off whatever is not a core competency.

“What I’ve learned from Mike [Mandl] is that to be a preeminent CFO, you can’t simply understand the balance sheet and profit/loss statement,” Hanson says. “Mike gets deeply involved in housing, food services, and enabling academic mission. The top-caliber CFOs will operate at two levels—the ground level, to understand operations, and the strategic level to attain mission-related goals.”—Susan Carini 04G ■



RESTING SPOT: Sarah Spitz 13C, a freshman from Boston, is among those who recovered from the flu in Turman South.

Flu hits campus

ISOLATION DORM AND VACCINE TESTING DEPLOYED AGAINST H1N1

UPON REALIZING THAT HE HAD THE FLU A FEW WEEKS into the new school year, **Jeffrey Simpson 13C** checked himself into the special voluntary isolation dorm Emory had set up for students with symptoms of seasonal flu or H1N1.

"I didn't want to get my friends sick, which was just as important as getting healthy myself," Simpson told a CBS news crew, who filmed him walking across campus after he felt well enough to leave the dorm, old Turman South.

For several weeks, about fifty students were in Turman at any given time, with more than a hundred cycling through during the first month of school. While in the dorm, the students did not attend classes, and their meals were delivered.

By early September, swine flu had become so widespread in Georgia and elsewhere across the country that several states were no longer testing each case for H1N1.

In anticipation of the fall increase in influenza cases, Emory researchers began conducting human trials of an H1N1 vaccine in hundreds of volunteers. As one of several federal Vaccine and Treatment Evaluation Units across the country, Emory is testing the safety and effectiveness of the new vaccine in three age groups: children six months to eighteen years, adults nineteen to sixty-four years, and seniors sixty-five and older.

Volunteers returned several times over nine weeks to receive additional vaccinations and blood tests. The Emory clinical trial will also help to determine if the pandemic flu shot should be given along with the seasonal flu shot. Participants received two H1N1 vaccinations concurrent with, before, or after the seasonal flu shot.—M.J.L. ■

PERFECT PITCH EMORY IN THE NEWS

Surviving H1N1: When suspected cases of H1N1 flu emerged on campus this fall (see story, left), NBC's *Nightly News*, ABC's *Good Morning America*, CBS's *The Early Show*, MSNBC, CNN, the *New York Times* (in a front page article), the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, and other outlets took note of the University's proactive efforts to aid sick students and reduce the spread of the illness. Ill students are encouraged to go to the reopened Turman South residence hall where they receive deliveries of food and meds until they are well enough to return to their regular routines. For the latest campus updates, visit www.emory.edu/home/flu.

New ethical frontiers: "Imagine you had a severely injured astronaut on the surface of Mars—or a dead body. American soldiers will put themselves at great risk to retrieve a dead body. On Mars, you have a different situation. You might be endangering the entire mission by trying to retrieve the body. In that case, you might recommend that it be left behind, even if that is against our ethical traditions," said **Paul Root Wolpe**, director of the Emory Center for Ethics and the first chief bioethicist for NASA, in an interview with the *New York Times* on the unique ethical questions space travel can pose.

Finding a home: NPR's *Weekend Edition* spoke with **Michael Rich**, associate professor of political science

and director of the Office of University-Community Partnerships, about the radical changes, for better and for worse, that Atlanta has made to its public housing.

Monks with microscopes: The initiatives of Emory faculty to teach math, philosophy, cosmology, life sciences, and neuroscience to Tibetan monks and nuns in Dharamsala, India, were noted by the *New York Times* in a comprehensive profile of the **Emory-Tibet Science Initiative**.

Celebrity mourning: In the wake of the deaths of several high-profile celebrities this summer, including Michael Jackson, religion professor **Gary Laderman** told *USA Today* there is "a new kind of sacred attachment, one based on fame and looks, personality and stardom."

Parenting 101: Sending a child to college can be "emotional and overwhelming," said psychology professor **Marshall Duke**, who shared his words of wisdom on parenting a college student with the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*. For more than twenty years, Duke has given a popular talk to parents during student orientation on how families approach this next stage of life.

Life lesson: Emory's **student-run EMS** trained nearly 1,200 of this year's incoming class in basic CPR. The Associated Press and *Inside Higher Education* interviewed EMS Chief **Alexandra Amaducci 10C**.

Find more Emory news and subscribe to RSS feeds at www.emory.edu/home/news/.



Corporate Gypsies

MOVE FOR YOUR JOB? YOU MIGHT BE A 'RELO'

MOVING EVERY THREE OR FOUR YEARS for a job is a way of life for a class of American professionals whose numbers have surged into the millions with the emergence of a global economy. Such periodic relocation is a track to the top of the company hierarchy, and the jobs come with high wages and generous perks.

But according to Peter T. Kilborn, author of *Next Stop, Reloville: Life Inside America's New Rootless Professional Class*, the moves can take a toll on the families, who struggle with loneliness, rootlessness, and a dizzying merry-go-round of homes, schools, doctors, and friendships.

Kilborn was affiliated with the Emory Center for Myth and Ritual in American

Life while he did his research on "relos": affluent professionals, mostly men, recruited straight out of college for twenty- and thirty-year company careers. Kilborn was a reporter for the *New York Times* for thirty years, covering business, economics, social issues, and the workplace. He also was one of the contributors to the *Times's* award-winning series and book *Class Matters*.

He first heard the term "relos" in the Atlanta suburb of Alpharetta—one of the communities he profiles. Alpharetta has one of America's highest concentrations of relos, with 52 percent of the popula-

tion having come from somewhere else, according to the 2000 census.

"At [their] core is a faith in open horizons and a willingness to risk losing ground to gain ground, the trait most characteristic of relos," Kilborn writes. "They inflate the American Dream and put it on wheels. Following the money as they migrate through the suburbs of Atlanta, Denver, and Dallas and the expatriate villages of Beijing and Mumbai, they create an insular, portable, and parallel culture with little-recognized but real implications for American society at large."

The book is an expansion of Kilborn's 2005 *New York Times* profile of relos, which depicted the families roosting in cloistered subdivisions segmented and stratified by income, price point, and age of home, with amenities like private swim and tennis clubs.

"Like most Americans, relos value their health, homes, jobs, weekends, and immediate neighbors—at least, that is, while they are among them,"

Kilborn writes. "Relos tend to know mostly other relos, from their offices, subdivisions, PTAs, and kids' soccer and baseball teams."—Elizabeth Kurylo

Read an excerpt of the book at www.journaloffamilylife.org/reloville



Signs of health

Small actions such as putting up posters reminding workers to take the stairs or stocking vending machines with healthy choices

appear to have an impact on employees' health.

Research Professor Ron Goetzel, of the Institute for Health and Productivity Studies at the Rollins School of Public Health, found that such simple changes to the workplace environment may help to reduce obesity and other health risks among workers.

Positive health effects are apparent within a year after these modifications are put in place, says Goetzel, lead author of the study, which was published in the *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*. Several sites at a large chemical com-

pany participated in a series of environmental modifications designed to promote healthier lifestyles: cafeterias and vending machines offered healthy food selections, walking trails were marked, and signs encouraging increased physical activity were posted. Other parts of the company did not receive these modifications. A follow-up study a year later with more than three thousand employees found modest health improvements in workers at sites with the modifications. "Although small, the changes are significant, and may increase with continued follow-up," Goetzel says. Changes included reductions in weight and body mass index for employees at treatment sites and reductions in high blood pressure.

Researchers also found that sites with more intensive programs that engaged company leaders in health promotion activities had even greater effects.—M.J.L.



Pay Dirt

OXFORD STUDENTS HELP PLANT AND TEND COMMUNITY GARDENS

WEARING OLD CLOTHES AND gardening gloves, Oxford students turned out in force to dig in the dirt this spring to create Gardens of Hope. Vines bursting with ripe fruits and vegetables come summer were their reward.

The students worked with other local groups and master gardeners to create two community gardens—one in raised beds at Turner Lake Recreation Area, and the other in a more traditional lot on Turner Lake Circle, next to the Community Food Pantry in Covington.

Chelsey Carter 100x planted green beans, lima beans, and watermelon for her first up-close gardening experience.

Oxford College students are energetic when it comes to community service. Last year, with a campus of around 750 students, they completed more than thirteen thousand hours of service. Nationally, about one third of college students are engaged in community service each year, but at Oxford, that number is more than 78 percent.

“My friends were actually laughing at me because I am not one to dig my hands in dirt,” she says. “The Garden of Hope has been my favorite community service project to date. I looked forward to returning to school this year to see the garden fully harvested. It was exciting to know that my efforts grew into this amazing garden that feeds people in Newton County.”

Oxford volunteers, including members of Volunteer Oxford and Bonner Leaders, established the gardens on January 19 as part of the Martin Luther King Jr. Day of Service, with nearly two hundred other volunteers.

On April 25, they planted seeds and starter plants along with volunteers from groups such as Hands On Newton, Georgia Perimeter College, and the Department of Juvenile Justice. Bedding plants for the gardens were donated by local high school agricultural classes; high school students helped out with the planting as well.

Fresh produce from the gardens, including water-



EAT GREEN: Raised boxes hold several varieties of fruits and veggies at Turner Lake.

melons, okra, tomatoes, and peppers, has been given to a local homeless shelter and food banks.

“More than 250 pounds of produce have been donated thus far,” says Crystal McLaughlin, Oxford College director of student development. “The project has been so successful that it has been embraced by county leaders, and we are likely to have an even bigger garden next year.”

“Our students have bright minds and big hearts,” adds McLaughlin. “Now, some of them are also knowledgeable gardeners.”—M.J.L. ■



BALANCING ACT: Carrying plates of food instead of trays reduces waste.

Waste Not, Want Not

TRAYLESS DINING AND COMPOSTING SAVE RESOURCES

STARTING THIS FALL, THERE'S BEEN a menu change at Lil's Dining Hall at Oxford College. The trayless pilot program, introduced at Oxford in January, required diners to carry their individual plates of food rather than pile them on a tray. Through the spring semester, there was a 14,587-pound reduction in food waste compared to one year earlier. The program was so successful it became permanent at Oxford and may spread to other dining facilities on campus.

The national trayless trend is prevalent at schools with active sustainability and waste-reduction programs. These

schools have seen decreases in water consumption, since trays no longer need to be washed, and reductions in food waste averaged 25 to 30 percent.

"The amount of food we consume, and especially the amount we waste, are significant variables in our environmental impact," says Oxford Dean Stephen Bowen. "As the son of parents who grew up during the Great Depression, I was taught to be thoughtful about how much food I took and if I took it, it was my responsibility not to waste it. It's amazing to see what the absence of a tray can do to improve food use efficiency."

The Oxford pilot project decreased overall food consumption, which resulted in savings of about \$800 per month for overall food purchases at Oxford's dining facility. Savings from the program are being reinvested at Oxford into menu options that feature more locally grown fruits and vegetables. The University's overall sustainability goal is to purchase 75 percent local or sustainably grown food by 2015.

Patty Erbach, senior director of Emory Dining, says the trayless program is one of several such awareness programs on campus. Starting last summer at the Dobbs University Center and Wesley Woods, cooking waste was collected and hauled to Georgia's first state-permitted composting facility. In the first seven weeks at the DUC, 1.5 tons of food waste was composted. Such programs support Emory's goal of diverting 65 percent of its waste from landfills by 2015.

Also starting this fall, diners at the DUC are being asked to scrape excess food from their plates into bins, where food waste is collected and later composted. "It's a powerful, visual way to reinforce the concept of taking only what you can eat," Erbach says.—David Payne ■

New sustainable development degree

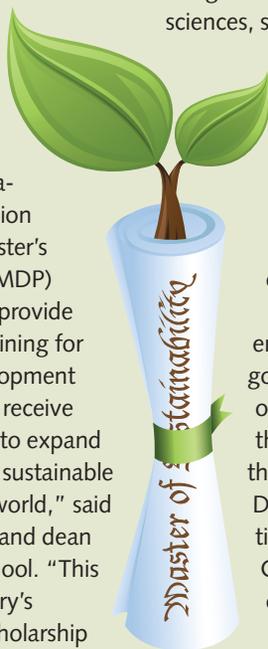
Emory is one of ten universities worldwide to receive support to offer a new master's degree program in development practice with a focus on sustainable development. The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation has pledged \$900,000 to help create the program.

The MacArthur Foundation has awarded \$7.6 million to seed the creation of master's of development practice (MDP) degree programs that will provide rigorous post-graduate training for a new generation of development experts. "It's a privilege to receive this grant and to continue to expand Emory's engagement with sustainable development around the world," said Lisa Tedesco, vice provost and dean of the Laney Graduate School. "This program will build on Emory's abiding commitment to scholarship and teaching that contributes to the public good and to collaboration with partners outside the academic world."

The MDP programs are designed to provide training beyond the typical

focus on classroom study of economics and management found in most development studies. The core curriculum bridges the natural sciences, health sciences, social sciences, and management. It combines classroom study with field experiences in a range of disciplines, including agriculture, policy, health, engineering, management, environmental science, education, and nutrition.

Emory's program will emphasize the health- and governance-related aspects of sustainable development through its work with partners that include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CARE, and The Carter Center. "We are deeply honored to have been selected by the MacArthur Foundation to help train the innovative development practitioners who will define the future of sustainable development," says David Nugent, MDP program director.





Feeding children for—and with—peanuts

BOLD IDEAS, SPEAKERS HEARD AS PART OF FIRST GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH WEEK

A SWEET, PEANUT-BUTTER-BASED food called Plumpy'nut, which comes in a simple foil wrapper, has become a powerful tool in the fight against world hunger. Plumpy'nut has a two-year shelf life and requires no water preparation or refrigeration, making it easy to use in difficult conditions to treat malnutrition.

But the logistics surrounding how to distribute such “therapeutic foods” safely and efficiently are complex. Plumpy'nut must be given under medical supervision, and the child's health status has to be determined by a doctor or a nutritionist.

How to best provide the high-protein, high-energy food to severely malnourished children in Ethiopia was the focus of Emory's inaugural Global Health Case Competition in April at the School of Medicine.

The competition brought together students from different disciplines and schools to take on a real, critical global health challenge. “All eight teams did a spectacular job of exploring the issue of severe acute malnutrition in Oromiya, Ethiopia,” said **Brian Goebel 09B**. Goebel, along with other members of the Emory Global Health Institute's (EGHI) Student



GLOBAL GOOD: Symposium speaker Afzaal Malik, director of international government relations at The Coca-Cola Company; winning Global Health competition team with Vice President Jeff Koplan.

Advisory Committee, coordinated the competition, which was cosponsored by Candler School of Theology and the Graduate Student Senate.

The student teams were given five days to prepare, then presented their cases to a panel of judges that included Chancel-

lor Michael Johns; Associate Professor of Theology Noel Erskine; **Tarun Gulrajani 05PH**, senior associate at PricewaterhouseCoopers; and Christopher Howard, a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention epidemiologic intelligence officer.

“The conjoining of religion and economics, the health sciences with business strategies, on behalf of the poor and marginalized gave us a glimpse of Emory at its best,” Erskine said.

The winning team comprised students from Candler, Emory College, Goizueta Business School, and the Rollins School of Public Health.

“It may sound cliché, but the most rewarding aspect of competing in the Global Health Case Competition was getting to know people from the other schools,” said Candler graduate student **Joshua Case 11T**. “Knowing that we can make a difference if we work together across disciplines is one thing. Knowing how to communicate across those differences is another thing altogether.”

Complementing the global health competition, and held during the same week, was a Global Development and Health Symposium, initiated and coordinated by **Chris Brown 09B** and cosponsored by the EGHI and Goizueta. Bringing a background in investment banking and global development work to Emory, Brown saw an opportunity to bring these communities together.

Symposium speakers, who examined the role business can play in promoting good health and sustainable development around the world, included John McArthur, CEO of Millennium Promise, Bruce McNamer, CEO of Technoserve, and Afzaal Malik, director of international government relations at The Coca-Cola Company.

“The symposium was a first for Emory—a marriage of global health, development concerns, and the business school that brought together diverse University populations,” says Vice President for Global Health Jeff Koplan.

—*Rebecca Baggett 99MPH* ■

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The result was Park Springs, a community designed for its Members by its Members. Open since 2004, Park Springs is located on 54 acres just outside of Atlanta next to Stone Mountain Park. Featuring a range of residence options from Golfview Homes to Parkview Villas, and Mountainview Cottages to Golfview Villas, everything here — from the lush landscaping to the Bistro dining options to the resort-inspired environment — is overseen by Member committees. This progressive model is unique to the world of continuing care retirement communities, ensuring every individual has a say in how their community operates.



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Robert B. Smith, III, M.D., a vascular surgeon at Emory University Hospital for more than 40 years, knows a thing or two about keeping a full schedule. Now living at Park Springs, Dr. Smith and his wife Flo are busier than ever — only now they're spending time choosing what they want to do with those they love. Close to family, friends, their church and Emory, where they both still work part-time, life for the Smiths is more enjoyable than ever at Park Springs!

With Park Springs, and now Peachtree Hills Place, keeping the life you love is more than just a hope for families in Georgia — it's now the future of residential living. To learn more, call either of the numbers below today to arrange a personal tour to see Park Springs for yourself, or to schedule a tour of the Peachtree Hills Place Model Homes and Information Center.



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Secrets of the Swamp

A CHEMICAL REACTION COULD SPARK THE CREATION OF **CLEAN ENERGY**

CAN MICROBES THAT LIVE IN SWAMP mud help us produce green energy?

Chemistry Professor Brian Dyer is researching that possibility through his work at the intersection of chemistry, physics, and biology. Formerly with the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico, Dyer joined Emory this summer to help unite the University's multidisciplinary research into renewable energy sources.

"The need for renewable energy is one of the key problems of our time," Dyer says, "and Emory is well positioned to really make an impact in this area."

Dyer uses laser spectroscopy to study how light can interact with materials. Early in his career, he began working with proteins that can do photochemistry, drawing his inspiration from natural photosynthesis.

"Ultimately, plants are taking light and storing it as chemical energy," Dyer

explains. "The elegance of some of these reactions is astounding. It's an incredibly complex process, done with a series of proteins that are highly optimized for a specific function, such as light harvesting and water oxidation. The proteins are like tiny machines. A good analogy is an internal combustion engine, where you actually have integrated, working parts."

In recent years, science and industry have begun seeking ways to develop systems of artificial photosynthesis to help solve the energy shortage and reduce carbon emissions. So far, humans' attempts at tapping the sun's power have fallen far short of Mother Nature's.

While living in Los Alamos, located at 7,500 feet above sea level on the Pajarito Plateau, Dyer installed solar panels on his family's house. "I wanted to understand the issues of solar energy at the practical level of a home owner,"

he says. Even with 320 days a year of New Mexico sunshine, he found conventional solar panels to be inefficient and not cost effective.

"An even bigger problem is the batteries required to store the intermittent solar flux," Dyer says. "Their storage capacity is limited, and their lifetime is short. They also contain hazardous chemicals, like lead and sulfuric acid."

Dyer is focused on solving this solar energy storage problem. He wants to convert solar energy to fuel, using a particular protein to develop a photocatalyst for solar hydrogen production—which brings up the swamp bugs.

A type of anaerobic bacterium that lives deep in the mud of swamps, where there is little oxygen, survives by splitting water into hydrogen and oxygen. While humans need to use expensive systems to perform this process on a large scale, the bacteria do it naturally by generating the protein hydrogenase—the most efficient catalyst known for



THE BASICS: Professor of Chemistry Brian Dyer, director of a renewable energy center at Emory, says the search for new ways to produce and store energy must incorporate the basic sciences.

making hydrogen. By studying the biological system, Dyer hopes to find ways to adapt the microbial catalysis of hydrogenase so that it can be harnessed for solar hydrogen production.

“You can trick bugs to make lots of certain kinds of proteins, like a little factory,” Dyer explains. “It’s called ‘directed evolution,’ where you push bacteria a certain way, forcing them to adapt and to produce an evolved protein that has the properties you need.”

His goal is to generate hydrogenase in a form that allows the protein to bind to quantum dots, which are good at absorbing light and could provide the energy to drive the reaction.

“We envision producing hydrogen in a photochemically driven process, where the electrons and protons needed to produce the hydrogen are furnished by water,” Dyer explains. “You could then burn the hydrogen as fuel and get water back. It would be a perfectly clean cycle.”

At Emory, Dyer is teaming with other scientists in his experiments, including Tim Lian, William Henry Emerson Professor of Chemistry and a leader in quantum dot technology, and Stefan Lutz, an associate professor of biomolecular chemistry who specializes in protein engineering.

Dyer will also serve as the director of a renewable energy center on campus. The aim is to further integrate ongoing energy research among chemists, physicists, biologists, and computer scientists.

“The energy field has suffered from thirty years of people saying that the search for more energy is an engineering problem,” Dyer says. “Actually, it’s primarily a science problem. Most of the advances in renewable energy are going to be made at that interface.” —Carol Clark ■

More online: To learn more about Professor Dyer and other research in the natural and social sciences at Emory, visit esciencecommons.blogspot.com.

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Being

Emory's **Sanjay Gupta** has become the face of health for millions of CNN viewers—not to mention his own patients

By [Holly Crenshaw 80G](#)



Dr. Gupta

Sanjay Gupta, perhaps the best-known medical journalist in the world, can trace the arc of his life to a single revelatory moment.

“Nobody in my family practiced medicine, and my grandfather had a stroke,” he remembers, his words slowing down as he summons the memory. “I was a kid at the time, and the doctors who cared for him were particularly generous with their time in terms of telling me what they were doing. At a point when you’re trying to figure out what you’re going to do with your life, to see somebody who goes in and takes care of your family member and makes them better and is just a great person on top of that—that’s what got me interested in medicine.”

An assistant professor of neurosurgery at Emory University School of Medicine and associate chief of neurosurgery service at Grady Memorial Hospital, Gupta can barely disguise the wonder he still feels when he ponders the complex circuitry of the human brain. And he can barely contain the wonder he feels when he is called upon to care for a patient, the way he saw doctors care for his grandfather.

“I love the intellectual challenge of it. I love the technical challenge of it. But at the end of the day—if someone comes in with a tumor or some kind of chronic

pain issue that I can help in some way—that’s a remarkable feeling,” he says. “I operated all day Monday, and I walked home and told my wife all about my day, and it’s one of the most satisfying things I can do.”

Barely sixteen when he was accepted into an accelerated program to enter medical school, Gupta fast-tracked his career along parallel yet complementary paths. He wanted to be a great doctor and a great communicator. He wanted to heal patients, and he wanted to hear them.

Those interests synthesized when he joined CNN as its chief medical correspondent. With his straightforward yet reassuring manner, he has become the nation’s calm voice of medical reason—a doctor who possesses the rare ability to talk to the camera as if he were talking to a patient. He speaks, and somehow we believe he wouldn’t mind taking all the time in the world to help us separate facts from fears.

At CNN, he contributes to its daily medical coverage, hosts *House Call with Dr. Sanjay Gupta*, writes for its websites, and is featured in a weekly podcast called “Paging Dr. Gupta.” He has reported from

Iraq, where he stopped in the middle of his journalism duties to perform emergency brain surgery. He has documented the health care horrors that followed Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans and the tsunami in south Asia. He has reported on the AIDS pandemic and investigated the genesis of the H1N1 virus. Along the way, he has earned broadcast news’ three highest honors—an Emmy, a Peabody, and a DuPont award.

Gupta also is a columnist for *Time* magazine and a contributor to CBS’s *60 Minutes* and its *Evening News with Katie Couric*. He writes for scientific journals, and his first book, *Chasing Life*, became a *New York Times* best seller.

Despite his experience, when President Obama offered Gupta the job of surgeon general of the United States earlier this year, some critics tried to dismiss the brain surgeon as little more than a media darling. After all, wasn’t he named in 2003 as one of *People* magazine’s Sexiest Men Alive? Wasn’t his 2004 marriage to Rebecca Olson Gupta the subject of a splashy spread in *In Style* magazine?

Those close to Gupta, though, were quick to voice their support. Among them was Fred Sanfilippo, Emory’s executive vice president for health affairs. As soon as news of the possible nomination broke, he issued a statement that praised Gupta’s character, his training, his intelligence, and his communication skills. In many ways, he noted, Gupta was already

serving as the nation's "chief health educator" through his work at CNN.

As Gupta thinks back on those heady days and the ensuing media frenzy, he admits, "when you're asked by the president of the United States to take a job like that, it is extremely flattering." Still, he ultimately decided against it, partly because he worried it would rob too much time from his three young daughters. Obama—himself the father of two girls—understood.

Another factor figured into Gupta's decision. At thirty-nine, he knew he was nowhere near ready to give up neurosurgery. "I've been doing this essentially since I was a kid, so it's really a part of who I am now," he says. "I just love what I do. I get to take care of people as a doctor, and there's no other job that I've found that gives me the same sense of purpose. Journalism, in many ways, is an extension of that. Only instead of taking care of patients one by one, I'm taking care of much larger groups of people."

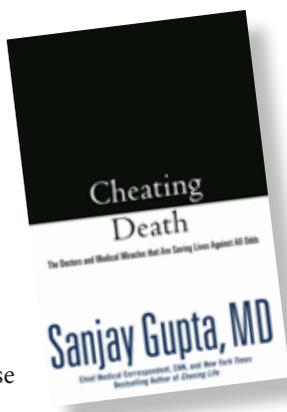
The son of Indian immigrants, Gupta grew up in Novi, Michigan, a suburb of Detroit. His parents, Subhash and Damyanti Gupta, moved to the United States in the 1960s with little money and with no friends or family to welcome them. Both were hired as engineers at Ford Motor Company, where his mother became Ford's first female engineer.

Gupta still marvels at his parents' willingness to leap into an unknown future with no safety net to catch them. "I don't think I could have done that," he says, "and I think my brother and I are the consequences of all their hard work." Straight out of high school, he entered a six-year premedical and medical school program that culminated with an MD from the University of Michigan Medical Center.

In 1997, he was named a White House fellow and served as a special adviser to

then First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton. A few years earlier, she had unsuccessfully pushed to create a universal health care plan. Fast-forward to today, and health care reform is once again generating a heated national debate.

It's a subject Gupta cares deeply about, yet one where he must tread lightly to maintain his journalistic objectivity. "What we're talking about is trying to get health care to people who right now don't have it," he allows, "and I think that is exciting."



On air, he assumes the role of a consumer advocate who encourages viewers to make informed decisions about what good health care means to them. As a doctor, he sees how devastating it can be to live without access to quality care. "The fact that there are so many people who go without health care insurance is something that we're not proud of as a country," he says.

Every Monday morning, Gupta makes his way through the predawn light and ventures deep inside the cavernous complex of Grady Memorial Hospital, where most of the patients he encounters lack proper medical coverage.

"I choose to work at Grady Hospital, where about eight out of ten of our patients are uninsured," he says.

Daniel L. Barrow is chief of neurosurgery service at Emory University Hospital, director of Emory's stroke center, and MBNA-Bowman professor and chair of neurosurgery at the School of Medicine. He met Gupta when he was still a White

House fellow and immediately recognized him as someone to watch.

"He is an outstanding neurosurgeon who truly cares about people. He's a very bright and very humble man in many ways, someone who's very thoughtful and just a terrific guy," Barrow says.

He also knows Gupta to be someone with a lifelong interest in health care policy, who has devoted an extraordinary amount of thought to how to best address the country's health care needs. Still, one could easily spend hours with

"Some of the greatest knowledge comes when everything seems futile and people are ready to give up."

—SANJAY GUPTA

Gupta discussing a wide range of health care issues and still not know where he stands. "He holds his beliefs fairly close to his chest," Barrow says.

When Barrow invited Gupta to join Emory's Department of Neurosurgery in 2001, the offer included time to also work for CNN. Now, what Gupta modestly describes as his "busy life" is more like an efficiency expert's dream. His eighty-hour workweeks are sliced into predetermined slots. That way, he knows in advance if he will spend the day in the operating room, or broadcasting health reports, or polishing scripts, or writing magazine articles, or seeing patients in his office. Add to that the chaos of breaking news and a steady stream of admirers who approach him in airports to say hello or grab some quick medical advice. "People come up to me all the time as if they know me," he says. "Which in some ways is very flattering, because if they feel like they know you from television, that means you really are connecting with them."



There's another side to celebrity that Gupta has to deal with, as well. He is someone who champions fitness and reports on the nation's obesity epidemic, so he knows that people will watch to see if he practices what he preaches. Fortunately, he was born without a slacker's bone in his body. Instead, he sends out Twitter confessions if he eats too much ice cream. And he happily shares his trick for staying on track with exercise: treat it the way you would treat a mandatory meeting with your boss, like an appointment that cannot be broken.

"You have to give exercise that same degree of diligence," he says. Even when he is relaxing with his family, he builds swimming, jogging, or hiking into their time together.

Part of his friendship with cycling legend Lance Armstrong is forged around the dedicated work ethic they share. The first time he saw Armstrong set out on his bike in the middle of the night, it reminded him of his own inten-

sive training to become a neurosurgeon.

Gupta even uses a sports analogy to describe his role in the O.R. As music by the Gipsy Kings plays in the background, Gupta positions himself as the clear-headed quarterback of the team. It's his job, he says, to make the quick calls that neurosurgery demands—and it's his job to help Emory residents build enough confidence to make their own calls someday. Neurosurgery remains fascinating, he says, "because the field is so dynamic. We take care of things that are some of the most mysterious things in the body."

His new book, *Cheating Death: The Doctors and Medical Miracles that Are Saving Lives Against All Odds*, examines a series of breakthroughs that may shift the already-mysterious line between life and death. With the suspense of a medical thriller, it explores everything from therapeutic hypothermia experiments to save stroke and heart attack victims, to the study of animal hibernation to help wounded soldiers—research

that challenges doctors to rethink their preconceptions.

"Some of the greatest knowledge comes when everything seems futile and people are ready to give up," Gupta says. "All of a sudden, someone will say, 'Why don't we try this?' and it results in these sea changes in the world of medicine."

It's that kind of insatiable curiosity that inspires Gupta to keep his mind, his ears, and his heart open.

"Sanjay is very genuinely kind, and one of his greatest assets is that he listens very well to people," Barrow says. "Many people who have as much knowledge and experience as he has just like to hear themselves talk, but Sanjay really listens."

And in that sense, he is much like the doctors who shared their time with him three decades ago—the kind who try to explain the inexplicable and in doing so, make us better. ■

Holly Crenshaw 80G is an Atlanta-based writer and a former reporter for the Atlanta Journal-Constitution.



HEALTH OF A NATION

The applause, boos, and occasional shouts had the intensity of a championship sports event. This gymnasium crowd, though, was reacting not to athletic feats, but to phrases that seemed geared more to a grad school seminar: Public option. Rationing. Wallet biopsy.

The audience in the Georgia Perimeter College gym voiced their sentiments on health care reform at an August town hall meeting held by Congressman Hank Johnson, a Democrat. In fact, the gym, where about a thousand people watched a closed-circuit TV feed, wasn't even the principal venue. The first five hundred found seats in the college auditorium, and there were hundreds more outside, holding signs against "ObamaCare" or in favor of health insurance reform.

Extra security officers stood ready; even the parking lot had protesters. The tone of the Johnson town hall in Clarkston may have lacked the hostile confrontations of other congressional reform gatherings, but nonetheless, passions flowed.

A woman at the main gathering talked of her children with epilepsy and diabetes and her astronomical monthly premiums for health insur-

ance. A small business owner complained of a 25 percent increase in the cost of covering her workers. One physician on the panel argued for tort reform and against "government control" of health care. Another doctor backed the Democrats' initiative, saying, "the status quo is unacceptable."

This summer, health care reform captured the attention of a nation, and even its more theoretical provisions blasted into people's consciousness. The public followed the debate on television, talk radio, and the Internet with a fervor befitting a presidential campaign. Finally, everyone was noticing "the pink elephant in the room with the lampshade on," as town hall meeting panelist Michael Young, CEO of Grady Health System, put it.

How had this elephant of an issue clambered to the top of the country's domestic agenda, giving rise to possibly the most significant legislative package

in years? And what factors were present this year that gave health care reform a fighting chance of becoming law?

Perhaps a critical mass had been reached.

President Obama had pushed a broad overhaul of the \$2 trillion-a-year system during his campaign. The Democrats held strong majorities in both houses of Congress. A recession was still roiling the country with massive job losses. And even ferocious critics of the Democrats' reform initiatives perceived the myriad problems that beset America's health care system.

The United States spends much more per capita on health care than any other country, yet, according to the World Health Organization, is not nearly

new treatments," Johns says. The technology can improve quality of life for patients, he notes, but the price of innovation is steep.

Also contributing to the costs, he adds, is defensive medicine, in which doctors administer test after test to protect themselves from litigation. "The biggest lawsuit for primary care physicians is failure to diagnose," says Johns, who led the health sciences at Emory from 1996 to 2007.

Then there are the billions wasted on insurance transaction costs. "The hassle factor for physicians is enormous," Johns says. "It's a lot more paperwork, especially for primary care doctors."

Another cost driver, notes Ani Satz, an associate professor with a joint appointment in Emory's schools of law and public health, is the impact of medical errors. She cites the landmark Institute of Medicine report in 1999 that made the famous estimate of forty-four thousand to ninety-eight thousand deaths each year resulting from medical errors. In addition, many patients with job-based insurance, Satz adds, are insulated from the real costs of care, leading to unnecessary visits to physicians. "Patients are unsophisticated consumers of health care," she says.

How did this system—one that nobody could ever dream up from scratch—evolve?

The current tangle of government coverage, employer-based insurance, individual coverage, and no insurance at all came about as a historic accident.

"In World War II, there were wage and price controls," says Paul Rubin, a professor in Emory's Department of Economics and a professor of law and economics at the School of Law. "Firms wanted ways to attract workers. Government decided they could give workers health insurance, and it was tax free. At the time, health insurance was cheap. Medicine couldn't do so much then."

Major government insurance expansions occurred in the 1960s—though not without opposition—when President Lyndon Johnson pushed Medicare and Medicaid through Congress. "Medicare was passed, a wonderful thing for the elderly," Johns says. "The AMA [American Medical Association] was violently opposed to it and thought it was going to be the end of the world."

Meanwhile, countries in Europe had created their own systems that relied on government-run medical services. "Each country developed in its own way, and developed it in a prior era, when countries had more control over the economy," says Richard

How has U.S. health care become a political lightning rod, an economic sinkhole, the most divisive national issue since Vietnam, and President Obama's biggest challenge?

BY ANDY MILLER

as healthy as other countries, ranking thirty-seventh in overall health system performance and seventy-second on level of health. Then there's the matter of 47 million-plus without health insurance and many millions more with threadbare coverage that leaves them vulnerable to huge out-of-pocket expenses.

"There are some things that are very wonderful about the system and some things that don't make sense," says Michael M.E. Johns, Emory's chancellor.

Many ordinary Americans feel the problems personally, whether it's the rise in their premiums, copays, and deductibles every year, or, on the flip side, their employer trying to crunch the math to preserve coverage for employees. Health care costs have risen much faster than the general inflation rate, with premiums doubling in the past decade.

Several factors drive these increases. "A lot of it is advances in technology—new approaches,

Saltman, professor in the Department of Health Policy and Management at the Rollins School of Public Health. Now, though, European governments are steering spending more directly and requiring medical providers to improve quality of care—generally tightening the central authority over their health systems.

But despite criticism by American conservatives, their systems remain popular, says Saltman, an expert on European health care. In Britain, “it’s part of their identity,” he says. “They think their system has problems, but they’ll defend it.”

Patrick Allitt, a professor of history at Emory, is a case in point. Born and raised in England, Allitt believes the National Health Service there “is an excellent system and is universally liked.”

While he acknowledges the British system is “less good with nonemergency procedures,” Allitt says supplemental health insurance is available, and “there is no tradition of malpractice lawsuits.”

Still, the U.S., with its different culture, geography, and institutions, continued to go its own way on health care during the 1970s and 1980s. “Americans have a preference for individualism and market solutions,” says psychology and psychiatry professor Drew Westen. He also points to the influence of political contributions from the health industry to members of Congress as a reason why the system has remained largely intact.

Though Harry Truman, Richard Nixon, and Jimmy Carter sought to change the health care system, the most promising attempt occurred when Bill Clinton took office in 1993, empowered by a broad mandate to enact reform. Clinton turned the initiative over to his wife, Hillary, who set up work groups, meeting in secret, to devise the plan.

“The Clinton administration took a long time to pull the proposal together and did not involve the leadership of Congress very much,” says Randall Strahan, professor of political science. “The bill turned out to be extremely complicated. The political wisdom in Washington

shifted from something that was inevitable to something that may not succeed.”

The Clintons lost momentum. Later in 1993, the very effective “Harry and Louise” ads, paid for by the insurance industry and criticizing reform, sealed their fate: the Clinton plan died without a vote. A few years afterward, though, the Clinton White House helped pass the 1997 Children’s Health Insurance Program, a successful initiative that has insured millions of children of lower-income parents.

Even so, in the decade since the Clinton era, the cost of health insurance premiums has continued its inexorable rise—as has the number of uninsured. Arthur Kellermann, associate dean for public policy at Emory’s School of Medicine and an emergency department physician at Grady, estimates the uninsured at 50 million. “It is dramatically destabilizing the health care system,” he says.

“It really strikes at the core of what we are as human beings.”

—CHIP FRAME

PEOPLE CARE

PERSPECTIVES ON HEALTH CARE REFORM

“It’s easier for people to perceive how it’s going to hurt them versus perceiving how it’s going to help them.”

—ALAN ABRAMOWITZ



“Doctors and hospitals and vendors were able to leverage and dramatically grow their revenues. . . . They’re paid to do more rather than better.”

—ARTHUR KELLERMANN

“Obama would have been better served outlining what he wanted Congress to do.”

—ANDRA GILLESPIE

“The status quo should be everyone’s last choice.”

—ARTHUR KELLERMANN

Yet the medical world, despite the influx of managed care, has maintained the traditional fee-for-service model that pays providers for each procedure. “Doctors and hospitals and vendors were able to leverage and dramatically grow their revenues,” Kellermann says. “They’re paid to do more rather than better. As [health care] has become more expensive, more people were priced out of the market.”

Businesses, dealing with dizzying annual increases in their health care costs, have reduced coverage and pushed more costs onto workers, adds Chip Frame, adjunct associate professor of marketing at Goizueta Business School. “Obviously, the recession has brought everything into a clear focus,” says Frame, who also is executive director of the Emory Center for Healthcare Leadership. “Businesses are more willing to look at avenues to moderate the costs.”



“Americans have a preference for individualism and market solutions.”

—DREW WESTEN

“There are some things that are very wonderful about the system, and some things that don't make sense.”

—MICHAEL M.E. JOHNS

“Patients are unsophisticated consumers of health care.”—ANI SATZ



The past year has seen the merging of the cost crisis surrounding health care and the system's inequities with a new political alignment supporting reform. “It is a window of opportunity for a large-scale, nonincremental change in public policy,” Strahan says. “Those don't come along that often. It's relatively rare when the stars are lined up.”

But changing a \$2 trillion-a-year system isn't easy work—and it's a system in which just about everyone has a personal and emotional stake.

“It's easier for people to perceive how [change] is going to hurt them versus perceiving how it's going to help them,” says political science professor Alan Abramowitz. “You have some very entrenched interests: Drug companies, insurance companies, doctors, hospitals all have a big stake in what happens. We spend a huge amount and arguably

More online: To read more about Emory and health care reform, visit whsc.emory.edu/home/publications.

there's a lot of waste. But what looks like waste to some is profit to others.”

The recession also has made many Americans feel that the loss of private health insurance is just a pink slip away. “People are angry about what's happened to their personal financial security over the past year,” says Westen. “We've all seen the value of assets drop in half, people lose their homes. Bankers taking their homes are giving themselves big bonuses, courtesy of taxpayers. The average voter should be enraged.”

The downturn appears to cut both ways on health care reform. Rubin believes the recession makes it less likely to pass an expensive plan. “People are tired of the government spending a lot of money,” he says.

On the other hand, Obama's argument is that the recession is a reason for doing health reform now. Health care, in fact, has emerged as a defining moment in his early presidency, and it's tough to say how it will position him. Obama based his candidacy on a message of change, yet the U.S. health care system has proved an immovable object for decades. And he has chosen not safe, incremental reforms, but a sweeping overhaul that carries great political risks.

He also took the opposite legislative approach than the Clintons used sixteen years before. “The White House gave stakeholders a lot of leeway in forming the health care plan,” notes Andra Gillespie, assistant professor of political science. “Obama would have been better served outlining what he wanted Congress to do.”

Westen is also critical of how the president has failed to tell the story of health care reform and why it's needed. That narrative, he says, would include “why more and more Americans are seeing their claims denied, their premiums go up, or [being] unable to obtain insurance because of a preexisting condition.

If you're not willing to tell the stories, if you're fundamentally afraid of conflict, you cannot win this debate.”

By late summer, opponents of the coalescing overhaul plans had largely taken control of the tone and direction of the debate. Their central theme—government takeover of health care—was ultimately symbolized by the Democrats' proposal for a public option, run like Medicare, to compete with private health insurers. The rhetoric ramped up, along with some distortions such as “death panels,” which weren't a part of reform legislation but took on a life of their own.

If nothing else, the public's attention this summer was riveted on health care to an unprecedented degree. Ordinary citizens filled town hall meetings, venting their anger variously on insurance companies or government meddlers. That the theoretical notion of a “public option” could inspire signs and chants speaks to a stunningly broad emotional connection.

“Health care, probably more than anything else, is susceptible to the most personal vignettes,” Frame says. “It's really almost visceral. It really strikes at the core of what we are as human beings.”

And what if nothing substantial is passed on health reform? What if all this energy dissipates with legislation dying in Congress?

Kellermann, who treats uninsured patients at Grady every week, sees an already fragile system devolving further: more people without insurance, and more people underinsured. Doctors shunning primary care and the tough medical cases. Hospitals closing. And an avalanche of American companies dropping health insurance or stripping it to bare-bones benefits, deciding they're not going to carry the financial burden anymore for their employees.

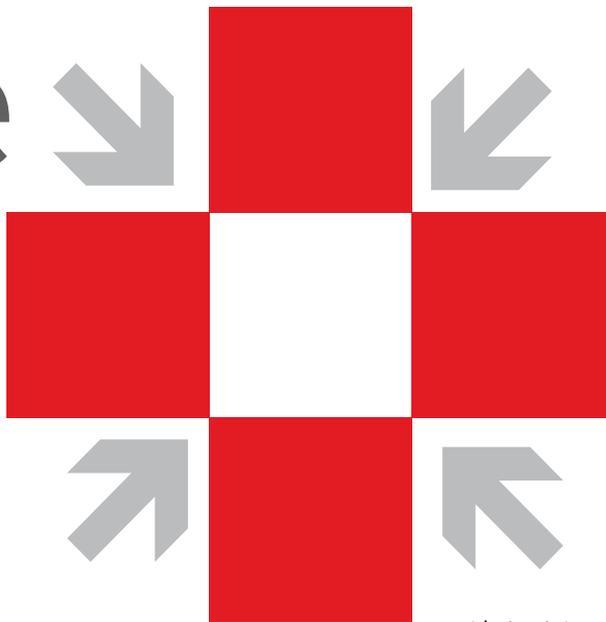
“The status quo,” Kellermann says, “should be everyone's last choice.” ■

Andy Miller is a former health care reporter for the Atlanta Journal-Constitution and a freelance writer living in Atlanta.

Inside

the debate:

public and private perspectives on health care reform



Ruth Katz 77L is chief public health counsel for the Committee on Energy and Commerce for the U.S. House of Representatives, where she has helped to shape landmark health care legislation being considered by Congress. Prior to her appointment in May 2009, she was the Walter G. Ross Professor of Health Policy of the School of Public Health and Health Services at George Washington University, where she served as dean from 2003 to 2008. She also has held positions at Yale's School of Medicine. In addition to her Emory law degree, Katz has a mas-

ter's degree in public health from Harvard. She became an Emory trustee in 2006 and is a 2009 recipient of the Emory School of Law Distinguished Alumni Award.

How did you become interested in working in health care? Can you trace this to a particular experience, or was it a general, gradual interest?

I don't remember ever not being interested in health care. My older cousin Michael was a doctor in the small town where I grew up, and he was a really big influence on me. For Michael, medicine was not a job, it was a calling. He really made a difference in people's lives. I admired him and what he did, and I grew up wanting to do the same. In college and in law school, I came to see other ways that I could make a difference in health, that it was an issue that cuts across the board in lots of fields. I ended up combining law and public health to work toward some goals of social justice. I feel passionately that everyone in

Ninfa Saunders 84MBA is executive vice president and chief operating officer of Virtua, a private health system based in New Jersey. She previously served as COO for DeKalb Medical Center and, prior to that, director of nursing resources for Emory for some thirteen years. Saunders recently was named one of the top one hundred most powerful people in health care by *Modern Healthcare* magazine.

We can save lives today using invasive or minimally invasive interventions with incredible precision. Second, the ease and speed at which knowledge is transferred through cyberspace has positioned learning and accumulation of knowledge at the forefront of what we do. Third, the proliferation of clinical technology has facilitated system interoperability, access, and accuracy

How did you become interested in working in health care? Can you trace this to a particular experience, or was it a general, gradual interest?



"At the heart of this debate is a cry for health care to focus on quality, not quantity, and rational care, not rationed care."

—Ninfa Saunders 84MBA

I grew up surrounded by close relatives and friends who were physicians, nurses, pharmacists. I have always admired their intellectual capacity and their incredible ability to manifest that through their compassionate ministrations of the sick and the disabled. I knew early in my high school years that I wanted to be a nurse, and I never wavered. My resolve to be in health care grew stronger when, during my freshman year in nursing school, my mom became critically ill and my dad temporarily became disabled.

of information. Robotics have successfully secured a presence in health care and augmented the practice of medicine. Fourth, in spite of the country's spirited discourse about the need to reform health care, our industry has made great progress on quality,

safety, transparency, and accountability. Finally, consumerism has taken health care with a vengeance. Consumers today are sophisticated and are constantly comparing, shopping for, and demanding health care services.

What has changed most about the private health care industry during your career?

A multitude of things! A few pivotal ones come to mind. Scientific discovery and advances in medicine have been extraordinary.

From your perspective, what are the most critical issues at the heart of the health care debate taking place in the U.S.? Do you feel reform is needed?

At the heart of today's health care debate are health care cost and access. Health care is our country's largest and most rapidly increasing national expense, approaching close to 20 percent of GDP. This country can definitely benefit from health care reform.

this country should have access to quality health care and, for that to happen, we have to do it efficiently.

What has changed most about the practice of public health during your career?

Since September 11, there has been much greater awareness and appreciation of what public health is. If the infrastructure is humming along, no one even thinks about the epidemiologists, the labs, the statistics, and the studies. It's only when something goes wrong—9/11, the anthrax attacks that followed, the peanut butter scare—that people begin to appreciate how important public health and government are. So in the twenty-first century, a lot of people think about public health because of how fragile it sometimes feels. Altogether different than these changes are the changes in technology. With the advent of computers, the Internet, and increased access to information, public health professionals can get information much more quickly and act on it. Individuals are getting information quickly and asking good questions much earlier than we did twenty-five years ago.

From your perspective, what are the most critical issues at the heart of the health

But as noted in a recent piece in the *Atlantic Monthly*, it cannot be simply a reprise of previous reforms. Historically, health care's emphasis has been disease-based, as opposed to wellness- and prevention-based. At the heart of this debate is a cry for health care to focus on quality, not quantity, and rational care, not rationed care. Another key issue is access or affordable access. At the core of this are the supposedly 47 million Americans who are uninsured. This is a daunting number that needs to be qualified to truly understand the magnitude of the problem. When you factor in illegal immigrants, those eligible for programs like Medicaid, and those young adults who choose not to buy health insurance, the residual number is much lower than is commonly stated. The government proposal seeks to address the problem of access for this relatively small

care debate taking place in the U.S.?

Reform is needed now because we have 47 million Americans who are uninsured and that number is growing. Moreover, even people with insurance are finding it far more expensive, and they are feeling like their coverage is more precarious. It's also important that we try to ensure that we prevent disease and disability and empha-

"If it were easy to do, we would have done it a long time ago."

—Ruth Katz 77L



size wellness; that's one of the provisions of the legislation that I have been working on, that there must be new investments in these areas. There must also be an emphasis on training more primary care doctors, as well as nurses and nurse practitioners, and public health professionals.

Why is there such vehement resistance to health care reform?

This is very complicated legislation involving a lot of different pieces and moving

parts. If it were easy to do, we would have done it a long time ago. It's complex, it's hard, and it does involve change. But for people with insurance, it doesn't pose the drastic changes that some people allege. That's just rhetoric. In the end, I think the final product will result in a better place in terms of health care for everyone.

What are your priorities for shaping the future of health care, and how do you think your priorities differ from those of a professional in the private sector? Is there common ground?

There has been tremendous support for the public health component of this legislation.

Everyone agrees that we need greater emphasis on prevention on both an individual level and across communities. I suspect that when it comes to prevention and wellness activities, the CEO of a private company or an insurance company or the state public health commissioner for Georgia all share a similar view on what the legislation should do. The public health component of this bill is an investment in how we become a healthier nation, and everyone would like to see that happen. ■

group through some type of public option at a high cost.

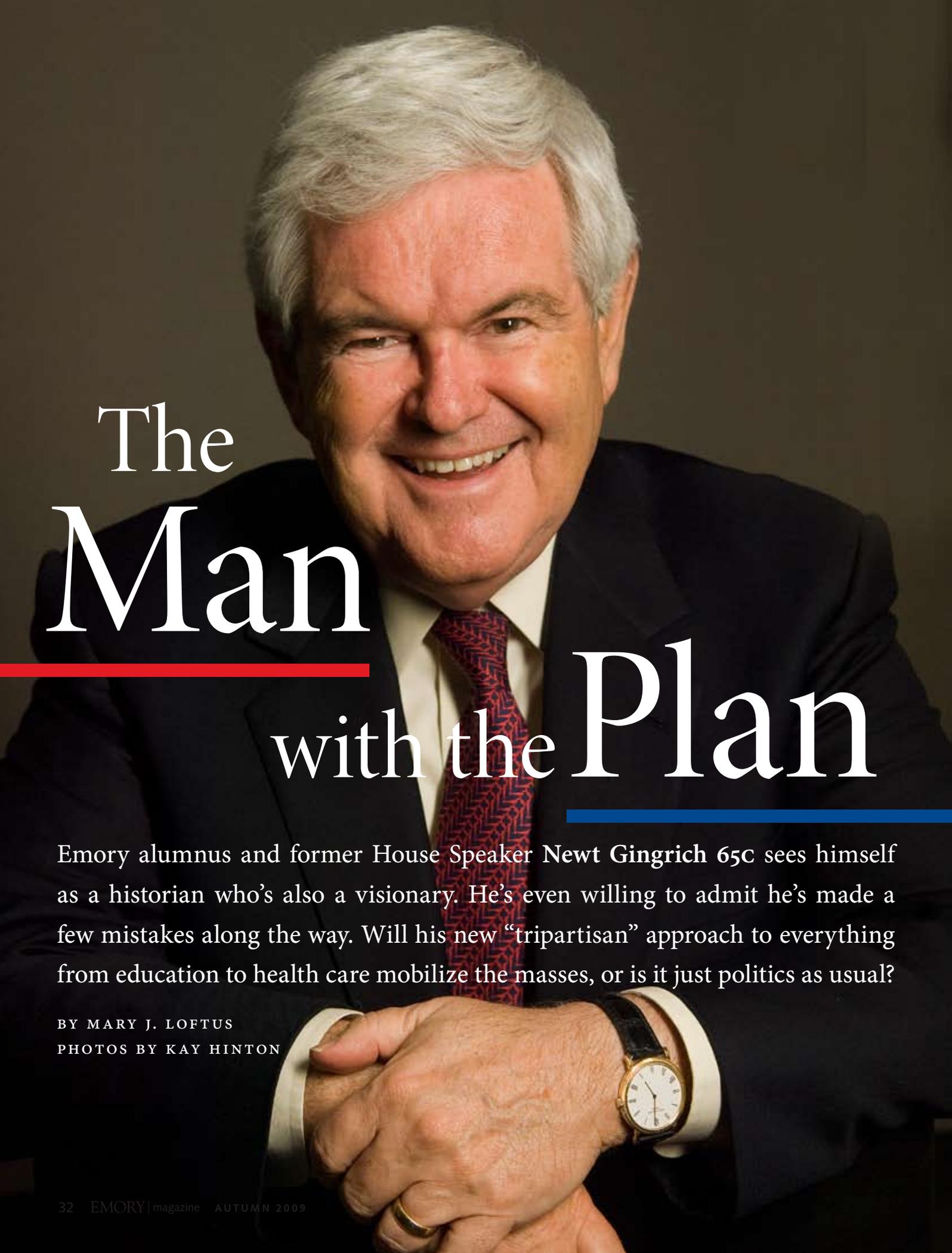
As an expert in the private health care industry, what are your priorities for shaping the future of health care, and how do you think your priorities differ from those of a professional in the field of public health? Is there common ground?

Fundamentally, with or without health care reform, my number one priority will be quality and safety. Next is a focus on prevention and wellness and reducing or managing costs. I do not believe that these priorities are any different from those of public health professionals.

What do you think are the key elements of a health care solution? Do they include a public or co-op option, and if so, do you think it is possible for those to coex-

ist profitably with private insurers?

The key elements of a health care solution are access to affordable and rational health care, increased focus on wellness and prevention, innovative use of technology, and tort reform. The critical role of a robust technology platform must not be underestimated. Another integral piece of any health care solution must be tort reform. We operate in a litigious environment that promotes defensive medicine—a practice that contributes to unnecessary over-utilization of health care services and misallocation of resources. As for a public or government-run option—whether the solution is a public plan, a co-op or some other venue, the fundamental issue is a need to reform the manner by which we justify care and pay for the current health care construct and for that which is being proposed. ■

A close-up portrait of Newt Gingrich, an older man with white hair, smiling warmly. He is wearing a dark blue suit jacket, a white shirt, and a red patterned tie. His hands are clasped in front of him, and a gold watch with a black leather strap is visible on his left wrist. The background is a dark, neutral color.

The Man with the Plan

Emory alumnus and former House Speaker Newt Gingrich 65C sees himself as a historian who's also a visionary. He's even willing to admit he's made a few mistakes along the way. Will his new "tripartisan" approach to everything from education to health care mobilize the masses, or is it just politics as usual?

BY MARY J. LOFTUS
PHOTOS BY KAY HINTON

By the time former House Speaker Newt Gingrich walks into the lobby of the nondescript K Street building that houses his Center for Health Transformation, he has already done six interviews, including NBC's *Today* show, *Fox & Friends*, and the Reverend Al Sharpton's radio show.

Several young center staffers are milling about, and he stops to chat and joke with them as he walks through the hallway.

"I say yes to too many things," admits Gingrich, as he sinks into a chair in his sunny, book-filled office near downtown

the number one civil rights issue of the twenty-first century. I've long been passionate about reforming education."

Gingrich, well known as an anti-big-government conservative, and Sharpton, a Baptist minister and outspoken Democratic activist, make a "political odd couple," noted *Today* host Matt Lauer that morning during their interview. Some Gingrich fans took him to task in online blogs for "touring with the enemy."

"It's really interesting," says Gingrich, who served as Speaker from 1995 to 1999. "Lots of people say, boy, I wish we could get beyond partisan politics and then, the minute you do, they

vative think tank American Enterprise Institute, and a weekly columnist for the *Washington Examiner*.

"I read a lot. I watch movies. I travel," says Gingrich, who was leaving for a two-week tour of Asia—including Tokyo, Seoul, and Beijing—in two days. "I stay active."

Several years ago, Gingrich founded the for-profit Center for Health Transformation (motto: "Better Health, Lower Cost") as a project of the Gingrich Group, a management consulting firm he started in 1999.

He also oversees Gingrich Productions, through which he and his wife, Callista, host and produce historical documentaries and multimedia projects



UNEXPECTED ALLIANCE Former House Speaker Newt Gingrich is partnering with Al Sharpton to push for education reform.

D.C. "But this was just one of those mornings."

Gingrich, who graduated from Emory College with a BA in history before earning a PhD in modern European history from Tulane, is perhaps still best known as the Republican representative who coauthored the conservative Contract with America in the mid-1990s.

On this particular steamy August morning, however, he has made headlines across the country with the announcement that he will be teaming up with Reverend Sharpton and Education Secretary Arne Duncan—at the request of President Obama—to push for improvements in education during a multicity tour this fall.

Sharpton, says Gingrich, "has it exactly right, that education has to be

history professor at the University of West Georgia before being elected to the House of Representatives in 1978—can feel both energizing and chaotic, like a game of mental pinball. Within the span of five minutes, he might bounce from Cormac McCarthy's *No Country for Old Men*, to the raising of the Cross at Cape Henry in 1607, to a Johns Hopkins study about older women who exercise regularly having less incidence of depression.

Although his formal role as an elected official ended a decade ago, Gingrich is still a powerful player and pundit in the Capitol's political arena and beyond. The author of nineteen books, including the 2008 best seller *Real Change: From the World that Fails to the World that Works*, Gingrich is a frequent commentator on Fox News, a senior fellow at the conser-

"Lots of people say, I wish we could get beyond partisan politics and then, the minute you do, they say, that's really strange."

say, that's really strange. You can't have it both ways."

A talk with Gingrich—a

such as the film *Rediscovering God in America*, a video that accompanies Gingrich's book of the same name.

His political organization American Solutions for Winning the Future—a "tripartisan citizen action network" dedicated to ensuring "that the United States remains the safest, freest, and most prosperous country in the world"—raised more than \$8.1 million in the first half of 2009.

Then there's the speculation that Gingrich is considering a presidential run in 2012.

A *New York Times Magazine* cover profile of him in March quoted a source saying that Gingrich is probably in "most people's top five" list of potential Republican nominees—although Gingrich has stated publicly that he "won't think about that until January 2011."

Critics call Gingrich too divisive for a presidential run, saying that he appeals largely to right-wing voters, with not enough crossover appeal to liberals and

independents. They point to his two contentious divorces, the fine imposed by the House ethics committee over the financing of a college course he taught while in Congress, and the standoff between Gingrich and President Bill Clinton over a budget bill that resulted in the 1995 government shutdown.

Professor of Political Science Randall Strahan, author of *Leading Representatives: The Agency of Leaders in the Politics of the U.S. House*, says Gingrich is “certainly viable . . . as someone who could hold his own as a campaigner and debater. But I would be surprised if he ever became the Republican presidential nominee. Newt’s strengths are those of the political entrepreneur and mobilizer.”

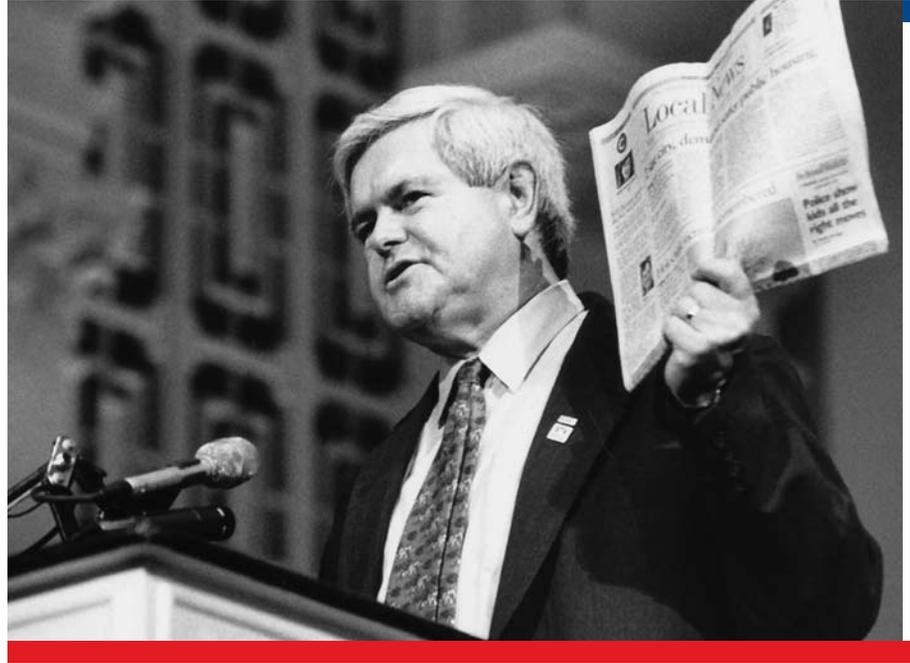
Gingrich, however, has made a twenty-year political career out of being a long shot and staging unlikely comebacks.

His interest in politics extends back to his high school years in Columbus, Georgia, where he often wore a tie to class and was voted “most intellectual” in his senior year. While majoring in political science at Emory, he dropped out for a year to manage a congressional race for a state candidate. “That was a wonderful five-year period. I learned a lot, married [first wife Jackie Battley], and had my first child at Emory,” he says. “This was before it was a nationally known school but it was a very good regional school.”

J. Ben Shapiro 64C, a partner with Shapiro and Fussell in Midtown Atlanta, was president of College Council at Emory and remembers Gingrich from a political science class they had with Professor Ronald Howell.

“It was in Bowden Hall, the history building, the last classroom on the right,” he says. “We read Machiavelli, Hobbes, and talked about political philosophy. Newt was very thoughtful, very smart. There was a lot of discussion in that class, and he was a big part of that.”

Professor Emeritus Howard Cramer taught geology to a young Gingrich. “I remember having Newt as a student with great pleasure for two reasons—not



OLD MEDIA . . . A savvy communicator, Gingrich coauthored the *Contract with America* and got his message out to the masses by using media outlets from newspapers to C-SPAN.

only because he became a national figure worthy of admiration and emulation, but because of the interest he showed in the development of others whilst he was still a student,” he says. “Newt . . . was already committed to a public service career by the time he entered college and our paths crossed. From what I could see, outside of his classroom obligations, all of his time was devoted to student activities and political health.”

Gingrich founded a Young Republicans club at Emory as a sophomore in 1962, and Cramer, despite being a Democrat, agreed to become the faculty adviser.

“I was a Depression-raised child, politically still worshipping at the feet of our political savior, FDR and his successors, when Newt, by his dedication and his knowledge of the matter, convinced me that the Republican view of things was okay after all,” Cramer recalls. “Thank God my sainted mother had already passed on; this certainly would have caused her passage otherwise.”

Gingrich and his fellow Young Republicans met against the backdrop of the John F. Kennedy assassination, race riots in Harlem, and the Barry Goldwa-

ter years. The state was solidly Democratic and had been for decades.

“At the time, Georgia was a one-party state, and I thought we had a lot of corruption. I thought it would be good to have a two-party state. And it was a great way to meet people who, like me, were interested in politics,” says Gingrich. “We had the Cuban Missile crisis and all kinds of things going on. It was an interesting time—in 1964, you had the whole Goldwater movement, which was very exciting. That was the breakthrough year for Georgia.”

Gingrich left Emory for a year and ran a congressional race for Jack Prince in Gainesville. Although Prince lost, Gingrich was hooked. “Remember, if you were a Georgia Republican, there were no staff jobs. And so you had to figure out how you were going to win office.”

After two unsuccessful bids in 1974 and 1976, a thirty-five-year-old Gingrich was sent to Congress to represent Georgia’s sixth district in 1978, going on to be reelected six times from his district.

In the mid-1990s, he engineered the Republicans’ national revival through the *Contract with America*, a set of policy proposals based on Reaganite



. . . AND NEW MEDIA Always a prolific writer, Gingrich embraces new media, maintaining his own website and frequently posting his reactions to the day's events on Twitter.

ideas that promised, among other things, a shrinking government, lower taxes, term limits, and welfare reform.

In 1995, when the Republicans regained control of the House for the first time in forty years, it was viewed largely as Gingrich's victory. According to several accounts, on inauguration day, when he was announced as Speaker of the 105th Congress, someone yelled from the chamber, "It's a whole Newt world!"

Gingrich simply "refused to accept permanent minority status for his party," says Emory's Asa G. Candler Professor of Politics and Government Merle Black.

"Following the Republicans' unexpected congressional victory . . . Gingrich temporarily dislodged President Clinton as America's most important elected political leader," writes Black in *The Rise of Southern Republicans*.

Gingrich calls the Contract with America "a moment in time. It was really, in many ways, the last stage of the Reagan Revolution," he says, adding that the original document is in the Smithsonian.

By then, Gingrich was an old hand at using the media, and a bit of grandstand-

ing, to influence the public's receptiveness to conservative ideas.

When C-SPAN first went on air in 1979, Gingrich recounts, he and Representative Bob Walker used the new cable network to give impassioned speeches to a national audience. "Even though the House chamber was nearly empty, there were 250,000 people watching around the country," he says. "Older colleagues would laugh at me, why are you going over there to talk to an empty room?"

Gingrich's ease with the Internet and social media—he has his own website, newt.org, as well as about thirty thousand fans on Facebook and more than a million followers on Twitter—is an extension of his "the medium is the message" mentality.

Twitter is simply "a new subset of email that enables large numbers of people to engage each other in a very immediate and inexpensive way," he says. "I Tweet up to ten to fifteen times a day. Occasionally I'm writing so fast on my Blackberry that I make a typo—that's how people know it's really me."

And, occasionally, he's writing so fast

he makes a comment that he later feels the need to qualify.

When now-Supreme Court Justice Sonia Sotomayor's remark from a 2001 speech at Berkeley—"I would hope that a wise Latina woman with the richness of her experiences would more often than not reach a better conclusion than a white male who hasn't lived that life"—surfaced in May as she rose to the top of Obama's list of potential nominees, Gingrich Tweeted: "White man racist nominee would be forced to withdraw. Latina woman racist should also withdraw."

In June, after much public hullaballoo, Gingrich allowed that "my initial reaction was strong and direct—perhaps too strong and too direct. The sentiment struck me as racist, and I said so. . . . The word 'racist' should not have been applied to Judge Sotomayor as a person, even if her words themselves are unacceptable."

Gingrich has never steered away from a good controversy and seems to rather enjoy the give and take of rigorous debate.

"Politicians are calling me and asking me what to do about these town hall meetings," he says, of the sometimes rancorous public meetings held around the country this summer on health care reform. "I tell them the solution is to go home and have more of them and to really listen."

The public outpouring of emotion and frustration should be taken very seriously, Gingrich says, calling it "a genuine popular uprising.

"I think the reaction in these meetings ought to be telling the Democrats something pretty profound," he says. "I can't remember any time I've seen this level of intensity. You have a country that is very worried about unemployment, is very worried about jobs, and is very worried about spending, and I think that they are just appalled by the way in which the administration has pursued this."

But Emory's Woodruff Professor of Health Policy and Management Ken Thorpe, who was deputy assistant sec-

retary for health policy under Clinton, says the public must keep in mind the two major components of health care reform. “One is that we have to find a way to control the growth in health care costs. And two is, we’re trying to get everyone health insurance,” Thorpe told CNN recently. “We’re now in a tactical discussion about how to achieve those ends, but I hope we don’t lose sight of what we were trying to do in the first place.”

Gingrich, though, says the way to control health care spending is straight-

community Project, along with metrics for gauging their effectiveness. “Our core model starts with the individual, goes to the community, then to the delivery system, and finally to finance, in that order,” Gingrich explains. “You help the individual have maximum care, then you build a community social structure around them to maximize health.”

The government, he says, should have no part in deciding that if “you’re over seventy-five you don’t need treatment for prostate cancer or if you’re over sixty you shouldn’t get your knees replaced. I have a friend who got his knees replaced in his eighties because he still skis

ing impending crises—is a “tripartisan” effort involving Republicans, Democrats, and independents to get America back on track, running smoothly and efficiently, without losing the traditional values on which the country is based.

And this, he says, begins and ends with “listening to the American people. You’ve got to constantly try to understand what the people will tolerate, what they won’t tolerate, what they will support, what they will actively oppose,” he says. “It’s like sailing. . . . you have to feel the tide and the wind, and you have to have a sense of what’s possible.”

A longtime Baptist, Gingrich recently converted to Catholicism, Callista’s

lifelong religion. “When I go to the Basilica where my wife sings every Sunday and I wait for her after church, inevitably people walk up from all over the country and say

“In America, I think you ought to have the freedom to have the quality of life you’re willing to work and save for.”

with his grandchildren. In America, I think you ought to have the freedom to have the quality of life you’re willing to work for and save for.”

Despite the outcry over “death panels” by some conservatives, Gingrich is in favor of “the right kind” of end-of-life planning.

“I have a living will. I recommend that every-

body have a living will. I don’t have an advance directive yet but I should get one,” says Gingrich. “My father-in-law died of lung cancer a few years ago at Gundersen Lutheran, and they had the right advance directive, they did it the right way.”

Gingrich says what he visualizes—in health care, education, and other crucial areas in which the country may be fac-

hi, I’m from Waco, Texas, or I’m from Des Moines, Iowa, and they’ll chat for three minutes, and I’ll listen,” he says. “I listen to people all the time. Frankly, it’s very tiring.”

But the sixty-six-year-old Gingrich insists he is nowhere close to stopping.

“I was in an airport, and these students came up and said, ‘You’re in our history book,’” he says. “I felt very old at that point. It’s a little like Brett Favre and Bart Starr, you know, once upon a time they were great quarterbacks. So once upon a time, I played in a big game. The question is, can you continue to contribute? I think, frankly, having founded the Center for Health Transformation is in some ways a significant step in the same pattern of change as the Contract for America was.”

And then Gingrich is off, down the hall to his next appointment, no doubt Tweeting as he goes. ■



forward: remove waste and fraud from the system and place more of an emphasis on preventive care, wellness, and good management. “Then you don’t have to make hard decisions,” he says. “What you want to do is make wise decisions.”

On the walls in the conference room of the Center for Health Transformation are posters and flow charts listing various programs such as the Healthy Georgia Diabetes and Obesity Project and the Healthy Workforce and Com-

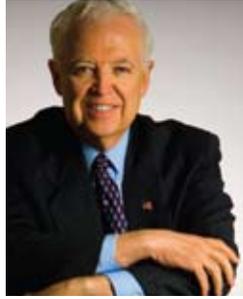
More online: Listen to excerpts from Emory Magazine’s interview with Newt Gingrich in an audio slideshow at www.emory.edu/magazine.

CAMPAIGN CHRONICLE Autumn 2009



A GOOD FOUNDATION

The Marcus Foundation continues to support Emory's work in pediatrics. (page 38)



CREATING A LEGACY

Ted Daywalt 80MBA has included Goizueta Business School in his estate plans. (page 41)



A GIFT OF HONOR

The Koppaka family is creating a professorship in the Telugu language and the history and culture of South India. (page 41)



Campaign Progress

\$978
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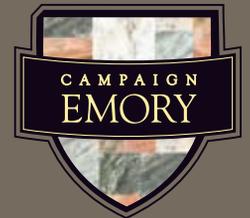
TOTAL GOAL \$1.6 BILLION



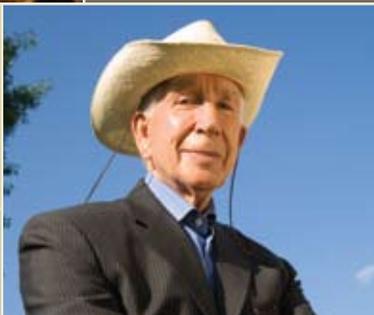
Since fall 2008, donors have given more than \$133 million.

YEAR ONE

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When Emory launched the public phase of Campaign Emory in September 2008, the response to the record-breaking \$1.6 billion goal was overwhelming. The level of excitement on campus and among our constituents was sky high.

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Certainly the past year hasn't been the easiest for fund-raising, but Emory's donors remain steadfast and confident that the people and programs they are supporting are sound investments. In the past year Campaign Emory has raised more than \$133 million, bringing our total to \$978 million and providing critical funding for the University's greatest priorities.

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Susan Cruse, Senior Vice President, Development and Alumni Relations

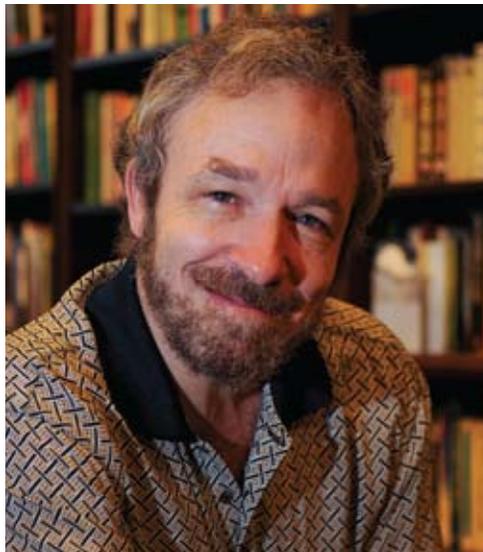


The Marcus Foundation is supporting Emory's work in neonatology and other pediatric specialties.

Marcus Foundation Helps Emory Care for Children

A commitment of \$3.3 million by the Marcus Foundation will continue funding for six faculty leadership positions that have transformed Emory School of Medicine's Department of Pediatrics. The foundation's ongoing support will fund the Marcus Professorships for five years. The professorships have helped recruit nationally recognized leaders who have strengthened their divisions, resulting in a period of enormous growth in the department's academic and clinical programs.

Marcus professors in pulmonology, infectious diseases, nephrology, gastroenterology, endocrinology, and neonatology are building strong programs in clinical care, teaching, and research. These talented scholars and physicians have spearheaded extraordinary progress in strengthening patient care for the region's children.



Professor of Anthropology David Nugent directs the Laney Graduate School's new degree program in development practice.

MacArthur Funds New Graduate Degree Program

Emory's James T. Laney School of Graduate Studies is one of ten institutions worldwide to receive a \$900,000 grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to create a master's degree in development practice (MDP). The grant is part of the foundation's effort to promote sustainable development for poor nations.

The Laney Graduate School's MDP will focus on Latin America and the Caribbean and draw resources from the Rollins School of Public Health, Goizueta Business School, the School of Law, and the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing.

FOR MORE ON THESE STORIES, VISIT WWW.CAMPAIGN.EMORY.EDU/NEWS



At One-Year Mark, Focus Is Key

In the year since the public launch of Campaign Emory in September 2008, Emory's historic \$1.6 billion fundraising endeavor has raised more than \$133 million in new commitments.

The total raised since the campaign began in 2005 was \$978 million as of September 30, 2009.

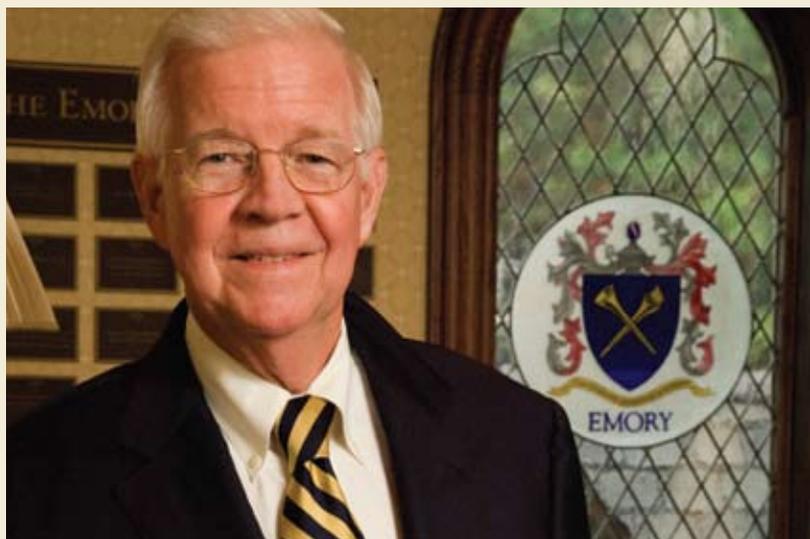
"People are still giving to Emory. We are grateful for the generosity and loyalty of our donors, who are passionate about the work we are doing," says Susan Cruse, Emory's senior vice president for development and alumni relations. "They understand the impact of their philanthropy and have demonstrated their confidence in us as good stewards of their investment."

This good news comes despite the fact that charitable giving has decreased nationwide due to struggling global and national economies. Although giving to higher education increased an average of 7 percent a year in each of the past twenty years, charitable giving fell last year by the largest percentage in five decades, dropping to about \$307 billion from the \$314 billion given in 2007, according to a study by the Giving USA Foundation.

However, indicators including the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) fundraising index predict that philanthropic support will begin to recover in the 2009–2010 academic year. The fund-raising index is a new forecasting tool launched this summer by CASE.

Sonny Deriso 69C 72L, volunteer chair of Campaign Emory and a member of the Emory Board of Trustees, says the challenging economy has focused the University's fund-raising on essential programs and priorities.

"For example, there is a greater need for Emory Advantage because of the number of students who need financial assistance due to a change in family income level. Things like this make the case even more compelling to continue what we are doing," Deriso says.



"Our community of more than 108,000 alumni has been among Campaign Emory's most dedicated supporters."—Paul McLarty 63C 66L, Emory Alumni Board president

While working toward the campaign goal, underwriting Emory's areas of strength and supporting the greatest opportunities for advancement become key.

"Providing financial aid for students, supporting faculty, and sustaining vital research programs all are critical to the University. The research and work being done are no less important than they were before and may even be more important now," Deriso says.

"There is no question that while any kind of economic downturn is painful and is always very challenging, what it does is cause you to focus on how you are doing business, how you are operating, and how your resources are deployed and to make the necessary adjustments to be able to succeed in challenging times," he adds. "Those are the kinds of things that are being done at Emory."

Paul McLarty 63C 66L, the Emory Alumni Board president for 2009–2010, says he plans to build on the strong foundation of philanthropy that exists among Emory alumni.

"Our community of more than 108,000 alumni has been among Campaign Emory's most dedicated supporters," McLarty says. "In September we inducted more than a dozen new board members, all of them fully dedicated to encouraging and inspiring their fellow alumni to get involved with Campaign Emory, just as they have. I'm looking forward to a remarkable year."

SCHOOLS AND UNITS DIGEST

CAMPUS LIFE

Craig Peters 93C 97M 00MR 01MR and his wife, Catherine Bost Peters 97M 02MR, through their family foundation—the Leodelle Lassiter Jolley Foundation—have given \$20,000 to the men's soccer team over the past two years.

CANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

Jeanette B. Schroeder made a gift in memory of her husband, Rev. Paul Daniel Schroeder, who was issued a license to preach by Emory in 1951. Her gift will name a program director's office in the new theology school building.

EMORY COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

A family of alumni has pledged to create a scholarship to honor the late George Zorn 41T and Sarah Zorn. The Zorn scholarship will support students in several of Emory's schools.

EMORY HEALTHCARE

The Lettie Pate Whitehead Foundation has given more than \$1.5 million to Wesley Woods Hospital. Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans and her family were key to Emory's transformation into a leading medical center.

EMORY LAW

The late Patricia Collins Butler 31L, one of Emory's first three female law graduates, made a bequest to fund student scholarships. She was a Distinguished Alumna of the school and a recipient of the Emory Medal.

EMORY LIBRARIES

The Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library has acquired a collection of Flannery O'Connor papers that belonged to scholar Sally Fitzgerald. The acquisition was supported by the Vasser Woolley Foundation and the Lewis H. Beck Educational Foundation.

EMORY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

San Wan 77M 80MR, Chia Wan, and their daughter, Nian Wan, have created a scholarship fund to honor the Wan family.



Dan Suskin (left) and Leslie Leigh, partners in private practice, are supporting Emory fellows.

An Investment in Education

Emory medical residency alumni Dan Suskin 96MR and Leslie Leigh 94MR have pledged more than \$300,000 to help neonatology fellows at Emory School of Medicine make the most of their fellowship experience. Partners in a private neonatology practice in Lawrenceville, Georgia, they recognize the quality of the training they received during their own Emory fellowships.

“We want neonatal fellows to be able to buy educational materials and, more importantly, to be able to attend major conferences anywhere in the United States—or indeed the world—and immerse themselves at the very highest level of neonatal care and research. Hopefully, this all results in better care for our patients, which is our ultimate goal,” Suskin says.

The physicians were inspired to create the fund when Barbara Stoll, a mentor to both men, was named chair of the Emory Department of Pediatrics.

“Fellow education and participation within the department has always been a priority for Dr. Stoll, and the dignity and respect with which she always treated us left a very deep mark,” Suskin says.



New Public Health Building to

The Rollins School of Public Health's new Claudia Nance Rollins Building is on schedule to open in April 2010. The new building will be dedicated in fall 2010 following renovation of the RSPH's Grace Crum Rollins Building.

Named for Claudia Nance Rollins, the mother of RSPH benefactors John and O. Wayne Rollins, the building extends the family's ties with the RSPH to five generations. The naming recognizes Mrs. Rollins' belief that education was key to a better life.

Made possible by a \$50 million lead



Ted Daywalt is supporting Goizueta Business School.



“You don’t stop telling your story because of a tough economy.”

SONNY DERISO 69C 72L

SCHOOLS AND UNITS DIGEST

GOIZUETA BUSINESS SCHOOL
Charlie Goetz 78C, a senior lecturer in organization and management and a distinguished lecturer in entrepreneurship, has endowed the Goetz MBA Scholarship Fund. It will provide a partial scholarship every year to a student interested in entrepreneurship.

JAMES T. LANEY SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
The ARCS Foundation has added a \$10,000 grant to its longtime support of Emory graduate students. The grant went to chemistry student Aaron Thornton, whose research may reduce the cost of new medications.

MICHAEL C. CARLOS MUSEUM
Florida attorney Bill Zewadski 66C is supporting the museum with an estate gift. A museum board member since 1992, he designated his gift to strengthen the collection of Greek and Roman artifacts.

NELL HODGSON WOODRUFF SCHOOL OF NURSING
A bequest from the late Peter Van Norde is creating a scholarship in honor of his daughter, Linda Van Norde Benoski, a dedicated nurse practicing in New Jersey.

OXFORD COLLEGE
Ben and Angel Keller have made a bequest to endow a scholarship in memory of their son, John Lewis Keller 04OX 07C. The scholarship will be awarded to a sophomore who has shown excellence in working through disabilities.

ROLLINS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
John McGowan and his wife, Linda Kay, have established the John E. and Doris W. McGowan Scholarship in honor of his late parents. He directs Emory’s MD/MPH program.

YERKES NATIONAL PRIMATE RESEARCH CENTER
Longtime Emory neighbor and friend Viola Castleberry has made a bequest to support research into Parkinson’s and other neurodegenerative diseases.

Honor Rollins Family Legacy

gift from the O. Wayne Rollins Foundation, the building is a tribute to the Rollins family. As members of Emory’s Board of Trustees, O. Wayne Rollins and later his sons, Randall and Gary, recognized the importance an outstanding school of public health could have for humanity.

A public meeting space in the building will be named for Lawrence P. and Ann Estes Klamon 65C 76L, Campaign Emory cochairs for the school. The Klamons recently helped endow a dean’s chair named in honor of RSPH dean James W. Curran.

Alumnus Thanks Emory with Estate Gift

A founding member of the 1836 Society, a distinguished group of alumni and friends who have included Emory in their estate plans, Ted Daywalt 80MBA has made a bequest to support Emory’s Goizueta Business School. “It’s a way for me to say thank you with a gift that will benefit students and grow the school that helped make me a success,” he says.

For details on bequests and life-income gifts, visit www.emory.edu/giftplanning or call the Office of Gift Planning at 404.727.8875.



The Koppaka family is creating a professorship in Telugu and South Indian studies.

Family Gift Honors Parents

The family of Indian biochemist Visweswara Rao Koppaka and his wife, Sita, has established a professorship in the couple’s honor.

The Visweswara Rao Koppaka and Sita Koppaka Professorship in Telugu and South Indian Cultures, Literatures, and History will enable Emory to strengthen South Asian Studies with a significant addition to the curriculum. Telugu is a language spoken by approximately 70 million people in India and Indian immigrant communities.

With support from the Telugu community, Emory has hired world-renowned Telugu scholar V. Narayana Rao. Donors who want to support the program can help fully endow the professorship with their gifts.

CAMPAIGN PROGRESS*

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

Campus Life Goal: \$5 million

\$4.5 MILLION RAISED

Candler School of Theology Goal: \$60 million

\$28.8 MILLION RAISED

Emory College of Arts and Sciences Goal: \$110 million

\$57.1 MILLION RAISED

Emory Hospitals and The Emory Clinic Goal: \$305 million

\$235.2 MILLION RAISED

Emory Libraries Goal: \$27 million

\$4.3 MILLION RAISED

Emory School of Law Goal: \$35 million

\$15.3 MILLION RAISED

Emory School of Medicine Goal: \$500 million

\$337.1 MILLION RAISED

Goizueta Business School Goal: \$75 million

\$37.9 MILLION RAISED

James T. Laney School of Graduate Studies Goal: \$10 million

\$5.1 MILLION RAISED

Michael C. Carlos Museum Goal: \$35 million

\$17.4 MILLION RAISED

Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing Goal: \$20 million

\$10.3 MILLION RAISED

Oxford College Goal: \$40 million

\$19.9 MILLION RAISED

Rollins School of Public Health Goal: \$150 million

\$121.5 MILLION RAISED

Yerkes National Primate Research Center Goal: \$30 million

\$13.6 MILLION RAISED

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

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68C 72L

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Teresa M. Rivero 85OX 87B 93MPH
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J. David Allen 67C 70D 75DR
Nell Hodgson Woodruff
School of Nursing

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Michael C. Carlos Museum

James B. Carson Jr. 61B
Goizueta Business School

Ada Lee Correll
Emory School of Medicine

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Yerkes National Primate
Research Center

Crystal Edmonson 95C
Emory Alumni Board

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Henry Mann 62OX 64C
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James T. Laney School of Graduate
Studies

Laura Hardman 67C
Campus Life

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

John F. Morgan 67OX 69B
Emory Libraries

Philip S. Reese 66C 76B 76L
Chilton D. Varner 76L
School of Law

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

Bishop B. Michael Watson 74T
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4:05 THE BELL

NYSE EURONEXT CEO DUNCAN NIEDERAUER 85MBA KEEPS THE TWO-HUNDRED-YEAR-OLD EXCHANGE CURRENT AND COMPETITIVE

by Paige P. Parvin 96G

IT'S 3:55 P.M. ON A sunny September afternoon, and a sizeable crowd, all holding blue metal cowbells, is gathered outside Goizueta Business School, buzzing quietly with scattershot talk and a collective sense of anticipation. At precisely 4:00, a rousing cheer goes up as everyone shakes the bells at once, creating a surge of sound that carries across the courtyard. And 850 miles away, the lights on the bell podium of the New York Stock Exchange dim for the day.

It was the first time the Closing Bell had been rung at a university campus and the first time ever in Georgia. Standing front and center were **Duncan Niederauer 85MBA**, CEO of NYSE Euronext, the parent company of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), and Goizueta Dean Lawrence Benveniste. The Closing Bell marked the end of the trading day and the end of Niederauer's first visit to the Emory campus since he completed his MBA nearly twenty-five years ago.

Niederauer joined the NYSE in April 2007, after a twenty-two-year run at Goldman Sachs, and became CEO that December. He brought with him a deep knowledge of the technology behind electronic trading—an area where it was clear the NYSE needed to advance.

"I had the good fortune at Goldman Sachs to be given opportunities in businesses that were emerging," Niederauer said in a recent interview. "I moved to Japan when people didn't think it was that interesting a market; I worked in



electronic trading and portfolio trading when it was nascent. After an acquisition, I got to oversee what ended up being Goldman's electronic trading arm, so I was able to gain understanding of the convergence of technology and business. It was clear those skills were going to be very applicable."

But no one could have anticipated just how critical that background would prove. Niederauer began building the NYSE's technical infrastructure and capac-

ity almost immediately after his arrival, hiring Lawrence Leibowitz as head of U.S. execution and global technology. They replaced the outdated platform that ran the Big Board with strong new servers and increased bandwidth across the system. When the first waves of the economic crisis began to break last fall, the NYSE was ready for the massive surges in trading volume—demands that, a year before, would probably have crashed the system and dented customer confidence.



CLOSING TIME: From left, J. B. Kurish, associate dean of Goizueta Business School; NYSE Euronext CEO Duncan Niederauer; and Goizueta Dean Lawrence Benveniste help to close the New York Stock Exchange on September 2.

“We didn’t see the crisis coming, but I think it’s fair to say that if we had not made that investment, we could have had real problems,” Niederauer says. “We survived the highest trading volume in history.”

The NYSE is a privately held company that went public after a 2006 merger with an electronic exchange, Archipelago Holdings, followed the next year by another merger with the also-electronic Euronext. The company faces heavy competition from other global exchanges, such as Deutsche Borse of Frankfurt and the London Stock Exchange Group. Stock prices in September hovered around \$30.

At the same time, the NYSE has a history dating back more than two hundred years and is the largest and most influential (though not the richest) stock exchange in the world. Its buildings at New York City’s 11 Wall Street and 18 Broad Street are National Historic Landmarks; legendary tales of its aggressive atmosphere and make-or-break floor trading—not to mention defining moments like the stock market crash of 1929—are the subjects of countless books and movies. In the American mind, the

exchange is as much a public institution as a blinking symbol on the Big Board.

Niederauer takes that responsibility seriously. In fact, his interest in the NYSE stretches back to middle school on Long Island, when he wrote a paper titled “Everything You Wanted to Know about the New York Stock Exchange But Were Afraid to Ask.”

“We could write on any subject in U.S. history,” he recalls. “My mother, God bless her, we used to criticize her for saving everything. No sooner did I get this job than she produced that paper from the attic. She said, isn’t this funny?”

As an undergraduate at Colgate University, Niederauer majored in economics but took almost as many English classes, graduating one class shy of a double major. The verbal and written communication skills he honed in those courses on Hawthorne and Lawrence are as important to him now as the foundation in economics. “You meet an awful lot of business people who just aren’t comfortable with that part of the skill set,” he says.

Niederauer came to Atlanta after college to manage a restaurant owned by a

Colgate alumnus. He knew he wanted to pursue an MBA, and when Goizueta Business School offered him a Woodruff Fellowship, the opportunity was too good to pass up. It was here that he met longtime friend and colleague **John Halvey 86L 86MBA**, now serving as general counsel for NYSE Euronext.

“At that time, it was a business school on the rise,” he says. “I loved living in Atlanta. It was a great situation.”

Legend has it that Niederauer wound up at Goldman Sachs almost by accident, but he is quick to assure that there was “no magic” involved. “I did it the old-fashioned way—I sent out about a hundred letters to every financial firm I could find,” he says. “I landed a whopping two interviews.”

But one of those was at Goldman Sachs, perhaps because Niederauer addressed his letter to the COO of the company, George Doty, who walked the resume over to the personnel office himself. When Niederauer arrived for his interview, the first question he was asked was, “How do you know Mr. Doty?” To which he replied, “I don’t.” Since his interviews were all lined up, he was taken through the process anyway, and ended up being hired for the summer. “You never know,” he says. “That’s what I say to young people. Do your best, because you never know.”

During more than two decades at Goldman Sachs, Niederauer served in many different roles, including global head of portfolio trading and head of equities and e-commerce. He spent three years in Tokyo heading the derivatives and Japanese products business.

“It was a fantastic corporate culture, then as now,” he says. “I learned a lot about what it takes to be successful as an individual, but more importantly, as a company. A lot of firms can go out and hire talented people, but when you can successfully optimize that competent workforce and get those talented people really working together as a team, focusing on clients and being the best you can

THE ROAD AHEAD

be as a firm, the whole exceeds the sum of the parts. Magical things happen.”

Since taking the helm at NYSE Euronext, in addition to ramping up its technical capacity, Niederauer has focused heavily on growing the company globally. He has logged thousands of miles to forge connections and strike deals around the world, strengthening the NYSE's presence in India and the Middle East and opening a new office in Beijing. NYSE Euronext operates six cash equities exchanges in seven countries. “This really is a global company now,” Niederauer says. “The NYSE is such a part of American capitalism that people have a hard time understanding how global we are. It makes this a terrifically exciting time.”

In recent months, though, Niederauer has found himself on a plane to Washington as often as to China. As President Obama and Congress debate financial regulatory reform in the wake of the economic crisis, Niederauer is increasingly among those tapped to provide expert advice and unbiased perspective from the financial sector. That's a responsibility the NYSE shouldn't shirk, he says, because of its historic position.

“We're a company with roots in the eighteenth century that's trying to compete in the twenty-first century,” Niederauer says. “The history is an important part of the job because it reminds you that this is not like the normal public company CEO job; you have a much bigger responsibility than just to your shareholders and board because of what the institution is. We have a public policy responsibility. Every individual investor in the United States who owns equities is counting on me to make sure the place does what it says it's going to do, that it works, that it's open, that it's reliable, that it's something they can invest their trust in—not just their money. That's something you have to take pretty seriously.” ■

More online: To see a video of the Goizueta/NYSE Euronext panel event, visit www.emory.edu/magazine.

The mood in the Schwartz Center's Emerson Concert Hall on September 2 could be said to reflect the economy itself: cautiously optimistic. In a high-profile event cohosted by Goizueta Business School and NYSE Euronext and moderated by CNN business correspondent Susan Lisovicz, six business leaders gathered onstage for a panel discussion on lessons of the global financial crisis and the road ahead. Their take: recovery will be slow, but it seems to have begun.



From a macroeconomics standpoint, we can look at the financial crisis in isolation, but it really was the breaking point of what I think was a structural challenge our economy was facing. We were cumulatively spending some \$700 billion a year, as a country, more than what we were making, which means we were in a borrowing mode.

And it was being driven to a large extent by bubbles and assets and people living beyond their means. Now, as result of the bubble bursting, there is a return to fundamentals . . . people are revisiting maybe where they should have been all along, back to saving, back to living within their means. . . . My personal view is that we are likely to become even more global. The growth is likely to come from outside the United States, and if we're smart as a country, we'll embrace that. *Lawrence Benveniste, dean, Goizueta Business School*



It's pretty clear that we didn't anticipate the explosion in the derivatives market that we've seen since the modernization act that we passed back in 2000. We've got to do a better job as policymakers of trying to project into the future what type of regulation will be necessary. But if we go too far, then we're not only going to have the potential of driving investors overseas, we will stifle the markets, and we can't do that. *Senator Saxby Chambliss (R-GA)*

You never want to discourage innovation. But at the same time, if people want the right to innovate, they're probably going to have to sign up for a little more regulation than we've given them. There are lots of opportunities to have smarter application of existing regulation that we know work and that don't spill over into over-regulation. At the end of the day,

it's supposed to be all about investor protection, right? You can't regulate what you can't see, and you can't risk-manage what you can't risk-assess.

Duncan Niederauer, CEO, NYSE Euronext



I have seen certain CEOs who have almost movie-star-type status, and now they're the villains no matter what. . . .

Most of us are just average people who have worked our way up and enjoy doing business, and for that we are compensated. I think in an environment where everyone is nervous, transparency is so important. But I still believe the shareholders should ultimately make those decisions and not someone else.

Daniel Amos, chair and CEO, Aflac



One number that I follow very closely is retail sales. That tells you what's happening in the marketplace and gives you a sense of how the consumer

is behaving. The consumer has been traumatized by the last two years and is very cautious. The savings rate is much higher than it's been in recent years . . . it's a short-term obstacle to a resurgent economy, but it's a long-term virtue.

Dennis Lockhart, president and CEO, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta



The most important thing we hope to see and expect to see is stabilization in housing prices and a significant whittling down of the

inventory of unsold houses. Until housing prices stabilize, it's very hard for consumers to have confidence in their own personal balance sheets, which drives a lot of their saving behavior.

Frank Blake, CEO, The Home Depot

Is there a doctor in the University?

OVER THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS OUR nation's attention has been drawn to the debates focused on health care reform. As I travel the country to speak with alumni and others, I am repeatedly asked where Emory stands on this issue. After all, the training of health care professionals and the providing of health care itself have been central to the mission of Emory since 1915, when the Atlanta Medical College and Wesley Hospital merged with the newly chartered university that grew from Emory College.

That was also the year that Emory began its long association with Grady Memorial Hospital, which had been founded to care for Atlanta's indigent patients; Emory's partnership with Grady has provided training for a large proportion of Georgia's physicians as well as doctors now scattered throughout the world. Since those early days, Emory also has added schools of nursing and public health to our array of health education.

Of course much has changed in the nearly one hundred years since Emory began its health care enterprise. It is still the case, however, that academic health centers in metropolitan areas give a disproportionate share of medical care to our nation's uninsured population, largely through hospitals like Grady.

Beyond health care, the last half-century has also witnessed a complete transformation of funding and direction for research in basic and clinical health sciences, as the federal government and industry have developed effective ways to collaborate with universities to advance discovery, manage clinical trials, and transfer inventions from the lab to the bedside. (Emory, along with a number of other universities, has recently examined our policies, practices, and culture in this area to make certain that we are managing potential conflicts of interest appropriately and effectively.) Last year,

funding awarded to Emory for sponsored research reached a new high of \$484 million, largely in health sciences.

Academic health centers like Emory thus play a unique and vital role both in caring for America's health today and in anticipating America's health care needs of the future. In addition to providing primary and highly specialized clinical care for millions of Americans, the 120 or so academic health centers train tomorrow's health practitioners, develop the next generation of life-saving treatments, therapies, and technologies, and provide more than 40 percent of the care for the nation's uninsured and underinsured, despite representing only 6 percent of all hospitals in the country. Often the hospitals at academic health centers treat the sickest and most complex patient cases.

Emory's priorities in health care reform focus on ensuring that these critical facets of our health care system do not wither and die. We seek to safeguard our nation's health through wise stewardship of federal support for medical education. Without that federal support, teaching hospitals could not bear the greater costs they incur than other hospitals do. We hope, then, that Congress will protect graduate medical education at the very least; ideally we would also see expanded federal funding for residencies in states which, like Georgia, have a low ratio of medical residents per capita.

What will become of the health care system in America remains a critical question. A big part of that question is how a university like Emory can continue to serve the health care enterprise.

I would argue that our success as a university and as an academic medical center will not necessarily lie in treating greater numbers of sick patients. It will come from meeting—and exceeding—the standards of other great academic medi-



**JAMES W. WAGNER, PRESIDENT,
EMORY UNIVERSITY**

cal and health centers, thus developing new approaches and modalities that can be adopted by others around the world. In this way we will have a role in improving the health of millions who never even set foot in one of Emory's hospitals or clinics. While we're at it, we might imagine a role for academic health centers to develop and test new models for delivering health care and new models for providing insurance here in America.

So my response to where Emory stands on this issue is simple: Emory seeks to continue educating the best health professionals for the sake of a healthier country and a healthier world. Whatever new legislation ultimately is adopted, it will be short-sighted if it does not enable universities, the hubs of intellectual enterprise in America, to invest their most valuable resource—brain power—in solving some of our nation's most intractable health problems.



Bringing It Home

Junior Melanie Levy 11C helps the Eagles women's soccer team to a tie during Homecoming 2009.

See more coverage of Homecoming on pages 50–51.

Photo by Kay Hinton.

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Dear Friends,

GET INFORMED. GET CONNECTED. GET involved.

That's what we at the Emory Alumni Association (EAA) can do for you. Or, rather, that's what you can do through us. The EAA puts Emory within your reach. You can get informed about what's happening at Emory, get connected to people at Emory, and get involved with Emory. Most important, getting informed, connected, and involved has never been easier.

Please allow me to explain.

We inform you about what's going on at Emory through our electronic periodical *EmoryWire* and by email—our most common avenue of communication (if you don't receive emails from the EAA, please register at www.alumni.emory.edu/updateinfo). We also give you access to Emory leaders, like President James Wagner and top faculty, with our Destinations speaker series.

We connect you to your alma mater and to each other through networking at our hundreds of alumni events annually. In addition, the EAA's Alumni Career Services can help you connect to fellow alumni, alumni businesses, and professional mentors. Our social media outlets like Facebook and LinkedIn offer a completely different type of connection, as does E-Connection, Emory's own exclusive online social network.

You can get involved with a variety of alumni leadership or interest groups. In some cities, you can volunteer as an alumni interviewer and help recruit the next generation of Emory alumni, or you can serve not only Emory, but also your home community during Emory Cares International Service Day.

Of all the EAA's great alumni programs, Emory Cares is truly remarkable. Founded seven years ago by **Renelda Mack 83C** as a way to bring alumni together for the common good, Emory

Cares has grown into an international celebration of service from Seoul to San Francisco, Midtown Atlanta to downtown Birmingham.

And as alumni continue to get involved, we've expanded. Last year, twenty-eight cities hosted Emory Cares projects; in 2009, we're hoping for more. For the first time, Emory Cares is holding a project in Hawaii (if they need more volunteers, I'm happy to go). In Atlanta, the EAA and our partner Volunteer Emory have expanded our reach across campus as units such as the Office of University-Community Partnerships and several Emory faculty will be leading projects around the city.

One of the goals of Emory Cares is for alumni to give back to their home communities, and there really is no better place to start than Atlanta—Emory's home.

If you live in the Atlanta area, getting involved with Emory Cares is a must. Last year, more than five hundred students, alumni, faculty, and staff in the metro area alone took part in Emory Cares International Service Day—and we hope the numbers will keep growing. Our service projects are coming together right now, and no matter what your service interest, I'm certain you can find a way to contribute through Emory Cares. You can read the full story (including photos from projects dating back to 2006) on our Emory Cares website (www.alumni.emory.edu/emorycares).

And that only scratches the surface. For the full story about how you can further connect with Emory, please visit www.alumni.emory.edu/portal for a guided tour led by **Crystal Edmonson 95C**, former president of the Emory Alumni Board, and **Jason Hardy 95C**. Make sure you have your audio turned up—it's the best part.

Thanks to the thousands of you who came back to campus for Emory



ALLISON DYKES, VICE PRESIDENT FOR ALUMNI RELATIONS

Homecoming Weekend in September. I had a wonderful time and from all the excitement I saw, our guests enjoyed themselves, too. I'm glad we could help you make more Emory memories. Please be sure and visit *EAAvesdropping*, the EAA's blog, for the inside story of Emory Homecoming Weekend 2009. The address is eaavesdropping.blogspot.com.

If you have any comments or questions for me about Homecoming or anything else Emory related, please send me an email. It's always a pleasure hearing from you. My email address is adykes@emory.edu.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Allison". The signature is fluid and cursive, written on a white background.

Emory Cares

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NOVEMBER 2009

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'Swoopstock' 2009

EMORY HOMECOMING HONORS WOODSTOCK'S BIRTHDAY. REUNIONS ROCKED. IT EVEN RAINED.



MAKE WAY: Top left, Delta Phi Epsilon sorority wasn't content with a simple float in the Homecoming parade; they commandeered a school bus. Top right: President James Wagner led the parade, escorting Dooley in a Model-T Ford he built himself. Above: Susan Stubbs Robert 670x 69C helps open an exhibit of her artwork at the Schwartz Center for Performing Arts.

WALL UNVEILED: Above, former Vice Provost Linda Matthews and Mary Lynn Morgan 43D, trustee emerita, admire the Woodruff Library's new donor wall. Right, Terry Connally Davis 69C, Hank Ambrose 69C, Margaret Hylton Jones 69C, and Pamela Pryor 69C 70G enjoy their 30-Year Reunion; far right, Louisa Bond Moffitt 69C 92G, Eloise Crain Robinson 69C, and Pamela Hewlett Enrico 69C are all smiles.



DONOR WALL: ANN BORDEN; HOMECOMING: TOM BRODINAX



MYSTERIOUS VISITOR: Above left, Lord Dooley and his entourage crash the 1969 reunion; right, Patricia White Huff 94C pauses with husband Pace Huff 86Ox 88C at her 15-Year Reunion.

SPLASH: Students from McTyeire Hall rush home to escape the rain.

OXFORD

Samuel D. Ramsey 59OX 61BBA of Covington, was honored on July 25, 2009, with the naming of the main building of the homeless shelter for Covington/Newton County in his name.

Tom A. Chrisman 70OX 72C of Dunwoody, who is working on certification as a genealogist, writes for several newsletters, and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, and several other honorary historical societies, was inducted into the Society of Colonial Wars based on a ninth-generation relative who was the first settler and justice of Virginia's Shenandoah Valley.

Paul P. Jackson Jr. 82OX 84BBA of Tucker, who served as president of the Oxford College Alumni Board from 2005–2007, received the Outstanding Alumnus Award from the Oxford College Alumni Association at the Oxford Alumni Weekend Convocation in September 2008.

T. Scott Jones 86OX 88C of Knoxville, managing partner of the law firm of Banks and Jones, was named a top attorney in criminal defense, auto accidents, workers' compensation, general civil litigation, and wrongful death by the *Knoxville City View Magazine*.

Janice Frey Van Ness 87OX of Conyers, owner of Peachtree Academy and Peachtree Academy Learning Centers, is a Rockdale County commissioner.

Scott A. Walton 89OX 91C and Kelley M. Walton of Birmingham announce the birth of a son, Henley Eames, on May 21, 2009.

Michael D. Beavers 90OX 92C and Adeline Beavers of Mountain View, Calif., announce the birth of a daughter, Corinne Soyi, on May 5, 2009.

Emily Tripp Jameson 95OX 97C 97G and Andrew G. Jameson of Atlanta announce the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Ann, on July 2, 2009.

Sherri M. Stinson 97OX 99C of Palm Harbor, Fla., is a partner with the law firm of Pearse and Stinson.

Rinday O. Barrett 99OX 01C of Hiwassee received a doctorate in veterinary medicine from the University of Georgia in May 2009.

Michelle A. Schmitt 99OX 01C 06L and **Sean P. Mahoney 06MBA** of Decatur were married May 9, 2009 in an eco-friendly nuptial in Macon.

Wendy Tegge Gross 00OX 02C and **Daniel R. Gross 00OX 02C** of Mountain View, Calif., announce the

birth of son, Noah Matthew, on July 17, 2009.

Neelam M. Patel 00OX 02C and **Seung Jin Yi 03C** of Shaker Heights, Ohio, were married May 24, 2009. Patel and Yi received MDs from Drexel University.

Patel is a pediatrics resident at Case Western University Hospital, and Yi is an orthopedic surgery resident at Summa Health/NEOUCOM Orthopaedics. **Lauren L. Mock 02OX 04C** and **Brandon J. Brock** of Albany were married July 18, 2009.

Devon J. Weprich 02OX 04C of Kansas City, Mo., received an MD and an MBA from the Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences College of Osteopathic Medicine in May 2009.

Elizabeth Daniel Harlan 03OX 04C and **Scott Harlan** of Snellville announce the birth of a daughter, Ann Marie, on May 18, 2009.

Roycelyn J. Murray 03OX 05C and **Keith Mitchell II** of Temple, Texas, were married Jan. 4, 2008.

Audrey L. Roberts 03OX 05N of McDonough, a certified legal nurse consultant, opened her own business, ALR Legal Nurse Consulting, in 2008.

COLLEGE

Leonard H. Gilbert 58C of Tampa, a partner of the law firm of Holland and Knight and a member of the firm's Financial Services Practice Group, is a member of the board of directors of the American Law Institute and the American Bar Association.

Richard R. Souviron 58C 60D of Miami, a Coral Gables dentist and forensic odontologist who works with the Miami-Dade Medical Examiners Department on dental evidence, is coauthor of the book, *Dental Autopsy*, which is geared toward medical examiners, investigators, and expert witnesses.

Henry L. Young Jr. 64C of Dawsonville, an attorney who serves as a national judge advocate of the 82nd Airborne Division Association, an association of veterans, was honored by the association as Airborne Man of the Year.

W. Walton Jay 65C of Groton, Conn., is the author of the book, *Life in the Shadows of a Corporate Lawyer*.

William C. Turner 66C 69L of Henderson, Nev., is building a mediation center on the Oregon coast.

W. Melvin Haas III 68C of Macon, a partner with the law firm of Constangy, Brooks, and Smith, was named one of the "Top 10 Most Powerful Labor Attorneys

for 2009" by *Human Resources Executive Magazine*.

Tom A. Chrisman 70OX 72C. See *Chrisman 70OX*.

Ramon A. Suarez 74C 78M 82MR of Atlanta, director of graduate education at Piedmont Hospital, is assistant secretary of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Ronald S. Leopold 80C of Atlanta, a vice president of MetLife, is the author of the book, *The Benefits Edge: Honing the Competitive Value of Employee Benefits*.

Julie I. Fershtman 83C 86L of Franklin, Mich., of counsel to the law firm of Zausmer, Kaufman, August, Caldwell, and Tayler, is vice president of the State Bar of Michigan.

T. Scott Jones 86OX 88C. See *Jones 86OX*.

Robert I. Rosen 88C of San Francisco is the author of a second novel entitled *Divas Las Vegas*.

Jennifer R. Ballengee 90C 02PHD and **Doug Herman** of Baltimore announce the birth of a son, Holden Otto, on Oct. 6, 2008. Ballengee, an associate professor of English at Towson University, is the author of the book entitled *The Wound and the Witness: The Rhetoric of Torture*.

Leslie A. Bord 91C and **Eric Thomson** of Dunn Loring, Va., announce the birth of a son, Andrew, in February 2009. Bord is a pediatric radiologist with Fairfax Radiological Consultants.

Scott A. Walton 89OX 91C. See *Walton 89OX*.

Michael D. Beavers 90OX 92C. See *Beavers 90OX*.

Millie L. Kim 93C 97T and **Kyung Soh** of Decatur were married Feb. 14, 2009. Kim is pastor of Bascomb United Methodist Church in Woodstock.

Daniel S. Lichtman 94C. See *C. Lichtman 99PH*.

Nichol Gilding Novoselsky 95C and **Seth M. Novoselsky** of Elk Grove Village, Ill., announce the birth of a son, Sean Marshall, on April 9, 2009.

Jennifer Fields Seligman 95C 97PH and **Greg Seligman** of Wayne, N.J., announce the birth of twins, Gabriel Ryder and Sophie Michelle, on May 5, 2009.

Katherine J. Park 96C and **Robert D. Price** of New York City were married May 16, 2009. Park is vice president of public relations at *Harper's Magazine* and owns a media consultancy in Manhattan.

Anna J. Bahney 97C and **Michael A. Janson** of Washington, D.C., were married Aug. 1, 2009. Bahney is a freelance writer.



The Power of the Past

As a senior cataloging specialist in the Israel and Judaica Section of the Library of Congress, **Aaron Taub 94G** spends his days working primarily with Hebrew and Yiddish rabbinic texts. For Taub, who was reared in an ultra-Orthodox community in Philadelphia, the immersion in sacred literature provides him a sense of continuity with his tradition-bound past.

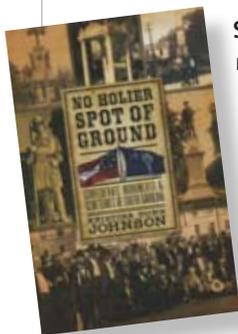
The confluence of faith, history, and language found in Taub's daily work also is critical to his poetry. His first book, *The Insatiable Psalm*, published in 2005, is an extended conversation in free verse between an ultra-Orthodox Jewish mother and her increasingly less observant gay son.

"My poetry comes from looking hard into darkness—gazing unflinchingly into that darkness without staying there," he says. "In *The Insatiable Psalm*, that darkness results from a potentially devastating central conflict. How does love flourish despite fundamentally opposing philosophical perspectives?"

Taub, who publishes under his Hebrew name, Yermiyahu Ahron Taub, says he started writing poetry while studying history at Emory, as a balm to "the rigors of empiricism." "I realized that my writing and my creativity needed to be nurtured, and I turned toward poetry as a way of expressing those voices that were inside that were not getting out," he says. His 2008 collection, *What Stillness Illuminated/Vos shtilkayt hot baloykhtn*, is a collection of "poetic glimpses," five-line poems rendered in both English and Yiddish (with two written in Hebrew).

Taub's work (see www.yataub.net) has been nominated for a Pushcart Prize, and he was honored by the Museum of Jewish Heritage as one of the best emerging Jewish artists in New York, where he lived for about a decade.—*Andrew W. M. Beierle*

Taub's work (see www.yataub.net) has been nominated for a Pushcart Prize, and he was honored by the Museum of Jewish Heritage as one of the best emerging Jewish artists in New York, where he lived for about a decade.—*Andrew W. M. Beierle*



Sacred ground: The memory of soldiers lost to the Civil War is embedded in monuments and cemeteries throughout the South.

Kristina Dunn Johnson 03C, curator of history with the South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum, explores the stories behind the stones in *No Holier Spot of Ground: Confederate Monuments & Cemeteries of South Carolina* (History Press, 2009), a narrative of remembrance, mourning, and acceptance.

Beating the Blues: Research has shown that the more modern a society becomes, the higher its rates of depression, while more primitive groups such as the Kaluli people of Papua New Guinea experience virtually no depression.

In *The Depression Cure: The 6-Step Program to Beat Depression without Drugs* (Da Capo Press, 2009), **Stephen Ilardi 85C**, associate professor of clinical psychology at the University of Kansas, reveals six ancient lifestyle elements that help people alleviate depression in a postindustrial world.

All in the Family: In a trilogy of true-life stories, **Jane Anne Mallet Settle 48M**, an English teacher, recounts the compelling personal history of multiple generations of women from one Georgia family linked by the house her great-grandparents built. *The Women of the House* (Violet Press, 2009) spans a hundred years, through the Civil War and the Great Depression, loving marriages, the loss of children, enduring friendships, and promising careers. The author's father, **Hugh Mallet Sr. 11C**, and brother **Hugh Mallet Jr. 51C** are also included.—*Mallory Goldberg 10C*

Emily Tripp Jameson 95OX 97C 97G. See *Jameson 95OX*.

William H. George 98C and Effie R. Shockley of Baltimore, Md., were married August 9, 2008. George is an attorney in private practice.

Rebecca K. Rosenberg 98C and Justin Soffer of New York City were married June 28, 2009. Rosenberg is a freelance writer and video producer of marketing and promotional materials.

Adam R. Taylor 98C of Washington, D.C., senior political director at Sojourners, was appointed a White House fellow for 2009–2010.

Lauren A. Wolfgram 98C and Robert P. Beuerlein Jr. of New York City were married June 6, 2009. Wolfgram is an asset manager at DRA Advisors, a real estate investment firm.

Kathryn E. Anderson 99C and Bryan D. Bogue of Miami were married Nov. 8, 2008. Anderson is a neonatal intensive care nurse at Miami Children's Hospital.

Sherri M. Stinson 97OX 99C. See *Stinson 97OX*.

Hollee Nicholson Hirzel 00C and Zac Hirzel of Dallas, Texas, announce the birth of a son, Thomas Lewis, on Nov. 14, 2008.

Rachel Walker Vranich 00C and Will Vranich of Cleveland, Ohio, announce the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Cristina, on June 5, 2009. Vranich is a marketing associate for Nestle USA.

Rinday O. Barrett 99OX 01C. See *Barrett 99OX*.

Elizabeth Strauss Clyman 01C and Mark S. Clyman of New York City announce the birth of a daughter, Samantha Strauss, on June 4, 2009.

Michelle A. Schmitt 99OX 01C 06L. See *Schmitt 99OX*.

Catherine E. Stevens 01C 10MBA and Shane F. Lawlor of Decatur were married September 13, 2008. Stevens is a director of alumni relations with the Emory Alumni Association.

Nicole M. DeMers 02C and Gregory Riddle Jr. of Tampa were married April 4, 2009. DeMers is a resident in pathology at the University of South Florida.

Wendy Tegge Gross 00OX 02C. See *Gross 00OX*.

Daniel R. Gross 00OX 02C. See *W. Gross 00OX*.

Rebecca M. Levin 02C and Eric H. Roseman of New York City were married May 24, 2009.

Neelam M. Patel 00OX 02C. See *Patel 00OX*.

Amy Tai 02C and Nicholas J. Klein of Winnetka, Ill., were married July 24, 2009. Tai is an immigration law clerk at the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in Manhattan.

Kacey Pearlman Weintraub 02C of Athens received a doctorate in veterinary medicine from the University of Georgia in May 2009.

Sara E. Clay 03C of Cary, N.C., received a doctorate in veterinary medicine from the University of Georgia in May 2009.

Kimberly A. McDermott 03C of Lilburn received a doctorate in veterinary medicine from the University of Georgia in May 2009.

Seung Jin Yi 03C. See *Patel 00OX*.

Lauren L. Mock 02OX 04C. See *Mock 02OX*.

Dina M. Epstein 04C and **Robert D. Blumenfeld 06L** of New York City were married May 28, 2009. Epstein is a vice president for human resources at Bank of America, and Blumenfeld is an associate in the investment management group at the law firm of Schulte, Roth, and Zabel in Manhattan.

Elizabeth Daniel Harlan 03OX 04C. See *Harlan 03OX*.

Shamaal M. Miller 04C of Savannah, who received an MD from Vanderbilt University School of Medicine in May 2009, is a resident in anesthesiology at New York Presbyterian Weill-Cornell Medical Center in New York.

Tobias L. Teal 04C and Allison Teal of Atlanta announce the birth of a daughter, Gracie, on June 8, 2009.

Devon J. Weprich 02OX 04C. See *Weprich 02OX*.
Erica P. Manogue 05C of Winston Salem, N.C., who received an MD from the University of South Alabama in May 2009, is a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at Wake Forest Baptist Medical Center.
Roycelyn J. Murray 03OX 05C. See *Murray 03OX*.

ALLIED HEALTH

Erin Scott 07A and Jovan Scott of Fairburn announce the birth of a daughter, Marley Elizabeth, on Feb. 8, 2009.

BUSINESS

Samuel D. Ramsey 59OX 61BBA. See *Ramsey 59OX*.

Paul P. Jackson Jr. 82OX 84BBA. See *Jackson 82OX*.

Kathleen E. Hedrick 89BBA of Dallas, Texas, is a senior reimbursement analyst with the Baylor Health Care System.

Herbert W. Silverman 89MBA of Ocala, Fla., is an agent for New York Life Insurance Company with responsibility for Florida and Georgia territories.

Kirby J. Winters Jr. 93BBA of Smyrna, cofounder and chief operating officer of Solar Velocity, a Rotary Club member, and a board member of the Emory-Adventist Hospital, was named the Smyrna Business Person of the Year for 2009 by the Smyrna Business Association.

Lionel J.C. Zachery 97MBA of Mableton, who is relocating to Austin, Texas, is client relationship manager and regional director of Great West Retirement Services.

A. Lewis Amos Jr. 98EvMBA and Kimberly Head-Amos of Decatur announce the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Wynn, on June 25, 2009. Amos is a senior analytics consultant for Kronos.

Nancy Halpern Lesser 98MBA and Mark A. Lesser of Atlanta announce the birth of a son, Samuel, on May 30, 2009.

Richard J. Litner 99BBA and Heidi R. Litner of Dunwoody announce the birth of a daughter, Sadie Rae, on April 7, 2009. Litner is a senior change implementation manager with The Coca-Cola Company.

Leslie D. J. Patterson 99MBA and Keven Patterson of Mableton announce the birth of twins, Austin Daniel and Blake Aaron, on June 3, 2009.

B. Kembrel Jones 00MBA of Philadelphia, deputy vice dean of student life at the University of Pennsylvania Wharton School of Business, received the "Whatever It Takes Award" for having gone above and beyond the call of duty to ensure that Wharton remains a top MBA program.

Theone Prudhomme Rutledge 00MBA of Atlanta opened Doctors Express, an urgent care center, in Atlanta in July 2009 with plans to expand to additional North Georgia locations.

Nikhil K. Kapur 01BBA and Leena Patel of New York City were married June 27, 2009. Kapur works in the corporate development group at Bloomberg, a financial information company in Manhattan.

Yoichiro Higa 02MBA and Nami Higa of Tokyo, Japan, announce the birth of a daughter, Erina, on March 9, 2009.

Jessica A. London 03BBA and Brad Perilman of New York City were married July 25, 2009. London is a college counselor at Bronx Preparatory Charter School.

Isaac B. Mizrahi 03EMBA of Fairfax, Va., is senior vice president and managing director of Alma DDB, an advertising and marketing services company.

Marvin R. Ellison 05EMBA of Marietta was named one of *Diversity MBA Magazine's* "Top 100 under 50 Executives and Emerging Leaders" for 2009.

Daniel M. Harrich 05BBA of Los Angeles received the first place award in drama for his film, *Acholiland*, in the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences Foundation's 30th College Television Awards.

Fergal R. Kearns 05EMBA of Atlanta started his own company, Crossing Point Consulting, which focuses on designing and managing large organizational transformations.

Tonya Wonnum Smalls 05EMBA of Jonesboro is chief financial officer of the South Atlantic Division of the American Cancer Society.

Sean P. Mahoney 06MBA. See *Schmitt 99OX*.

Christopher A. Seeterlin 07EMBA and Maria T. Ortega-Seeterlin of Woodstock announce the adoption on June 3, 2008, of a daughter, Alina Maria, born on Jan. 18, 2006, in Volgograd, Russia.

Catherine E. Stevens 01C 10MBA. See *Stevens 01C*.

DENTAL

Richard R. Souviron 58C 60D. See *Souviron 58C*.

James A. Granade Jr. 68D of Stone Mountain received the Michael T. Rainwater Dentist of the Year Award from the Northern District Dental Society, formerly the Greater Atlanta Dental Society, on Aug. 29, 2009.

Michael B. Rogers 69D of Augusta, an orthodontist in practice for more than thirty years, a diplomate of the American Board of Orthodontics, and an honorable fellow of the Georgia Dental Association, is the 2009–2010 secretary-treasurer of the American Association of Orthodontists.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Max Cleland 68G of Atlanta, a former U.S. senator, was appointed secretary of the American Battle Monuments Commission by President Barack Obama.

Waldo E. Knickerbocker Jr. 65T 72PHD. See *Knickerbocker 65T*.

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GOIZUETA
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Robert A. Koff 74G of Atlanta is an assistant professor of mathematics at Georgia Perimeter College.

J. Thomas Wright 84PHD of Americus is a professor at Georgia Southwestern State University. His son, John T. Wright, will graduate from that university in December 2009.

Emily Tripp Jameson 95OX 97C 97G. See *Jameson 95OX*.

Jennifer R. Ballengee 90C 02PHD. See *Ballengee 90C*.

Ryan M. Hays 08PHD of Princeton, N.J., is assistant dean of the faculty at Princeton University.

LAW

William C. Turner 66C 69L. See *Turner 66C*.

James A. Martin 73L of Clearwater Beach, Fla., president of the law firm of Macfarlane, Ferguson, and McMullen, is a member of the American Board of Trial Advocates and was named for the third year in the 2010 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America* in the specialty of medical malpractice.

Jonathan H. Waller 75L of Birmingham, an attorney in trial practice for more than thirty years, has rejoined the law firm of Haskell, Slaughter, Young, and Rediker as a member of its litigation practice group.

Oscar C. Carr III 76L of Memphis, an attorney with the law firm of Glanker Brown, was named for the 21st year to the 2010 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America*.

Lucille M. Espey-Francis 81L of Tavares, Fla., an attorney in private practice, received the Lake County 2009 Pro Bono Award from the Community Legal Services of Mid-Florida for her work with the Volunteer Lawyers Project.

Leon C. Harmon 82L of Easley, S.C., an attorney with the law firm of Nexsen Pruet, was named to the 2010 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America* for his work in environmental law.

Lois Fitzgerald Downey 85L of Moorestown, N.J., is the first female municipal judge of the Township of Moorestown.

Julie I. Fershtman 83C 86L. See *Fershtman 83C*.

Carlos A. Kelly 97L of Fort Myers, Fla., a stockholder at the law firm of Nexsen Pruet, was named, and Holt whose article entitled "Eminent Domain: Identifying Issues in Damages for the General Practitioner" was published in the May 2009 issue of *The Florida Bar Journal*, was appointed for the third year to the Florida Bar Association's Eminent Domain Committee.

Scott T. Buser 01L and Tasha Buser of LaGrange Park, Ill., announce the birth of a daughter, Penelope Pamela, on July 28, 2009.

Zachary J. Stewart 01L and Julie Thomas of Arlington, Va., were married May 2, 2009. Stewart is in-house counsel for public sector business with CA, an international software firm.

Michelle A. Schmitt 99OX 01C 06L. See *Schmitt 99OX*.

MEDICINE

David K. Chow 78M 78MPH of McLean, Va., an ophthalmologist, president of the Medical Society of Northern Virginia, and guest medical lecturer in Mandarin on eye medicine and surgery on TV broadcasts with public audiences in China in July 2009, was selected to participate in a program by the Claude Moore Physician Leadership Institute to form a network of physician leaders to advance health and healthcare in Virginia.

Ramon A. Suarez 74C 78M 82MR. See *Suarez 74C*.

William D. Chey 86M 89MR of Ann Arbor, Mich., professor of medicine at the University of Michigan Health System, is coeditor-in-chief of the *American Journal of Gastroenterology*.

Thomas J. Connolly 95M of Jacksonville, Fla., a pediatrician with Carithers Pediatrics Group, is secretary-treasurer of the Northeast Florida Pediatrics Society.

Sandra Narayanan 07FM of Royal Oak, Mich., who completed a fellowship in interventional neuroradiology, is an assistant professor in the Departments of Neurosurgery and Neurology at Wayne State University.

Jonathan J. Ratcliff 01PH 08M. See *M. Ratcliff 01PH*.

NURSING

Karen Hawkins Brown 89MN of Boiling Springs, S.C., is a nurse and registered health care coordinator at Spartanburg Regional Medical Center.

Audrey L. Roberts 03OX 05N. See *Roberts 03OX*.

Tonya Clark Turner 06N and Tony Turner of Fairmount announce the birth of twin sons, Elijah Clay and Nathan Case, on Jan. 27, 2009. Turner is a nurse at Gordon Hospital.

PUBLIC HEALTH

David K. Chow 78M 78MPH. See *Chow 78M*.

Michael O. Ugwueke 86PH of Germantown, Tenn., who is board certified in health care management and a fellow in the American College of Healthcare Executives, is the chief executive officer and administrator of Methodist North Hospital.

Jennifer Fields Seligman 95C 97PH. See *Seligman 95C*.

Cari Connell Lichtman 99PH and **Daniel S. Lichtman**

94C of Atlanta announce the birth of a son, Rory James, on Oct. 8, 2008. D. Lichtman is a psychologist.

Megan Benoit Ratcliff 01PH and **Jonathan J. Ratcliff 01PH 08M** of Cincinnati announce the birth of a son, Noah Jay, on March 21, 2009. M. Ratcliff is a research fellow in pediatric obesity at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, and J. Ratcliff is a resident in emergency medicine at the University of Cincinnati.

Charles H. Washington III 01PH of Albuquerque, New Mexico, who received an MD from the University of Washington, is a resident at the University of New Mexico.

Evelia A. Kory 09PH of Nogales, Ariz., served as an intern researching border health issues for ten weeks in the FRONTERA: Focusing Research on the Border Region Program coordinated by the University of Arizona's College of Medicine.

THEOLOGY

Olin J. Tunnell 57T of San Antonio, Texas, is the author of the book *Searching Ashes for Burning Embers*.

Waldo E. Knickerbocker Jr. 65T 72PHD of London, Texas, a former Methodist and Episcopal minister, was ordained a Roman Catholic priest in January 2009.

Joe E. Morris 68T of Tupelo, Miss., a psychologist in private practice, is the author of the book *Revival of the Gnostic Heresy: Fundamentalism*.

D. Tom Bell Jr. 72T of Birmingham, superintendent of the Northeast District of the United Methodist Church, is a member of the board of trustees at Alabama A&M University.

Ezekiel U. Ette 89T of Nampa, Idaho, is the author of the book *Annang Wisdom: Tools for Postmodern Living*.

B. David Rowe 92T of Shreveport, La., is president of Centenary College, a United Methodist-related college.

Millie L. Kim 93C 97T. See *Kim 93C*.

Shannon Hodge Boaz 00T and David Boaz of Smithfield, Ky., announce the birth of a son, Thomas Glenn, on April 1, 2009.

Narcie McClendon Jeter 05T and William M. Jeter of Rock Hill, S.C., announce the birth of a daughter, Evangeline Grace, on Nov. 30, 2008.

James R. Aycok 07T of Memphis, Tenn., a special education teacher and baseball coach at Westside Middle School, presented a paper entitled "An (An-) Ethics of Ignorance: Anselm, Simone Weil, and *The Neighbor*" at the graduate student conference of the Department of Philosophy at the University of Memphis.



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DEATHS

Patricia Dwinell Butler 31L of La Jolla, Calif., on May 27, 2009.

Annie Sue Anderson Brown 32G of Beaverdam, Va., on Feb. 19, 2009.

Clare S. Hall 32C of Fort Myers, Fla., on Oct. 18, 2008.

Clement E. Sutton Jr. 32OX 34C of Buxford, Mass., on May 2, 2009.

N. Bond Fleming 33C 36T of Atlanta on June 27, 2009. *Emory survivors:* Dell Fleming MacGregor 66C, Jane Fleming Keene 69G, Thomas H. Keene 69G 74PHD, John H. Fleming 70C, Rebecca Fleming Crosby 71C, William D. Crosby 71OX 73BBA, and Corey Fleming Hirokawa 00L.

Robert Dickes 34G 38M of Morristown, N.J., on April 26, 2009.

Walter L. Bloom 37C of Edenton, N.C., on May 24, 2007.

Robert W. Hicks 37C of Bonney Lake, Wash., on Feb. 27, 2009.

George R. Pressman 37D of West Palm Beach, Fla., on May 7, 2009.

Bernice C. Ray 37N of Ashland, Ore., on May 10, 2009.

W. Marvin Bush 38C of Myrtle Beach, S.C., on March 25, 2009.

John S. Chamblee 38M of Nashville, N.C., on July 14, 2007.

Mack F. Fuller 38OX 40C 42G of Petaluma, Calif., on Oct. 22, 2008.

Paul J. Wagner Sr. 38C of Tampa, Fla., on Aug. 17, 2009. *Emory survivors:* Paul J. Wagner Jr. 69L, Laura Pickens Wagner 64G, and Anne Wagner Jones 05T.

Thomas E. Addy 39OX 41C of Toccoa on Aug. 3, 2008.

Maude Walton Akerley 39N of San Clemente, Calif., on Jan. 20, 2008.

Cosby Swanson Jr. 39C of Durham, N.C., on Sept. 30, 2008.

Arthur F. Evans Jr. 40OX 42BBA of Indialantic, Fla., on Nov. 9, 2008.

Francis D. Gibson Jr. 40M of Memphis, Tenn., on May 15, 2009.

William R. Gignilliat Jr. 40C of Gainesville on Feb. 9, 2009. *Emory survivor:* William R. Gignilliat III 68L.

John F. McCoy Sr. 40M of Moultrie on May 3, 2009. *Emory survivors:* John F. McCoy Jr. 62C 66M 69MR and Barbara Taylor McCoy 66N 67MN.

Charles W. McDonald Jr. 40D of Jacksonville, Fla., on May 24, 2009.

Wyman P. Sloan 40C 41G of Atlanta on July 15, 2009.

F. Lamar Cherry 41C 44T of Blue Ridge on Oct. 17, 2008.

Lamar B. Peacock 41C of Evans on June 18, 2009.

Lawrence C. Thompson Jr. 41BBA of Roswell on March 22, 2008.

Marguerite Candler Ballard 43G 48M of Atlanta on June 2, 2009. *Emory survivors:* Sarah Candler Schilling 61C, Robinson W. Schilling Jr. 62C, Asa W. Candler III 69L, Peter M. Candler 69MBA, Robert W. Candler Jr. 79MBA, and Merry Schilling Jenkins 95MBA.

Thomas G. Mitchell 43T of Lakeland, Fla., on March 22, 2009.

Robert H. Sealey 43OX 48BBA of Gainesville on Oct. 26, 2008.

Nolan L. Johnson 44C 45D of Columbus on July 30, 2009.

Edward L. Massey Jr. 44OX of Bronwood on Aug. 30, 2008.

Stuart E. Sims 44C 46M 54MR of Smyrna on May 25, 2009.

Margaret McGibony Boatwright 45N of Clarksville on Nov. 5, 2008.

Alfred M. Brock 45C of Alpharetta on June 6, 2009.

Norman Goldstein 45C 47M of Sarasota, Fla., on April 22, 2009.

Hilda Culbreth Alexander 46N 49G of Jacksonville, Fla., on Dec. 12, 2008.

Zeb L. Burrell Jr. 46OX 48C of Elberton on June 2, 2009. *Emory survivor:* Nancy L. Burrell 72OX 74N 81MN.

Joseph M. Mandese 46C of Tampa, Fla., on July 9, 2009.

Frae Hayes Millman 46N of Covington on Nov. 6, 2008.

Arthur J. Moseley 46C 47M 50MR of Oldsmar, Fla., on July 27, 2009. *Emory survivors:* Edwin H. Bellis III 74C, Matthew B. Henrikson 03C 06L, and Sara L. Bellis 04C.

Martha M. Niblack 46G of Atlanta on

July 18, 2009.

Rena Lynch Wrenn 46G of Winchester, Va., on May 25, 2009.

Joseph K. Booth 47C of Newnan on Oct. 2, 2007.

Jack Brenner 47C of Cleveland, Ohio, on July 11, 2009.

Frank M. Johnston Sr. 47OX 53C of Savannah on May 25, 2009.

Jesse T. Collins 48OX of Junction City on May 16, 2009. *Emory survivor:* Elizabeth Battle Collins 56G.

Albert J. Otto 48C of Canton, N.C., on May 22, 2009.

Charles R. Quick Sr. 48C of San Diego, Calif., in June 2009.

William R. Thurman 48C of Athens on May 23, 2009.

Oscar H. Cummings 49OX of Alva, Okla., on Jan. 19, 2009.

Charles L. Daniels 49C of Grayson on June 27, 2009. *Emory survivor:* David N. Daniels 50C.

Byron S. Davis 49M 50MR of Saint Simons Island on May 7, 2009.

William A. Hartman 49BBA of Tyrone on Oct. 7, 2008.

Leven S. Hazlegrove 49G of Birmingham, Ala., on Aug. 18, 2009.

Floyd L. Heckard 49T of Savannah on June 28, 2009.

B. Waldo Moore 49C 52M 55MR of Atlanta on July 15, 2009.

Walter E. Smalley 49C 52T of Lenoir City, Tenn., on May 8, 2009.

Beth Johnson Verdicchio 49N of Saint James, N.Y., on June 13, 2009.

Joseph H. Griner 50OX 52C 56M 62MR of Tallahassee, Fla., on May 20, 2009.

Theodore L. Hodson 50OX of Williamsburg, Va., on Feb. 21, 2009.

W. Clyde Partin Sr. 50C 51G of Decatur on June 16, 2009. *Emory survivors:* Betsy Partin Vinson 73OX 75C 76A, John R. T. Vinson 73OX 75C, William C. Partin Jr. 78C 83M 86MR, and William C. Partin III 12C.

M. Jeff Watts Jr. 50BBA of Atlanta on May 28, 2009.

A. Albert Berger 51D of Atlanta on July

19, 2009.

James V. Burke 51OX of Laurel, Miss., on Feb. 22, 2009.

Shed H. Caffey Jr. 51M of Memphis, Tenn., on May 9, 2009.

Rosalind W. Harrison 51N 55MN of Lexington, S.C., on May 31, 2009.

Tim W. Humphrey 51BBA of Houston, Texas, on Nov. 8, 2008.

John W. McIntyre Sr. 51BBA of Atlanta on July 15, 2009. *Emory survivor:* Gary B. Martin 93MBA.

Emil A. Pfitzer 51G of Saratoga Springs, N.Y., on July 20, 2007.

Clifford Ray Jr. 51D of Decatur, Ala., on March 20, 2009.

Curtis F. Veal Sr. 51C of Milledgeville on Dec. 4, 2008.

Dorothy Chang Yang 51G of Sherman Oaks, Calif., on June 6, 2009.

Joan Argoe Ayers 52N of Atlanta on July 19, 2009.

Marcus F. Brown 52OX 54C of Anchorage, Alaska, on Nov. 23, 2008.

Harold T. Enlow 52D of Seffner, Fla., on Dec. 27, 2008.

Virgil N. Hale 52T of Columbus, Ohio, on Aug. 4, 2008.

Theodore D. Kelly 52C 55T of Falls Church, Va., on July 20, 2009.

Richard F. Maxwell 52C 56D of Atlanta on April 15, 2009.

Charles B. Pyke 52C of Fayetteville on June 13, 2009. *Emory survivor:* Charles B. Pyke Jr. 91L.

Warren E. Slater 52C of Reston, Va., on July 19, 2009.

Robert B. Winter 52T of Conway, Ark., on July 15, 2009.

Edward G. Boyette 53D of Mesa, Ariz., on June 24, 2009.

Robert W. Bullen 53G of Springfield, Ill., on July 18, 2009.

Virginia Grotheer Malone 53M 83MR of Roswell on March 22, 2009.

Al M. Phillips Jr. 53C of Macon on Aug. 1, 2009.

W. Glenn Smith Jr. 53T of Punta Gorda, Fla., on May 24, 2006. *Emory survivor:* Martha Blake Smith 52T.

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Influencing health care policy

ALUMNI LEAD KEY NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

A TRIO OF EMORY ALUMNI HOLD KEY executive positions this year in the American College of Physicians (ACP), the national organization of internists.

Joseph Stubbs 79M of Albany, Georgia, is president; **Jim Stackhouse 76M 79MR** of Goldsboro, North Carolina, is treasurer; **Frederick Turton 73C 77M** of



Sarasota, Florida, is the chair of the Board of Regents.

“The ACP is very active in promoting universal access to affordable health care coverage for all U.S. citizens,” says

JOSEPH STUBBS Stubbs. “We are also emphasizing the need for more primary care physicians and more innovative models of delivery to provide better quality care to our patients at less cost.”

The ACP, which is 129,000 members strong, develops policy through a combination of proposals from individual chapters and committee development, much of it centering on ethics and practice administration.

After graduating from Emory’s medical school, Stubbs interned and became chief resident at the University of Washington in Seattle before serving on several ACP committees, completing two terms on the Board of Regents. He is a fellow of the American College of Physicians, a distinction that recognizes individual medical service and contribution. Stubbs’s father, **Wyth Stubbs Jr. 52C 55T 66M 66MR**, is a retired member of Emory’s Board of Trustees.

Turton completed both his undergraduate and medical degrees at Emory and is also a fellow of the American College of Physicians. He served as the governor of the ACP’s Florida chapter and chair of the Board of Governors before being elected to his current position.

Emory was “forward thinking and provided me with a good understanding of the complexities of health care delivery, beginning in the first year of my medical school experience,” he says. “The world of health care is full of Emory graduates, and that network serves me well.”

Stackhouse graduated and served his residency at Emory, while becoming a member of the ACP. He then participated in the ACP’s North Carolina chapter and became a regent. He is a master of the American College of Physicians, an honor that only 650 internists hold internationally.

Emory experts also serve as consultants to the ACP.—*Lindsey Bomnin 12C*

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tribute

Clyde "Doc" Partin



William Clyde "Doc" Partin Sr. 50C 51G, teacher, coach, athletics director, and historian, died June 16, 2009, at age eighty-four.

Partin worked for Emory for more than fifty years, serving as both athletic director and chair of the Department of Health and Physical Education.

"Emory has lost probably the single most influential person in the development of athletics at the University," said Athletics Director Tim Downes. "But more importantly, we have all lost a dear, dear friend and our daily reminder for why we chose to be at Emory and to do the work that we do."

During Partin's tenure as athletics director, Emory athletics saw unprecedented growth, culminating in the construction of the Woodruff P. E. Center, which opened in 1983. He expanded the number of intercollegiate sports, particularly for female students, with women's tennis being added in 1975 followed by women's cross-country and track and field in the early 1980s. Partin also founded the Emory Sports Fitness Camp, now in its forty-fifth year.

From 1986 until his retirement in 2002, Partin was a professor in physical education. His book on the history of Emory athletics, *Athletics for All: The History of Sports at Emory*, was released in 2006.

In 2007, **Deb Jackson 85C**, whose friendship with Partin began on the intramural softball field while she was a student, donated \$250,000 to endow the position of director of athletics and recreation in Partin's name.

Partin is survived by his wife, Betty, three children, **William Clyde Partin Jr. 78C 83M 86MR**, Keith Partin, Betsy Partin Vinson, and their families.

John C. Kyle Jr. 54BBA of Winder on Feb. 1, 2009.
Richard W. Noland 54C 58M 60MR of Amherst, Mass., on June 25, 2009.
Rae Johnson Blevins 55N of Panama City, Fla., on July 6, 2009. *Emory survivor: Thomas E. Blevins 53C.*
James E. Cashin 55C of Atlanta on June 11, 2009.
Rex O. Crofton 55OX 57C of Titusville, Fla., on Aug. 8, 2009. *Emory survivor: Heidi S. Crofton 94C.*
John R. Hunt 55T of Cape Coral, Fla., on May 23, 2009.
Harold C. McKenzie Jr. 55L of Marietta on July 8, 2009.
Fernando L. Mendez Jr. 55MR of Cincinnati, Ohio, on March 27, 2009.
Al West 55D of Stone Mountain on Jan. 23, 2009.
Robert A. Hand 56C of Augusta on Feb. 10, 2009.
Hans Underset Jr. 56C 59D of Fayetteville on Sept. 8, 2008.
Don J. Davis of 57C Houston, Texas, on May 20, 2009.
Philip F. Ernst III 57T of Abingdon, Va., on Feb. 9, 2009.
Hugh W. Gibert 57L of Decatur on July 24, 2009.
Marta Castellanos Steinberg 57G 60M 63MR of La Mesa, Calif., on July 1, 2009.
Louis N. Brown Sr. 58D of Tampa, Fla., on July 2, 2009. *Emory survivor: Louis N. Brown Jr. 80D.*
Robert F. Carbone 58G of Silver Spring, Md., on July 29, 2009.
Imogene Brown Stone 58C of Santa Cruz, Calif., on Sept. 14, 2006.
James W. Anthony 59C 66G of Sudbury, Mass., on July 15, 2009. *Emory survivors: Bascom F. Anthony 53C 56M 57MR, Judy Zellner Van Valkenburgh 61C, and Lee H. Van Valkenburgh 63G.*
John E. Ballard Sr. 59C of Minneapolis, Minn., on July 4, 2009.
Otto B. Johnson Jr. 59OX 61C 65M of Dublin on July 19, 2009. *Emory survivor: Susan Darling Johnson 64C.*
Edwin Hobgood 60C of Canton on July 8, 2009.
John P. McKeever 60C of Keswick, Va., on Aug. 14, 2009.
Bennie J. Norton Jr. 61D of Rome on Aug. 15, 2009.
William B. Harris Jr. 62C of Boone, N.C., on April 13, 2009.
Walter F. Ray 62C of Jacksonville, Fla., on Dec. 9, 2008. *Emory survivor: Brierley Ray Ash 95C.*
Don J. Welch 62T of Augusta on Jan. 31, 2009.
William A. Wolff 62C 66M of Columbus on Aug. 15, 2009. *Emory survivors: Bruce K. Howard 85OX 88C and Christopher G. Wolff 98PH.*
Elfa Lillie Edmister 63MN of Sequatchie, Tenn., on June 26, 2008.
Robert O. Miller 63T of Birmingham, Ala., on June 30, 2009.
Adolfo Ponce de Leon 63MR 68MR of

Atlanta on July 15, 2009.
Daniel B. Terry Jr. 63C of Waycross on Dec. 24, 2008.
George E. Bey 64C of Tuscaloosa, Ala., on Sept. 18, 2008.
Joyce Moyer Little 64G of Columbus on Aug. 25, 2008.
William S. Mayhall 64D of Brandon, Fla., on June 18, 2009.
James P. Ward 64C 66L of Cairo on Oct. 12, 2008.
Joseph A. Nigota 65G 73PHD of Mobile, Ala., on Feb. 20, 2009.
James I. Dale 66D of Augusta on Aug. 3, 2009.
Carroll L. Wagner Jr. 66C of The Villages, Fla., on July 8, 2009.
Sandra Specter Cohen 67G of Decatur on Oct. 23, 2008. *Emory survivor: Reed H. Marill 82MBA.*
Barbara Duncan Kayes 67N of Richmond, Va., on July 12, 2009.
John D. Sheffield 67OX 69C of Newnan on March 28, 2008.
Jack R. Hudson Sr. 68T of Savannah on June 5, 2009.
John D. Conley 69OX 71C of Griffin on July 1, 2009.
James E. Giblin 69L of Decatur on May 18, 2009. *Emory survivor: John P. Breen III 81MBA.*
Paul F. Huber 69C of Atlanta on May 12, 2009. *Emory survivor: Rebekke T. Huber 94C.*
Andrew D. Muse Jr. 69MR of Athens on Feb. 11, 2009.
Danny M. Brett 70T of Wadley on Jan. 29, 2009.
Richard H. Malchon Jr. 70C of Saint Petersburg, Fla., in July 1987.
Billie Hudson Bagby 71G of Lohman, Mo., on May 25, 2009. *Emory survivor: John R. Bagby Jr. 62PHD.*
Joann Neely Deibel 71MN of Panacea, Fla., on July 30, 2009.
Lee M. Williams 71OX 73C of Florence, S.C., on June 4, 2009.
Kenneth J. Shoup 72MBA of Rome on Dec. 10, 2008.
Helen Marie Lund Clark 73PHD of Greer, S.C., on June 6, 2009. *Emory survivor: Ann Marie Clark 73MN.*
Helen Williams Jenkins 74G of Nolensville, Tenn., on Aug. 7, 2008.
Budd R. Johnson 74T of Bonita Springs, Fla., on June 8, 2009.
Robert W. Lee Jr. 75C of Birmingham, Ala., on Aug. 16, 2009.
Betty Fuller Pullin 75G of Atlanta on Aug. 17, 2009.
Bryan F. Dorsey 77L of Marietta on May 3, 2009. *Emory survivor: Kathleen McManus Dorsey 75A.*
Stephen C. Fink 77D of Atlanta on May 4, 2009.
Nicholas I. Pennington 77L of Atlanta on April 23, 2009.
Johnny F. Watts 78T of Macon on July 12, 2009.
Ronald H. Davis 80MBA of Dallas, Texas, on Aug. 14, 2009.
Raymond M. Lupse 81MR of Gastonia,

N.C., on June 5, 2009.

Mark R. Long 82T of Greer, S.C., on March 4, 2009.

Burt H. Masters 82EMBA of Christiansted, Virgin Islands, on July 7, 2009.

Henry E. Foster 89T of Birch Tree, Mo., on Sept. 15, 2008.

Gilbert M. Malm 89L of Atlanta on Aug. 15, 2009.

Elaine Golasinski Pray 89N of Columbia, Md., on Dec. 6, 2007.

Helen A. Stewart 92L of Memphis, Tenn., on May 27, 2009.

David H. Durden 94T of East Dublin on April 23, 2009.

Ronald S. Kutay 94A of Gainesville on Aug. 8, 2009.

Brian T. Sutcliffe 94MR of Thousand Oaks, Calif., on May 8, 2009.

Walter S. Glaze 95PHD of Grayson on July 22, 2009. *Emory survivor: Tamie Smith-Glaze 91G.*

Lori L. Coleman 97L of Baldwin, N.Y., on May 23, 2008.

Brenda F. Curry 98T of Rockville, Md., on July 15, 2009.

Erin E. Luton 00T 04T of Nashville, Tenn., on July 27, 2009.

Kara Sweet Gobron 01PHD of Longmeadow, Mass., on May 23, 2009.

Alicia M. Goekler 07A of Salina, Kan., on April 27, 2008.

Celine M. Silver 08C of Rockville, Md., on Aug. 7, 2009.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Class notes are submitted by alumni and are not verified by the editors. While we welcome alumni news, *Emory Magazine* is not responsible for information contained in class notes.

Postracial? Really?

BY ANDRA GILLESPIE

DURING LAST YEAR'S PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION season, an academic friend of mine openly worried that the election of Barack Obama would put scholars like him and me out of business. We both study race (I look at campaigns; he looks at labor), and he feared that the election of an African American man would convince some that the study of racial inequality was irrelevant.

Last fall, journalists coined the term “postracial” to characterize the America over which Barack Obama would presumably preside. No one really defined “postracial,” but in the context of other terms such as “postfeminist” and “postpartisan,” the term implied an America where racial differences were no longer meaningful. It seemed as though those using the term hoped that the election of a black man to the White House—especially one who did not wear his race on his sleeve—would be proof positive that Americans did not see color anymore. In many ways, the term *postracial* reflected the aspiration to move beyond our virulently racist past by never having to discuss the horrors of slavery and segregation again. But the events of the past few months demonstrate the continued salience of race. We have witnessed our inability—or refusal—to effectively engage the issue, even in the Age of Obama.

In the bad old days of Jim Crow, prejudice was easy to spot, at least we thought. A bigot was white and Southern. He held arcane views about blacks and other groups, and peppered his language with racial epithets. His worst fears included sharing a lunch counter or his child (particularly his daughter) with a black person. In the post-civil rights era, though, it is harder to spot a bigot. They do not all live in the South (they never did). They are not all white. Most know better than to use racial slurs. And most have at least one acquaintance of a different race.

Still, our multicultural existence does not absolve people of prejudice. A 2008 Stanford University/Associate Press poll found that 40 percent of whites harbor at least one stereotypical attitude against blacks. Race is often the subtext of many national debates, even when we refuse to discuss it. This continued sensitivity around racial issues demonstrates how important it is that we continue to study and discuss the impact of racism and prejudice on every aspect of American life, from health outcomes to employment to political behavior. Our refusal to engage in a meaningful dialogue about race contributes to perpetual divisions.



This summer, a CNN poll showed that blacks sided with Skip Gates, the Harvard professor arrested at his home after someone called the police for a suspected robbery at his house. Whites, in contrast, sided with Jim Crowley, the arresting officer who was accused of racial profiling. When Barack Obama publicly chastised the Cambridge Police Department, the Pew Research Center showed that his approval rating among whites fell but rose among minorities. More recently, when a Fox News/Opinion Dynamics poll asked voters if this summer's criticism of Obama and his health care plan was racially motivated, 71 percent of whites thought the attacks were not racially motivated, while 63 percent of blacks thought just the opposite.

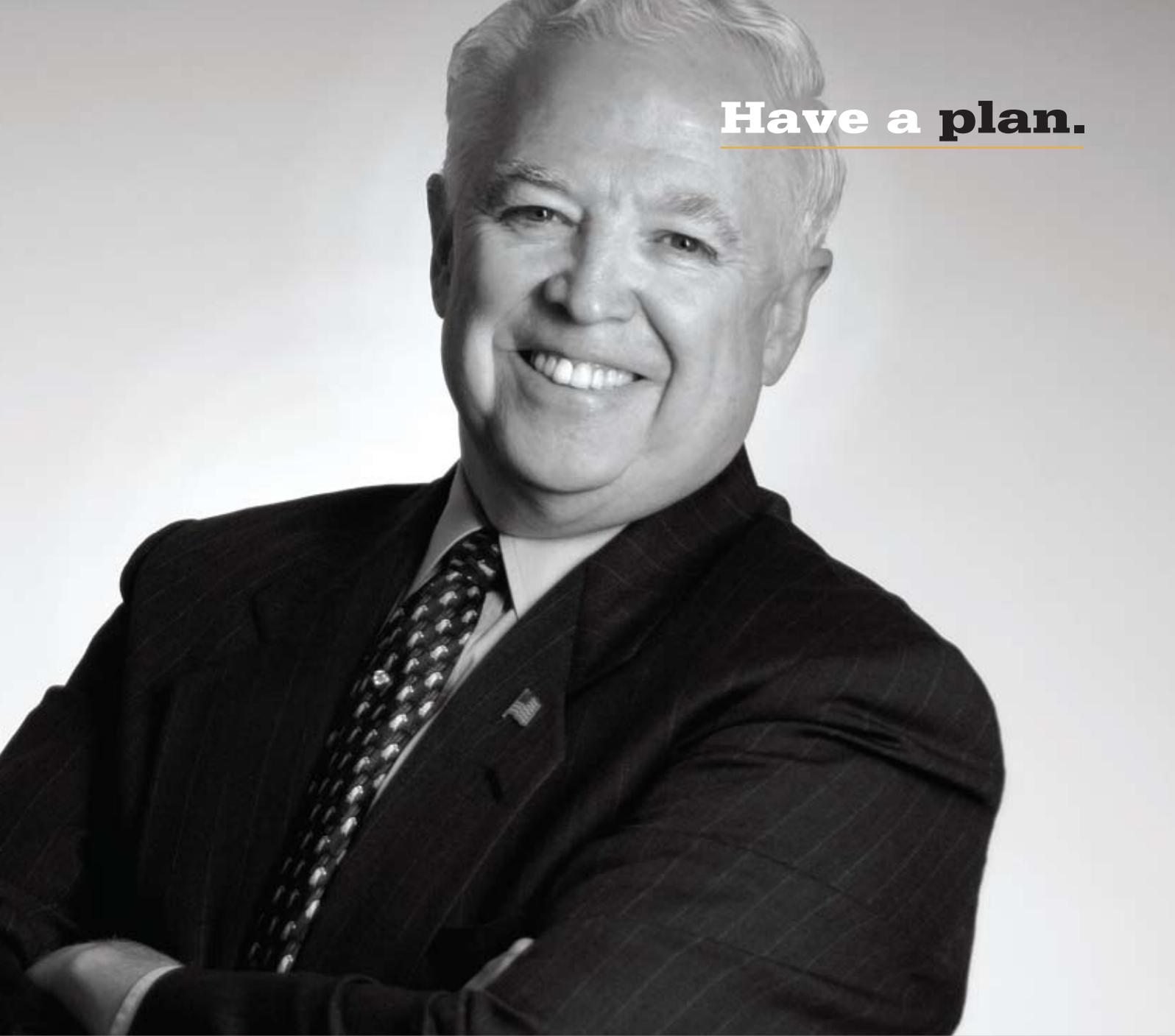
These perceptual realities have significant implications for how President Obama governs. As a presidential candidate, Obama was careful to avoid discussing racial issues whenever possible. This strategy, called *deracialization*, has become a standard method by which African American candidates cultivate crossover support. But critics of deracialization argue

that some whites support these candidates specifically to avoid discussions of racial inequality, and they fear that these voters will punish officials who deviate from the electoral compact by withholding their votes.

All of us should be working toward the postracial ideal, but we will not get there by pretending that the racial differences that persist are fantasies. They are very real, and they correlate with our policy preferences and political behaviors. We need to be willing to engage these issues and let our president provide moral leadership. Unfortunately, the events of the past summer portend an Obama administration that will run away from salient racial issues.

One day, hopefully, race really will not matter. How will we know? We will know that America is truly postracial when we can no longer discern significant differences in people's life chances because of race. When we look at two babies of the same gender, one white and one nonwhite, born on the same day to parents of the same class background in the same part of the country, they should have the same life expectancy, the same probability of finishing college and of being employed. This does not mean that these two babies will have the same life outcomes—individuals are responsible for their own destinies—but the absence of any meaningful difference in opportunity will mean that one child does not benefit from structural advantages based on race. This is the moment when I will be satisfied that we are in a postracial world. ■

Andra Gillespie is assistant professor of political science.



Have a plan.

IN 1978 TED DAYWALT transferred from active duty to the U.S. Navy Reserve so he could earn a second master's degree. When he graduated with an MBA from Goizueta Business School, he had eight job offers in hand and several more on the way.

Later he learned that many veterans weren't nearly as fortunate, and few resources existed to help them. He decided to do something about it. Today he is president and CEO of VetJobs, the largest military job board on the Internet. More than 100,000 veterans have found work using the company's resources.

In gratitude for his own success, Daywalt is supporting Goizueta with a bequest. A thoughtful decision, his gift will strengthen the school he loves.

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CHEERS: In keeping with tradition, this year's 432 first-year students at Oxford College were invited to celebrate their arrival by raising a bottle of Coca-Cola. Photo by Kay Hinton."

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