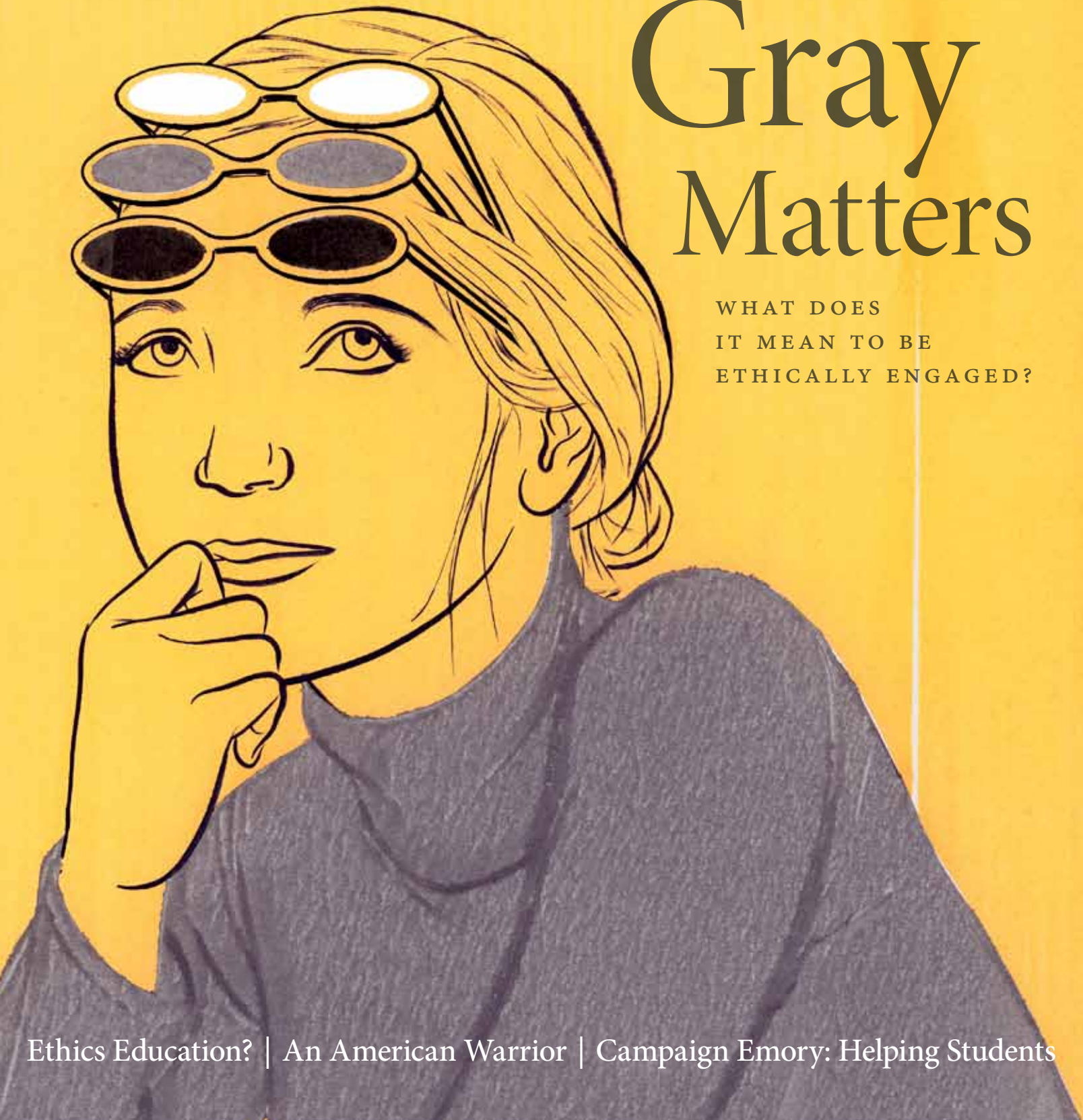


EMORY | magazine

WINTER 2011

# Gray Matters

WHAT DOES  
IT MEAN TO BE  
ETHICALLY ENGAGED?



Ethics Education? | An American Warrior | Campaign Emory: Helping Students



## **Mind** sharpened at Emory. Vision too.

Our focus is your focus. At Emory Vision, the difference in our service is clear. As the only LASIK provider affiliated with Emory Healthcare, we offer superior outcomes and meticulous care. **To schedule a free initial exam, call 404-778-2733 or visit [www.emoryvision.org](http://www.emoryvision.org).**

**EMORY HEALTHCARE**

**EMORY VISION**

*Advancing the Possibilities®*

# contents

VOL. 86, NUMBER 4



## FEATURES

### 20 Ethics Ed

Biology 101, English literature, calculus, and . . . ethics? Emory's Center for Ethics is at the heart of a range of efforts to infuse education here with an ethical sensibility, from the College to the professional schools—and far beyond the classroom.

BY JIM AUCHMUTEY

### ◀ 26 An American Warrior

Colonel Ted Westhusing O3PhD wrote his dissertation on military honor and considered Iraq a "just war" in the ancient tradition, so he signed up—a decision that probably cost the West Point professor his life.

BY MARY J. LOFTUS

### 32 From Lab to Life

Startling breakthroughs in genetic engineering, nanotechnology, and synthetic biology are giving the newly appointed Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues—vice chaired by President James Wagner—plenty to think about.

BY MARY J. LOFTUS

### 36 The Devil You Know

The digital revolution is transforming the way we work, play, and socialize, creating new connections and making worlds of information immediately accessible. But is there a dark side to the way people behave behind the screen?

BY PAIGE P. PARVIN 96G

## CAMPAIGN CHRONICLE

42 PHILANTHROPIST HONORS SURGEON WITH GIFT

43 GOIZUETA GRAD INVESTS IN YOUNG STUDENTS

44 ALUMNUS MAKES CHALLENGE GIFT TO EMORY LAW FUND

On the cover: Illustration by Alex Nabaum.

## ONLINE AT WWW.EMORY.EDU/MAGAZINE



### WONDERFUL, WICKED

**WIKIPEDIA** Former Emory marketing intern Ani Vrabel 10C describes her efforts to shape the University's Wikipedia entry and her love-hate relationship with the vast, enigmatic web resource.

**ATWOOD, LIVE** Find multimedia coverage of the Ellmann Lecture Series featuring novelist Margaret Atwood; see story, page 6.

◀ **TANGO TEST** Seniors at Emory's Wesley Woods Center see if they can dance their way to better balance, mobility, and overall health in this video; see story, page 16.



## REGISTER

### 50 Emory Medalists 2010

Nurse practitioner Twilla Haynes 80MN and business leader William Warren III 53B earn the highest alumni honor.

52 **ALUMNI INK**

54 **STELLAR DUO**

59 **TRIBUTE CAROLYN CARSON MOORE SCHAIBLE**

60 **CODA EVOLVING EMPATHY**

## OF NOTE

### 6 Mistress of Mischief

Author Margaret Atwood explored other planets, burning bushes, and "ustopias" as this year's Ellmann Lecturer. (Just don't call her stuff sci-fi.)

9 **PORTRAITS OF DIVERSITY**

10 **THE SPOKESMAN IS BACK AT OXFORD**

11 **WHAT STONE-AGE TOOLS TELL US**

12 **CAMPUS BEAT EMORY'S STUDENT HONOR COUNCIL**

13 **ZZZZS AND DISEASE**

14 **IN THE RING WITH THE SHADOWBOXERS**

15 **DOH! THE "HOMER SIMPSON" GENE**

16 **PRESCRIPTION: TANGO**

16 **NASA GRANT LAUNCHES STUDY ON SPACE RADIATION**

17 **SUSTAINABLE EFFORTS FINDING GREEN FRIENDS ON FACEBOOK**

17 **HISTORY BY SKYPE**

18 **DYNAMIC FORCES CAN A CALM MIND BRING BETTER HEALTH?**

19 **JOHNSON MEDALISTS**



#### Editor

Paige P. Parvin 96G  
paige.parvin@emory.edu

#### Art Director

Erica Endicott

#### Production Manager

Stuart Turner

#### Editorial Intern

Alyssa Young 11C

#### Contributors

Jim Auchmutey  
Susan Carini 04G  
Beverly Clark  
Carol Clark  
Frans de Waal  
Eric Rangus

#### Associate Editor

Mary J. Loftus  
mary.loftus@emory.edu

#### Lead Photographer

Kay Hinton

#### Copy Editor

Jane Howell

#### Advertising Manager

David McClurkin

#### Photographers

Ann Borden  
Bryan Meltz

#### Emory Magazine Editorial Advisory Board

Ginger Cain 77C 82G  
*Director of Public Programming, Emory Libraries*

Susan Henry-Crowe  
*Dean, Chapel and Religious Life*

Arri Eisen  
*Professor of Pedagogy*

Steve Fennessy  
*Editor, Atlanta Magazine*

Bridget Guernsey Riordan  
*Dean of Students*

Nadine Kaslow  
*Professor and Chief Psychologist, Grady Memorial Hospital*

Kathy Kinlaw 79C 85T  
*Associate Director, Center for Ethics*

Hank Klibanoff  
*James M. Cox Jr. Chair in Journalism*

Gary Laderman  
*Professor of Religion*

Lanny Liebeskind  
*Professor of Chemistry*

Margery McKay  
*Vice President, Health Sciences Development*

Cathy Wooten  
*Director of Communications, Oxford College*

#### Ex Officio

Ron Sauder  
*Vice President for Communications and Marketing*

Susan Carini 04G  
*Executive Director, Emory Creative Group*

Allison Dykes  
*Vice President for Alumni Relations*

Gary Hauk 91PhD  
*Vice President and Deputy to the President*

EMORY MAGAZINE (USPS-175-420) is published quarterly by Emory Creative Group, 1762 Clifton Road, Plaza 1000, Atlanta, Georgia 30322. Periodicals postage paid at Atlanta, Georgia, and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: send address changes to OFFICE OF ALUMNI AND DEVELOPMENT RECORDS, 1762 Clifton Road, Suite 1400, Atlanta, Georgia 30322.

Emory Magazine 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, Suite 1400, 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. No. 111006-3 © 2011, a publication of Emory Creative Group, a department of Communications and Marketing.



## THE BIG PICTURE

### 8 Happy Thoughts

Want to be happy? And if so, is that bad? Faith leaders joined His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama to debate the path to true fulfillment at the Interfaith Summit on Happiness, held at Emory in October. Photo by Bryan Meltz.



Everyone wants to be a "good person," and most of us, I would bet, think of ourselves that way.

## The Choices We Make

WHEN I WAS ABOUT FOURTEEN—THE AGE my son is now—I stole a pair of bowling shoes.

It was a snap, really. Some friends and I had gone bowling on a rainy afternoon, out of small-town boredom, I suppose. Rather than changing back into my own shoes after we finished, I walked out in the bowling shoes. I thought they were cool. I thought *I* was cool.

I also thought that taking them was not such a big deal. I had left my own tennis shoes, after all, which were actually much nicer. So I didn't even bother to try to hide them from my parents. Which was a mistake.

My father was livid. He roared. He made me take the shoes back, find the bowling alley manager, and apologize (the mystified man kindly returned my own shoes). I truly believe my dad thought jail time would not have been too harsh a lesson.

At the time, I thought his reaction was overkill. But now that I'm a parent myself, I understand that it wasn't just about some worn-out bowling shoes. It was about his need to see his own high standards and deep values reflected in me, and his keen sense of frustration and failure when that reflection blurred. To me, taking the shoes seemed harmless enough—more mischievous than malicious. To him, it was stealing, plain and simple. And if I was capable of that, what other bad things might I do?

Everyone wants to be a "good person," and most of us, I would bet, think of ourselves that way. We're so confident that we relish hypothetical scenarios in which our personal ethics are put to the test, as in those TV shows where ordinary citizens are lured into moral predicaments while hidden cameras roll: What would you do if you found a wallet full of cash? Saw a woman being harassed on the street? Suspected your neighbors of child abuse? Would you step in and do the "right" thing? Of course.

But the right thing isn't always clear, and it can mean different things to different people. Take that last example, in which you're concerned for a neighbor child's safety. For some, the most ethical course might be speaking directly to the parents, or reaching out to the child; for others, making an anonymous phone call to the authorities; for someone else, the right path would be minding their own business rather than meddling in others' personal affairs. The alluring question, "What would you do?" makes for lively dinner conversation, but gets trickier when it's asked in real life.

In this issue of *Emory Magazine*, we ask a few questions of our own, starting with the meaning and impact of ethical engagement in the University's vision statement. Can ethical behavior be taught to college students, or is it deeply embedded in character formation that begins at home many years before? The answer, it appears, may be a little of both; what our faculty can do is urge students to question, to think deeply, to assess and actively respond to problems, and to consider the lives of others different from their own. What is also clear is that Emory hopes to see its stated institutional commitment to ethics reflected in its students, as in all of us who make up the broader community.

The challenges are steeper for some than others. As vice chair of President Obama's special Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues, Emory's own president is confronting some of the thorniest and most compelling ethical problems of the day in the field of synthetic biology—including the fascinating question of whether life can, or should, be created through technology. In this issue, we also visit the widow of Emory graduate Colonel Ted Westhusing O3PHD, who was ultimately unable to reconcile his idea of a "just war" with the work he did in Iraq.

And, as virtual reality becomes the new reality, we asked some faculty experts to weigh in on how people behave online—where sometimes consequences far outstrip intentions.

Most of us don't have to make recommendations to the White House on bioethics policy, or question whether our contribution to the US presence in Iraq aligns with our studied beliefs regarding war and ethics. But we do make choices every day that shape who we are, as well as who others perceive us to be. Would you keep some extra change given by mistake? Fire off an insult on an Internet forum under a screen name? Spread a juicy rumor about a friend? Pretend to be sick so you can stay home from work? Choose not to help a stranger in trouble? Steal an old pair of bowling shoes?

Are you a good person? Am I?

Honestly, I don't know. I can only say for sure that I'm glad my dad made me return those shoes. A harmless enough prank, probably; but given the choice, I'd make my son do the same thing. —P.P.P. ■



YOU HAVE DONE IT AGAIN. What a fantastic edition. I just received my print edition in the mail today at my office and I look forward to reading cover to cover. The timing and continuity of delivery of the email blast is quite noticeable and effective. In our world of information at light speed, augmenting multiple forms of media at the proper time is proving effective. I am really proud to see Emory go across platforms, but most pleased with the content of your work. You tell our story of how inspiring Emory University is to so many of us. I am lucky to work for the 2009 US Advertising Agency of the Year, the Martin Agency, where I work with all forms of media, but I am also privileged to serve a university proving to make Earth a better place.

**Peter Elmore 86C**  
President,  
Emory University Sports Hall of Fame  
Richmond, Virginia

GOOD JOB ON THE ROSALYNN CARTER PIECE (“Shattering Stigma”) in this quarter’s issue. Glad to see it. I’m also delighted to see the iPad app.

**Terry Adamson**  
Executive Vice President,  
National Geographic Society  
Washington, D.C.

THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR YOUR RECENT story (“Lost and Found,” autumn 2010) about David Thon and his work in southern Sudan. I had the privilege of working with David when he was a Bonner Scholar at Mars Hill College. I worked alongside him in many of his community service placements during that time, and he always approached service in the community with openness, inquisitiveness, and respect. He challenged his peers and his teachers to ask the difficult questions about injustice in the world. In so many ways, he was (and continues to be) my teacher, and I am constantly in awe of his passion, commitment and determination to make the world a better place. His life and work challenge us all to take seriously our responsibility as global citizens. Thank you for making David’s story available to the Emory community.

**Missy Harris 01T**  
Weaverville, North Carolina

*Editor’s Note: This article by Patrick Adams o8MPH recently won a Special Merit Award for*

“I am really proud to see Emory go across platforms, but most pleased with the content of your work.”

—PETER ELMORE 86C

*excellence in feature writing from the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education, District III.*

MARY LOFTUS’S STORY, “HEALTH WANTED,” is a great piece of journalism, a tough story to tell that was very well told by this talented and insightful writer. She took me right there from the lede and kept me there. Great work.

**Jerry Grillo, writer**  
Satee Nacoochee, Georgia

I VISITED MOZAMBIQUE IN 1990, WHEN I was a United Methodist pastor serving in Indiana. I carried a suitcase full of medications for the United Methodist hospital in Inhambane and for the Seminary clinic in Maputo. I found the hospital in Inhambane and the much larger one in Maputo to be so severely understaffed. Mozambique continues to suffer from the effects of being an Apartheid front-line state. I found the country to be remarkable for what they were able to do following decolonization and before that movement.

**Donna Springer 83MDiv**  
Lithonia

I LOVE EMORY MAGAZINE. IT WAS AN unexpected perk that came with being a parent of an Emory student. I never expected that this magazine would come to mean so much to me. I read it from cover to cover every time it comes out and often read the suggested readings within the articles. I hope it continues to arrive after graduation, as our son, **Charlie Rocco 11C**, is graduating from Emory this May. I would subscribe to the magazine if it did not come automatically. I love the past controversies and your responses to the incensed and the endorsers. Please continue, as I have no doubt you will, to produce this great magazine.

**Arlyne Russo**  
Fairfield, Connecticut

I HAVE JUST FINISHED READING YOUR wonderful prelude to *Emory Magazine*, autumn 2010. It touched on a prominent theme in my life. I have become increasingly aware of how fortunate I have been in so many ways: having been born when and where I was, having made it through medical school, and having the family and professional lives which I have had. For some time I have been of the belief that the best manner of expressing appreciation is where it will do the most good, among those who have been the least lucky in where and when they live. As a physician whose specialty was psychiatry, it has seemed less obvious to me how I could contribute than if I were a surgeon or infectious disease specialist. Your essay stimulated the thought which I had not previously had, working through public health. Slum tourism is not what I have in mind; helping people is. Thanks for your time and an excellent issue.

**Art Bobruff 69M**  
New London, New Hampshire

I WAS THRILLED TO READ YOUR RECENT article in the *Emory Magazine*, “Positive Signs.” I have shared this with many of my CFAR [Center for AIDS Research] colleagues, and we agree it was a great overview of our HIV research. The primary aim for the CFAR at Emory is to support HIV/AIDS researchers. The motivation behind the CFAR model is the knowledge that providing shared resources and opportunities for collaboration will have the greatest impact on moving science forward. We accomplish this in many ways, including funding for pilot grants, specimen-processing services, developing grant writing skills, and providing mentorship. We really appreciate your coverage of the research we are so proud of.

**Cameron Tran**  
Research project coordinator, Emory CFAR  
Atlanta

# of Note

## Mistress of Mischief

MARGARET ATWOOD'S  
OTHER WORLDS

FANS OF THE RICHARD ELLMANN LECTURES IN MODERN Literature—now among the preeminent lecture series in North America—have come to expect major literary lights and stimulating thought. But *joie de vivre*?

The series director, associate professor Joseph Skibell, uttered that promise—dressed up in French, no less—in his opening-night introduction of Margaret Atwood. Beyond the series' high intellectual content, he said, it "has involved ... chamber music, mariachi bands, margarita fountains,

barbecues, fiddle contests, and Nobel Prize-winning poets declaiming their verse. The series is a celebration not just of literature but of life."

### NOTES ON THE ELLMANN LECTURES

**RICHARD ELLMANN**  
*Emory's first Robert W. Woodruff professor (1980–1987), biographer of James Joyce and Oscar Wilde, and noted writer and lecturer*

**THE LECTURE SERIES**  
*Three talks, a reading, and a book signing, free and open to the public; directed by Joseph Skibell*

**PAST LECTURERS**  
*Umberto Eco, 2009*  
*Salman Rushdie, 2004*  
*A. S. Byatt, 1999*  
*Seamus Heaney, 1988*



**GIVING PLAUSE:** Atwood describes her work as speculative fiction rather than sci-fi.

At seventy-one, though, would Atwood continue the tradition as vigorously? The short answer is: never count out a woman raised without modern conveniences in the north woods of Canada whose mother was an ice dancer until the age of seventy-five. The longer answer follows.

Atwood proclaimed at the opening of the first lecture in the series—titled "In Other Worlds: SF and the Human Imagination"—"I have spent quite a lot of my life writing fiction and poetry and some other things, but this has not made me a professional scholar or expert on any subject, including the ones I am about to discuss."

Atwood, though, is every bit the expert that she swears she is not, especially in talking about SF. The term variously has been used to

mean science fiction, speculative fiction, and sword and sorcery fantasy.

A literary skirmish broke out in 2009 when longtime science fiction writer **Ursula K. Le Guin 88H** wrote in the *Guardian*: "Margaret Atwood doesn't want any of her books to be called science fiction. . . . [S]he says that everything that happens in her novels is possible and may even have already happened, so they can't be science fiction. . . . This arbitrarily restrictive definition seems designed to protect her novels from being relegated to a genre still shunned by hibound readers, reviewers, and prize-awards."

Tough talk, and it has compelled Atwood to be deliberate about what science fiction is and isn't and where her own books fall along these fuzzy divides. An intellectual battle clearly has been joined from which neither side will retreat. As Atwood explains her position, "What I mean by science fiction is those books that descend from H. G. Wells' *War of the Worlds*, which treats of an invasion by Martians—things that could not possibly happen. Whereas, for me, speculative

### TICKER WINTER 2011

#### New Marshall Scholar is Emory's fourteenth

**Shivani Jain 11C** was awarded the 2011 Marshall Scholarship for graduate study in England, the second consecutive Emory student to receive the scholarship and the fourteenth overall. Jain plans to study global health and economic development, health policy, and infectious disease control in London and Cambridge.

#### Pharmacology chair elected to Institute of Medicine

The Institute of Medicine has elected Raymond Dingledine, executive associate dean for research and professor and chair of the Department of Pharmacology, to its new class of sixty-five leading health scientists. Dingledine's election brings Emory's total IOM membership to twenty-two.



“ATWOOD ON WRITING *THE HANDMAID’S TALE*: “Especially in relation to the position of women and totalitarian states, I asked myself: How thin is this ice, how far can I go, how much trouble am I in, what’s down there if I fall?”

fiction means things that descend from Jules Verne’s books about submarines and such—things that really could happen. . . . I would place my own books in this second category.” It is not that she doesn’t like Martians, she protested. “They just don’t fall in my skill set.”

She spoke charmingly of the early influences—Dell mysteries, Sherlock Holmes, *Treasure Island*, *Grimm’s Fairy Tales*—on her and her elder brother. They were highly creative kids, fighting over colored pencils to depict their flying rabbits. Her brother’s rabbits lived on the planet Bunny Land, where they battled evil foxes, robots and man-eating plants, and lethal animals. Atwood’s rabbits “inhabited a more mysterious place called Mischief Land.” Arguably, the author has never left there.

Lecture two, “Burning Bushes,” delved into her years at the University of Toronto studying with Northrop Frye. She eventually learned “where angels, devils, and talking vegetation went after the age of John Milton and *Paradise Lost*.” Their exodus was to the other worlds of science fiction, which Atwood believes often has been used to act out theological doctrine. Why this migration from Earth to, in Atwood’s construct, Planet X? “We no longer believe in the old religious furniture. . . . On Planet X, [gods and devils] can take part in a plausible story—and we still want to follow them there because, like it or not, our own deep inner lives still contain them.”

In “Dire Cartographies,” the final lecture, the subject was *ustopia*, a word Atwood created from utopia and dystopia. As one might imagine, Atwood is more interested in the complex intersection of utopia and dystopia than either genre proper. “Scratch the surface a little,” she says. “Within each utopia is a dystopia, and the reverse.” She talked at length about the first of her three ustopias, *The Handmaid’s Tale*. Treated as a “yarn” in the UK, in this country critic Mary McCarthy said the novel lacked imagination and couldn’t happen here. And yet, someone wrote on the Venice Beach sea wall, “*The Handmaid’s Tale* is already here.”



The mood soon lifted, though, and here’s the promised final tally on the joie de vivre in this year’s lectures. While here, Atwood galloped from one thing to the next, those loose grey curls darting to and fro, like her quick wit. In between the demanding lectures, she fit in a Creativity Conversation, an appearance in an English class (she is, indeed, a “major author”), tweeted, told jokes (what is the difference between capitalist hell and socialist hell?), spoke in parables (the fox and the cat), and belted out one of the God’s Gardener’s hymns from *The Year of the Flood* with Joseph Skibell. It doesn’t get more joyous than that—at twenty-one or seventy-one.

Vice President and Secretary Rosemary Magee, who was the other half of the Creativity Conversation, noted: “Atwood’s literary genius spans multiple generations and provokes deep thinking about who we are as human beings and who we want to be. Drawing hundreds of people to her lectures and reading, she was profound and prophetic.” To which, one more “p” word seems appropriate: *peppy*. —Susan Carini 04G ■

**CHILD’S PLAY:** Atwood described—and displayed—the rich imaginary worlds she and her brother created as children, including Bunny Land and Mischief Land.

## FIND MORE ONLINE

For a guide to the multimedia that Atwood’s visit spawned, including video of the three lectures and reading, see [EMORY.EDU/MAGAZINE](http://EMORY.EDU/MAGAZINE).

The website *Big Think* also features content on Atwood, including the topics “The Challenge of Speculative Fiction,” “How Twitter Is Like African Tribal Drums,” and the not-to-be-missed “Understanding Canadian Humor.” See [BIGTHINK.COM/MARGARETATWOOD](http://BIGTHINK.COM/MARGARETATWOOD).

### Professor Nanette Wenger named Georgia Woman of the Year

Nanette Wenger, professor of medicine in the Division of Cardiology, was awarded the 2010 Georgia Woman of the Year by the Georgia Commission on Women. Wenger, former chief of cardiology at Grady Memorial Hospital, is an internationally known expert on coronary heart disease in women.

### Debate team is number one

Emory’s Barkley Forum debate team ranked number one in national intercollegiate varsity debate at the close of the fall semester. **Seniors Ovais Inamullah 11C** and **Stephen Weil 11C** were invited to the Dartmouth Round Robin Tournament in January, marking Emory’s seventeenth consecutive year of participation.

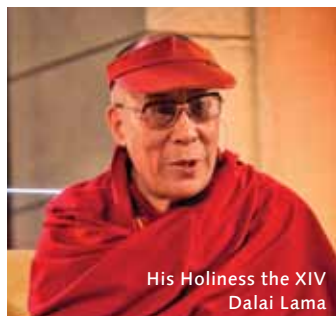
# Happy Thoughts

FAITH LEADERS SAY **HAPPINESS** IS A WORTHY GOAL—  
THOUGH IT MIGHT NOT BE WHAT YOU THINK

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE PROCLAIMS THAT THE pursuit of happiness, along with life and liberty, is an unalienable right. But many of us have been taught that happiness is a selfish or superficial emotion. Is there a place for happiness alongside good work? Should we seek to be happy even as others are suffering?

The consensus from spiritual leaders of several major religious traditions, who gathered at Emory in October, seems to be that happiness is sought by all humans—and rightfully so—but that true spiritual happiness must be rooted in gratitude and compassion, and given as well as received.

As part of a five-year investigation into the pursuit of happiness, Emory's Center for the Study of Law and Religion (CSLR) invited notable voices from the Christian, Muslim, Jewish, and Buddhist traditions to speak at the Interfaith Summit on Happiness, which was moderated by Krista Tippett, host of NPR's *On Being*. "Happiness seems always to be



His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama

best achieved in community, if not in communion, with others," says John Witte, CSLR director.

His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama, Presidential Distinguished Professor at Emory, said finding commonalities among the major faiths is essential for peaceful coexistence. "Harmony on the basis of mutual admiration and respect is very possible to develop," he said. The Dalai Lama often

says that the very purpose of life is to be happy, so long as "one person or group does not seek happiness or glory at the expense of others."

The Dalai Lama was joined on the panel by the Most Reverend Katharine Jefferts Schori, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, Chief Rabbi Lord Jonathan Sacks of the United Hebrew Congregations of the Commonwealth, and Islamic scholar Seyyed Hossein Nasr, a professor at George Washington University. As they explored the concept of happiness through the texts, tenets, and teachings of their respective faiths, several points of convergence emerged.

**FIND MORE ONLINE**

*The Summit on Happiness is available for listening. Go to [EMORY.EDU/MAGAZINE](http://EMORY.EDU/MAGAZINE).*

**HAPPINESS IS RADICALLY SUBJECTIVE.** "How wrong Tolstoy was when he wrote in the beginning of *Anna Karenina* that all happy families are alike . . . happiness isn't like that. It comes in many forms," Sacks said. "We are enriched by the sheer multiplicity of ways in which human beings have flourished."



Bishop Katharine Jefferts Schori

**HAPPINESS CANNOT BE PURCHASED.** "The consumer society is constantly tempting us all the time to spend money we don't have to buy things we don't need for the sake of a happiness that won't last," Sacks said.

**HAPPINESS INVOLVES THE BODY AND THE MIND.** "It is important to us that God took physical form," said Jefferts Schori. "We are made in the image of God and reflect the divine. Our bodies are a blessing." "This body is something precious," said the Dalai Lama. "It needs shelter, food, and sleep. When the body is fit, mental

function is more effective. But mental pain cannot be subdued by physical comfort."

**HAPPINESS IS GENERATED INTERNALLY.** "It is a happy human being who creates a happy ambience, a happy ambience does not necessarily create a happy human being," said Nasr. "Real happiness must come from within," said the Dalai Lama. "When I say happiness, it is mainly in the sense of deep satisfaction."

**HAPPINESS CAN BE FOUND HERE ON EARTH.** "God's presence and blessings can be found in the form of this-worldly 'goods.' Those goods include food, drink, shelter, clothing, liberty, peace, family, meaningful work, community, and a general state of well-being," said Jefferts Schori. "Jesus speaks of himself as bridegroom in a marriage or remarriage between God and humanity—reuniting the creator with created—and the rich bounty that that brings."

**HAPPINESS OCCURS IN COMMUNAL CELEBRATION.** "To sit together, drink together, share one another's songs and stories, that is beautiful," Sacks said.

**HAPPINESS INVOLVES HELPING OTHERS.** "Jesus's ministry, his pub-



Rabbi Lord Jonathan Sacks

ANN BORDEN

## TICKER WINTER 2011

### Microneedle grant may ease the pain of flu shots

The National Institutes of Health has awarded \$10 million to the Georgia Institute of Technology, Emory, and PATH, a Seattle-based nonprofit organization, to advance a technology for the painless self-administration of flu vaccine using patches containing tiny microneedles that dissolve into the skin.

### National Cancer Institute award to WCI oncologist

Suresh Ramalingam, a medical oncologist at the Winship Cancer Institute, has been awarded a National Cancer Institute Clinical Investigator Team Leadership Award, a \$100,000 grant recognizing clinical investigators at NCI-designated cancer centers who provide leadership and support for institutional and multicenter clinical trials.

THE EMORY PROJECT Visual Arts Gallery, 700 Peavine Creek Drive  
On display February 3 through March 5 | [www.transform.emory.edu/dawoudbey](http://www.transform.emory.edu/dawoudbey)

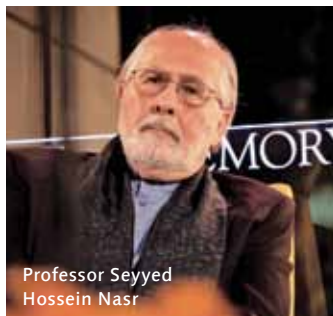
lic work, is most essentially focused on feeding, healing, and teaching people—in that order,” said Jefferts Schori. “Using the blessings of this world for the benefit of all.”

#### HAPPINESS CAN BE FOUND IN PRAYER OR MEDITATION.

“The five daily prayers pull us out of time to a place that is sacred,” said Nasr. “Punctuation in a life that goes faster and faster.”

#### HAPPINESS COMES FROM FINDING PERSPECTIVE.

“When we face a sad thing, if you look very closely, it looks unbearable, but if you look from a distance, it is not that unbearable,”



Professor Seyyed  
Hossein Nasr

said the Dalai Lama. “Like Jacob wrestling with the angel,” said Sacks, “I will not let go of the bad thing until I find the blessing.”

#### HAPPINESS REQUIRES SELF-AWARENESS AND ACCEPTANCE.

“Once it was asked of a great Sufi master, ‘What do you want?’ and he said, ‘I want not to want,’” said Nasr.

#### HAPPINESS INVOLVES LETTING GO.

“We must transcend the stifling prison of the ego,” said Nasr. “The Buddhist practice is . . . letting go,” said the Dalai Lama. “Letting go of negative thoughts and emotions.”—M.J.L. ■



## Faces of Emory

Juxtaposition can create a powerful impression.

That’s what celebrated photographer Dawoud Bey sought with the Emory Project, a series of thirty-six portraits of pairs of Emory’s people, many of whom had never met. Bey spent a month at the University last spring as an artist in residence, creating a visual record of the community’s diversity by pairing figures from vastly different parts of the campus—from maintenance workers to students, poets to administrators.

Above, **Kali Ahset Amen Strayhorn 12PhD**, a graduate student in sociology who studies political and economic inequity, joins Geshe Ngawang Phende, a Buddhist monk, in the Schwartz Center for Performing Arts. Bey particularly wanted to photograph a Buddhist monk because of Emory’s significant ties to Tibet and also Atlanta’s Drepung Loseling Monastery, where Geshe Phende is a resident teacher.

“The main thing was that Dawoud wanted the

pairs to be very different from one another as far as position, ethnicity, age, that sort of thing,” says Mary Catherine Johnson, assistant director for the Visual Arts Department and Gallery.

The Emory Project was commissioned by the Department of Visual Arts in partnership with the Transforming Community Project, a five-year initiative to examine race and difference across the University. Bey, who began his career in 1975 with the series *Harlem, USA*, is a professor of photography at Columbia College Chicago; his work has been exhibited around the world and is included in the permanent collections of numerous museums including the Art Institute of Chicago and Atlanta’s High Museum of Art.

The photos in the Emory Project, on display in the Visual Arts Gallery from February 3 through March 5, will become part of the University’s public art collection.—P.P.P.

#### Keeping teen dating relationships violence free

Start Strong Atlanta announced the launch of a social networking site for teens, [www.KeepItStrongATL.org](http://www.KeepItStrongATL.org), where they can build skills for healthy relationships and learn that relationship violence is never acceptable. Start Strong Atlanta was created in 2008 by the Jane Fonda Center at Emory with \$1 million from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

#### Professor of global health receives Royal Society award

The Royal Society of South Africa has awarded Keith Klugman the 2011 John F. W. Herschel Medal, the top science award in South Africa. Klugman is the William H. Foegen Professor of Global Health in the Rollins School of Public Health and is a leading expert on antibiotic resistance in pneumococcus, the leading cause of bacterial pneumonia.

# The Spokesman Speaks Again

OXFORD PAPER FILLS A NEWS NICHE

SOPHOMORE **GRACE CUMMINGS 110X** FIRST approached the editors of the campus newspaper, the *Oxford Spokesman*, about drawing cartoons for the newly revived publication. She wound up becoming its editor-in-chief, sharing that slot with **Dallas Hayden 110X**.

"In order to draw cartoons, I had to attend meetings and eventually I started writing articles," and one thing led to another, Cummings says. "Although Oxford's students have reputations for being very involved in campus activities, people are often engrossed in their own clubs and academics and rarely know what's going on outside of them. The newspaper keeps people informed. I often refer to the *Spokesman* as an 'everything-club.'"

The paper was resurrected last year to help keep students abreast of campus happenings, new courses, and recurring events such as the Fall Formal and Alternative Spring Break. "But we have had a few truly newsworthy items grace our pages and website," Cummings adds. "Last year, we reported on the memorial services of two classmates who passed away during the school year. We also reported on a groundbreaking benefit dance for Haiti earthquake victims and art displays in the library done by Oxford professors."

This year's staff has written about incidents of vandalism on campus, the return visit by His

Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama to the Atlanta campus, and a well-known rapper's unexpected appearance at the Fall Band Party. The paper also features student opinion pieces and commentary on politics, music, and movies.

The *Spokesman* has been published at Oxford for decades, but not consistently. Neil Penn, emeritus professor of history, helped revive the newspaper in 1966, and the role of faculty adviser was then taken over by Professor of English Gretchen Schulz. **Kenneth Carter 870X 89C**, now professor of psychology at Oxford, was a *Spokesman* editor when he was a student.

Eventually, however, the local company that printed the newspaper closed and publication ceased. When Oxford began offering a course in journalism in fall 2008, taught by Charles Howard Candler Professor of English Lucas Carpenter, it sparked an interest in bringing back the *Spokesman*.

"It's important that students have their own news vehicle," says Carpenter, the paper's current adviser. "It's part of a vibrant campus."

The latest issues roll off the presses only in the virtual

sense. "Dallas and I are trying out a new *Spokesman* website ([www.oxfordspeaks.com](http://www.oxfordspeaks.com)) similar to the *Wheel's* website," Cummings says. New articles are published every few weeks. But, in a nod to the idiom that everything old becomes new again, the editors have proposed a new project: a print issue of the *Spokesman*, to be distributed to students and faculty.—M.J.L. ■



**THE "EVERYTHING" CLUB:** Oxford's student newspaper now publishes online; editor Grace Cummings 110X.



## RESEARCH FUNDING ACCESS: GRANTED

**\$535.1 MILLION**

received from external funding agencies in 2010. \$500.7 million went to the Woodruff Health Sciences Center

**10.5 PERCENT**

increase in funding since 2009

**\$396.5 MILLION, OR**

**74 PERCENT**

from the federal government, including \$350.5 million from the National Institutes of Health, an increase of 17.4 percent over 2009. The NIH represents 88.4 percent of all federal dollars awarded to Emory

### A SAMPLING OF THE GRANTS

\$8 million to the Alzheimer's Disease Research Center

\$6.2 million to reduce health disparities in rural southwest Georgia

\$3.4 million to create an international genomics database from patients with autism and other developmental disorders

\$1 million to develop dialysis equipment tailored to children

**\$90.4 MILLION**

awarded through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

### DOUBLED IN FIVE YEARS

During the past five years, Emory's research funding has grown from \$353.9 million in 2006 to \$535.1 million in 2010, representing a 51.2 percent increase

## TICKER WINTER 2011

### Three nursing leaders named American Academy of Nursing fellows

Susan Grant, chief nursing officer at Emory Healthcare; Mary Gullatte, associate chief nursing officer at Emory University Hospital Midtown; and Lynn Sibley, associate professor at Emory's Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, were recently inducted into the American Academy of Nursing.

### Emory director elected president of Infectious Diseases Society

James Hughes, professor of medicine and of global health, has been elected president of the Infectious Diseases Society of America. Hughes is the first president who has come primarily from the field of public health. At Emory, he serves as executive director of the Southeastern Center for Emerging Biologic Threats and director of the Program in Global Infectious Diseases.



## Ten Years in Tibet

Emory's Tibetan Studies Program celebrated its tenth anniversary this fall with a reunion of more than thirty alumni, scheduled during the visit of Emory Presidential Distinguished Professor His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama.

The spring semester program in Dharamsala, India, is the oldest continuous manifestation of the Emory-Tibet Partnership, founded in 1998 to bring together the best of the Western and Tibetan Buddhist intellectual traditions for their mutual enrichment. During the late 1990s, Dean Robert Paul, religion professor Geshe Lobsang Tenzin Negi, leaders in the Institute for Buddhist Dialectics and the Center for International Programs Abroad, and founding director Tara Doyle collaborated to develop the program.

Since its inaugural year, the program has hosted 123 students from Emory and more than forty American and Canadian universities. During their time in Dharamsala, participants attend a private class taught by the Dalai Lama, who has supported the exchange from the beginning.

"I can absolutely say the students who go on this program have some of the most profound experiences of any students who study abroad," says Philip Wainwright, associate dean for international and summer programs, pictured above with reunion attendees.

"Though it may sound over the top, I can't even begin to imagine life where I am now without having spent time on the roof [of the Institute for Buddhist Dialectics] learning about Tibetan history, doing yoga exercises in the sunset with my fellow students, playing basketball and hanging out with my Tibetan friends, being packed like sardines for [the Dalai Lama] teachings, and gazing out at the Himalayas under a blanket of twinkling stars in a clear sky," wrote **Samit Shah '03C**, pictured above, on a blog dedicated to the Tibetan Studies Program. "The program inspired me to change directions away from biology and medicine and pursue economic development and international relations." —*Dana Tottenham '98C*

ALUMNI: COURTESY THE TIBETAN STUDIES PROGRAM; STOUT: CAROL CLARK

## Brain Trumps Hand in Stone-Age Study

WAS IT THE EVOLUTION OF the hand, or of the brain, that enabled prehistoric toolmakers to make the leap from simple flakes of rock to a sophisticated hand axe?

A new study finds that the ability to plan complex tasks was key. The research, published in the Public Library of Science journal *PLoS ONE*, is the first to use a cyber data glove to measure the hand movements of stone tool making precisely and compare the results to brain activation.

"Making a hand axe appears to require higher-order cognition in a part of the brain commonly known as Broca's area," says Emory anthropologist Dietrich Stout, coauthor of the study. It's an area associated with hierarchical planning and language processing, he noted,

further suggesting links between tool making and language evolution.

"The leap from stone flakes to intentionally shaped hand axes has been seen as a watershed in human prehistory, providing our first evidence for the imposition of preconceived, human designs on the natural world," he says.

Stout is an experimental archeologist who recreates prehistoric tool making to study the evolution of the human brain and mind. Subjects actually knap tools from stone as activity in their brains is recorded.

"Changes in the hand and grip were probably what made it possible to make the first stone tools," Stout says. "Increasingly, we're finding that the earliest tools required visual and motor skills, but were conceptually simple." —*Carol Clark*



**THEN AND NOW:** Emory anthropologist Dietrich Stout's study of ancient tool making could lead to new understanding of the modern human brain.

### Emory University Hospital named one of nation's top hospitals

For the thirteenth year, Emory University Hospital has been recognized as one of the nation's top hospitals by the National Research Corporation's Consumer Choice Awards. The award identifies hospitals chosen by health care consumers as having the highest quality and image in more than three hundred markets.

### First R. Randall Rollins Chair in Oncology selected

The O. Wayne Rollins Foundation has established the R. Randall Rollins Chair in Oncology in the School of Medicine with a gift of \$2 million. H. Jean Khoury, professor of hematology and medical oncology and director of the Division of Hematology, has been chosen as the first Rollins Chair, which supports a focus on patient care and cancer research.

# Peer Review

## STUDENT HONOR COUNCIL HELPS UPHOLD INTEGRITY FOR ALL

IT WAS A FRESHMAN'S WORST NIGHTMARE: just weeks into his first semester, he was accused of cheating on a Calculus II test.

"It was actually the first test I took at Emory," says the economics and mathematics double major, now a senior, who asked that his name be withheld.

After an anxiety-filled, semester-long investigation, Emory's student Honor Council ultimately found him innocent. "It was really terrible because it was hanging over my head all semester," he says. "I just thought it was a really slow process. It wasn't very informative and there was no one that I could really talk to about what to do."

Yet, while reflecting on his case and the difficult semester that ensued, the student remembers that council members were always considerate, never accusatory. "They were asking questions to kind of engage me and have me explain myself to prove myself innocent," he says. "That made me feel like, yes, the students were on my side."

That is assuredly true, according to Meggan Arp, assistant dean of undergraduate education, who oversees all Honor Council cases.



**LEADING BY EXAMPLE:** Council members like Evan Dunn 100x 12C and cochair Molly Magruder 11C help uphold the Honor Code pledge, which all freshmen agree to by signing the banner shown here.

"Each one of these cases we take to heart," Arp says. "Every piece has an element of the human experience. Obviously no one just says, 'Okay, today I am going to cheat,' so there has to be an extenuating circumstance. We deal with all of those extenuating circumstances."

The Honor Council is a somewhat mysterious group—"the heroes of the dark," as Arp calls them. "People know about the Honor Code," says Honor Council member **Evan Dunn 100x 12C**. "When they come in as freshmen, they all get an orientation on it, and sign the pledge. Every syllabus they will get at this college has a whole section devoted to it. Before you sign half your tests, there's an honor code pledge. But in regards to Honor Council procedure, I understand how lots of people don't know."

**Molly Magruder 11C**, the council's cochair, is aware that they're not always the most popular kids on campus. But, "among the faculty, among some students who have been found not guilty or even guilty, there's a lot of respect for what we do. We have a really strong council, and our ability to be professional—treating the accused student like a human being, showing them respect—has given us a pretty good reputation."

Upholding that reputation are twenty council members, two of whom are chairs and do not participate directly in investigations. Sans robes and powdered wigs, five students weigh in on each reported case of honor code infraction, with one faculty adviser present to offer sanction suggestions and ensure that procedure is followed.

## Butterfly Rx

Want to know more about Emory's scientific discoveries? Visit [eSCIENCECOMMONS.BLOGSPOT.COM](http://eSCIENCECOMMONS.BLOGSPOT.COM)

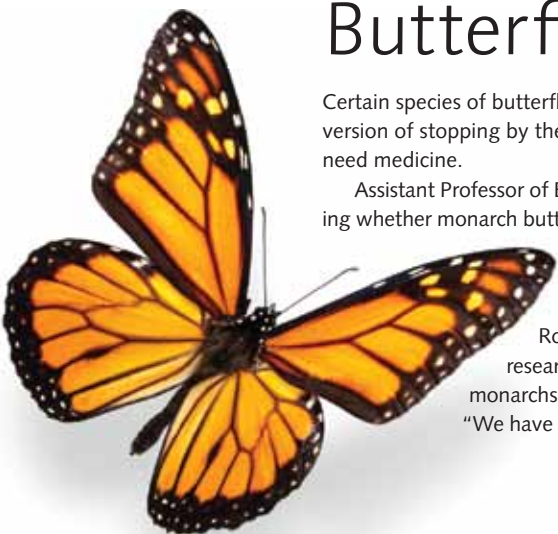
Certain species of butterflies may have developed their own version of stopping by the corner drugstore when they need medicine.

Assistant Professor of Biology Jaap de Roode is investigating whether monarch butterflies can cure themselves and their offspring of disease by using medicinal plants. The National Science Foundation awarded de Roode a \$500,000 grant to further his research, which focuses on the behavior of monarchs infected with a protozoan parasite. "We have shown that some species of milk-

weed, the larvae's food plants, can reduce parasite infection in the monarchs," says de Roode. "And we also have found that infected female butterflies prefer to lay their eggs on plants that will make their offspring less sick, suggesting that monarchs have evolved the ability to medicate their offspring."

Few studies have been done on self-medication by animals, but some scientists have theorized that the practice may be more widespread than we realize.

"The results are also exciting because the behavior is transgenerational," says Thierry Lefevre, a postdoctoral fellow in de Roode's lab. "While the mother is expressing the behavior, only her offspring benefit."—Carol Clark



## Zzzzs lower risk of disease



Too little sleep may be bad for more than just your concentration levels.

A group of Emory and Morehouse researchers found that poor sleep leads to inflammation in the body, which can be a risk factor for heart disease and stroke. Specifically, those who reported getting six or fewer hours of sleep on a regular basis had higher levels of inflammatory markers, compared to those who reported six to nine hours of sleep.

The results come from 525 middle-aged people who participated in the Morehouse-Emory Partnership to Eliminate Cardiovascular Health Disparities (META-Health) study, which examined sleep quality and sleep duration and was codirected by leaders in cardiovascular research at both institutions.

Acute sleep deprivation leads to an increased production of inflammatory hormones and changes in blood vessel function, but more research is needed on the physiological effects of chronic lack of sleep, said Emory cardiology fellow Alanna Morris.

All rising juniors and seniors are eligible to submit an application for the Honor Council. Of some eighty to ninety applicants, around ten new students are chosen. “They go through a very rigorous election process, have to have close to perfect GPAs, and be leaders in the Emory community,” Arp says. “I think that’s a testimony to the quality and caliber of our Honor Council students.”

John Ford, senior vice president and dean of Campus Life, believes it is important that the Honor Council is made up primarily of students, a practice he says is quite common.

“Students ‘overrepresented’ on the Honor Council are in the best position to foster and maintain a culture of academic integrity because they can be symbols, spokespersons, and role models for other students,” he says.

The Honor Council generally deals with some sixty to eighty-five cases each semester, ranging anywhere from fraudulent registration to plagiarism to lying about a death in the family in order to gain academic advantage. The fall 2010 semester saw forty-six cases. Of the 419 cases reported during the past five years, 225 students were found guilty, seventy-three were not guilty, and the rest were either dismissed or are pending.

“The way I like to look at this, being an optimist, is that 99 percent of the students in any one year are not being accused of a viola-

tion of the honor code,” says Frank McDonald, chemistry professor and a volunteer faculty adviser for the Honor Council.

A significant source of cases is students for whom English is a second language, who often have difficulty learning the complex rules for using and citing sources. An educational sanction is being created to deal with cases in which students genuinely don’t recognize fault. It will require the student to complete an online ESL training course to clarify citation and plagiarism guidelines. That way, Arp says, “We can put a big-picture spin into our sanctioning and not just have it be purely punitive.”

Dunn chose to get involved with the Honor Council for a simple reason. “Honestly, it’s the ethical thing to do,” he says. “If you think about it, any educational institution that’s worth its salt has to have a certain integrity to the work they produce.” In fact, Dunn once reported a friend and group project member for an honor code offense. “It wasn’t vengeful,” he says, “it was my job.”

And the most challenging part of that job, he adds, is not getting jaded by the number of cases the council deals with. “I’d rather let ten guilty people off than punish one innocent person. As crazy as some of these stories can be, usually those are the ones that are true,” he says. “You have to remember that people who are innocent do come before you.”—A.D.Y. ■



**Eyes on Emory:** The visit in mid-October by His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama and a series of events devoted to interfaith views on happiness, compassion meditation, creativity and spirituality, and the Emory-Tibet Science Initiative attracted worldwide attention. More than forty outlets provided coverage—including CNN, *USA Today*, NPR, the Associated Press, Voice of America, WABE, and the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*.

ing NPR, Fox News, Georgia Public Broadcasting, WABE, the *New York Times*, the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, the Associated Press, and the *Los Angeles Times*.

**After the Mine:** “For a small percentage, this is a genuinely life-changing experience. . . . For most people, it wanes, and they settle back into their old way of life,” explained **theology professor Tom Long** to CNN’s *Belief* blog about

the faith experience of the Chilean miners rescued last month. Emory physician **Kimberly Manning** also provided her expertise on the health of the miners for CNN.

**Fossil Finds:** Emory **paleontologist Anthony Martin’s** find on prehistoric wasp cocoons, as cited by eScience-Commons, was among this year’s “best fossil finds” by *Wired Science*.

**Pencils Away:** FOX News highlighted chemistry senior lecturer **Tracy Morkin** in a piece on teaching technologies and her use of “clickers” in the classroom. **Preetha Ram**, associate dean for pre-health and science, also was interviewed about the global virtual study hall called “OpenStudy” she has helped develop in partnership with Georgia Tech.

**Standout Student:** The Associated Press, Georgia Public Broadcasting and the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* highlighted Emory student and neuroscience and behavioral biology major **Rosy Gomez** as one of three Georgia students to receive a scholarship from the Hispanic Scholarship Fund, one of ten organizations picked to split President Obama’s \$1.4 million Nobel Peace Prize award.

**Heal Thyself:** Biologist **Jaap de Roode’s** research on the self-medicating habits of monarch butterflies (see opposite page) attracted notice with coverage by MSNBC, CBC, *Scientific American*, Voice of America, LiveScience, and other outlets.

## PERFECT PITCH EMORY IN THE NEWS

**Midterms:** Emory political scientists and election experts **Alan Abramowitz, Merle Black, and Andra Gillespie** weighed in on the midterm elections on a near-daily basis in outlets includ-

➤ **HEAR IT** To see the Shadowboxers performing "Like All the Rest You'd Be" at Eddie's Attic, go to [emory.edu/magazine](http://emory.edu/magazine).



# They're Players

## IN THE RING WITH THE SHADOWBOXERS

THE MORNING AFTER DAZZLING **EMILY SALIERS '15** OF THE INDIGO GIRLS WITH HIS MUSICAL rendition of the Four Questions at a Passover dinner, **Scott Schwartz '11C** awoke with a Manischewitz hangover and his band's big break. Schwartz had been "coaxed" into playing a few songs on the guitar later in the evening, which led Saliers to contact her manager. By June 2010, the Shadowboxers were officially signed.

But before they were the Shadowboxers, they were just "Matt, Scott, and Adam," says **Matt Lipkins '11C**. Within the first week of their freshman year at Emory, **Adam Hoffman '11C's** music library popped up on Lipkins's shared iTunes when they listened, even though they were in separate dorms. When he saw Hoffman's name under artists like Miles Davis and Weather Report, Lipkins sought him out to talk music. Meanwhile, Schwartz and Lipkins were in the same music theory class and wrote a song together for their final project. The three performed "Not Again" for the Emory Arts Competition in late fall of their sophomore year and won.

Band members Hoffman (guitar and lead vocals), Lipkins (keyboard and lead vocals), Schwartz (guitar and lead vocals) and Ben Williams (bass) now play knockout shows all over Atlanta and opened for the Indigo Girls at Emory's Homecoming in September. When we sat down with the original trio, gloves off, to nosh and talk music at their favorite pizza joint, they didn't pull any punches.

*What's in the name?*

**ADAM:** Shadowboxing is warming up for a fight.

**SCOTT:** It's a very rhythmic thing. And it also has a connotation of being a contender . . . you're practicing, you're preparing for something. And those are elements of our sound.

**ADAM:** Boxing feels like an old sport. It's old school somehow, and all of us love old music.

*Who are your musical influences?*

**MATT:** We're all over the place, but we've got a bunch of common links. And that's where we get our core sound.

**SCOTT:** I'm a huge Michael Jackson fan. My mom listened to a lot of Jackson Five; Temptations; Earth, Wind, and Fire.

**ADAM:** My dad was a huge Zeppelin fan. And Rolling Stones . . . classic rock.

**MATT:** I was listening to blues a lot when I was a kid. And then in high school I got into soul music.

*Can you characterize your sound?*

**ADAM:** We are a pop band. Most bands would be terrified of ever saying that, but we use the term pop in the sense of accessible. There's nothing wrong with having music that millions of people can understand and attach to and relate

to; I think that's almost as beautiful as it gets. But we are not like Lady Gaga pop. We are musicians and that's our role. We aren't figures.

**SCOTT:** That was a big step for us, when we realized that it's cool to be a pop band.

**ADAM:** We're totally cool with making music that anyone can listen to and anyone can enjoy.

*Who do you picture yourselves touring with?*

**ADAM:** I think we'd all want to play Bonnaroo really bad. But that's basically playing with everybody.

**MATT:** I don't know if Maroon 5 would have us.

**SCOTT:** People say we sound like Maroon 5. We'll take it.

*If you could trade instruments, what would you choose?*

**MATT:** Bass.

**ADAM:** Drums.

**SCOTT:** Bass.

*Top three most played on iTunes?*

**SCOTT:** The *Free Willy* theme song by Michael Jackson. "Cut the Cake," by Average White Band, and "Use Me" by Bill Withers.

**MATT:** "Feel Like Makin' Love," by D'Angelo. "F@#\$ You," by Cee Lo, and "Creepin'," by Stevie Wonder.

**ADAM:** "Little Girl," by Bill Frisell, "The Wild Hunt," by The Tallest Man on Earth, and "Empty" by Ray LaMontagne.

*What's your group dynamic like outside the studio?*

**ADAM:** The three of us live together.

**SCOTT:** It's a sitcom. Matt and Adam are like *The Odd Couple*.

**MATT:** Adam's really good at organizing and keeping things on track and creating structure, and I'm . . . not as good at that.

**ADAM:** The three of us together have a sense of humor that is very unlike our music in that it's not easily accessible. So whenever someone new enters the mix they're always like a little bit . . .

**MATT:** Weirded out.  
—*Alyssa Young '11C* ■



# Self-Evident Truths?

NEW BOOK TAKES UP OLD QUESTION OF RELIGION'S RELATIONSHIP TO POLITICS

The idea that all human beings have equal, inherent dignity is the cornerstone of international human rights, and a notion most of us take for granted in our day-to-day lives. We understand that we may scream obscenities at a fellow driver from behind the wheel of our own car, but if we were to leap out and, say, hit him over the head with a bat, we would be violating not just our societal laws but the inherent human dignity upon which those laws are based.

In his latest book, *The Political Morality of Liberal Democracy*,

Robert W. Woodruff Professor of Law Michael Perry begins with the question of why we invest one another with inherent dignity—and specifically, the role of religion in political morality. It's fairly easy to see why people with a religious worldview believe in protecting the basic rights of others, Perry argues: if one believes that we all were created by God, then it is natural to perceive all as having equal worth and claim to certain privileges. But it is not as easy to support a political morality based on a purely secular position.

"It is not my point that one has to be religious in order to take human rights seriously," Perry cautions. "That's certainly not the case; in fact, a lot of nonreligious people are passionate about human rights, while a lot of religious people are human rights violators. The point has to do with this claim that each

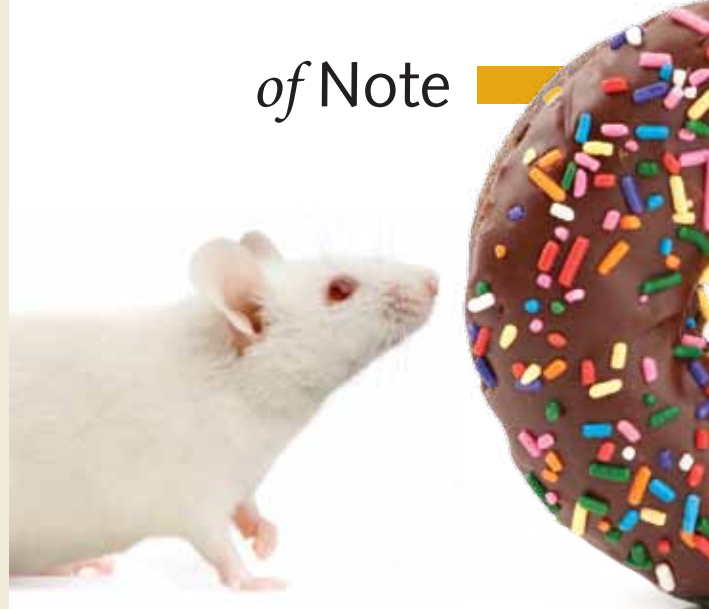
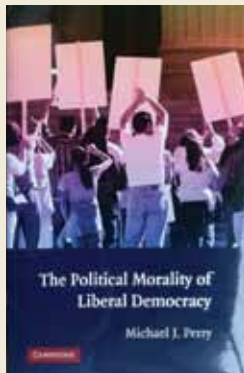


born human has this thing called inherent dignity and is to be treated accordingly. The question is what worldview can make sense of that statement, and a worldview that says the universe is meaningless has trouble accounting for this claim. Most religious worldviews don't have that trouble because

of their particular theologies."

Perry stops short of saying that no secular belief system can support political morality, but he strongly hints he has yet to encounter one that does so to his satisfaction. The book, his eleventh, takes its place among his rich

contributions to legal scholarship, "a powerful defense of liberal democracy and human rights—a defense grounded on religious faith," says Lawrence A. Alexander, Warren Distinguished Professor of Law at the University of San Diego. "Both for religious supporters of liberal democracy and human rights and for secular supporters, Perry's book is must reading. But the provocative chapters on such topics as religious freedom, abortion, same-sex unions, and the role of courts provide additional reasons to read this book." —P.P.P.



## Doh! Emory researchers discover the 'Homer Simpson' gene

DELETING A SPECIFIC GENE IN MICE CAN MAKE THEM smarter by unlocking a mysterious region of the brain considered to be relatively inflexible, scientists at the School of Medicine have found.

Mice with a disabled RGS14 gene are able to remember objects they have encountered and learn to navigate mazes better than regular mice, suggesting that the gene's presence limits some forms of learning and memory.

Since RGS14 appears to hold mice back mentally, Professor of Pharmacology John Hepler says he and his colleagues have jokingly called it the "Homer Simpson gene."

RGS14, which is also found in humans, was identified more than a decade ago, and is primarily active in one particular part of the hippocampus—a region of the brain involved in consolidating new learning and forming memories.

Without it, the ability of the gene-altered mice to recognize objects previously placed in their cages was enhanced, compared to normal mice. They also learned more quickly to navigate through a water maze to a hidden escape platform by remembering visual cues.

"A big question this research raises is why would we, or mice, have a gene that makes us less smart—a Homer Simpson gene?" Hepler says. "I believe that we are not really seeing the full picture. RGS14 may be a key control gene in a part of the brain that, when missing or disabled, knocks brain signals important for learning and memory out of balance."

The lack of RGS14 doesn't seem to hurt the altered mice, but it is possible that they have had their brain functions changed in a way that researchers have yet to spot.

"The pipe dream is that maybe you could find a compound that inhibits RGS14 or shuts it down," Hepler says. "Then, perhaps, you could enhance cognition."

The research was supported by the National Institutes of Health.—Quinn Eastman

# Space- Flight Risk

NASA AWARDS EMORY,  
MCG \$7.6 MILLION  
FOR SPACE RADIATION  
RESEARCH

RESEARCHERS FROM EMORY UNIVERSITY'S Winship Cancer Institute and the Medical College of Georgia are launching a new cancer research initiative—literally.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has awarded a team of investigators from both institutions \$7.6 million over five years to study how a component of space radiation may induce lung cancer.

The award establishes a NASA Specialized Center of Research (NSCOR), consisting of a team of scientists with complementary skills who work closely together to solve a set of research questions. Ya Wang, professor of radiation oncology at Emory's School of Medicine and Winship Cancer Institute, is director of the NSCOR at Emory.

Interplanetary space travel could put astronauts in conditions where they are chronically exposed to types of radiation not normally encountered on earth. One of these is high energy-charged particles (HZE), which results in complex damage to DNA and a broader stress response by the affected cells and tissues.

There is no epidemiological data for human exposure to HZE particles, although some estimates have been made studying uranium miners and Japanese atomic bomb survivors, says Wang.

Animal experiments show that HZE particle exposure induces more tumors than other forms of radiation such as X-rays or gamma rays. Because it is a leading form of cancer, lung cancer is included among increased risks from radiation even though astronauts do not smoke. However, the risk remains unclear because the dose of HZE astronauts are expected to receive is very low, Wang says.

The Emory-MCG researchers will probe whether the broader stress response induced by HZE particles amplifies cancer risk. Investigators will collaborate with physicists at Brookhaven National Laboratory to gather information on HZE's effects.

**WATCH IT** To see the tango participants in action, go to [emory.edu/magazine](http://emory.edu/magazine).



**CUTTING A RUG:** Seniors at Wesley Woods practice the tango in a study to see whether dancing can help their movement and coordination.

## Prescription: Tango!

On a recent morning in Wesley Woods Towers, chairs, tables, and walkers have been pushed to the side of the dining room and a dozen couples—student volunteers and seniors—are dancing to a spicy Latin beat.

Atlanta Veterans Affairs researcher Madeline Hackney, who has professional experience in ballroom dance, jazz, theater dance, and ballet, is investigating whether regularly dancing the tango can improve wellness in seniors with limited or declining eyesight.

Dancing the tango is much like walking, but with more calculated, precise, and intentional steps and with the safety of a partner, says Hackney. "There is evidence that it may help frail, older individuals with sensory motor impairments, in terms of balance, gait, and coordination," she says.

"The information generated by this project will be critical for estimating risks and establishing countermeasures for cancers associated with long-term space travel. In addition, new insights into cancer resulting from all types of radiation exposure, including those found on earth, are likely to emerge from this project," says Paul Doetsch, professor of radiation oncology and biochemistry at Winship and associate director of NSCOR.

Walter Curran, executive director of Winship and chair of Emory's Department

of Seventy-seven-year-old Ed Sporleder, a Korean War veteran, says he is already noticing improvement in his fellow dancers. "Some people who were having a tough time walking are now able to walk with coordination and larger steps to propel themselves forward," Sporleder says. "The Emory volunteers are marvelous, and everyone is having a wonderful time."

Ninety-two-year-old Barney Schoenberg and his wife, Jean, say the shared exercise has helped them improve their health and make new friends: "It's a nice way to spend part of the day, and it is definitely helping us both."

Upon completion of the ten-week program, the participating seniors' health and skills will be reevaluated and compared with their pretests.

of Radiation Oncology, says, "The center will place Emory and the state of Georgia squarely on the map as a place of international importance within the handful of NSCORs in the world dedicated to the study of cancer and space radiation exposure."

New NSCOR awards are also being made to Duke University and University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center on the topic of space radiation-induced lung cancer.

Additional information is available at [NASA.gov](http://NASA.gov).—Quinn Eastman ■

## Diaper Duty

With the help of thirty-two babies and more than five thousand used diapers, Emory researchers have developed a simple, accurate way to measure estrogen levels in infants.

Surprisingly little is known about hormone levels during infancy. Previous research has focused on the measurement of hormones in blood, urine, and saliva. But because of the difficulties of repeatedly taking such samples from healthy infants, few data have been available.

The less-invasive approach of collecting fecal samples from cotton diapers provided accurate measures of levels of estradiol, a type of estrogen, reported senior author and Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of Anthropology Michelle Lampl in *Frontiers in Systems Biology*.

The importance of estradiol's role in postnatal development of the body, brain, and behavior has in recent years raised concerns about environmental estrogens and their impact on people's long-term health.



The study, conducted by researchers at Emory, the University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill, and the University of Virginia Health System, Charlottesville, included fifteen boys and seventeen girls, ages seven days to fifteen months. The infants' parents retained soiled diapers for twenty-four hours, which were then collected, frozen and stored at -80°C, and analyzed.

"We understand very little about the hormonal dynamics that occur during early development precisely because we lack a reliable way to track hormones in neonates and very young children," says James Robert McCord Professor Sara Berga, chair of the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics. "Having a way to track this critical hormone that influences behavior and the development of many important tissues, including the brain, will allow us to understand normal. This really is a great leap forward." —Robin Tricoles

## Techno-History

**LAURABETH GOLDSMITH 14C** TALKS TO HER GRANDFATHER ALL THE time, but not usually at Emory's Center for Interactive Technologies (ECIT) using Skype, along with her entire freshman seminar class.

As part of the class Film and the Holocaust, Dorot Professor of Modern Jewish History and Holocaust Studies Deborah Lipstadt showed students Deborah Oppenheimer's 2000 documentary, *Into the Arms of Strangers: Stories of the Kindertransport*, about the rescue operation that ferried children from Germany to England to escape the Nazis before World War II.

When Goldsmith mentioned that her grandfather had been one of the approximately ten thousand Jewish children saved by Kindertransport, Lipstadt arranged for the class to talk with Henry Goldsmith, who escaped along with his brother and now lives in Florida. "The German storm troopers knocked on the door where we lived and they demanded entrance," he told students during the call. "It was a scary night and after that night my parents decided we had to get out of Germany."

"It was incredible to be able to connect the concepts and emotions in the film to a specific person, my grandpa, and it was great that the whole class was able to ask specific questions," said Goldsmith, a double major in religion and international studies. "This was the first time that I have had Skype used in a classroom, and it really added to our discussion." —M.J.L. ■



### SUSTAINABLE EFFORTS

## OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY FINDS FRIENDS ON FACEBOOK



**FIND US ON FACEBOOK:** Visit the Sustainability Facebook page at [www.facebook.com/pages/Emory-Sustainability/157495065997](http://www.facebook.com/pages/Emory-Sustainability/157495065997).

Want to figure out the closest bike rack to the Carlos Museum? Find out where Emory's eight educational gardens are? Take a self-guided specimen tree tour? Map a MARTA route to get to an Emory event?

Look no further than the new interactive sustainability map on the Emory Sustainability Facebook page.

Friends of a greener Emory can also take the personalized sustainability pledge (have you disabled your screen-saver yet?), find out about green events, find healthy cooking demonstrations with seasonal foods, and view or download photos of environmental efforts on campus and by alumni.

The page is just one of the recent efforts of the Office of Sustainability,

directed by **Ciannatt Howett 87C**. "We can't just build, design, or engineer our way out of climate change," she says. "We must tackle the mindset that created it. Universities have a critical role to play here through education."

And taking the virtual "scavenger hunt" is a quick way to learn about the University's most well-known LEED-certified buildings. (Which building has an innovative energy recovery system made of enthalpy wheels on the roof that paid for itself in approximately four years?)

The page links to other helpful online resources such as Cliff shuttle schedules, Map My Ride (a site where bikers can post their favorite urban or mountain biking paths in Georgia), and Zipcar locations.

# Mind Over Matters

STUDIES SHOW THAT FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS,  
A CALM MIND CAN HELP LEAD TO A HEALTHY BODY

WHEN BRENDAN OZAWA-DE SILVA FIRST walked into the classroom of five- to eight-year-olds at Atlanta's Paideia School, he quickly despaired of ever achieving his objective: getting the children to meditate.

Noisy and excitable, the kids could barely sit still, much less approach the state of utter calm and concentration that is central to the Buddhist tradition. But Ozawa-de Silva captured their attention by speaking an ancient language that every child on earth can understand: a story.

He told them about the sweater he was wearing, describing how his father gave it to him and explaining that it makes him happy because it is warm and makes him think of his father. Then he asked the children to consider the other reasons why he is able to enjoy the sweater—where it came from, who made it, and how it traveled to him. The kids rattled off answers like popcorn on a hot stove: wool, sheep, trucks, roads, stores, people.

“Finally, they shouted out, ‘It never ends. You need the whole world!’” Ozawa-de Silva, an Emory PhD candidate, told His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama in his research presentation during the Dalai Lama's visit to the University in October.

And just like that, the children understood—at least for a moment—the Buddhist concept of universal interconnectedness that undergirds compassion meditation.

The pilot program at Paideia, which Ozawa-de Silva codirected with graduate student Brooke Dodson-Lavelle, is part of an ongoing series of Emory research initiatives studying the effects of meditation on physical and mental health. The protocol for the program was developed by Geshe Lobsang Tenzin Negi, director of the Emory-Tibet Partnership and codirector of the Emory Collaborative for Contemplative Studies, using Cognitively Based Compassion Training—a technique drawn from Buddhism, but without the spiritual elements. Secular compassion meditation is based on a thousand-year-old Tibetan Buddhist practice called *lojong*, which uses a cognitive, analytic approach to challenge a person's unexamined thoughts and emotions toward other people.

The practice is designed to help participants recognize the interdependence of all creatures and cultivate compassion towards others, whether family, friends, or far-flung strangers. The comprehension of shared suffering is thought to reduce negative emotions, like anger and resentment, and help nurture positive ones, like kindness and gratitude.



**FINDING THE QUIET:** Even among children, the practice of thinking kindly about others can help bring about more positive emotions and interactions.

“I really think it helps the kids to center,” says Jonathan Petrash, who coteaches a class of five- to seven-year-olds at Paideia. “We have tried to make it part of our daily routine. There is a real calm, settled feeling in our classroom, with deeper and richer conversations. The kids are better able to show empathy, better able to show compassion.”

Ozawa-de Silva was just one of a series of researchers who described their work and findings to the Dalai Lama during his three-day visit, which featured a number of high-profile public events, including a panel discussion on creativity among His Holiness, Pulitzer Prize-winning author Alice Walker, and film star and Buddhist advocate Richard Gere.

During the daylong conference on compassion meditation where Ozawa-de Silva spoke about the Paideia pilot, Charles Raison, associate professor in Emory's Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences and clinical director of Emory's Mind-Body Program, presented findings from another study involving youth in Atlanta's foster-care system.

“We know that children who are maltreated experience devastating consequences, such as abnormal levels of stress hormones and inflammation,” Rasion says. “Psychoso-



Geshe  
Lobsang Tenzin Negi



Charles Raison

cial stress is also a risk factor for depression and anxiety.”

Raison and Negi led a 2005 study of college students that indicated that meditation can help reduce stress levels and physical responses like inflammation. Applying the same principles, his team did a baseline assessment of seventy-two children, ages thirteen to seventeen, in the foster-care system, asking a series of questions and testing their saliva for stress hormones. Afterward, half received training in compassion meditation for six weeks.

When they were tested again, Raison says, the results were mixed: there was virtually no difference in their self-reporting, but their stress hormones and inflammation markers were shown to be lower. “There seem to be measurable benefits to our biological systems from compassion meditation,” Raison says.

In a previous clinical intervention, six teenage girls in a foster home were trained in a six-week compassion meditation program aimed at helping them cultivate inner strength, self-esteem, and hope. They did report benefits from meditation, including improved interaction with others; one girl told Dodson-Lavelle that the training transformed her relationship with her estranged adoptive mother. Ozawa-de Silva and Dodson-Lavelle hope that this work will lead to training for educators and caregivers to implement the practice of compassion meditation in a range of settings.

Raison also reported to the Dalai Lama on a new study now under way, designed to test the value of meditation in reducing the types of physical and emotional responses to stress that increase disease risk. The Compassion and Attention Longitudinal Meditation Study (CALM) will help scientists determine how people’s bodies, minds, and hearts respond to stress and which specific meditation practices are better at turning down those responses. “Data show that people who practice meditation may reduce their inflammatory and behavioral responses to stress, which are linked to serious illnesses including cancer, depression, and heart disease,” says Raison, who is principal investigator of the study.

The CALM study has three different components. The main component, which is funded by a federal grant, compares compassion meditation with two other interventions—mindfulness training and a series of health-related lectures. Participants are randomized into one of the three interventions.

A second component involves the use of an electronically activated recorder (called the EAR) that is worn by the participants before beginning and after completion of the meditation interventions. The recorder will be used to evaluate the effect of the study interventions on the participants’ social behavior by periodically recording snatches of ambient sounds from their daily lives.

The third component involves neuroimaging of the participants to determine if compassion meditation and mindfulness meditation have different effects on brain architecture and the function of empathic pathways of the brain.

Mastering meditation takes dedication and time. “Meditation is not just about sitting quietly,” says Negi. “Meditation is a process of familiarizing, cultivating, or enhancing certain skills, and you can think of attentiveness and compassion as skills. Meditation practices designed to foster compassion may impact physiological pathways that are modulated by stress and relevant to disease.”

Raison and Negi hope to show that centuries of wisdom about nurturing the inner mind, combined with Western science about how the body and brain interact, can have a positive impact on personal well-being and health.—P.P.P. ■



**SHARED MOMENT:** The 2010 Johnson Medalists sing “Lift Every Voice and Sing,” written by Johnson himself, at the ceremony.

## New Legacies Honored

It is always meaningful to be recognized for one’s work, but when the award bestowed carries the name of a personal hero, it can be especially gratifying.

That happened for Justice **Leah Ward Sears 80L** when she received a 2010 James Weldon Johnson Medal at a ceremony hosted by the Johnson Institute in November at The Carter Center. The medals honor the legacy and accomplishments of Johnson, the legendary writer, journalist, civil rights leader, musician, and humanitarian.

“[Johnson is] a great figure to me,” Sears told the *Emory Wheel* in an interview. “To have his light shed on me—it’s such an honor; it’s very overwhelming.”

Sears is an Emory trustee and a partner in the Atlanta law firm Schiff Hardin. In 1992, she became the first woman and the youngest person to be appointed to Georgia’s Supreme Court; from 2005 to 2009, she served as chief justice of the Georgia Supreme Court.

In addition to Sears, the Johnson Institute honored six other figures whose achievements in civil rights and humanitarian service reflect a deep and unwavering commitment to civil and human rights:

- **Lucy Cline Huie 39Ox 42G**, cofounder of HOPE, a civil rights project whose purpose was to desegregate public schools in Georgia in the 1940s and 1950s.

- Deborah E. Lipstadt, Dorot Professor of Modern Jewish and Holocaust Studies at the Tam Institute at Emory.

- **Joseph E. Lowery 10H**, former president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, still one of the leading civil rights organizations in the nation.

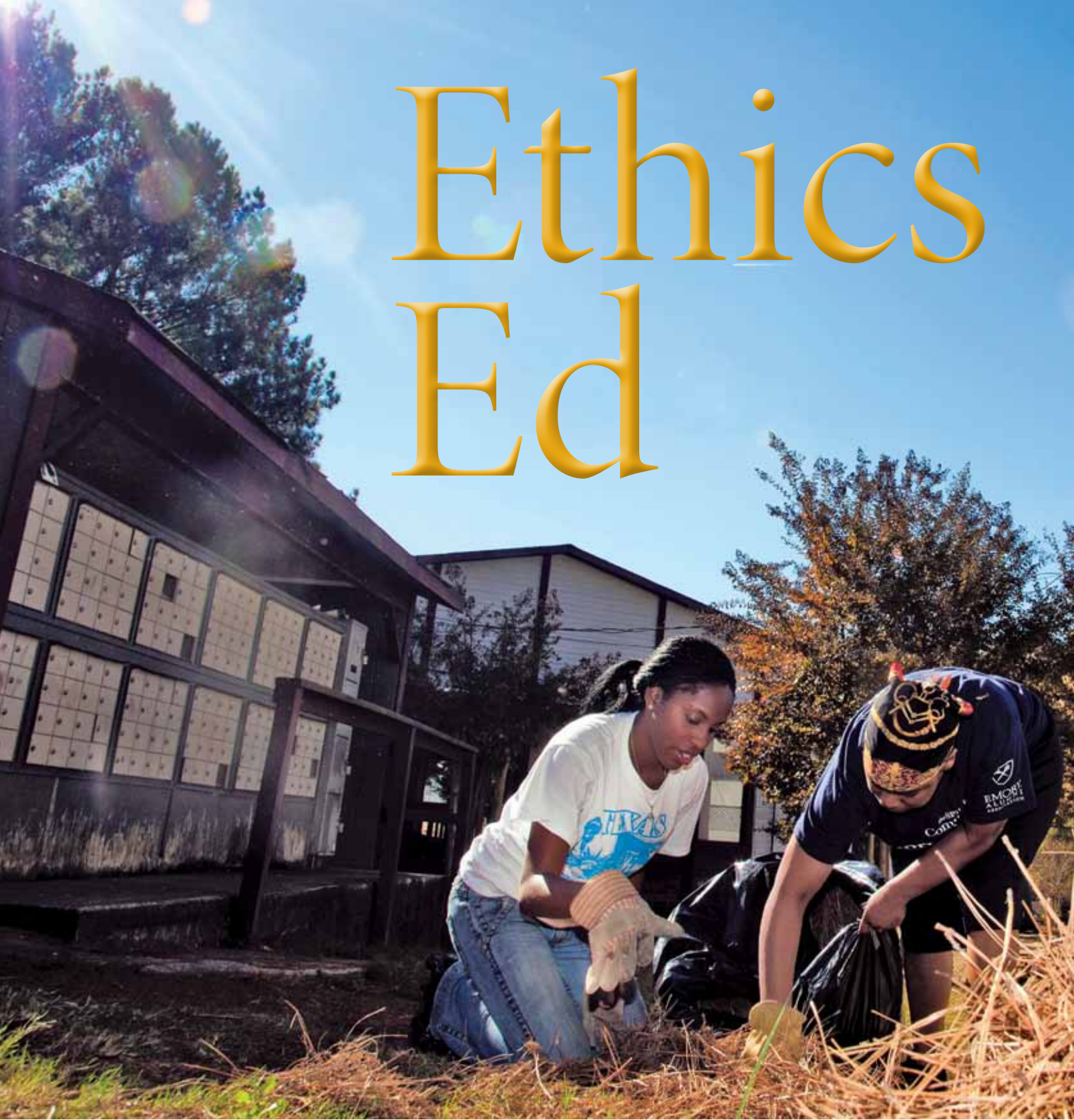
- Robert (Bob) P. Moses, founder of the Algebra Project. Moses was a pivotal organizer for the civil rights movement as field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

- The late Sondra K. Wilson, a scholar of Johnson and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Wilson was executor of the estate of Grace Nail and James Weldon Johnson and the founder of the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Foundation.

- Ambassador Andrew J. Young, former Atlanta mayor and US congressman, and a top aide to Martin Luther King Jr. He is the founding principal and cochair of Good Works International of Atlanta.

“The Johnson Medal Award Ceremony is an occasion when we may reclaim and reaffirm our commitment to the greatest social movement of the twentieth century,” says Byrd, offering a chance to “pause to reflect upon our relationship to a living history that has provided us with a knowledge of our condition.”

# Ethics Ed

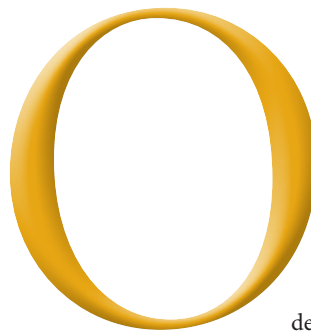


TEACHING STUDENTS TO CHALLENGE ASSUMPTIONS,  
EMBRACE AMBIGUITY, AND STEP OUTSIDE THEIR COMFORT ZONES

BY JIM AUCHMUTY



Students in the Ethics and Servant Leadership Program spruce up the grounds of a complex inhabited largely by refugees. Photos by Bryan Meltz.



On a sunny autumn Saturday, half a dozen Emory undergraduates climb into a van and drive six miles east to Clarkston, an Atlanta suburb where the US government has settled thousands of refugees in warrens of time-worn apartments. The van is headed for Brannon Hill, a condominium complex teetering between despair and hope. Because of the real estate bust, boarded-up units almost outnumber ones bustling with Somali and Ethiopian families trying to get a foothold in a new country. None of the Emory students grew up in a place quite like this.

After a brief consultation with the manager, the ethics professor in charge of the group, Edward Queen, straps a gas-powered blower on his back and noisily goes to work. His charges follow with rakes and lawn bags. As they scoop up the leaves and pine straw, they look up occasionally and see children smiling and waving at them from the balconies.

After a while, a resident drives up and watches the scene through the open window of his car. He catches a student's attention and asks an obvious question: "What are you doing?"

"Community service," answers **Mariangela Jordan 12C**, a junior from Romania.

The man seems puzzled. "You're on probation?"

"Oh, no," Jordan assures him, "we're doing community service."

"But you're on probation, right?" The man can't seem to believe that normal young people would spend their spare time cleaning up someone else's property unless a judge had ordered them to.

Talking about the exchange later, Queen can't resist a quip. "Maybe," he deadpans, "we should wear orange jump suits next time."



The Brannon Hill excursion was one of many volunteer opportunities during Emory Cares International Service Day, the annual day of community service organized by the Emory Alumni Association. This particular group was eager to enlist: They're part of the Ethics and Servant Leadership (EASL) program at the University's Center for Ethics. One of the reasons they applied for EASL is because they wanted to get off campus and encounter people struggling with real problems in the real world.

"That's the whole idea: to get us out of our comfort zone," says a member of the yard crew, **Hannah Rogers 12C**, a junior from Fayetteville, Georgia.

The center, which recently celebrated its twentieth anniversary, is one of the most significant—and misunderstood—institutions

at Emory. Significant because its purpose lies at the heart of how the University envisions itself and undertakes its educational mission. Misunderstood because outsiders sometimes have trouble imagining what an ethics center is. Does it enforce the honor code? Do they sit around pontificating about lofty issues of good and bad?

Not quite, says Director Paul Root Wolpe, who is happy to explain his specialty to lay audiences.

"People tend to misunderstand what ethics really is," he says. "Most people think it's questions of

what's right or wrong, what's correct or incorrect behavior. In fact, the message we're trying to communicate is much deeper. The decisions you make every day are informed by a set of principles and values—what I call an ethical sensibility. Only when you examine that sensibility and challenge your beliefs and assumptions can you come to a mature understanding of ethics."

Wolpe is speaking in his office at the center, which shares a sparkling new building with Candler School of Theology. A nationally known authority in the field—he serves as NASA's first bioethicist—he came to Emory in 2008 after more than two decades of teaching bioethics at the University of Pennsylvania.

The ethics center is the nexus of a broader effort that takes countless forms and reaches every corner of the campus. It starts at freshman orientation, when incoming students hear a presentation about the center and the University's ambition to develop character as well as intellect.

The center's seven resident faculty members and thirty-one affiliated professors infuse ethics into courses across all of Emory's schools. They collaborate with Candler, which weaves a rich ethics curriculum throughout its theology courses, and lecture at Goizueta Business School and the School of Law, both of which have their own vigorous (and required) practice-specific ethics and professionalism training. And they share the heavy responsibility of ethics education in the schools of medicine, nursing, and public health; the School of Medicine has its own diverse ethics curriculum with deep roots in the center.

And there are more unusual examples: at Winship Cancer Institute, an ethicist on the research team fosters a vibrant ethics program in oncology research; Emory recently launched a master of arts in bioethics degree program; and there is a formal public health-focused partnership being established among the ethics center, the CDC, and the Rollins School of Public Health. Not to mention the more civic and creative outreach programs such as EASL and Ethics and the Arts, which brings artists to campus to discuss works that explore moral questions.

Most respected research universities offer an ethics curriculum these days. One of the factors that set Emory apart, its leaders believe, is the University's commitment to ethics as an institutional value.

"I noticed it immediately when I started speaking with people about coming here," President James Wagner says. "In my initial interviews and in reading the literature, I was impressed by the unusual facility this University has with the vocabulary of values. I decided to test it."

Wagner spoke with about eighty people during the lengthy job interview process. He asked every one of them about Emory's concern for ethics. Some mentioned the University's roots in the Methodist Church, while others stressed its modern involvement with human rights issues. "Not a single person dismissed the idea," he says. "Their attitude was: 'Of course. How could it be any other way?'"

Soon after Wagner arrived, the University crafted a new vision statement, a painstaking exercise that prompted extended discussions about Emory's values and priorities. Later research found that only one other university among eighteen top-ranked institutions considered Emory's peers used the word "ethics" in its statement: Notre Dame. Emory has embraced the word as well, describing itself in the finished declaration as "an inquiry-driven, ethically engaged, and diverse community."

"This is not to say that Emory is more ethical," Wagner cautions. "But it does indicate what we expect of ourselves."

That expectation was tested in 2009 when the worst recession in decades forced the administration to make staff reductions. Wagner summoned Wolpe to his office.

"I had no idea why he wanted to see me," Wolpe remembers. "He handed me an article about the ethical consider-



Edward Queen



“People tend to misunderstand what ethics really is. Most people think it’s questions of what’s right or wrong, what’s correct or incorrect behavior. In fact, the message we’re trying to communicate is much deeper.”

—Paul Root Wolpe



ations of layoffs, and we spent an hour discussing the issues. He was very concerned that a difficult situation be handled as ethically as possible. I walked out impressed that he wanted to meet with me at a time like that, when most university presidents probably would be calling in their lawyers.”

Colleges have been teaching ethics since the dawn of higher education. For most of that time, the subject was the purview of theology schools or philosophy departments. That began to change in the sixties and seventies, as medical advances such as organ transplants and enhanced end-of-life care raised new moral complications.

“The explosion in interest really started with bioethics,” says Brian Schrag, director of the Association for Practical and Professional Ethics, an umbrella group for ethics centers, at Indiana University. “After the Tuskegee Study was revealed, there was a rising concern about medical research ethics. Then Watergate made people wonder about the ethics of lawyers. And there were always business scandals. It made universities think they should start applying these ancient theories of ethics to practical experience.”

The Hastings Center, an independent institution widely regarded as the first bioethics center, was founded in 1969. Other pioneering centers soon followed at Georgetown University in 1971 and Indiana University in 1972.

The field remained sparsely populated when Emory began to consider an ethics center in 1990. President James Laney, a Christian ethicist by training, started the conversation.

“He invited a group of us over to Lullwater for a series of meetings to brainstorm the idea,” recalls the center’s associate director, **Kathy Kinlaw 79C 85T**. “There was a general feeling that we could do more to prepare students as they went out into the world. The health sciences faculty were strong participants.”

Unlike many centers, Emory’s was meant to be cross-disciplinary, touching on everything from religion and the

arts to medicine and engineering. “This is one of the most holistic centers of its type in the country,” says James Fowler, a retired theology professor who served as the center’s first full-time director for more than a decade.

Since the center was founded, the number of university ethics institutions has proliferated. At the first meeting of the ethics association in 1991, perhaps twenty centers were represented; now more than a hundred attend. “They started popping up like mushrooms in the nineties,” Schrag says.

John Stuhr, chair of the Department of Philosophy, helped launch one of those centers in his last post at Pennsylvania State University. Although he obviously values his chosen discipline, he wonders whether its recent popularity has something to do with academic fashion. “At the risk of sounding cynical, it’s easier to secure funding when you’ve established a center,” he says. “There’s also a little bit of keeping up with the Joneses. If everyone has ethics centers, shouldn’t you have one? And if you don’t, does that mean you aren’t concerned with ethics?”

Stuhr also has reservations about the fondest goal of ethics education: to mold ethical adults. There’s a limit, he believes, to what a university can do.

“It’s not realistic to think that a single class can erase habits that formed over eighteen or twenty years,” he says. “Aristotle points out the difference between knowing good and doing good. We all know what he means. I imagine it’s relatively easy to pass the Georgia driving exam, but passing it doesn’t mean you won’t be a terrible driver. Universities are like that: We’re very good on the theoretical side, but translating it into practice is much harder.”

But as Wolpe pointed out, having an ethical sensibility means more than simply knowing right from wrong. Faculty at the Center for Ethics take the approach that although a student’s character may have taken root when he arrives, there is still value in teaching, exploring, and applying ethics as a discipline.

“Of course you can mold ethical adults,” says Queen, who tries to do just that as director of the Ethics and Servant Leadership program. “If we think we can mold a

Kathy Kinlaw 79C 85T  
and Paul Root Wolpe

# Policy in Practice

Like all research universities, Emory perches on a bridge that spans a rushing torrent of ethical questions and quandaries. But a wide web of safety nets woven across the institution is designed to protect the integrity of scholarship, research, teaching, and health care—and keep individuals from tumbling over the side.

The **Institutional Review Board (IRB)** is the primary body charged with overseeing research protocol. Its purpose is to “protect the rights and welfare of humans participating as subjects in research,” ensuring compliance with federal regulations for the protection of research subjects. The IRB administers two committees for biomedical research, totaling about one hundred members from across and outside Emory, that meet three times a month; and one committee for social, humanist, and behavioral research that meets monthly.

Anyone who has access to protected patient information, whether at Emory Healthcare or Emory University, must follow federal and state privacy laws, including the **Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)**.

Human subjects are not the only ones protected; Yerkes National Primate Research Center is fully accredited by the **Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International**, regarded as the gold seal of approval for the humane care of laboratory animals.

Emory has an **Internal Audit Division** whose mission is to provide independent, objective evaluation of institutional operations and processes in both Emory University and Emory Healthcare. The division provides routine audits, consultations, and advisory services to University management. It also oversees the **Emory Trust Line**, a whistleblower hotline staffed by an outside company that any Emory employee is encouraged to call to report suspicion of theft, fraud, waste or abuse, conflict of interest, or billing misconduct.

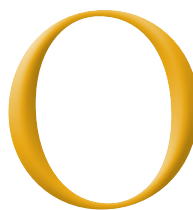
In 1994, Emory spearheaded the creation of the **Health Care Ethics Consortium of Georgia**, a statewide network of representatives from forty-three health organizations that share a common interest in bringing ethics analysis to patient care and organizational issues. The consortium works with Georgia lawmakers on legislation affecting health care ethics and offers workshops, continuing education, and on-site consultation for professionals across the field. Emory’s Center for Ethics houses and staffs the consortium.

All faculty involved in sponsored research must work with the **University Conflict of Interest (COI) Office**. Established in 2008, the office was created to oversee and manage potential conflicts of interest for faculty and staff members engaged in research and other professional activities.

In 2009, Emory’s School of Medicine issued a new, **comprehensive policy on industry relations** to further strengthen and clarify University conflict-of-interest guidelines. In a climate of increasing complexity when it comes to federal funding and the relationship between academic research and industry, the new rules were aimed at managing these relationships and overseeing (and in some cases, limiting) the financial benefit to scientists from activities such as public speaking, education, and start-up companies.

All Emory College students are required to sign the Honor Code pledge in their first year, agreeing that they will uphold the highest standards of academic integrity and will not participate in cheating in any form. For more on the Honor Code and the **University’s Honor Council**, see the story on page 12.

mathematician, why couldn’t we mold an ethical adult? To me, education is all about the formation of individuals and citizens. But you’re not going to do it well unless you accept it as part of your mission.”



Of all the center’s initiatives, perhaps none touches students as profoundly as EASL.

“It brings people together from across the University to learn about ethical leadership,” says the **Reverend Lyn Pace o2T**, who participated ten years ago and went on to become chaplain at Oxford College.

“I think about my experiences at Emory all the time,” says **Ali Lutz o4T**, who coordinates operations in Haiti for Partners in Health, a medical nonprofit. She tried out her career path as an EASL intern with the Georgia Justice Project, which provides legal services and support to poor families.

“That’s where I learned the distinction between charity and working for a more just society,” she says. “Charity is serving other people because they’re in great need. Working for a more just society is about understanding why people are suffering in the first place, and taking responsibility for it.”

EASL has two components. Lutz participated in the summer internship, in which thirty students are placed with Atlanta nonprofits, governmental agencies, or socially responsible businesses. They work off campus and spend one afternoon a week in the classroom. Pace was part of the academic-year program, known as the Forum. Fifteen to twenty students, receiving no stipend or course credit, meet weekly to learn about values-based leadership and ethical decision making. They eventually break into smaller groups to pursue their own service projects.

“It’s a shared intellectual journey focused on recognizing our responsibilities to the wider world,” Queen says.

This year’s Forum is typical: sixteen students from a variety of backgrounds and interests. The group starts the year with a team-building retreat on the Nantahala River in North Carolina. Then it settles into its weekly meetings, where the members learn to examine the assumptions they grew up with.

One of the first sessions deals with ethics and identity. Carlton Mackey, EASL’s assistant director, asks students to make a list of twenty things that come to mind to complete the phrase “I am . . .” Then they fill out a similar list of attributes for different groups: poor people, white people, African Americans, and so forth. They compare the lists.

“What people say about themselves usually doesn’t match what others say about their group,” Mackey says. “I ask them why, and they’ll say, ‘It’s because they don’t know me.’ At that point, I don’t really have to say much else.”

In the next sessions, Queen introduces the students to critical ethical thinking. He asks them to consider a

hypothetical situation, a classic ethical dilemma called the trolley problem. In its simplest version, a runaway train is barreling down the tracks toward five people. You notice a switch that could divert the train to another track, where it would strike one person. Do you flip the switch and kill one human being? Or do you stand by and watch five die?

“Most people say they’d pull the switch,” Queen says.

Naturally, the plot thickens. In the second version of the dilemma, you’re watching the runaway train approach the same hapless quintet from a bridge directly overhead. Only there’s no switch this time. Instead, you’re standing next to an extremely overweight man, and you realize—to your horror—that you could push him onto the track and derail the train. It’s the same moral calculus—saving five lives at the sacrifice of one—yet most people say they couldn’t do it. Shoving a man to his death is harder than flipping a switch.

“I couldn’t decide what to do,” says **Leyla Sokullu 14C**, from Turkey. “It was frustrating, knowing that you might kill five people because you couldn’t make up your mind.”

The point of the exercise, Queen explains, is to grasp the complexities of ethical decision making. “Hard decisions ought to be undertaken with humility and ambiguity. We take our best-considered position depending on what we know and understand, but we ought to be willing to change our minds if we’re disabused with new information or a better argument. We don’t know the mind of God.”

The trolley problem is only the beginning. Soon the students are discussing problems that are anything but hypothetical: homelessness, human rights, medical research, the environment, the plight of refugees.

**I**t’s Monday night, time for the Forum. This week the students aren’t gathering in a conference room at the ethics center; they’re piling into cars and vans for another field trip. Their destination: WonderRoot, a community arts organization in southeast Atlanta that partners with the center.

The director leads the students on a quick tour of the facility, a converted bungalow that manages to fit galleries, performance space, a darkroom, and a recording studio under one humble roof.

It has been only a couple of days since some of these students did yard work at the refugee complex, and they’re still wondering what to make of the experience. During the ride to and from WonderRoot, a spirited discussion breaks out.

“I think it’s kind of a publicity thing for Emory,” one person says.



Carlton Mackey at WonderRoot

“Oh, there’s more to it than that,” someone counters. “Yeah, I guess we can feel good about ourselves for another year,” another one jokes, drawing glares from the back seat.

So what did the students take away from those three hours of volunteer work? And what, exactly, does it have to do with ethics?

**Lauren Henrickson 13C** has been mulling it over.

“On one hand, we were just raking up some leaves, and that’s pretty small scale,” she says. “But on the other hand, it was making us more aware of the refugee community, and that could lead to something that isn’t small scale.”

She pauses and adds another thought that suggests she is learning one of the most fundamental lessons in ethics, not to mention life: considering other viewpoints. “I hope our being there had some effect on the residents. I keep thinking about a girl I noticed peeking at us from a balcony. I hope she isn’t too young to remember that these people who were not part of her community came in to help, that someone else cared.”

For **Courtney Bell 12C**, the day was worthwhile—if only as an exercise in consciousness raising.

“When you come to college,” she says, “you’re so into these books and papers and exams that sometimes you forget there’s an outside world. I don’t remember the last time I read the news because I’m always studying. So the day we raked leaves was awesome, because it took me out of Emory and into Atlanta and into the world.”

That yearning for involvement is why she gravitated to the ethics center in the first place. In fact, it’s one of the main reasons she came to Emory. “We have a duty to promote the greater good,” she says. “That’s part of the culture here.” ■

*Jim Auchmuty, a former reporter for the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, is an author and freelance writer living in Atlanta.*

# An American Warrior

The honorable life  
and untimely death  
of Colonel Ted  
Westhusing

BY MARY J. LOFTUS ★ PHOTOS BY KAY HINTON



---

An atmosphere of trust . . . where guile is minimized, if not eliminated, is a requirement for excellence internal to the warfighting unit.

—TED WESTHUSING, *JOURNAL OF MILITARY ETHICS*

---

Already a lieutenant colonel in the army when he came to Emory, **Ted Westhusing 03PhD** used to jog around campus with his backpack filled with bricks so he wouldn't "get soft." An honor graduate of West Point, he was fluent in Russian and classical Greek, and was working toward a doctorate of philosophy with an emphasis on military ethics.

"There are so many good stories about Teddy," says his thesis adviser, Professor of Philosophy Nicholas Fotion. "Most people, it takes them two

years to write their dissertation. It took him from September to April. He was such a dedicated, well-organized guy. He would say—he used military lingo, even to describe his academic work—that he was on a mission."

Westhusing set and pursued goals with a hard-driving dedication, apparent even at a young age. One of seven children, he was born



A "soldier's soldier," **Ted Westhusing 03PhD** (above) was committed to the mission of training Iraqi forces to take over their own security and took leave from his teaching position at West Point to serve in Baghdad. **Michelle Westhusing** (previous page) continues to grapple with the absence of her husband and "best friend."

in Dallas on November 17, 1960, and grew up in Tulsa, where he was starting point guard on his high school's basketball team, often going to school early to practice his jump shot. As a National Merit Scholar, Westhusing had his choice of colleges, and decided on the United States Military Academy at West Point.

A devout Catholic, he thrived in an environment that emphasized integrity, virtue, and self-discipline. He served on the Cadet Honor Committee as senior honor captain, enforcing the code that a cadet "will not lie, cheat, steal, or tolerate those who do," and graduated third in his class in 1983. Westhusing's father had served in the navy, and his grandfather in the army during World War II; he had his mind set on following them into military service.

After graduation, he became a platoon leader, received Special Forces training, and was stationed in Italy, South Korea, and Honduras. He met his wife, Michelle, through a mutual friend while he was overseas, and they wrote letters back and forth for three and a half years, sweetly courting during his furloughs.

"My friends tease me that the first time we met, it was like something out of *Romeo and Juliet*," Michelle says. "I was in my apartment in

Memphis, and he came walking up to my balcony, this jarhead guy with no hair and flowers. He had this smile, and I hugged him and said, 'It's so nice to finally meet you. We went to the barbecue festival down at the river, and lunch turned into dinner, and then he was going to Honduras for six months. But he wrote really good letters. He was so different than anyone I had ever dated, and so genuine.'"

Westhusing returned to the states and became division operations officer for the Eighty-Second Airborne based at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He and Michelle married in 1988.

He enjoyed the camaraderie of military service, but missed the intellectual rigor of a university. In 2000, he enrolled in Emory's graduate school, moving with Michelle and their three young children—ten-year-old Sarah, five-year-old Aaron, and one-year-old Anthony—to Atlanta.

"Emory was the only school with the emphasis on military ethics and the ancients that Ted was looking for," Michelle says. "He took it and applied it to his daily life by the code of honor he learned at West Point."

---

Competition and cooperation are often in conflict . . . and the bridge between the two is honor.

—TED WESTHUSING'S DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

---

Westhusing's dissertation was titled, "The Competitive and Cooperative Aretai within the American Warfighting Ethos," with *aretai*, from the Greek, meaning *virtues* or *excellences*.

"Born to be a warrior, I desire these answers not just for philosophical reasons, but for self-knowledge," he wrote in the opening to the 352-page exploration of military honor.

A student at Emory at the time, **Jeff Jackson 04C**, remembers asking Westhusing for advice about joining the military after taking a class the lieutenant colonel cotaught. Jackson went on to serve in Afghanistan with the Army Reserves. Westhusing, he says, was "a very upbeat guy, a rarity among philosophy types."

After completing his doctorate, Westhusing returned to West Point to teach English

and philosophy, and Michelle and the children settled into life on the scenic, historic campus, which runs along the Hudson River in New York. He was offered a lifetime assignment as a professor and seemed to enjoy the role of preparing young officers-in-training.

"I will never forget the lessons [Westhusing] taught me. As a cadet in his philosophy class, he forged an understanding of right and wrong—the harder right, over the easier wrong," wrote Carlos Keith, a 1996 graduate of West Point, on an alumni website.

But Westhusing found it hard to be in a classroom when the country he loved was a year into a conflict that he strongly supported, considering the Iraq War a "just war" in the ancient, Augustinian sense of the term—a war that occurs for a good and just purpose rather than for self-gain or power, waged by a proper authority, using no more force than necessary, with peace as the ultimate goal.

Serving in Iraq, Westhusing told friends, would help him be a better professor to cadets who might be facing service there or in Afghanistan.

The person most difficult to convince, however, was Michelle. "It was one of the biggest arguments we ever had," she says, when she discovered he had volunteered for duty in fall 2004. "We had three kids, he was a professor. I couldn't understand it."



*Professor of Philosophy Nicholas Fotion often discussed just war theory with Westhusing. "The American military behaves more in accordance with the just war theory now than it ever has in the past—they teach it in officer training school," says Fotion, who has written six books on military ethics. "Given modern life, you have to give your soldiers a broad education. They have to be more than good shooters."*

---

In the minds of friend and foe alike, our army is, without a doubt, the best-trained, best-equipped, best-led, and most intelligent of any in our nation's history. Our soldiers are recognized as the world's finest."

—TED WESTHUSING, EDITORIAL IN THE *TULSA TRIBUNE* DURING GULF WAR I.

---

But Westhusing wouldn't be dissuaded. After a few weeks of training at Fort Benning, at age forty-four, he was on his way to Baghdad to help train Iraqi forces to take charge of their own security. As head of counterterrorism and special operations for the Multinational Security Transition Command, he worked in partnership with a private US security company contracted to train an elite group of Iraqi police in special operations.

Westhusing reported to Major General Joseph Fil and Lieutenant General David Petraeus, a fellow West Point graduate who was then in charge of operations in northern Iraq. Petraeus was widely known for his ability to inspire his troops and gain the trust of the Iraqis; helping to rebuild Iraq and train their own forces was an important part of his

strategy. Millions of dollars from the US, much of it in cash, were being used to stimulate the local economy, support public works, and pay private contractors.

At first, Westhusing's correspondence indicated he was excited to be in Iraq, and his commanders commended his performance; Petraeus soon promoted him to full colonel.

But within a few months, the situation, and Westhusing's state of mind, had started to deteriorate. In May, Westhusing received an anonymous letter claiming that there was rampant fraud, waste, and abuse of power in the private company he oversaw.

"Their only goal is to make as much money as they can, doing as little work as possible," read the letter, now publicly available under the Freedom of Information Act.

Westhusing sent the allegations to Fil, say-

ing he had reviewed the alleged discrepancies and found that the company was complying with its contractual obligations, and that "the evidence suggests that these allegations are untrue."

But his emails home were filled with disillusionment—about contractors, the money changing hands, and infighting among the Iraqis they were training. He began to lose sleep, grew physically ill, and told Michelle that he thought he might have to resign his position.

"Trust was very important to Ted. And in the last conversation I had with him, he said he was having trouble trusting anyone," she says. "He couldn't trust the Iraqi police force, the contractors, even his commanders. He was in a place far away from home, by himself, and he felt very isolated. He felt like he had lost control over the whole, hopeless situation."

Death before being dishonored anymore.

—FROM A NOTE FOUND BESIDE TED WESTHUSING'S BODY

**O**n June 5, 2005, Ted Westhusing was found dead in a trailer at Camp Dublin in Baghdad, his service pistol on his bed along with a letter indicating that he had taken his own life. “I cannot support a msn [mission] that leads to corruption, human rights abuse, and liars. I am sullied—no more,” it read in part. “I didn’t volunteer to support corrupt, money grubbing contractors, nor work for commanders only interested in themselves. I came to serve honorably and feel dishonored. . . . Death before being dishonored anymore.”

The letter, says Michelle, was in her husband’s handwriting. An official inquiry declared his death a suicide. Westhusing was the highest-ranking military official to have died in Iraq at the time, and the story received widespread media coverage, especially after documents and interviews associated with the investigation were released under the Freedom of Information Act.

But many unanswered questions remain for Michelle, who now lives a quiet suburban life with her eleven- and fifteen-year-old sons (her daughter is away at college).

“Ted very much believed in honor and doing the right thing. I think he was told not to worry about things, to sweep them under the carpet and go home,” says Michelle. “But Ted couldn’t do that. He wasn’t just a professor of ethics, he didn’t just teach it, he believed it with all his heart.”

Fotion also had stayed in contact with Westhusing. “I had no clue that this was going to happen,” he says. “The last email I got from him was a week before he died. He said he’d be going home in a month or so. He hid it from me, but I gather his emails to his family were more honest.”

His former student had a strong sense of morality, says Fotion, that could have been challenged when “things ended up seeming so dirty to him there,” he says. “Ethics can be a brittle shell, and when that broke . . . well, I want to believe it was not a suicide. It breaks my heart for his kids and his wife.”

Veteran Dan Cantey is a graduate student in Emory’s Department of Religion who, while he never knew Westhusing, also served in Iraq and shares an interest in the classics and the ancient notion of just war. “You know, Book Nine of *The Iliad* is about Achilles—his friends go to



## JUST WAR THEORY AND MODERN WARFARE

The idea of creating conditions that make war “morally just” dates back to the Romans and Greeks, and was further developed by St. Augustine, who, while believing that Christians should be pacifists, made an exception for fighting defensively or in the defense of innocents. In an age of terrorism, counter-insurgencies, predator drones, and PSYOP units, however, do the principles of a just war—one waged defensively, by a proper authority, for a lasting peace—still apply? We asked a cross-section of University experts to share their thoughts.

**Just war:** “Armed intervention, even for humanitarian reasons, is not to be undertaken lightly. It requires a precipitating event of significant magnitude. . . . [which] might include egregious human rights violations, crimes against humanity, massive war crimes, or genocide.”—*Edward Queen, Emory Center for Ethics*

“The concept of just war remains rooted in ancient ideals. A just war, then and now, should not be self-serving, to gain land, resources, or power, and should be declared only after all non-violent forms of diplomacy have been exhausted. A just war is always a last resort.”—*Professor Nicholas Fotion, author of War and Ethics: A New Just War Theory*

**Defining the enemy:** “It’s not always clear who the enemy is. In old warfare, you line up and meet your enemy. But now you don’t know whether to trust civilian women, kids, dogs. Insurgents will use anything, anyone, a woman in a burka

with bombs strapped to her. It’s unpredictable and uncontrollable. Guys say, I was scared 24/7 over there. You have to think what that does to your nervous system, your emotions. It’s not the regular rules of engagement.”—*Psychologist Barbara Rothbaum, post-traumatic stress expert*

“Hussein had his men go to a town on the way to Baghdad and give machine guns to the men and boys there. By ROE (rules of engagement) they are combatants because they have weapons, so our soldiers had to treat them as such when they engaged us in battle. Were the actions of the American soldiers just? Yes. The evil lies with the criminals who forced fathers and sons to run into battle. But were American soldiers touched by the evil of the situation? Also, yes.”—*Dan Cantey, Iraq veteran and graduate student, Department of Religion*

“How do we define an army, if there are no uniforms? Are terrorists considered soldiers, criminals, pirates, enemies of all humanity? Should they be

tried in military or criminal courts?”—*Edward Queen*

**Armed contractors:** “There is very little way to control their behavior. If they kill civilians, is it reported? Does anyone do anything about it? Or are they just sent home on the next plane?”—*Nicholas Fotion*

“Armed private contractors are one of the most asinine ideas we’ve had, particularly in fraught situations where the need to build local relationships is key. It’s a disturbing trend, at best.”—*Edward Queen*

**Instant isolation:** “It’s almost a cliché from World War II, the long boat ride home, but that was very therapeutic. You could process and grieve together. Contrast that with one of our guys from Vietnam who, as his plane was taking off, mortars were following it, he barely escaped, and then less than twenty-four hours later he was home watching what he called ‘lies’ about the war on TV in his parents’ living room.”—*Barbara Rothbaum*

him and say, we need you to come back and fight, and he gives a long speech asking basically, am I going to go back and seek the glory of war or go home?”

For his part, “I had no expectations about war being all glory, but I had very few qualms about going over there,” Cantey says. “The

imbalance of power was between a tyrannical government and its people, and I’m glad we tried to put a stop to that.

“But I would also be naive to say that I was unstained by it,” he adds. “Going to war, in general, changes you in ways that you don’t understand.”



---

Two fates bear me on to the day of death. / If I hold out here and I lay siege to Troy / My journey home is gone, but my glory never dies.

—ACHILLES, *THE ILIAD*, BOOK 9

---

Westhusing's funeral service and burial at West Point were attended by generals Fil and Petraeus, who returned from Iraq for the ceremony, as well as several other generals of two stars or more. Looking back on it, Michelle would just as soon his commanding officers not have been present. "I feel like they let him down," she says. "I feel as if no one was watching out for Ted's welfare. He was trying to tell them something, and they ignored him. I can only imagine how that felt to him."



Michelle Westhusing once asked her husband to teach her the basics of philosophy, since she had never formally studied the discipline. He smiled and told her she was already an expert. "He said, 'It just comes down to knowing what the right thing is and then doing it.' That gets me through the tough days: choose the right thing. And the right thing for me right now is to focus on raising the kids."

Since the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, suicide rates among American troops have risen steadily to the highest levels in nearly three decades. In 2004, the army reported that 67 soldiers on active duty committed suicide; in 2009, that number was 162. Officials say primary causes are longer deployments to war zones, depression, and stress.

The strength of Westhusing's *aretai*, however, has been carried forth. A memorial at Emory, organized by Fotion, was held for Westhusing in September 2005 in the philosophy seminar room in Bowden Hall and was well attended. "Everyone told Teddy stories," Fotion says, smiling at the memory. "I bound them up in a book and sent them to his wife."

One of Westhusing's West Point classmates, D. Richard Tucker, has written a one-act play about Westhusing's death called *Duty, Honor, Profit: One Man's Struggle with the War in Iraq*, which was performed in Seattle in 2008 during six weekends.

"I knew Ted briefly, I had one class with him," says Tucker. "I mainly knew him by reputation. He was the star of the class. When I saw the news story on the Internet, I couldn't believe it. It hit me hard. Two years later, when the FOI documents were released, I decided to write the play."

---

What made Ted unique among men is that he was exactly as he intended to be: ethical and moral beyond measure, forthright in all his dealings, always questioning.

—TOM WEIKERT, WRITING ON WEST-POINT.ORG, IN REMEMBRANCE OF TED WESTHUSING

---

Classmates and colleagues continue to pay homage to Westhusing on a memorial site at west-point.org.

Reads one: "At this, the fifth anniversary of his death, it is appropriate to remember all that Ted was . . . for what made Ted unique among men is that he was exactly as he intended to be. Ethical and moral beyond measure, forthright in all his dealings, always questioning—Ted was the very conscience of our class."

Another: "We all were very interested in Ted's projects with the Trojan War and the Discovery Channel documentary, and he recommended that we read *The Iliad* and *Odyssey* and picked out what he thought were the best translations."

And another: "I remember Ted best as captain of the honor committee. In many ways the Honor Code epitomizes West Point, and Ted certainly epitomized the Honor Code. I think

if you had to tell someone what a West Pointer is supposed to be like, you couldn't do much better than to start describing Ted."

The remembrances continue: Westhusing effortlessly leading a rifle platoon, reading Kant, perfecting his Russian and Italian, rocking out to Bruce Springsteen.

But perhaps Westhusing's most poignant living memorial, on this chilly fall evening just before Thanksgiving, is the gangly fifteen-year-old warming up before a basketball game in his high school gymnasium.

He's laughing, joking with his teammates, rolling the basketball effortlessly between his hands and behind his back.

And when he catches the ball and goes up for a jump shot, it looks like he's flying.

"Just like Ted," says Michelle, watching her son play. "He looks just like Ted when he does that." ■

WHEN PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA SEEKS ADVICE ON THE POTENTIAL BENEFITS—AND RISKS—OF BIOTECHNOLOGY, HE CONSULTS A SPECIAL COMMISSION VICE CHAIRED BY EMORY PRESIDENT JAMES WAGNER



FROM  
LAB  
TO  
LIFE

In almost any field—science, law, business, politics, medicine—the very skills, ingenuity, and technologies that promise tremendous benefit to society can also bring grievous harm. But perhaps nowhere is this so true as in the emerging area of biotechnology.

Breakthroughs in genetic engineering, nanotechnology, and synthetic biology are occurring at a dizzying pace. And with these advances comes the potential to create artificial fuels and artificial pathogens, microscopic medical markers and microscopic weapons, synthetic vaccines and synthetic pandemics.

“As our nation invests in science and innovation and pursues advances in biomedical research and health care, it’s imperative that we do so in a responsible manner,” President Obama said last year, announcing the creation of a new Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues.

Obama appointed as chair Amy Gutmann,

president of the University of Pennsylvania, a political philosopher and scholar of ethics and public policy.

And he selected Emory President James Wagner as vice chair, attracted by his background as an engineer with specialties in electrical, materials science, and biomedical engineering, as well as the fact that he has championed ethical engagement as a vital part of Emory’s identity. Universities, Wagner believes, must produce the next generation of ethical professionals.

“Training a mind alone can be dangerous, if this is decoupled from moral guidance,” he says. “We need people who feel confident in their ability to exercise judgment based on ethics and to make decisions based on moral principle.”

The remaining eleven panel members are scientists, ethicists, public policy experts, and MD/PhDs—one of whom is a Franciscan friar.

BY MARY J. LOFTUS



Chair Amy Gutmann of Penn and Vice Chair James Wagner lead discussions on synthetic biology at the November meeting of the Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues in Atlanta.

## LIGHTNING-ROD ISSUES IGNITE

When the commission met in Atlanta in November, Gutmann and Wagner took the opportunity to hold an evening dialogue on bioethics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Wagner told the audience—mostly Emory and Penn alumni—that universities must be able to take up “lightning-rod topics,” such as the use of embryonic stem cells to treat chronic diseases.

“It’s not that we are aggravatingly neutral, although sometimes we are,” he said. “We must be inclusive. And it’s not about tolerating diverse viewpoints, it’s about demanding that we have people who represent as many viewpoints as possible.”

No topic was off limits during the wide-ranging discussion, moderated by **Kathy Kinlaw 79C 85T**, associate director of the Emory Center for Ethics, and Penn’s Jonathan Moreno, a professor of medical ethics and the history and sociology of science.

“The devil and God are both in the details,” Gutmann said of the difficult decisions sure to arise in bioethics. Should “designer” genes receive patents? How can lifesaving vaccines be fairly allocated? Can biotechnology be controlled, or will its creations run amok?

By now, Gutmann and Wagner are well practiced at bioethical hairsplitting and at entertaining possible future scenarios both inspiring and alarming (although Gutmann joked that *The Blob* is “the only movie I ever walked out of”).

They have led three public commission meetings, the third of which took place November 16 and 17 at the Emory Conference

Center Hotel. They’ve listened to dozens of experts speak about the potential good works of biotechnology (organisms that can gobble up oil spills) and terrifying misuses (artificial germ warfare).

They’ve considered the impact of biotech research being conducted by professional scientists in labs and amateur or DIYS (“do-it-yourselfers”) in basements and garages.

And in mid-December—just a month after the Atlanta meeting where final details were debated—the commission came up with a list of recommendations for how the government should respond to a startling scientific development in synthetic biology: the possible creation of life.

## THE STORM OVER SYNTHIA

On May 20, 2010, the J. Craig Venter Institute in Rockville, Maryland, announced that it had created “the first self-replicating species we’ve had on the planet whose parent is a computer.”

The Venter lab’s synthetic single-celled organism, nicknamed “Synthia,” was manufactured from artificial DNA the scientists purchased on the Internet. They then transferred the synthetic DNA into an empty bacterium and allowed it to multiply.

The event made headlines around the world: “Scientist accused of playing God by making designer microbe from scratch,” “Synthetic life breakthrough could be worth over a trillion dollars,” and “Genesis Redux.”

“In the end,” read a piece in the *Economist*, “there was no castle, no thunderstorm, and definitely no hunchbacked cackling lab assistant. Nevertheless, Craig Venter . . . and

colleagues have done for real what Mary Shelley merely imagined.”

Some said Venter had not created life but only “mimicked” it; doomsayers called the organism a “microscopic Frankenstein’s monster.”

The White House was concerned enough to send Gutmann a letter dated the day of the announcement, asking her to set aside all other commission work to make recommendations within six months for how the government should respond to this leap in synthetic biology.

“For the first time, all of the natural genetic material in a bacterial cell has been replaced with a synthetic set of genes,” said the letter, signed by President Obama. “This development raises the prospect of important benefits, such as the ability to accelerate vaccine development. At the same time, it raises genuine concerns.”

During the course of its next three meetings, Gutmann responded, the commission would “examine the implications of the emerging science of synthetic biology, including the announcement in May of the successful creation of a self-replicating bacterial cell with a completely synthetically replicated genome . . . [and] offer recommendations to ensure that America reaps the benefits of this developing field within appropriate ethical boundaries.”

## PREPARING FOR THE BEST—AND WORST

At its first public meeting July 8 and 9 in D.C., the commission invited several experts to talk about the scope and definition of synthetic biology, including Paul Root Wolpe, director of the Emory Center for Ethics, and J. Craig Venter, the father of “Synthia” himself.

“I think this is an area [in which] we are limited more by our imaginations now than by any technological limitations,” Venter told the commission, just hours after its members were sworn in. “I think having an intelligent ethical legal framework for this new science to emerge in is absolutely critical.”

Venter said advances in synthetic biology could lead, fairly quickly, to synthetic flu vaccines and bio-crude fuels, two products his lab is working on through partnerships with Novartis and ExxonMobil.

The next day, Wolpe shared his understanding of various religious perspectives on synthetic biology.

Opposite page: The first self-replicating synthetic bacterial cell, nicknamed “Synthia,” manufactured at the J. Craig Venter Institute; the lab announced in May that it had created a new species.

"I spoke to people from a variety of faith traditions, from Buddhism and Emory's wonderful Emory-Tibet program; people from Islam, Christianity and Judaism, Hinduism," he said. "What I discovered was that, fundamentally, their objections or their concerns were those of all of us in this room. What are the potential harms? What might happen if these things are released into the environment? They expressed a concern that synbio keep its eye on maximizing human good and reducing suffering, and if it does that, it's acceptable. That was reflected in the Vatican's response, I think, where they said the recent creation of Venter's cell can be a positive development if correctly used. And then there was a warning afterward, that scientists should be careful about playing God, creating life, remembering that only God can do that."

Modern science and the bioethical dilemmas it poses, Wolpe said, are simply "our newest means of trying to struggle with eternal

questions about what our proper relationship is to the natural world, what are the important problems we as a species must solve, and so on."

Wolpe warned that no matter how thoughtfully and deliberately we as a society proceed, however, there are no guarantees: "We can follow a path where every step is examined individually and found to be ethically unobjectionable and yet, a hundred steps later, we find ourselves in a place that no one wants to be."

The second public meeting was hosted by Penn in Philadelphia on September 13 and 14, and included an overview of emerging technologies in synthetic biology, a continued look at philosophical and theological perspectives, social responsibility and risk assessment, knowledge sharing, and translating research for the public good.

Renowned bioethicist Arthur Caplan, director of Penn's Center for Bioethics, cautioned that consequences are hard to foresee.

"We are talking about this against a backdrop where we have had failures in controlling the dissemination of organisms, and I don't have to remind this group about the problems we've had with things getting into places we don't want them, whether they're kudzu or Japanese beetles or starlings or, for that matter, zebra mussels and little beetles."

At its third meeting in Atlanta, the group hammered out eighteen draft recommendations on federal oversight to present to President Obama before the year's end.

Wagner, addressing his fellow panelists, set forth a series of provocative questions. What if a synthetic biology creation "is more robust than what is in nature?" he asked. "Or what if it could be applied for malevolent purposes? [To] what degree do we interfere with the natural order of life?"

"Certainly some risk now can't be imaginable," he said, "but our job is to give advice to society on how to be best prepared."

## MATTERS OF DEBATE

What if scientists could create a real, live Neanderthal person, using knowledge of a genome sequenced from prehistoric DNA?

That might seem like something from a Michael Crichton novel, but there is evidence that it's closer than you might think. That's why it was the first test problem put to students in a new, experimental course on bioethics—specifically, what Roberta Berry, an associate professor at the Georgia Institute of Technology, calls "ethically fractious problems."

Funded by a grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF), the course brings together students from four Atlanta institutions—Emory, Georgia Tech, Georgia State University College of Law, and Morehouse School of Medicine—to study bioethical questions from cross-disciplinary perspectives. Berry, director of Georgia Tech's Law, Science, and Technology Program and the principal investigator for the project, conceived of the course to address emerging problems that meet five criteria: they are novel, complex, ethically fraught, divisive, and unavoidably of public concern.

"The point of the grant proposal is that these problems will keep coming up, and we need to find ways to deal with them," Berry says. "What caught the interest of the NSF was the idea of future scientists and engineers developing a particular set of skills necessary to deal with these issues at a policy level. The NSF also found the diverse mix of students very promising."

The students are placed on teams of five to six members that deliberately mix the different institutions and disciplines, with representatives from the biosciences, public policy, law, engineering, and even the humanities. There are no textbooks or assigned readings; rather, the teams are given a series of three problems and set loose (guided by a faculty facilitator) to develop policy recommendations, which they ultimately present to invited stakeholders and policymakers including scientists and engineers, patent attorneys, law professors, judges, legislators, and legislative staffers.



Should scientists be allowed to cultivate custom cellular machines? Students (left to right) Sarah Chambers, April Dworetz, and Maryam Daroudi present their findings. Their answer: yes—carefully.

"This is an extraordinarily novel way to do interdisciplinary work," says **Kathy Kinlaw 79C 85T**, associate director of Emory's Center for Ethics and the Emory principal investigator and a facilitator for the course. "The students have to work at representing their own disciplinary expertise in a way that can be heard. It has been interesting to watch them communicate to each other, then formulate how they will communicate their findings to an educated public in order to impact the public policy process. It's a fascinating way to learn from a pedagogical perspective and much truer to the way they will work in the realms they are moving into."

## CHECKING THE MORAL COMPASS

On December 16, the commission released its recommendations, *New Directions: The Ethics of Synthetic Biology and Emerging Technologies*.

“What [we] found is that the Venter Institute’s research and synthetic biology are in the early stages of a new direction in a long continuum of research in biology and genetics,” it states. “The announcement last May, although extraordinary in many ways, does not amount to creating life as either a scientific or a moral matter . . . the likelihood of which still remains remote for the foreseeable future.”

More realistic, says the commission, is the expectation that synthetic biology will lead to new products for clean energy, pollution control, customized vaccines, targeted medicines, and hardy crops.

While forming its recommendations, the commission kept in mind five ethical principles relevant to considering the social implications

of emerging technologies: public beneficence, responsible stewardship, intellectual freedom and responsibility, democratic deliberation, and justice and fairness.

What follows is a sampling of the commission’s eighteen recommendations, which can be found in full at [www.bioethics.gov](http://www.bioethics.gov).

- **Innovation Through Sharing.** Synthetic biology is at a very early stage of development, and innovation should be encouraged.
- **Monitoring, Containment, and Control.** At this early stage of development, the potential for harm through the inadvertent environmental release of organisms or other bioactive materials produced by synthetic biology requires safeguards and monitoring . . . For example, “suicide genes” or other types of self-destruction triggers could be considered in order to place a limit on their life spans.
- **Ethics Education.** Because synthetic biol-

ogy and related research cross traditional disciplinary boundaries, ethics education similar or superior to the training required today in the medical and clinical research communities should be developed and required.

The commission concluded that it had not found cause for immediate concern: “All the experts who testified agreed that any danger is far off in the future. But that is not to say that dangers won’t ever happen. That’s why the commission has opted for a moderate course. It is operating on the principle of ‘prudent vigilance.’”

As for the work of Gutmann, Wagner, and the rest of the bioethics panel? They will begin two new projects—one involving the ethics of genetic and neurological testing, the other reviewing human subject trials to ensure that all participants are protected from harm and unethical treatment.

In other words, no rest for the ethicists. ■

**Tara Wabbersen 12PhD** is a fourth-year student in Emory’s Graduate Division of Biomedical and Biological Sciences, where she works in cell and developmental biology. Her program requires an initial two-day bioethics course and additional classes once a month, but she says she was drawn to the depth offered by the NSF course.

“I’ve always been interested in bioethics, and I wanted a taste of what it’s like to work with the bigger issues,” she says. “I was also interested because, as a scientist, it’s good to get perspective from nonscientists. It’s easy to lose sight of that broader view.”

Faced with the first question of the course, Wabbersen says it was fairly easy for her team to come up with the answer: no, scientists should not create a Neanderthal man. The challenge, though, was explaining why. “There were too many big questions,” she says. “Would it be defined as a person? Would there be social and class issues? The law student wanted to know what its rights would be.”

The NSF course was taught for the first time last year, and **Sarah Cork 11PhD**, a graduate student in neuroscience at Emory, jumped at the chance to take it. “I’m planning to go to law school, so I was very interested in the intersection of science and law and the ethical issues that arise,” she says.

For her team’s final problem, they were asked to determine whether a universal DNA database should be created that extends to all citizens, not just those with a criminal record. Initially, the team was divided on the issue, with the minority members objecting to the formation of the database—which made for some interesting and at times tense discussion, Cork says. Ultimately, they did recommend in favor of the database, although with a range of qualifications and restrictions.



Surinder Chadha Jimenez’s team supports development of a new cellular system to treat type I diabetes.

This year’s teams were assigned final problems with a focus on synthetic biology, so their work resonated with many of the key issues discussed by the Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues, which met at Emory in November. Just days later, the two teams met in the Center for Ethics to deliver practice presentations to advisory council members.

One team analyzed the potential impact of cultivating emergent behaviors of differentiating cells, basically the production of biological “machines” through steering the differentiation of interacting stem cells. The second team worked on a real-life project that is actually in development, led by a Harvard researcher—the creation of a cellular system designed to detect glucose levels in the blood and then instruct other systems to produce and secrete insulin, to be used in treating type I diabetes patients.

Both teams drew on the highly controversial use of human embryonic stem cells to illustrate their points, noting the ongoing debate over the definition of life and when it begins. They

covered religious and ethical implications, the need for balance between private innovation and public interest, the possibility for dual use if the advances fall into the wrong hands, and the importance of public perception in the success of new biological technologies. Ultimately, the teams found that researchers in these areas should be encouraged to proceed—but with caution, and overseen by regulatory agencies and clear, restrictive policies. Still, the potential for health benefits far outweighs the risks, the teams said.

**Melissa Creary 14PhD**, who is studying public health, ethics, and history in the Institute for Liberal Arts, has worked in the Division of Blood Disorders at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for the past six years. “In my work, ethics comes up all the time,” she says. “If I were to rely on what I knew before this class, it was basically gut reaction and instinct. I was not really looking at the problem in a systematic way, which is what this class teaches.”—P.P.P.

# THE DEVIL





## ACCORDING TO THE

movie *The Social Network*, Facebook, the world's most popular networking site, was born of dark motives.

On an autumn night in 2003, the story begins, spurned Harvard student Mark Zuckerberg takes a notion to vent his frustration with the fairer sex by creating a website called "Facemash," where visitors can rank pairs of ill-begotten photos according to the hapless women subjects' attractiveness. Within hours, the site draws so much traffic that it crashes Harvard's network, and Mark winds up on academic probation—and hundreds of female students' hit lists.

But the wild popularity of Facemash sparks a chain of events that eventually result in The Facebook, as it was called until Napster mastermind Sean Parker reportedly suggested to Zuckerberg that "the" was uncool. Facebook now has more than five hundred million active users around the world and is the third-largest US web company (following Google and Amazon), valued at more than \$40 billion.

Certainly a fraction of those five hundred million "friends" are Emory students—as well as faculty, staff, and alumni. There are Facebook pages for Emory University, Emory Healthcare, the Emory Alumni Association, Emory Sustainability, *Emory Report*, the Emory Eye Center, the Emory Eagles—more than fifty in

of those use online social networking. Even seniors who are computer-savvy seem to be getting into the game, with social networking among those over fifty rising from 22 percent in April 2009 to 42 percent in May 2010.

And electronic communication is hardly limited to computers. More than 70 percent of adults with cell phones text regularly and a staggering 87 percent of teen cell users text an average of fifty times a day. And of those mobile users, 23 percent of adults and 27 percent of teens use their handhelds to hop on the Internet on a typical day—with 23 percent of teens accessing social networking sites via phone.

The idea that we are "always on," constantly accessible and exchanging information through various networks and electronic devices, is hardly novel. From socializing to shopping, working to networking, technology makes it possible to conduct more and more of life's business—and pleasure—online.

But scholars, social scientists, think tanks, and the media are showing increasing interest in the real-life consequences of a virtual world—how the digital revolution is changing the way we act, interact, and even think.

One of the central questions is whether the volume of technology use is creating new generations of distracted, screen-addicted multitaskers unable to think and focus deeply

*Dumbest Generation*, who has studied the effects of electronic interaction among teens and college students. The propagation of cell phones and laptops among young people, he says, has a profound impact on not only their attention span, but also their intellectual development. Whereas once social life was limited to school and after-school activities, now teens are literally in constant contact with one another, isolating themselves in a bubble of "BFFs."

"Peer pressure used to end at dinnertime," he says. "Now there is no end to peer-to-peer contact. It has always been important for that contact to have a limit."

That's because teenagers don't tend to encourage one another to cultivate their minds, he says—or their morals. "The presence of peers generally hinders intellectual growth," he says. "The problem is, in the world of adolescence, virtues are harder to come by and the vices and narcissism of adolescence often overpower the better sides."

Which begs another, deeper, and darker follow-up question: as they spend ever-increasing hours engaged in electronic socializing and networking, do people behave differently in those virtual circles than they do in face-to-face situations?

There's no question that the dangers of the digital realm have gotten plenty of bad press lately. The potential for anonymity lies at the heart of the matter, and is blamed for a good deal of bad behavior online.

Take a trend that has made dozens of headlines in recent months: cyberbullying. The topic of yet another *New York Times* series, virtual viciousness among young people has been blamed for teenagers' unhappiness, social isolation, and even cases of suicide.

Some observers liken the Internet to a few stiff drinks: it may lessen people's inhibitions, but it doesn't wholly transform their personalities. Bauerlein, for one, seems to feel that if online behavior is worse than real life, it's usually only a matter of degree. Kids, he says, haven't changed much; it's just that instead of sticks and stones, now they have smartphones.

## IS THE INCREASE IN VIRTUAL INTERACTION AFFECTING HOW WE BEHAVE? BY PAIGE P. PARVIN '06

all for Emory alone. The Emory alumni page has 2,480 friends.

And Facebook is just one outlet for the ceaseless virtual interaction taking place across this community, which is but a microcosm of the wired world. According to studies by the Pew Research Center's Internet and American Life Project, in 2009, 79 percent of American adults used the Internet, and 46 percent accessed a social networking site like Facebook, MySpace, or LinkedIn. Among teens and young adults, 93 percent use the Internet, and at least 65 percent

on meaningful subjects. Last year the *New York Times* launched a series of articles under the moniker "Your Brain on Computers" to "examine how a deluge of data can affect the way people think and behave." The headlines alone tell the story: "More Americans Sense a Downside to an Always Plugged-In Experience," "Attached to Technology and Paying a Price," and more recently, "Growing Up Digital, Wired for Distraction."

This is old news to Emory's Mark Bauerlein, English professor and author of *The*

"If there are a thousand kids from one school on Facebook, and there are three bullies and terrorists among them who are going to sneak nasty photos and post them for everyone, it makes the actions of those three appear much more representative than they really are," he says. "In truth, it's the same old patterns of teenage nastiness and peer pressure and victimization, but there are new weapons with which to unleash old motives."

Others, though, are more concerned that technology is warping social norms. Writing about cases of students "outing" gay peers on social networking sites—sometimes with tragic results—Leonard Pitts of the *Miami Herald* says, "No, there is nothing new about pulling pranks. What is new is the distance we now have from other people, this tendency to objectify them. What is new is the worldwide reach technology now affords us. And what is new is the cruelty, this willingness to casually destroy someone else with a few clicks of a mouse."

Emory sociologist Robert Agnew has studied how negative pressures push people toward criminal behavior. Last spring, he coedited an issue of the *Journal on Contemporary Criminal Justice*, in which the authors of one article found that cyberbullying appears to be even more harmful—and have a stronger association to crime—than traditional schoolyard bullying.

"The impersonal nature of cyberbullying might make it even easier to engage in," he said in a podcast on cyberbullying versus the face-to-face kind. "Individuals who might not necessarily engage in traditional bullying might well turn to cyberbullying."

**AMONG ADULTS,** too, the invisibility cloak of the Internet, combined with its power to brush against thousands of fellow users with one click, makes it a formidable weapon.

Julie Zhuo, a product design manager for Facebook, recently wrote a *Times* opinion piece on "trolling"—the practice of posting inflammatory or derogatory comments on Internet forums. "Psychological research has proven again and again that anonymity increases unethical behavior," she writes. "Road rage bubbles up in the relative anonymity of one's car. And in the online world, which can offer total anonymity, the effect is even more pronounced. People—even ordinary, good people—often change their behavior in radical ways."

In many cases, the subjects that prod

Internet users to vent their anger are classic hot-button issues, like politics and religion. Emory's Andra Gillespie, assistant professor of political science, notes that political discourse online is increasing, marked by heated intensity and often outright ugliness. The level of malevolence, Gillespie says, probably reflects an increasingly fractured media, which in turn reflects an increasingly polarized Congress.

"My hunch is that the proliferation of information networks has contributed to greater polarization and not cooperation," she says. "People feel protected by anonymity on the Internet so it gives them an outlet to say rude things, but then, they are primed to say rude things because we spend a lot of time watching shows where the sole purpose is to make fun of people and put them in a bad light. I would be surprised if it did not seep over into public discourse."

Emory religion professor Gary Laderman experienced virtual vitriol firsthand through *Religion Dispatches*, an online magazine he founded to offer thoughtful analysis of a range of religious topics and influences. Tending

toward more progressive viewpoints, *Religion Dispatches* rapidly became the target of adamant and angry conservative voices—many of which spoke from the dark.

"The biggest issue we have had is anonymous online comments," Laderman says. "Religion is a topic that generates a lot of heat, if not outright hate speech. I'm a scholar, and I want people to be respectful and tolerant. I believe in academic freedom. But I feel in this context we have a responsibility to maintain a measure of control over what can be put on the site."

Laderman and his colleagues recently made the decision to discontinue anonymous comments on the magazine's main stories, although they do accept letters to the editor—in which the writer is identified. "People were upset," he says. "They wrote in, saying we were being undemocratic and going against the whole spirit of online communication. But I don't buy that it's democratic when you can hide behind some avatar. The responsible thing to do is say your name and be up-front. The tone and tenor of things change when it's a real letter to the editor."

Hank Klibanoff, Emory's new James M. Cox Jr. Chair in Journalism, agrees that anonymous responses are a quagmire for any media outlet. A news industry veteran and Pulitzer-winning author, Klibanoff says he has been surprised and disappointed to see some newspapers publish unsigned reader comments from their websites—even in their print editions.

"I remember when newspapers never would have carried a letter to the editor that was not signed by someone, using their true name, and not verified as having come from that person," he says. "Now that standard seems to be gone."

From his perspective as an English professor, Bauerlein agrees that the Internet blurs individual identity, accountability, and authorship in ways that can lead users to make poor judgments, particularly when it comes to ethical scholarship and research.

The web has made cheating much easier for students, for instance—even when they don't necessarily intend to.

"When texts can circulate so easily, and be disengaged so easily from the author, there is going to be a rise of cheating—mostly plagia-

"PEOPLE FEEL PROTECTED BY ANONYMITY ON THE INTERNET, SO IT GIVES THEM AN OUTLET TO SAY RUDE THINGS." ANDRA GILLESPIE

ism," he says. "The Internet lowers the distinction between authors and readers, texts are less tied to words, and words are less proprietary."

**DESPITE THE** downsides, there is another, more promising outgrowth of the increase in online communication—one that blossoms when like-minded people find one another, untethered by geography.

In the two years since its launch, *Religion Dispatches* has grown steadily in popularity, with seven thousand subscribers on its listserv and between two and three hundred thousand visitors to the site each month. It's an example of an emerging sort of subject-specific, interactive website where people can go for thoughtful discussion and analysis, and—if they behave—air their own views.

*Religion Dispatches* is a site about religion, but there are growing numbers of online sources for religion itself—individual or communal spiritual practice. Virtual spirituality "seems to be valid for people," Laderman says. "I don't think it's a lesser form of practice. It's



probably the future. Whether it's establishing a church on [the virtual-world site] Second Life or maintaining a memorial to someone who has died, it is genuine religious investment and involvement signaling a profound change in how people are religious in the twenty-first century."

In other areas, too, the proliferation of social media and online communication actually serves to increase civic participation, knowledge, and candor. In the commercial business world, the Internet has transformed the way consumers obtain information about products; now consumer sites and online customer reviews allow potential buyers to benefit from others' experience before purchasing. While there are certainly lone (and anonymous) voices, the sheer volume of consumer communication helps bolster its validity,

and they can recognize hollow self-promotion on the part of the company.

"Brand communities are honest about the company for the most part," Shah says. "Of course there are deceptive practices, such as when companies plant positive reviews. But I think in the end things right themselves. People can sniff that out, when it's the party line or corporate communication."

Virtual politicking is equally lively, if not more so. For years there has been an abundance of political jokes, cartoons, and anecdotes being shared among web surfers of every ideological stripe, many of which have been known to ruffle feathers if spotted by the wrong friend on Facebook. But more recently, political leaders and candidates have jumped into the fray with "official" messages and campaign tactics, aimed at reaching voters where they live: online.

dous pressure to feed "viral" stories to a news machine that literally never stops. That makes it incredibly tempting to skimp on fact-checking and accuracy in order to beat other outlets to the post—particularly since newsroom staffs have been slashed across the country.

"I think legitimate journalists are at a crossroads where social media has the potential to be a game-changer, and not necessarily a positive one," Klibanoff says. "I liken reporting to research, and you wonder what impact it will have if researchers are being measured and evaluated by how many times a day they tweet or post their findings on Facebook."

But the slipperiest slope for journalists when it comes to social media may be how they use it themselves. Is it okay for a reporter to express opinions on Twitter about people or events they cover? Is Facebook a reliable source of information? Is it ethical for a writer's personal blog to reveal information editors cut from a story? Most seasoned editors, including Klibanoff, would say no.

"It's bad reporting to rely solely on online sources," he says. "I think news organizations,



From left: Hank Klibanoff, Reshma Shah, and Gary Laderman

according to Reshma Shah, assistant professor of marketing at Goizueta Business School and coauthor of the recent book *How to Make Money with Social Media*.

"Technology makes it very easy for information to get out there, whether positive or negative," Shah says. "In the past, corporate secrets had to pass from one person to another, but now people can put information out as soon as they have it and do it anonymously as well. Business organizations know this, and they are much more careful about what they say publicly and do privately. I do think it helps keep them more honest."

Many companies also have plunged into the realm of social media themselves, using it as a marketing tool, as Shah explains in her book. But unlike traditional marketing strategies, in Internet-based "brand communities," consumers are active participants in the conversation—

"This is the election when it became more deeply embedded in the rhythms of campaigning," Lee Rainie, director of the Pew Internet and American Life Project, told the Associated Press after the November elections. "It's not so much that as a single thing it influences people's votes but that it's now so inextricably a part of the political communication landscape."

Emory's Gillespie, who studies political participation, says there is evidence that Internet, social media, and especially text-messaging campaigns can boost voter turnout. "It's absolutely essential now for political candidates to have a web presence," she says.

For the news industry, the social media explosion presents a confusing tangle of opportunity and risk. Formerly managing editor at the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, Klibanoff says the wildfire spread of information via online networks keeps reporters under tremen-

because of their hunger for as many hits as they can get, are more vulnerable than ever to fraud."

However, Klibanoff adds, it is possible for social media to be used responsibly, and to great effect—as in the lead of a story in the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* published in October. After a young family was killed in a car accident, reporters quoted from the mother's MySpace page, where she had wondered about her twins' future: "What will my boys look like when they grow up? . . . Will the personalities that I know now still exist when they are twenty?"

"Years ago, those beautifully powerful, loving remarks would only be in a private scrapbook," Klibanoff says. "It's appropriate to use a combination of news judgment and viscera and common sense."

The poignant dreams of a young mother expressed in a receptive online community are a far cry from Harvard students rating women's looks on an insidious site called Facemash, where it all began. It's a good reminder that you can use the Internet to be whoever you want—even yourself. ■

## Is teaching ethics a waste of time?

IS IT REALLY POSSIBLE FOR A UNIVERSITY TO BE “ethically engaged,” as Emory, in its vision statement, calls itself to be? Maybe more to the point, can a university even hope to teach people to *be* ethical as well as to merely cogitate and talk about ethics? Can an institution as big and diverse as a research university really back up reflection with doing when it comes to striving for goodness?

A lot of people would say no—that the level of ethical engagement students leave with is not much different than what they arrive with, and that, with few exceptions, staff and faculty members work month after month without much change in their general sense of the good and their ability to follow the rules. Some people say yes—that students and employees do in fact strive toward institutional and community ideals, and that they also develop good ethical habits to the degree that rules, processes, and ethical culture are in place to guide their behavior.

For my part, I respond to these questions by going out on a limb and saying—maybe. Maybe a university can teach ethical engagement. For those that consciously attempt it, I think success depends on their ability to nurture good judgment in people.

What do I mean by “judgment”? The great American ethicist and Christian philosopher H. Richard Niebuhr—the younger and less-renowned brother of Reinhold Niebuhr—offers helpful insight in his posthumous masterpiece *The Responsible Self*. There he outlines three ways of thinking about ethics: we can seek to live by what is *right*, trying to follow the most-just laws we can devise; we can strive to aim for what is *good*, working to build a way of life that most effectively promotes our vision of human happiness; or we can aim to live *responsibly*, putting less emphasis on rules and definitions of the good, and more on our response to what is needed. For Niebuhr, *response-ability* is the capacity to size up what is going on, determine what the appropriate response should be, and then hold oneself accountable for the outcomes of one’s actions.

In large measure this is what I take to be the mission of an ethically engaged university. It is true that universities, like some nations and other collective enterprises, often spell out “the good” in their founding documents. Where the aim of “the people of the United States” is “to form a more perfect Union,” and so on, the aim of the founders of Emory University was “to encourage freedom of thought as liberal as the limitations of truth.” Behind both of these statements lies an understanding that such endeavors are worthy and good—that men, women, and society in general will be the better for having undertaken them.

It is also true that universities establish what is “right”—policies, procedures, regulations about everything from proper laboratory work to behavior in residence halls and the keeping of work hours and so on.

Reading Emory’s charter and bylaws tells us something about the founders’ understanding of what the “good” university should be, and reading our policy website tells

us much about how to live “right” on our campus. But these things still do not get at whether Emory is ethically engaged. To understand that, we need to know whether Emory can live responsibly.

Take an instance from Emory’s history. In the 1980s, as South Africa’s apartheid regime held tightly to power, students and faculty at many American universities advocated divesting institutional endowment in companies that did business in South Africa. At Emory, which then held a heavy concentration in Coca-Cola stock, the concern was whether The Coca-Cola Company’s presence in South Africa—and therefore Emory’s investment—somehow supported the apartheid regime or, on the other hand, made it possible for black South Africans to rise above their economic circumstances. President Jim Laney appointed a task force, chaired by ethicist Jon Gunnemann, to study the matter. The task force’s deeply probing and thoughtful 1986 report—articulating clear principles, presenting guidelines, and recommending transformative engagement—still offers a superb instance of the kind of ethical responsibility of which institutions are capable.

In a world that seems to want to abdicate the exercise of judgment in favor of rote behavior, teaching to the test, and formulaic answers to complex questions, it becomes ever more incumbent on a university to instill judgment in young men and women.

For my part, I believe that judgment is the gold standard by which Emory measures all other skills and talents. The technically best surgeon needs good judgment about where and when *not* to cut. The most talented writer must exercise judgment both in choosing the right word for the right place and in leaving out some good but extraneous words. The most knowledgeable MBA holder needs judgment to determine when maximizing profits might not maximize happiness or goodness.

Good judgment is the sine qua non of human maturity, and it should be (if it’s not already) the distinctive quality of an Emory education.



**JAMES WAGNER, PRESIDENT,  
EMORY UNIVERSITY**

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James W. Wagner". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.



**EMPLOYEES,  
RETIREES GIVE  
\$52 MILLION**

Gifts from more than 3,300 Emory employees, current and retired, push MyEmory past its \$50 million goal (page 42)



**EMORY LAW  
GRAD ISSUES  
CHALLENGE**

Lash Harrison 62B 65L challenges alumni to support the Law School Fund for Excellence (page 44)

PROGRESS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010

**\$1.16**

BILLION

TOTAL GOAL \$1.6 BILLION

“We have the  
**opportunity**  
to develop the **talent**  
of so many of our kids  
who otherwise may  
not have had a fighting  
chance to **succeed.**”

*Rick Rieder 83B (page 43)*





### A GIVING COMMUNITY

We often talk about community at Emory, and with good reason. Our community begins on Emory's Atlanta and Oxford campuses and extends around the world, comprising a diverse network of alumni, students and parents, faculty and staff both current and retired, patients and their families, and other friends.

Bound by our ties to this great university, many of us are finding creative ways to invest in its mission and vision.

In this issue of the *Campaign Chronicle*, you'll read about some of these gifts, including the Emory trustee investing in the Office of University-Community Partnerships (page 43), the Emory patient honoring her surgeon with a \$1 million endowment (above right), and the English professor helping sustain a scholarship that bears his name (page 45).

Their stories offer a glimpse into Emory's philanthropic community, which is fueling a remarkable range of work in academics, health care, the arts, and so many other areas. If you haven't already, I hope you'll join our community of giving this year. You'll find it's a welcoming one.

Susan Cruse, Senior Vice President, Development and Alumni Relations



*A new endowed fund honors Thomas Whitesides (foreground). John Heller is helping build the endowment.*

## Philanthropist Honors Emory Surgeon with Major Gift

Grateful for having received outstanding patient care, a philanthropist has committed \$1 million—and so far thirty-five former spine surgery fellows have matched the gift—with the goal of establishing the Thomas E. Whitesides Jr., MD, Endowed Chair in Orthopaedic Spine Surgery.

Whitesides 51BS 55M, a professor emeritus in the Department of Orthopaedics, served as a faculty member for forty years and chaired the department for eight years. He founded the Spine Fellowship Program in 1989 and directed the program until retiring from clinical practice in 2000. He remains active in teaching, editing, and research.

Spine surgeon John Heller, professor of orthopaedics at the Emory Spine Center and current director of the Spine Fellowship Program, challenged all of the program's forty-six graduates to match the anonymous gift.



*One of more than 3,300 employees investing in Emory, Sandra Still 83G 94PhD supports academics, the libraries, and the museum.*

## Emory Employees, Retirees Give More than \$50 Million

MyEmory, the employee and retiree component of Campaign Emory, has exceeded its goal of \$50 million. Current and former Emory employees contributed \$52 million as of September 30, 2010.

Representing every school and unit, these donors support scholarships, professorships, patient care, the arts, research, and countless other priorities.

"All of us at Emory have been blessed in countless ways, so it's appropriate for our community to be a source of blessing through a culture of philanthropy," said President James Wagner.

FOR MORE CAMPAIGN NEWS, VISIT [WWW.CAMPAIGN.EMORY.EDU/NEWS](http://WWW.CAMPAIGN.EMORY.EDU/NEWS)



# Goizueta Grad Invests in Young Students

Middle school is a difficult time for many students, but for those who face additional challenges in their homes and communities it can be the most critical time of their lives.

To improve the academic performance of middle school students and boost their chances for success, New York business leader Rick Rieder 83B has made a \$1 million gift to Emory University to help create a program that will address academic and community issues to lower high-school dropout rates.

Graduation Generation Atlanta, which is administered through the University's Office of University-Community Partnerships (OUCP) and the Atlanta nonprofit Communities In Schools, was formulated by a group of community builders from higher education; philanthropic foundations; national, state, and local nonprofit agencies; and public schools. These partners are focusing on factors within the school setting, notably the engagement of parents, as well as factors within students' communities. This holistic approach acknowledges the links between academic success and where and how children learn and live.

"We have a window in our society today to do something very special, given the current level of support for education at the national, state, and local government levels. We have the opportunity to develop the talent of so many of our kids who otherwise may not have had a fighting chance to succeed," Rieder says.

"This is the most exciting thing that we can do as a collective community. We will win at this. The only question is on how large a scale. I am thrilled to be a part of this effort and have grand hopes for what we can ultimately accomplish."

Rieder, chief investment officer of fixed income for fundamental portfolios with BlackRock, an assets and investments management firm, is a member of the



*Business leader Rick Rieder is supporting an academic program co-led by Emory's Office of University-Community Partnerships ([oucp.emory.edu](http://oucp.emory.edu)).*

Emory University Board of Trustees and the National Leadership Council of Communities In Schools. Passionate about urban educational improvement in the United States, he also chairs the board of trustees of North Star Academy Charter School of Newark. In 2005 he received the Goizueta Business School Distinguished Alumni award.

Graduation Generation Atlanta will begin in Atlanta's Edgewood community, which—like many urban communities—has been hard-hit by the economic downturn yet has strong foundations and assets. Sammie E. Coan Middle School, part of Atlanta Public Schools, will be the center of much activity, with the intention to bolster Coan students' success both in middle school and high school.

"This gift helps to forge a relationship between OUCP and Communities In Schools and to strengthen relationships each has established in local communities and with local schools," says Emory Provost Earl Lewis. "The program it supports will benefit students in the adjacent neighborhood and Emory students and faculty who participate in the partnership. We thank Rick for his commitment to the dream we all share."

## SCHOOLS AND UNITS DIGEST

### CAMPUS LIFE

Malcolm Bruni 92C created a leadership fund in the Office of LGBT Life in honor of Physical Education Professor Dan Adame. The Adame Leadership Fund will create leadership opportunities for LGBTQ students and allies with a passion for healthy living.

### CANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

Dunwoody United Methodist Church in Atlanta is naming a group study room in phase II of the theology building. The church and its senior pastor, B. Wiley Stephens 65T, are longtime supporters of Candler School of Theology.

### EMORY COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

CNN has made a gift to Emory's James Weldon Johnson Institute to create a series of public dialogues with the National Center for Civil and Human Rights. The program was conceived by the institute's founding director, Rudolph P. Byrd.

### EMORY HEALTHCARE

Norio Hirono of Shinjyo City, Japan, made a leadership annual gift to the Carlyle Fraser Heart Center at Emory University Hospital Midtown to honor his former teacher, Linton Bishop.

### EMORY LAW

Former Woodruff Scholar Laura S. Huffman 08L, an associate with King & Spalding in Atlanta, is mentoring a third-year student and has made a gift to the Emory Public Interest Committee.

### EMORY LIBRARIES

The Vasser Woolley Foundation has made a gift to the Paul B. Seydel Belgian Collection to purchase sixteenth- and seventeenth-century books from the Low Countries for the Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library.

### EMORY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

The Jim Cox Jr. Foundation has given \$50,000 to the Department of Neurology to further research and care with a focus on Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases.



*A new facility befits the top-ten national status of the Rollins School of Public Health.*

## Claudia Nance Rollins Building Dedicated

Emory's reputation has grown stronger with the opening of a second building for the Rollins School of Public Health.

Members of the Rollins family and the Emory community recently dedicated the Claudia Nance Rollins Building, which houses a growing body of students and faculty from around the world. The building is named for the mother of longtime Emory benefactor O. Wayne Rollins and his brother John, thus extending the family's ties with the school to five generations.

The new building is connected by a glass-enclosed bridge to the Grace Crum Rollins Building, named in honor of O. Wayne's wife. In 2007, the Rollins family made a \$50 million commitment toward the \$90 million cost to construct a second building and renovate the Grace Crum Rollins Building.

Since construction of the new building began in 2008, the school has experienced record enrollment. What began as a master's program with sixteen students in 1975 has evolved to become one of the nation's top-ten public health schools.



## Alumnus Makes Challenge Gift to Emory Law Fund

Emory Law alumnus and volunteer Lash Harrison 62B 65L has pledged \$250,000 in challenge funds to encourage fellow alumni to support the Emory Law School Fund for Excellence. His gift will create the C. Lash Harrison Endowment to provide unrestricted support for the school's greatest priorities.

In the coming years the endowment will support priorities such as scholarships, help recruit and retain faculty, purchase technology, maintain and renovate learning spaces, provide real-world practice experiences for students, and support other professional development activities.



*To read more about Laurie and Art Vinson and their gift, visit [campaign.emory.edu/news](http://campaign.emory.edu/news).*



## SCHOOLS AND UNITS DIGEST

### GOIZUETA BUSINESS SCHOOL

Jon Mayblum 84BBA and Laura Mayblum 84C have funded an Adopt-A-Scholar Scholarship, awarded to a student using the resources of the Emory Disability Services Office.

### JAMES T. LANEY SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

Donors who want to honor former Emory President James Laney can invest in the James T. Laney Symposium endowment. Once funded, the symposium will be held annually on the anniversary of the graduate school's naming.

### MICHAEL C. CARLOS MUSEUM

The David R. Clare and Margaret C. Clare Foundation has pledged to support the Carlos Museum's educational programs over the next four years.

### NELL HODGSON WOODRUFF SCHOOL OF NURSING

To support the Emeritus Faculty Scholarship Fund, Lynda P. Nauright has designated the School of Nursing, where she taught for thirty years, as the beneficiary of her retirement plan.

### OXFORD COLLEGE

The scholarship created by Luke Gregory 76OX 78C and Susan Gregory 77OX 79C in memory of classmate Michael S. Overstreet 76OX 78B has raised more than \$70,000. The goal is \$100,000.

### ROLLINS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Michael H. Kutner and his wife, Nancy, have established the Michael H. Kutner Fund for Biostatistics and Bioinformatics, which will support PhD candidates in biostatistics, and the Michael H. Kutner Award for achievement in biostatistics.

### YERKES NATIONAL PRIMATE RESEARCH CENTER

Donors can help advance science and improve health by investing in the Yerkes Fund for Excellence, which supports researchers seeking treatments, preventions, and cures.



*Harry Rusche invests in Emory College students.*

## Beloved Professor Supports Scholarship

If the measure of a teacher is a steadfast devotion to students, Harry Rusche ranks at the top. Rusche, former Arthur M. Blank Distinguished Teaching Professor of English at Emory College of Arts and Sciences, extends that dedication to his personal philanthropy.

He and his wife, Sue, invest in the Harry and Sue Rusche Scholarship Fund, which supports a rising senior majoring in English at Emory College. The fund was established by Sam Stahl 03C and the Stahl Family Foundation.



*Research leaders Stuart Zola (left) and Allan Levey*

## Fighting Alzheimer's Disease

The volunteer activities of Mary Rose Taylor have helped benefit the Emory Alzheimer's Disease Research Center and its leaders, Emory neurologist Allan Levey and Emory neuroscientist Stuart Zola. Emory's is the only comprehensive center in Georgia and one of few in the South.

Building on the gift, the Emory Law Advisory Board is working to generate \$250,000 in new gifts from alumni and \$200,000 from Emory Law campaign and board leaders in the next three years. Harrison will match all new gifts at the Barrister (\$1,000) and Dean's Circle (\$2,500) levels as part of the school's "100 Barristers in 100 Days" program.

Harrison is a partner in the Atlanta law firm Ford & Harrison, which he helped found in 1978. He served on Emory's Board of Visitors from 1999 to 2002. He is a member of the Emory Law Advisory Board.

*Photo: Lash Harrison challenges other alumni to support the law school's unrestricted fund.*

## Longtime Donors Support Oxford Science Building

Oxford College alumnus Art Vinson 66OX 68C and his wife, Laurie, are supporting the fund-raising effort for a new science building on the Oxford campus.

By designating Oxford as the beneficiary of a fully paid life insurance policy, the Vinsons are able to make a leadership gift to the project, which is one of Oxford's top priorities.

To learn about the creative options that gift planning offers, call 404.727.8875 or visit [www.emory.edu/giftplanning](http://www.emory.edu/giftplanning).

# CAMPAIGN PROGRESS\*

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010

Campus Life Goal: \$5 million

\$6.4 MILLION RAISED

Candler School of Theology Goal: \$60 million

\$36 MILLION RAISED

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

\$70 MILLION RAISED

Emory Healthcare Goal: \$305 million

\$243.6 MILLION RAISED

Emory Law Goal: \$35 million

\$18.3 MILLION RAISED

Emory Libraries Goal: \$27 million

\$7.8 MILLION RAISED

Emory School of Medicine Goal: \$500 million

\$416.6 MILLION RAISED

Goizueta Business School Goal: \$75 million

\$36.5 MILLION RAISED

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

\$7 MILLION RAISED

Michael C. Carlos Museum Goal: \$35 million

\$24.2 MILLION RAISED

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

\$19.6 MILLION RAISED

Oxford College of Emory University Goal: \$40 million

\$27.1 MILLION RAISED

Rollins School of Public Health Goal: \$150 million

\$140.1 MILLION RAISED

Yerkes National Primate Research Center Goal: \$30 million

\$15.8 MILLION RAISED

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

## CAMPAIGN LEADERSHIP

### Campaign Emory Chair

Walter M. "Sonny" Deriso  
68C 72L

### Cabinet

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

Russell R. French 67C  
Chair, Leadership Prospects  
Committee

M. Douglas Ivester  
Chair, Health Sciences

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

### School and Unit Chairs

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

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

James B. Carson Jr. 61B  
Goizueta Business School

Ada Lee Correll  
Emory School of Medicine

William L. Dobes Jr. 65C 69M 70MR  
Yerkes National Primate  
Research Center

William A. Brosius 85B  
Crystal Edmonson 95C  
Emory Alumni Board

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

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

Laura Hardman 67C  
Campus Life

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  
Emory Law

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

Bishop B. Michael Watson 74T  
Candler School of Theology

## DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP

**Susan Cruse**, Senior Vice President,  
Development and Alumni Relations  
404.727.6061 | susan.cruse@emory.edu

**Maggi McKay**, Vice President,  
Woodruff Health Sciences Center  
Development  
404.727.3518 | mbmckay@emory.edu

**Joshua Newton**, Vice President,  
University Development  
404.727.9627 | joshua.newton@emory.edu

## CAMPAIGN CHRONICLE STAFF

**Jason Peevy**, Executive Director of  
Development Communications  
404.727.7181 | jpeevy@emory.edu

**Editor:** Terri McIntosh (tgmccint@emory.edu)

**Writers:** Maria Lameiras, Jennifer Wheelock

**Designer:** Heather Putnam

**Photography:** Ann Borden, Annemarie Poyo Furlong,  
Kay Hinton, Jack Kears, Bryan Meltz



# EMORY

## register

Alumni news and class notes



### A Decade of Miller Ward

*The Miller-Ward Alumni House celebrates its tenth anniversary this year as the heartbeat of alumni gatherings and activity. Photo by Tom Brodnax 650x 68c.*

**48** Emory Cares

**50** Emory Medalists 2010

**52** Alumni Ink

from the EAA

# Emory Everywhere



More than 1,500 community members volunteered for **Emory Cares International Service Day** in November. In Tuscon, Arizona (above), **Matt Riley 06C** and **Mildren Johnson 72N** got dirty at the Community Food Bank's Marana Heritage Farm.



Alumni volunteers helped out at the Peace House for disabled men in Seoul, Korea (above); **Lindsey Whitlock 08B** pulled weeds and more at a community garden in Chicago (above right); and (in T-shirts, from left) **Melvin Sheih 14C**, **Max Gomas, Jennifer Jang 14C**, and **Paoula Gueorguiva 13C** worked at Atlanta's Refugee Resettlement and Immigration Services (below right). In all, the "day" encompassed seventy-six projects in twenty-seven cities and four countries.



"What's new at the EAA?"

That's a question I'm asked quite a bit—perhaps even more so at the beginning of the new year. And every year I'm pleased to say, "Quite a lot."

The EAA recently completed a three-year strategic plan—the contents of which address, in large part, comments and requests alumni like you made in response to surveys we distributed in early 2010.

One area that figures prominently in our plan is alumni career services, and we are focusing our efforts on connecting alumni for professional networking on LinkedIn. We've moved several of our alumni groups, such as the Emory Alumni Consulting Group, to this easily accessible and very popular professionally oriented site. If you aren't already a member of the EAA's group (just search the site for "Emory alumni"), I encourage you to join today and connect to the more than four thousand fellow alumni who are already there.

We've also just launched our redesigned website ([www.alumni.emory.edu](http://www.alumni.emory.edu)), which enhances the online experience for our alumni by offering easier navigation, upgraded features, better connection, and faster service.

Not all of our connections are online, of course. If you're going to be in Atlanta on February 18, I hope you'll be our guest at our MWAH Open House. Like Emory itself, we'll always be your home.

ALLISON DYKES

VICE PRESIDENT FOR ALUMNI RELATIONS

## Upcoming Alumni Events

**Dallas, February 16** Dinner and Museum Tour

**Los Angeles, February 16** Presidential Destinations

**San Francisco, February 17** Presidential Destinations

**Atlanta, February 22** "Voyages" Interactive Discussion

**Houston, March 10** Alumni Networking Night

For more, visit [www.alumni.emory.edu/calendar](http://www.alumni.emory.edu/calendar).

# Welcome home.

MILLER-WARD ALUMNI HOUSE

## Open House

February 19, 2011  
2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

What makes Miller-Ward special?

- Available exclusively to the Emory community, including alumni
- Eight flexible function rooms for groups from 2 to 400
- Elegant and inviting indoor and outdoor spaces
- Convenient in-town location adjacent to the Emory Campus
- Built-in, state-of-the-art audiovisual equipment and capabilities
- Complimentary onsite parking

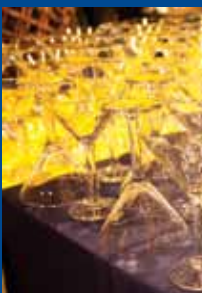
*Let our expert staff help you host your special event at Miller-Ward.*

WEDDINGS ≈ RECEPTIONS ≈ MEETINGS ≈ RETREATS ≈ BANQUETS ≈ SEMINARS

For more information or to schedule a tour, please visit us on the web at  
[www.alumni.emory.edu/millerward](http://www.alumni.emory.edu/millerward) or call 404.727.6400.



EMORY  
ALUMNI  
ASSOCIATION





**SHINING EXAMPLES:** William Warren III '53B and Twilla Haynes '80 MN are leaders in volunteerism and community spirit.

# Emory Medalists 2010

NURSE PRACTITIONER, BUSINESS LEADER EARN EMORY'S HIGHEST ALUMNI HONOR

THE 2010 EMORY MEDALISTS INCLUDE A nurse practitioner and educator dedicated to teaching students close to home and helping some of the world's most vulnerable populations abroad, and an Atlanta business and alumni leader who traces his family roots back to Emory's beginnings and has worked tirelessly for six decades to improve his alma mater.

Those alumni, **Twilla Haynes '80MN** and **William Warren III '53B**, received their Emory Medals at a ceremony on Thursday, October 7, in Cox Hall. Awarded by the Emory Alumni Association (EAA), the Emory Medal is the highest University award given exclusively to alumni.

In the aftermath of the earthquake that devastated Haiti in early 2010, an organization named Eternal Hope in Haiti (EHIH) was tapped to help coordinate rescue services for

thousands of earthquake victims in the second largest city in Haiti, Cap-Haitien. EHIH was founded by Haynes, an Emory alumna who has worked for more than a quarter century to improve the lives of Haitians of all ages.

In 1984, in response to a measles outbreak in Cap-Haitien, Haynes was asked to assist in providing health care and immunization services there. The impact of that trip has driven Haynes personally and professionally ever since.

"It was more than about health care," Haynes said. "It was taking care of humans—humankind. There was starvation, lack of water, lack of housing—people were living in squalor. Even as much as the needs of the population, the people, I was also overwhelmed by the needs of the providers. They didn't have basic working tools."

In 1985, Haynes established a public health international nursing course that incorporated Haiti as part of the learning experience. "The students really drove it," she said. "And I began to see the world through their eyes. They were excited about it. I also saw how little it took to save a life. I saw a twenty-cent box of Amoxicillin save little lives."

Then, in 1993, Haynes, with the help of her daughters—**Angela Haynes '91PH '08N '09MN** and **Hope Haynes Bussewius '93MN**—founded EHIH. In 1996, the Haynes family opened the Hope Haven Orphanage in Cap-Haitien.

Haynes, a nurse practitioner, also is cofounder of Health Connections, an Atlanta-based organization that serves the needs of the poor and underserved. Both of her daughters assist with care at the Health Connections Clinic in Jefferson, Georgia, which treats nearly 5,400 patients annually.

"I raised them with that notion that there are always those out there who have less, and it is our responsibility to share and help bring them up," Haynes said.

Haynes has more than twenty-five years of teaching experience and has served on the faculty of several universities, including the Medical College of Georgia, where she was twice named Teacher of the Year. She also has assisted with the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing's South Georgia Farm Workers Health Project and has served on Emory's Nurses' Alumni Association (NAA) Board.

Like Haynes, Warren is a longtime alumni leader, and he has deep family ties to the institution. When Warren graduated from Emory in 1953, his maternal grandfather, **Charles Howard Candler '1898C**, handed him his diploma. His paternal grandfather, **William Chester Warren '1890M** was an alumnus, too. Warren's father, **William C. Warren Jr. '20C '22M**, served as president of the Board of Governors (as the Emory Alumni Board once was known) from 1947 to 1948, and Warren's son, **William C. Warren IV '79M '82MR**, is an alumnus and trustee. That's four generations of Warrens at Emory—it is no stretch to say that Billy Warren's family helped build Emory into the institution it is today.

"I was born with a silver spoon in my mouth," Warren said simply. "But my parents didn't act that way and neither did my grandparents." Warren grew up at Callenwolde and lived with both earlier generations of his family.

Even from a young age, Warren developed a remarkable work ethic and a sly sense of humor. When he stepped to the podium to receive his medal, he brought an athletic bag with him. Warren said he used the prop so he could keep the audience's attention while he was speaking—everyone would want to know what was in the bag.

Just before stepping down, he opened the bag to reveal . . . an Emory shirt. Boisterous applause followed.

As a young man, he worked in construction and auto repair and, for a year, worked in south Georgia packing peaches. After graduating, he became a fixture of the Atlanta business community. Warren brought that hard-work mindset to Emory, where he has been a fixture at the University for six decades.

Warren has served on the Board of Trustees, Board of Visitors, Alumni Leadership Committee, Emory Healthcare Board, Woodruff Health Sciences Board, Emory Clinic Board, and much more. His work was instrumental in the creation of the internationally recognized Woodruff Health Sciences

Center, and Warren also has been a significant supporter of Emory Wesley Woods Hospital (where Warren's son Glenn is an emeritus board member).

"I hope my grandfather is looking down, seeing me, and saying he's proud," Warren said. "And my father, too. I hope they somehow know what is transpiring down here."

The Emory Medal is awarded each year by the EAA, and recipients are recognized for their accomplishments in at least one of the following areas: distinguished service to Emory, the EAA, or a constituent alumni association; distinguished community or public service; or distinguished achievement in business, the arts, government, or education.

"Twillia Haynes's and Billy Warren's contributions to our community have been remarkable," said **Leslie Wingate 82C**, senior director for alumni programs with the EAA. "Their engagement with Emory serves as an example for all alumni to follow. Fewer than 150 alumni have received the Emory Medal, and the EAA is proud to welcome our 2010 recipients into this exclusive group."—*Eric Rangus* ■

## EM Classifieds

### Beautiful Mountain House for Rent

Comfortable, spacious, two-story home in a private, wooded community just 12 miles from all of Asheville's famous charm and culture. On a mountain, at 3,450 feet the house offers one of the area's most spectacular long-range views. Enjoy it from the 1,000-square foot, multi-level deck, the hot tub, or indoors, in front of the fire. [www.chestnutforest.com](http://www.chestnutforest.com)

### Furnished Room for Rent

Located one mile from Emory campus. Room has walk-in closet and private bath. Preference given to graduate student or Emory employee. \$700/month includes utilities, wireless Internet, cable, and monthly maid service. Contact [rlago@aol.com](mailto:rlago@aol.com).

### Notice Anything Different?

*Emory Magazine* is now accepting classified ads! This section offers a new way for you to connect with more than 100,000 fellow alumni. For more information, contact 404.727.7146 or [emclassifieds@emory.edu](mailto:emclassifieds@emory.edu).

### Place your ad!

Call 404.727.7146 or email [emclassifieds@emory.edu](mailto:emclassifieds@emory.edu)

*Beautiful settings for perfect wedding events*



HOUSTON MILL HOUSE

*In town, In Nature, Inviting You ...*



EMORY  
CONFERENCE CENTER  
HOTEL

Emory Conference Center Hotel  
[www.emoryconferencecenter.com](http://www.emoryconferencecenter.com)  
404 712 6015

Exclusive use of Historic Home and English Style Gardens  
Private Garden Gazebo for Ceremony  
On-Site Spa • Strikingly Fun Bowling Alley  
325 Luxurious Guestrooms

Houston Mill House  
[www.houstonmillhouse.com](http://www.houstonmillhouse.com)  
404 712-6015

## Mountain Majesty

A Blue Ridge mountain boy living in Atlanta, **Charles Maynard 80T** cherished the faint view of the ridges from the tenth floor of Woodruff Library while studying for his master's of divinity at Emory. He was, he says, "homesick for the mountains."

In his recent book, *The Blue Ridge Ancient and Majestic: A Celebration of the World's Oldest Mountains*, Maynard and photographer Jerry Greer capture the life, culture, and natural and human history of the rocky stretch from Georgia to Pennsylvania through photographs and essays. As narrator and self-proclaimed amateur naturalist, May-



nard tells of the people and places he's come to know and love while living, traveling, and hiking in the mountains since childhood.

Maynard is a member of the Holston Conference of the United Methodist Church, where he serves as director of development for camp and retreat ministries. He was also the first executive director of Friends of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and later served as the director of advancement

for the International Storytelling Center in Jonesborough, Tennessee.

*Almost to Eden*, **June Hall McCash 67PhD**'s debut historical novel set on Jekyll Island and in New York, presents the narrative of an Irish immigrant working as a chambermaid at the famous Jekyll Island Club. In search of liberty in a new Eden on the Georgia coast, Maggie O'Brien finds even freedom does not always win out over the power of money.

Pulling the curtain on a Southern banking family's secrets and scandals, **Miles DeMott 90C**'s *Family Meeting* explores the inner workings of family dysfunction. In an effort to free themselves of the family's defining asset, each member seeks personal salvation, hoping to redefine the reputation built over generations.—*Alyssa Young 11C*

**ANNUAL GIVING**  
DONATION FORM

EMORY

Yes. I want to provide the ongoing annual support that is critical to Emory's schools and units. Please accept my gift of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to Emory.

I have enclosed a check for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ payable to Emory University.  
Please direct my gift to support \_\_\_\_\_

I prefer to charge my gift to my:  Mastercard®  Visa®  American Express®  
Card number \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration date \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature (required) \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Home Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Preferred Phone \_\_\_\_\_  cell  home Preferred E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

(please continue on the back of this form)

MAG1W

**Please send me more information about:**

- Gifts that pay me income for life (charitable annuities and trusts)
- Gifts of real estate
- Including Emory in my will, trust, or estate plans
- Naming Emory the beneficiary of my IRA or life insurance
- Creating a named scholarship or other endowment fund at Emory
- The Adopt-a-Scholar program at Emory
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

Is Emory in your will or other testamentary plans?

- Yes  No  Would Consider

My employer \_\_\_\_\_ will match my gift.  
NAME OF COMPANY

My spouse's employer \_\_\_\_\_ will match my gift.  
NAME OF COMPANY

**The fiscal year begins September 1 and ends August 31.**

Please contact your human resources office for eligibility information and to obtain a matching gift form. Enclose the completed form with your contribution. We will verify your contribution and return the form to your employer, who will send the matching gift directly to Emory. We appreciate your efforts to maximize the available resources to ensure a bright future for Emory and its students.

► You may also make your gift online at [www.emory.edu/give](http://www.emory.edu/give)

**Mail all gifts to:**

Office of Gift Records  
Emory University  
1762 Clifton Road NE  
Suite 1400, MS: 0970-001-8AA  
Atlanta, GA 30322-4001

Phone: 404.727.0068  
Fax: 404.727.4876  
Email: [eurec@emory.edu](mailto:eurec@emory.edu)

## 2011 JOURNEYS OF DISCOVERY

### Insider's Japan

May 11–23, 2011

From \$4,895 (airfare included)

Odysseys Unlimited

### Treasures of China and Tibet

May 27–June 11, 2011

From \$4,095 (plus air)

Alumni Holidays International

### Cultural Treasures of Central Europe

July 14–27, 2011

From \$3,835 (plus air)

Thomas P. Gohagan and Co.

### Family Adventure in Switzerland

July 25–August 2, 2011

From \$2,695 (plus air)

Alumni Holidays International

### Scotland, featuring the Edinburgh Military Tattoo

August 15–23, 2011

From \$2,595 (plus air)

Alumni Holidays International

### Chicago: An Insider's Perspective

September 20–25, 2011

From \$1,995 (plus air)

Alumni Holidays International

### Tuscany—Cortona and Florence

September 28–October 6, 2011

From \$2,795 (plus air)

Alumni Holidays International

### Portrait of Italy

October 1–17, 2011

From \$4,595 (airfare included)

Odysseys Unlimited

### Treasures of East Africa

October 10–24, 2011

From \$5,595 (plus air)

Alumni Holidays International

### Crossroads of the Classical Mediterranean

October 10–19, 2011

From \$2,995 (plus air)

Thomas P. Gohagan and Co.

### Journey through Vietnam

October 22–November 6, 2011

From \$3,995 (airfare included)

Odysseys Unlimited

TAKE THE ROAD TO DISCOVERY  
AND SEE THE WORLD WITH THE

# EMORY TRAVEL PROGRAM

## The coming year brings opportunities to discover

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

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

The information and dates above are based on information provided by our travel vendors as of October 2010 and are subject to change. Individual trip brochures will be available to be mailed out approximately 9–12 months prior to the trip's departure.

All Emory Travel Program tours require that participants be in good physical condition. Each traveler must be capable, without assistance, of walking a minimum of one mile over uneven terrain and of climbing stairs that may not have handrails. Participants should have sufficient stamina to keep pace with an active group of travelers on long days of touring. If you have any questions about your ability to participate in a tour, please call the Emory Travel Program at 404.727.6479.



EMORY  
ALUMNI  
ASSOCIATION

# Stellar Duo

**Merideth Kaye Clark OOC** was born singing. She's been told that she lulled herself to sleep as a baby, and remembers her parents' frustration when ordering her to her room as punishment just meant more "private studio time," she says.

At five, Clark was cast in her first musical, *Pinocchio*, and she recently completed a two-year stint as the Elphaba understudy in the first national tour of *Wicked*, a musical retelling of the story of the witches of Oz. She performed the role about 150 times in more than thirty cities, but still spent a lot of time "waiting backstage for the chance to be painted green."

The experience of living on the road informed her new folk-pop solo album: *Young Stellar Object* (a term borrowed from astronomy, which describes a star not yet fully formed). The album was produced, engineered, and mixed by Emory classmate **Ricky Marson OOC**.

"We both have such amazing memories of our time at Emory—and if we hadn't met and



Singer Merideth Kaye Clark OOC (right) teamed up with Emory classmate Ricky Marson OOC for her debut album.

become friends while in college, none of this music would have ever happened," says Clark, who majored in neuroscience and behavioral biology but also studied classical voice at Emory.

This summer, the duo returned to play at

the Atlanta Room at Smith's Olde Bar and Java Monkey in Decatur.

Clark and Marson previously teamed up to create *Girl Robot*, a concept album and YouTube series ([www.girlrobot.tv](http://www.girlrobot.tv)).—M.J.L.

COURTESY MERIDETH KAYE CLARK

MICHAEL C. CARLOS MUSEUM  
carlos.emory.edu

## Monsters Demons & Winged- Beasts

COMPOSITE CREATURES  
IN THE ANCIENT WORLD  
FEBRUARY 5 – JUNE 19, 2011



What you're looking at is a surgically repaired heart. What you don't see is equally impressive.



ATLANTA – Heart repair without traditional heart surgery. To many patients, it seems unlikely. However, at the Emory Heart & Vascular Center it's a reality, thanks to hundreds of innovative procedures performed by Emory's skilled cardiovascular team. As part of a groundbreaking clinical trial for heart valve replacement, Emory doctors can implant a tiny transcatheter device without stopping the heart or even opening the chest. In fact, finding proof you had heart surgery could be the toughest part of the entire process. With a much shorter recovery time, you will soon be back doing what you like to do – only with a better heart.

To learn more, visit [www.emoryhealthcare.org/heart](http://www.emoryhealthcare.org/heart) or call 404-778-5050 or 1-800-22-EMORY.

EMORY HEALTHCARE

EMORY HEART & VASCULAR CENTER

*Advancing the Possibilities®*

Interact with Emory at:



CHECK IT OUT! LOG ON AT

# www.alumni.emory.edu

TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SERVICES AND BENEFITS OFFERED TO ALL EMORY ALUMNI

- Social Events in Your City
- Alumni Travel Program
- Emory Career Network Database
- Alumni Career Coaching
- Insurance Benefits
- Emory Credit Card
- Free Lifetime Email Address
- E-Class Notes
- Online Alumni Directory
- Kaplan Test Prep Discounts
- AllLearn Online Courses
- Lifelong Learning Discounts
- Banking at Emory Credit Union
- Young Alumni Activities
- Emory Speakers in Your City
- Intramural Sports
- and much more!

Find it all on our website at [www.alumni.emory.edu/privileges](http://www.alumni.emory.edu/privileges), or call the Emory Alumni Association at 404.727.6400.



**EMORY**  
ALUMNI  
ASSOCIATION

## Emory Magazine *reply form*

**Submit Class Notes.** Mail to: Alumni Records Department, Emory University, 1762 Clifton Road, Atlanta, Georgia 30322. FAX 404.727.4876. Please mark address corrections directly onto your current Emory Magazine mailing label. [eurec@emory.edu](mailto:eurec@emory.edu); [www.alumni.emory.edu](http://www.alumni.emory.edu)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Degree(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Class year(s) \_\_\_\_\_

College/School \_\_\_\_\_ Major(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Title:      Dr.    Mr.    Ms.    Mrs.    Miss    Rev.

Spouse/partner's name and class year(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Home address (  check if new ) \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Home phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

My firm, employer, or professional specialty (  check if new ) \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ Prefer contact at    home    work

Business address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Business phone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Please include the following news in *Emory Magazine* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(Your class note may not appear for up to six months following submission. **Please do not resubmit.** *Emory Magazine* does not publish engagement announcements; submit wedding announcements after the ceremony has taken place. For birth announcements, include the names of both parents. Please provide a daytime telephone number in email submissions.)

# Emory leader, parent, dies at 101

Carolyn Carson Moore Schaible, who died on August 3, 2010, at age 101, was Emory's first director of women's housing and later assistant dean of women after Emory became a coed university. She also was involved in initial planning and development of Wesley Woods Geriatric Hospital, where she received care in her later years.

"On occasion, she would talk about the experiences that she was offered as the newly appointed person doing a job that had never been done before," says **Douglas Moore 57C**, her eldest son. "That, to me, was significant—that she was chosen." Reflecting on his mother's accomplishments at Emory, Douglas Moore believes she was selected because of her reputation in the community as hardworking and passionate.

Carolyn graduated from Coker College in Hartsville, South Carolina, and did graduate study at the University of Georgia and at Emory. She went on to teach in public schools in South Carolina and at Decatur and Druid Hills High Schools. She served as the first female chief probation



Carolyn Schaible with (from left) Emory colleagues Don Moore, William McTier, Scott Houston, and President Walter Martin.

officer for the DeKalb County Juvenile Court, dealing most of the time with social work and adoption cases.

After more than a dozen years of dedication to University women and coed housing, she retired from Emory at age sixty-five. According to her son **Benjamin Moore 61C 6T**, "She was by no means interested in retiring," and began working as

manager in the Office of Aging Georgia. In seventeen years of service, she built awareness of poor nursing home conditions and founded Georgia's Retired Senior Volunteer program.

"There she was, a classic citizen in her eighties, willing to promote and help senior citizens," Douglas Moore says.

She was preceded in death by her husbands, Donald Moore and Maynard Schaible, and her daughter Donalyn Elich. Carolyn is survived by children Douglas Moore 57G, Benjamin Moore 61C 63G, **Laura Hauser 67C 81G**, and **Kent Moore 71C 73G**; ten grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren.

## VOLUNTEER TO ASSIST WITH GEORGIA'S DISASTER RECOVERY

SERVGA is a statewide secure database of pre-credentialed healthcare professionals and other volunteers who want to help in case of a public health emergency.

SERVGA integrates government-sponsored local, regional and statewide volunteer programs to assist emergency response and public safety organizations during a disaster.

Registering at [www.servga.gov](http://www.servga.gov) is quick and can be done within minutes. Name, address, contact information and occupation type completes the initial registration process. In order to be eligible, Responders are also encouraged to complete a Profile Summary.

To register for SERVGA, go online to:

[www.servga.gov](http://www.servga.gov).

When you register, you will need to agree to the terms of service, and then will be asked to provide information specific to you and your skills.

This information will be used to establish your emergency credentialing level and to contact you in the event of an emergency.



## REGISTER TODAY . . . READY FOR TOMORROW



For additional information e-mail the SERVGA system coordinator at [servga@dhr.state.ga.us](mailto:servga@dhr.state.ga.us)



# Evolving Empathy

BY FRANS DE WAAL



ASKED BY A RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE WHAT I would change about the human species “if I were God,” I had to think hard. Every biologist knows the law of unintended consequences, a close cousin of Murphy’s Law. Anytime we fiddle with an ecosystem by introducing new species, we create a mess. Whether it is the introduction of the Nile perch to Lake Victoria, the rabbit to Australia, or kudzu to the southern United States, I am not sure we’ve ever brought improvement.

Each organism, including our own species, is a complex system in and of itself, so why would it be any easier to avoid unintended consequences? In his utopian novel *Walden Two*, B. F. Skinner thought humans could achieve greater happiness and productivity if parents stopped spending extra time with their children and people refrained from thanking one another. They were allowed to feel indebted to their community, but not to one another. Skinner proposed other peculiar codes of conduct, but those two specifically struck me as blows to the pillars of any society: family ties and reciprocity. Skinner must have thought he could improve on human nature. Along similar lines, I once heard a psychologist seriously propose that we should train children to hug one another several times a day, because isn’t hugging by all accounts a positive behavior that fosters good relations? It is, but who says that hugs performed on command work the same? Don’t we risk turning a perfectly meaningful gesture into one that we can’t trust anymore?

We have seen in Romanian orphanages what happens when children are subjected to the baby-factory ideas of behaviorist psychology. I remain deeply suspicious of any “restructuring” of human nature even though the idea has enjoyed great appeal over the ages. In 1922, Leon Trotsky described the project of a glorious New Man:

*There is no doubt whatever but that the man of the future, the citizen of the commune, will be an exceedingly interesting and attractive creature, and that his psychology will be very different from ours.*

Marxism foundered on the illusion of a culturally engineered human. It assumed that we are born as a tabula rasa, a blank slate, to be filled in by conditioning, education, brainwashing, or whatever we call it, so that we’re ready to build a wonderfully cooperative society. Have you ever noticed how the worst part of someone’s personality is often also the best? You may know an anally retentive, detail-oriented accountant who never cracks a joke, nor understands any, but this is in fact what makes him the perfect accountant. Or you may have a flamboyant aunt who constantly embarrasses everyone with her big mouth, yet is the life of every party. The same duality applies to our species. We certainly don’t like our aggressiveness—at least on most days—but would it be such a great idea to create a society without it? Wouldn’t we all be as meek as lambs? Our sports teams wouldn’t care about winning or losing, entrepreneurs would be impossible to find, and pop stars would sing only boring lullabies. I’m not saying that aggressiveness is good, but it enters into everything we do, not just murder and mayhem. Removing human aggression is thus something to consider with care.

Humans are bipolar apes. We have something of the gentle, sexy bonobo, which we may like to emulate, but not too much; otherwise the world might turn into one giant hippie fest of flower power and free love. Happy we might be, but productive perhaps not. And our species also has something of the brutal, domineering chimpanzee, a side we may wish to suppress, but not completely, because how else would we conquer new frontiers and defend our borders? One could argue that there would be no prob-

lem if *all* of humanity turned peaceful at the same time, but no population is stable unless it’s immune to invasions by mutants. I’d still worry about that one lunatic who gathers an army and exploits the soft spots of the rest.

So, strange as it may sound, I’d be reluctant to radically change the human condition. But if I could change one thing, it would be to expand the range of fellow feeling. The greatest problem today, with so many different groups rubbing shoulders on a crowded planet, is excessive loyalty to one’s own nation, group, or religion. Humans are capable of deep disdain for anyone who looks different or thinks another way, even between neighboring groups with almost identical DNA, such as the Israelis and Palestinians. Nations think they are superior to their neighbors, and religions think they own the truth. When push comes to shove, they are ready to thwart or even eliminate one another. In recent years, we have seen two huge office towers brought down by airplanes deliberately flown into them as well as massive bombing raids on the capital of a nation, and on both occasions the deaths of thousands of innocents was celebrated as a triumph of good over evil. The lives of strangers are often considered worthless. Asked why he never talked about the number of civilians killed in the Iraq War, US defense secretary Donald Rumsfeld answered: “Well, we don’t do body counts on other people.”

Empathy for “other people” is the one commodity the world is lacking more than oil. It would be great if we could create at least a modicum of it. How this might change things was hinted at when, in 2004, Israeli justice minister Yosef Lapid was touched by images of a Palestinian woman on the evening news. “When I saw a picture on the TV of an old woman on all fours in the ruins of her home looking under some floor tiles for her medicines, I did think, ‘What would I say if it were my grandmother?’” Even though Lapid’s sentiments infuriated the nation’s hard-liners, the incident showed what happens when empathy expands. In a brief moment of humanity, the minister had drawn Palestinians into his circle of concern.

If I were God, I’d work on the reach of empathy. ■

*From The Age of Empathy: Nature’s Lessons for a Kinder Society by Frans de Waal (Harmony Books, 2009), from a chapter originally titled “Crooked Timber.” De Waal is Charles Howard Candler Professor of Primate Behavior in Emory’s Department of Psychology and director of the Living Links Center at Yerkes National Primate Research Center.*

**Have a plan.**



AS A PSYCHOLOGY MAJOR at Emory, Dusty Porter '85C was involved in a plethora of activities, from fraternity life and undergraduate theater to serving as a resident assistant and campus tour guide.

During his junior year, Campus Life staff suggested a career in student affairs, advising him on graduate programs and showing him pathways into the profession.

Now vice president of student affairs at Maryland Institute College of Art in Baltimore, Porter has named Emory College a beneficiary

of his estate in appreciation of Emory's influence on his life. "Every day Emory touches the lives of students like me," he says.

For more information on ways you can support Emory with a planned gift, visit [www.emory.edu/giftplanning](http://www.emory.edu/giftplanning) or call 404.727.8875.

**Plan to share your experiences.**



**EMORY**



# EMORY



FSC Certification goes here



Emory hosted a display of more than 1,400 panels of the AIDS Memorial Quilt on World AIDS Day, December 1. Presented annually by Hillel at Emory since 2005, the quilt's panels tell stories of lives cut short by HIV/AIDS. Photo by Bryan Meltz.

**Recycle Me!** Finished with this issue of Emory Magazine? Pass along to a friend or colleague!

# EXPLORE



## Your Financial Options

- ATM/Visa® Debit Card
- Audio Xpress Telephone Banking
- Auto Loans
- Car Solutions Auto Locator Service
- Certificates of Deposit (CD)
- Checking Accounts
- Club Savings Accounts
- Educational Seminars
- FREE Bill Pay Service
- FREE eStatements
- FREE Online Banking
- Home Equity Lines of Credit

- IRAs
- Member Express Loans
- MEMBERS Financial Services
- Money Market Accounts
- Mortgage Loans
- Payroll Deduction
- Overdraft Privilege
- Scottie Savers Club for Kids
- Senior Advantage Savings Accounts
- Visa® Classic & Platinum Credit Cards
- Visa® Gift Cards



**Serving Emory University staff, students & alumni for over 40 years!**

**Call 404.329.6415 or visit our web site to join today!**  
[www.emoryacu.com](http://www.emoryacu.com)



**Main Office**  
1237 Clairmont Rd.  
Decatur, GA 30030  
404.329.6415

**Campus Office**  
Dobbs University Center  
605 Asbury Circle  
Atlanta, GA 30322  
404.686.2559

**Emory Midtown Office**  
W.W. Orr Building  
478 Peachtree St., Ste. 101A  
Atlanta, GA 30308  
404.686.2559