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Tony G. Holcombe (B.A. ’77) was a first-generation college student at Georgia State University, whose love of world history led to global tech success. Holcombe’s generous bequest reflects his belief that education “is the key to everything: to prosperity, success, quality of life and happiness.”
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*Price includes one ticket to three (3) different home football games per person. All home games are played in the Georgia Dome. Dates and opponents are subject to change.
24 The Precedent
Georgia State University prevailed in a lawsuit that will help determine the future of copyright law in the ever-changing digital age. By Kathleen Poe Ross

30 Global Healer
In 1969, a teenage amputee from Kenya arrived at GSU. Today Iqbal Paroo helps the world connect to empower individuals and to ease suffering. By Michelle Hiskey

34 Staying Ahead of the Storm
To better prepare coastal Georgia for the worst, a Georgia State researcher digs to uncover clues from hurricanes of the past. By Jeremy Craig

ON THE COVER
In 2008, Cambridge University Press, Oxford University Press and SAGE Publications filed suit against GSU alleging that the university violated copyright law by allowing its professors to provide students free electronic access to portions of textbooks. This summer, in the case known as Cambridge University Press v. Becker, Senior U.S. District Judge Orinda Evans ruled that the university was attempting to comply with copyright laws. Cover design by Matt McCullin.

BACK TO SCHOOL:
BROAD STREET BUSTLES ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE FALL SEMESTER. MORE THAN 32,000 STUDENTS BEGAN CLASSES ON AUG. 20. PHOTO BY MEG BUSCEMA.
As Georgia State University prepares to mark its centennial in 2013, there are countless individuals — on campus and far beyond — working tirelessly to increase the value of a Georgia State education.

In this issue, go inside the landmark ruling in which a federal judge ruled largely in favor of Georgia State in a copyright lawsuit that is garnering national attention. For 20 of the 23 professors whose use of the Electronic Reserves was at issue, the judge concluded that the professors made a “fair use” of the publishers’ works because GSU offered free access to just a small percentage of the books to further a purely educational mission and without any profit motive. Universities around the country are now using the first-of-its-kind ruling to formulate their own fair-use policies (cover story, see page 24).

Also, follow the exciting journey of Iqbal Paroo, who traveled from Kenya to attend Georgia State with encouragement from his uncle who worked at Coca-Cola. See how inspiration from his family and his GSU education led to success in a dynamic career helping some of the world’s neediest people (page 30).

Finally, go along with a group of geosciences students on a trip to the Georgia coast, where they sampled sediment to better understand paleotempestology — the study of ancient storms. Led by professor Larry Kiage, their work may lead to new knowledge of how hurricanes have rocked Georgia over the millennia, and what the implications may be for the rest of the world (page 34).

This issue is a salute to those who make Georgia State a better place to live, work and learn.

Sincerely,

Mark P. Becker
President
Move-In Day
Ah freshman year ... Becoming an adult, maturing as a problem-solver, critical-thinker and as a person. And having way too much fun in the process. Here, a queue of new Panthers and their parents forms in the parking lot of Freshman Hall (soon to be dedicated in honor of GSU President Emeritus Carl V. Patton) to unload the students’ worldly possessions the weekend before the start of the fall semester.
When Jalen Jones opened his Georgia State University acceptance letter, he shouted, danced and proclaimed to the world, “I don’t need any more colleges. I’m done. I’ve got my college!”

Jones’ GSU acceptance letter reaction was filmed by his mom and went viral on Facebook and YouTube. The video has had more than 2,600 views since.

Seeing the commercial felt weird because I didn’t believe there was one. They told me it was going to run, but since it was on Telemundo, the Spanish language channel, I never saw it. Several of my friends saw it first and told me about it. But I feel great about it. It’s a nice feeling to know that one video did so much to help me.

How did you feel when Pounce and a few of your fellow Panthers showed up at your doorstep to welcome you?
I was pretty much in shock and awe. It was pretty crazy to know that people took time out of their day to travel up to Kennesaw to congratulate me on my acceptance to GSU. That was really something special.

How did you stay busy this summer?
I took it easy in preparation for my first day at Georgia State. I worked part-time and hung out with friends, mostly.

Your acceptance reaction was filmed by your mom and posted to Facebook and YouTube where it got a lot of views. You were excited!
I can’t even describe the feeling. Once my mom pulled out that acceptance letter, I was done. My parents really encouraged me to go to college, and I know that if you want to go places you need a college degree. I knew that college was the path I wanted to take, and GSU was where I wanted to be.

Target ran the clip in a recent advertisement. How did it feel to see yourself in a commercial?

How did you feel when you received your acceptance letter to Georgia State University?
I was pretty much in shock and awe. It was pretty crazy to know that people took time out of their day to travel up to Kennesaw to congratulate me on my acceptance to GSU. That was really something special.

What are your goals heading into your freshman year?
Short-term is just to wake up on time for class, get great grades and meet new people. Also hopefully get involved with different clubs on campus. I just want to have a really good freshman year.

WEB EXCLUSIVE
Watch Jalen’s reaction video at www.gsu.edu/magazine.

INTERVIEW BY LEAH SEUPERSAD
EXTREME MAKEOVER

Old Indian Creek Lodge razed for new, improved facility

For more than 70 years, Georgia State has preserved a rustic lodge on 16 acres of woods smack dab in the heart of DeKalb County as a location for off-campus events and retreats.

In August, the old lodge at the Indian Creek Recreation Area was knocked down, and work has begun on a new, state-of-the-art facility to take its place.

The university purchased the property — about 10 miles from campus — back in 1938, and it has served as an oasis for retreat and recreation for the GSU community ever since.

Scott Levin, director of the Department of Recreational Services — which has maintained the property at 900 South Indian Creek Dr. since 1992 — says that the area has seen a steady increase in use and the need for a bigger, better gathering space for functions was paramount.

“Originally, we thought we would do a major renovation of the lodge,” Levin said. “Then the question came up, ‘Well, what would it cost to knock it down and build it the way we want it?’”

Turns out, Levin said, it’s a lot cheaper.

In 2010, the department began a master plan of the entire property that showed that rehabbing the lodge — once a family home — would cost more than tearing it down and building from the ground up.

Levin estimates the new $1 million building will take around four months to complete, and will feature three separate meeting rooms equipped with LCD screens, a full-service kitchen, a large fireplace and an elevated deck.

The building will also be Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certified, meaning that it will be built using the latest green design, construction, operations and maintenance solutions. Levin says it will become the first LEED-certified building at GSU.

“It was important to us to be able to not only have a much nicer and more functional space for our students, faculty, staff and their families, but to build it in the right way,” Levin said.

In addition, the old tennis courts on the property will be removed to create more green space, and the team-building ropes course will be upgraded. The pool, home to the popular Polar Bear Plunge, was not disturbed by the construction.

Levin also says that, for the first time ever, the Indian Creek Lodge will become a venue for weddings — as long as the bride, groom or a family member is associated with GSU.

“Indian Creek has always been a jewel for the GSU community, and now it will really become something special we can call our own,” Levin said.

BY WILLIAM INMAN

GSU renames two buildings after former presidents

The Board of Regents has approved the renaming of two Georgia State University buildings in honor of two long-serving former GSU presidents.

Freshman Hall, located at 160 Edgewood Ave., will be dedicated in honor of Carl V. Patton. Patton served as GSU's president from 1992 to 2008 and continues to work with the university as its president emeritus.

GSU also will dedicate the General Classroom Building, located at 38 Peachtree Center Ave., in honor of Noah Langdale Jr. Langdale was GSU's third president and served the longest tenure as president in the history of GSU.

“Naming these important campus buildings after Presidents Langdale and Patton will provide lasting and much deserved recognition of their respective contributions to transforming Georgia State University into a model for urban higher education,” said GSU President Mark P. Becker. “We honor them for their extraordinary service and hope this helps their legacies live on for future generations.”

Under Langdale’s leadership, from 1957 to 1988, student population grew from 5,000 students to more than 20,000 and GSU went from offering one degree program to more than 200. Langdale, who passed away in 2008, also led the transformation of GSU from a segregated university to one of the most diverse in the system.

Patton, who initiated GSU’s first-ever capital and comprehensive fundraising campaigns, contributed in the recruitment of world-class faculty, strengthening academic programs and improving campus facilities and infrastructure.

BY LEAH SEUPERSAD
Ever since he was a child, Kevin Galbraith has been fascinated by zombie movies. In fact, he would practice his “zombie walk” after watching the classic films of George A. Romero.

So when he learned that AMC was filming “The Walking Dead” — a post-apocalyptic television series featuring hordes of the undead — here in Atlanta, he shambled to the casting call, arms outstretched and groaning.

“It was pretty much two lines on Facebook, asking, ‘Hey, we’re looking for skinny people for a zombie show,’ and I said ‘Oh my God, I look like a corpse already. It’s perfect!’” Galbraith said.

Galbraith, a senior psychology major, said producers took one look at his lanky frame and sunken-in cheeks and told him he would make a fabulous reanimated corpse.

“It was a situation where something that would be an underhanded remark was actually a huge compliment,” he said.

Filming for the program, based on the comic book series of the same name, was grueling, with 13- to 14-hour days common on the set. Just getting into makeup took around three hours, he said.

“During the first season, he played a zombie in several background scenes, but in season two’s episode 11, “Judge, Jury, Executioner,” he really got the chance to sink his teeth into the role: He gruesomely killed off a major character in an unexpected plot twist.

“When I did the screen test and they told me what I’d be doing, my jaw just went straight to the floor,” he said.

After eviscerating Dale Horvath (played by Jeffrey Demunn) and then himself getting dispatched by Daryl Dixon (played by Norman Reedus), who jammed a knife in his zombified skull, Galbraith began to gain a fan base as the “walker who killed Dale.”

Dubbed “the Swamp Walker,” he found himself in demand for his photo and autograph, and since has made several appearances at comic book conventions.

“The concept of my signature being valuable to someone is so baffling to me,” he says. “I feel like somebody is going to come over and say, ‘Here, can you sign my comic?’ Why? That’d ruin it!”

Galbraith says, at first, he had a case of the nerves on set, but because, figuratively, he was “dead,” it helped him to get over the anxiety.

“When they put on the makeup and the contact lenses, that absolutely voided my subjective sense of anxiety. I was really surprised how easily I got into the character,” he said.

The irony of portraying a zombie — a creature without consciousness and self-awareness — isn’t lost on the psych major. In fact, he’s applied his academic discipline into defining what exactly being a zombie means.

“Psychology is so interesting in this respect, because [as a zombie] the brain shuts off completely, and all of the outer, more evolved layers die out like the things responsible for personality,” he says. “Then activity starts to come back, but just the most primal parts about us.”

He’s back as a zombie for the third season, which will debut on AMC later this fall.

BY JEREMY CRAIG
WHY WE SHOULD REMEMBER
The 50th anniversary of the desegregation of GSU

BY DAVID SMITH JR.

Georgia State University now graduates more African-American students than any other nonprofit college or university in America. We have come a long way in reaching this milestone. On the 50th anniversary of the desegregation of GSU, we should remember those first black students who attended Georgia State.

While Annette Lucille Hall was the first African-American to integrate Georgia State College in June of 1962 at the age of 53, the fight for desegregation started in 1956 when Barbara Pace Hunt filed the lawsuit (Hunt v. Arnold) that eventually led to the desegregation of higher education institutions in Georgia. It was then that an editorial in The Signal noted that, “the fight over segregation has thus come to Georgia State.”

“We have carefully considered the stand we are about to take,” the editorial continued. “We have listened to statements and sentiments expressed by student body and administration alike. … With this in mind, The Signal gives unqualified support to segregation in the long battle ahead. Let us say now: we believe in segregation. We can see nothing in integration but racial strife. We realize no reason for mixing the races in schools and colleges now or in the years ahead.”

Hunt was recently recognized by the Atlanta City Council for her lifetime work in the area of civil rights. Despite her efforts, she never had the opportunity to attend a traditional college or university in Georgia. She had to leave the state because of death threats. She eventually earned several degrees, including two graduate degrees from the University of Texas.

Hall, on the other hand, was admitted to the school on June 12, almost 50 years after the institution was founded. Hall, a history and social studies teacher at J.P. Carr High School in Rockdale County, lead the way for African-Americans into this institution. She took continuing education courses after already earning her master’s degree in education from Atlanta University in 1953 and her bachelor’s degree in history from Spelman College in 1939. Hall was one of 16 social studies teachers from the Atlanta area who enrolled in 1962 in the Institute on Americanism and Communism at the college. School officials stated that she was the first African-American to “qualify for admissions” to the college. She received 10 hours of graduate credit from the institute.

“Annette Lucille Hall loved reading, history, social studies, current events and politics. She was a very proud woman that enjoyed teaching in rural areas,” according to her niece Carolyn Lucille Long Banks.

Two months after Hall was admitted to Georgia State College in 1962, Marybelle Reynolds Warner was enrolled as the first regular full-time African-American student; she was a music education major. Warner received her bachelor of science degree from St. Louis University and her master’s in social work from Washington University in St. Louis.

As we look back after 50 years since the desegregation of this great university, let’s celebrate the achievement and successes of our institutional pioneers — they led the way.

DAVID SMITH JR. IS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDENT SERVICES AND AUTHOR OF “GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY: AN INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY, 1913 – 2002.”

Barbara Hunt (below) was recently recognized by the Atlanta City Council for her lifetime work in the area of civil rights. Despite her efforts, she never had the opportunity to attend a traditional college or university in Georgia. She had to leave the state because of death threats.
KIM REIMANN, associate professor of political science and director of the Asian Studies Center at GSU, recently facilitated an agreement with the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Atlanta for GSU to serve as an affiliate for the Taiwan Academy.

The agreement will increase learning and research opportunities at GSU and make the university’s Asian Studies Program a “contact point” of the Taiwan Academy. The academy was created by Taiwan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2011 to enhance Taiwan’s cultural exchanges with the international community and share its rich heritage and achievements with the world.

As a contact point, GSU will also offer an e-learning portal for education, which provides a high-tech multimedia environment for students and faculty members who want to learn about Taiwan’s language and culture.

Reimann, who traveled to Taiwan for a week this summer, said the agreement would provide GSU students and faculty more opportunities for scholarships and fellowships.

“This agreement solidifies our relationship with the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Atlanta, which is one of the main ties to Taiwan in the Southeast,” Reimann said. “This is just a starting point, but it will help us reinforce several agreements we have with institutions in Taiwan, build up our Asian Studies Program within the university and provide more opportunities for our students who are interested in China, Taiwan or studying Chinese.”

BY LEAH SEUPERSAD
MEGAN LANKFORD is one of 38 GSU students enrolled in the Early Childhood Education Urban Accelerated Certification and Masters’ Program that tutored a handful of recently resettled refugee children one-on-one at a Refugee Family Services (RFS) summer camp.

“I love to teach and I love kids,” said Lankford, while working with a 7-year-old girl from Thailand. “It is really helpful to get to know this population that we’re getting trained to work with, but it’s also helpful because we’re learning about literacy in the morning and we get to apply those same ideas and theories in the afternoon.”

The project, supported by a grant from the U.S. Department of Education, Office of English Language Acquisition, is part of the curriculum for their first literacy methods course.

Besides tutoring twice a week, the students also participate in a web-based instructional system outside of class, which includes both short lectures and exemplary teaching examples.

Debora Furce, RFS youth and school services program manager, said that “having volunteers who are trained and who can devote individualized time to each child will mean so much for their education.”

BY LEAH SEUPERSAD
ARE YOU READY?

The Alumni Association is hosting a tailgate before each home football game!

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For membership information visit pantheralumni.com
Air it Out
Quarterback Ben McLane drops back to pass in the opener against South Carolina State. McLane, a highly touted redshirt freshman from Snellville, Ga., was starting his first collegiate game. It didn’t end well, however, with the Panthers losing 33-6.
The New York Giants cut Jake Muasau on Aug. 31 after he signed with the team as an unrestricted free agent in the summer. He wants you to know that it’s not the end of his dream to play professional football.

In fact, Muasau, the GSU football team’s Most Valuable Player on defense during the program’s first two seasons, is pretty accustomed to beating the odds, and this is just one more obstacle to leap.

“I’ve always been the kind of person to think positive and make the best out of every situation,” Muasau says. “From what I’ve overcome throughout the years, I only see good coming from this.”

Everything that drives Manumalo “Jake” Muasau was set in motion on a September day when he was just 13. Huddled in a crumbling group home for neglected children, his father dead, older brother just out of jail and mother in a home for battered women, Jake and his brother, Louie, one year older, vowed to turn their young lives around.

“I never want to feel that way again,” Muasau, 22, says. “I remember that moment every time I put on a helmet.”

The Muasau brothers were just 11 and 12 when their father, Liuavano Mataaga, was diagnosed with throat cancer. They remember feeding him through a tube when their once brawny father, voice box removed, became frail. Months before, older brother Matthew was locked up for criminal trespassing. He was released from jail on the day their father died.

With their mother, Asoiva, fighting a mental disorder and destitute, the two younger Muasaus lived with her in a van before protective services put them into a group home. They eventually moved in with an aunt in Sierra Vista, Ariz., where they found their calling: football.

Offers to play college football poured in for the two wild-haired, hard-hitting linebackers. Jake signed with Nebraska, while Louie, a year ahead of his little brother, went on to play for Phoenix College, a junior college.

Without Louie around, Jake says he felt lost. He was caught selling prescription drugs at his high school to help his mother pay for food. His dream of playing big-time college football was dashed when Nebraska rescinded their offer.

He joined his brother at Phoenix College where they both caught the eye of GSU head football coach Bill Curry.

“For our young program, Jake was, literally, the difference in the way we performed,” Curry says. “When he was on the field we were a different team.”

When the NFL draft rolled around this past April, his name wasn’t called. Teammate Christo Bilukidi — whom Jake talks with “almost every day” — became GSU’s first-ever NFL draft pick when the Oakland Raiders selected him in the 6th round.

Muasau’s game tape captured the attention of the Giants who brought him, and five other undrafted linebackers, to rookie camp.

“During the first linebacker meeting I remember Coach (Jim) Herrmann said, ‘Look, I’m going to tell you guys up front, we’re going to sign one of you, possibly two,’” Muasau remembers. “At that moment, I was like, this is all work.”

Muasau’s speed, athleticism and dogged determination made an impression. He was the only undrafted linebacker they kept.

Unfortunately, a hamstring injury kept him out of a handful of practices and preseason games, and the Giants let him go when they were forced to cut their roster down to 53 players.

There’s a chance that another team could pick him up during the season, and the long shot remains confident yet thankful for his chance.

“I’ve always had aspirations of playing in the NFL, and this has been an unbelievable experience,” Muasau said. “It’s been everything I’d dreamed of and more.”

BY WILLIAM INMAN
WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

CHRISTA MANN (B.A. ’08) was hard at work behind the scenes for every Olympic gold, silver and bronze medal earned by Team USA in the Summer Olympics in London.

As a coordinator in marketing communications with the United States Olympic Committee in Colorado Springs, Colo., the former GSU soccer star had her sleeves rolled up promoting U.S. Olympic hopefuls and nominees.

“These are the greatest athletes in the world, so it’s hard to put into words what it means to contribute to a small part of their dreams,” Mann said of her role with the USOC. “This is such a special opportunity for me because I can still combine my love for sport and media while supporting so many accomplished, world-class athletes.”

One of the strengths needed on the USOC staff is being able to wear many different hats. Mann, with three years providing marketing and communications efforts with the Atlanta Beat professional soccer team, fit right in. She also worked as an on-air analyst for women’s college soccer, and interned at WXIA-TV in Atlanta. Her background also includes internships at Turner Sports and with the Atlanta Falcons.

Mann started every game in her Georgia State career and served as a team captain for two seasons. After graduating with her degree in journalism, she went on to play a year of professional soccer in Iceland.

“I think I pinch myself every day when I realize what I am doing,” Mann said. “I feel like working at the USOC in communications is where I am supposed to be. I really just get to be myself and relate with a lot of people who have had similar athletic pasts.”

BY CHARLIE TAYLOR

GSU can compete in 10 Sun Belt Championships

Student-athletes from 10 Georgia State teams will have the opportunity to participate in postseason play in the Sun Belt Conference in 2012-13.

GSU will participate in the Sun Belt Conference Championships and will be considered an associate member in the league for 2012-13 in the sports of men’s cross country, women’s cross country, men’s indoor track and field, women’s indoor track and field, men’s outdoor track and field, women’s outdoor track and field, men’s golf, women’s golf, men’s tennis and women’s tennis.

Georgia State will become a full member of the Sun Belt Conference on July 1, 2013, and will be eligible for all championships except football in 2013-14. The GSU football program will play a Sun Belt schedule in 2013 as part of the second year of its transition to the Football Bowl Subdivision and then will become eligible for the Sun Belt title and postseason bowl games in 2014.

Bill Curry to retire

Bill Curry, Georgia State’s head football coach since the program’s inception in 2008, announced that he will retire from coaching following the 2012 season.

“This has been a labor of love, but after this season, it will be the right time to step away from coaching,” said Curry, who will turn 70 in October. “I am blessed with good health, but I am ready to move on to other things in my life and devote more time to my wife, Carolyn, and our children and grandchildren.”

Curry’s current contract runs until June 30, 2013.

Named head coach on June 12, 2008, Curry spent two years developing the program in preparation for the inaugural season of 2010, when his Panthers posted a winning record (6-5). The program has a two-year record of 9-13, and this fall, after just two seasons of play, Georgia State begins its transition to the Football Bowl Subdivision and the Sun Belt Conference.

A native of College Park, Ga., Curry came to Georgia State with 17 years of head coaching experience at Georgia Tech (1980-86), Alabama (1987-89) and Kentucky (1990-96), as well as an All-Pro playing career in the National Football League, and most recently, 11 years as a college football analyst for ESPN. He enters his final season with a record of 92-118-4 in 19 seasons as a head coach.
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GSU on the BeltLine
Michael Wsol and students from his three-dimensional art class built a 30-foot covered bridge sculpture for display on Atlanta’s BeltLine.
Josh Russell has made a career for himself writing historical novels set in New Orleans. The first, “Yellow Jack,” told the story of a photographer living through the yellow-fever epidemic of the 1840s. The second, “My Bright Midnight,” tells the story of a German immigrant living in the city just at the end of World War II.

“I could have written another historical novel,” says Russell, associate professor of English and co-director of the creative writing program. “I’ve reached a point where I’m comfortable doing it. But I wanted to do something new.”

Russell’s latest novel has a historical-sounding title: “A True History of the Captivation, Transport to Strange Lands, and Deliverance of Hannah Guttentag.” And, in fact, it’s meant to echo the titles of 17th-century captivity narratives, which were the stories of European women kidnapped by Native Americans from the first American colonies.

The novel itself, though, is the comic tale of a woman navigating the complications of earning a Ph.D. in English. The “Strange Lands” of the title include Nashville, Ithaca, Nebraska and New Orleans, while her “captivators” include professors, librarians and her own baby.

When he began “A True History,” Russell actually intended it to be another historical tale, a direct satirical imitation of one of those old captivity narratives. He didn’t get far with the idea.

“About halfway through page three, I started to get bored with it,” he said, “and I thought, ‘No one else will think this is funny.’”

So instead, he spent some time thinking about what got him interested in 350-year-old kidnapping stories in the first place. On the one hand, he said, they share some elements with modern action movies: kidnapping, savage violence and hints of dark sexuality.

On the other hand, “they’re just complaints,” he said. The authors always write about how bad the food is, for example, or how strange Indian dances are.

“What’s the contemporary version of a captivity narrative?” he asked — that is, a tale of dislocation and complaint? “Graduate school. You listen to people say strange things, you eat strange food, you watch people dance strangely at parties.”

The idea appealed to Russell in another way: it would let him be funny.

“Now that I’m in my 40s, I’m trying to make things a little lighter,” he said. “And some of my best work is kind of smart-alecky.”

Writing a nearly contemporary comedy (“A True History” takes place in the 1990s) is only one aspect of Russell’s reinvention of himself as an artist, however. One of his current projects is to not only write a book, but to physically make it. He is taking printmaking classes, and intends to do everything from writing the text to binding and cutting the pages.

“I made skater ‘zines when I was a kid in the 1980s,” he said. That experience, plus the spread of electronic publishing, has encouraged him to think about the nature of the book as an art form.

“There’s just something about having a hand in every single bit of it,” Russell said. “I mean, you don’t make a sculpture and then send it to someone else to be copied and disseminated.”

By Ann Claycombe
ESTEEMED COMPANIES
School of Music joins up with Atlanta Ballet and Atlanta Symphony Orchestra

When it comes to music, as in real estate, it pays to be in a good neighborhood.

The School of Music is collaborating with two of Atlanta’s most venerated professional arts organizations — and GSU’s in-town neighbors — the Atlanta Ballet and the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra.

As part of the Atlanta Ballet’s 2012–13 season, the Georgia State University Singers will perform live with the Atlanta Ballet Orchestra in the North American premiere of David Bintley’s “Carmina Burana,” April 12-14, 2013 at the Cobb Energy Performing Arts Centre.

School of Music Director W. Dwight Coleman said that the opportunity for students to work with the company is invaluable.

“Collaborations such as these also support the university’s strategic plan to provide ‘signature experiences’ for our students, experiences beyond the normal expectations,” Coleman said, adding that he and John McFall, artistic director of the Atlanta Ballet, are discussing other ways to collaborate in the future.

The School of Music also welcomed two Atlanta Symphony Orchestra (ASO) musicians — Christopher Rex, cello, and Brice Andrus, horn — to the faculty this fall.

Christopher Rex joined the ASO as principal cello in 1979. Since then, he has appeared as a recitalist and chamber musician across the nation. A graduate of the Curtis Institute of Music and the Juilliard School, he was a member of the Philadelphia Orchestra under director Eugene Ormandy for seven seasons.

“I’m delighted that Christopher Rex is joining our performance faculty,” said Michael Palmer, GSU’s Charles Thomas Wurm Distinguished Professor of Orchestral Studies, who served as associate conductor at the ASO in the late 1960s. “He brings a high level of artistry, as well as a tremendous reputation as a teacher.”

Coming on board as horn instructor is Brice Andrus, Atlanta Symphony principal hornist. Andrus joined the ASO in 1966 while still a student at the GSU School of Music, where he studied both piano and horn. Andrus moved up to the ASO’s principal horn chair in 1975, and currently holds the endowed Sandra and John Glover Chair.

BY HELENE ERENBerg

Experience of History
Welch School’s public art chosen for the Atlanta BeltLine

Michael Wsol, an assistant sculpture professor in GSU’s Welch School of Art and Design, and graduate students from his three-dimensional art class are constructing a 30-foot covered bridge sculpture on old railroad tracks in Cabbagetown, to reflect the history of that neighborhood on the edge of campus.

A visitor to the BeltLine Bridge can walk through the nearly 8-foot opening, which looks like a tunnel for trains that brought workers and cotton to the textile factories in the neighborhood.

But the tunnel becomes narrower, tapering to less than three feet at the other end. The concept is patterned after the entry to a shotgun house — which remains the dominant type of architecture in Cabbagetown.

“The exit will take 15 steps, but it looks like it’s 40 steps,” said Wsol, who uses optical illusions as a tool in his work. “It’s about the passage of time, from past to present, from industrial to residential, from a big scale to a small scale. We believe it has the power to guide a number of conversations.”

The BeltLine Bridge, located between Memorial Drive and Kirkwood Avenue, was chosen as one of 74 temporary works of art and performance along the BeltLine, a proposed 22-mile loop of walking trails that circle Atlanta along former rail lines. So far, nine miles are paved.

The BeltLine Bridge responds to “whether we are making art specific to our city or for anywhere. That’s a big conversation in our world,” Wsol said. “In an era of global mass media, the unique character of a place is one that a lot of artists are exploring with site-specific art.”

BY MICHELINE HISKEY
In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, America experienced the greatest influx of immigrants the world had ever seen — including enormous numbers of Jewish arrivals from Eastern Europe.

At the time, the booze business was booming, and many Jews started or bought distilleries, breweries or saloons.

The widespread consumption that made the sauce good business, however, also sparked the Prohibition movement. Even as Jewish distillers and brewers tried to assimilate into America, they found themselves battling other Americans who wanted to ban their businesses altogether.


“Precisely because alcohol was such a hot-button issue in America at the time, it provides a great window into the cultural and economic pressures on these immigrants,” Davis said. “They had to balance their commitment to Jewish viewpoints and traditions, their desire to become American, their need to protect their own livelihoods while still assimilating into a new system.”

But Judaism, like Catholicism, incorporates wine into worship. Although Jews don’t approve of habitual drunkenness, they did not automatically associate alcohol with abuse the way that their contemporaries during Prohibition did. So when new arrivals looked for the chance to make a living, the fast-growing alcohol business seemed like a natural fit.

“Nowhere did I find that Jews were in the majority of distillers, brewers or saloon keepers, but I found many places in which their numbers in local industry were way out of proportion to the general population,” Davis says.

Louisville, Ky. provides an example: At the time, Jews made up about three percent of Louisville’s population — and about 25 percent of the local distillers and wholesalers of whiskey.

When activists took notice of these kinds of numbers, the Prohibition effort began to portray Jews as enemies of wholesome America.

“I wouldn’t argue that Prohibition and anti-Semitism hinged upon each other, but they clearly became intertwined,” Davis said. “Temperance movement pronouncements often reduced Jews to being evil purveyors of alcohol.”

While some Jews became involved in bootlegging after the passage of Prohibition, the majority left the business and pursued other professions. Most stayed out of the business even after 1933, when Prohibition ended.

“Because of that shift — and because Prohibition failed so miserably — that particular combination of anti-Semitism and anti-alcohol sentiment faded completely from the culture,” Davis said.

By Jeremy Craig

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**Faculty Books**

Repressive Regimes, Aesthetic States, and Arts of Resistance

By M. Lane Bruner
Peter Lang Publishing
280 pages

M. Lane Bruner is professor of communication

Prigg v. Pennsylvania: Slavery, the Supreme Court, and the Ambivalent Constitution

By H. Robert Baker
University Press of Kansas
216 pages

H. Robert Baker is associate professor of history

Qatar: A Modern History

By Allen J. Fromherz
Georgetown University Press
224 pages

Allen J. Fromherz is associate professor of history
Stargazing
Nic Scott, a Ph.D. candidate in astronomy, adjusts a telescope at the Hard Labor Creek Observatory in Rutledge, Ga. GSU astronomers take advantage of the area’s dark skies, away from the light pollution of Atlanta, to observe objects as near as the moon and as far away as the edge of our visible universe.
Researchers in the College of Education have been awarded a $10 million grant to create the National Research and Development Center for Literacy and Deafness (CLAD), the first of its kind aimed at dramatically improving reading for children who are deaf or hard of hearing.

The grant from the National Center for Special Education Research (NCSER) of the Institute of Education Sciences (IES), the research arm of the U.S. Department of Education, will have a major impact on literacy, leading to a better understanding of the way deaf or hard of hearing students learn, and the creation of intervention models that can be replicated in schools nationwide.

“Our researchers are uniquely qualified to lead this kind of important national endeavor,” said Provost Risa Palm. “Further, this grant represents another milestone in the trajectory of GSU as a national leader in special education research.”

Historically, many deaf children graduated with reading skills insufficient to access many postsecondary opportunities, said professor Amy Lederberg, a principal investigator.

“The center’s focus is particularly important given that poor literacy outcomes have long characterized the deaf population — despite the fact that most deaf students have normal intellectual potential,” Lederberg said.

The researchers will conduct a five-year interdisciplinary study to determine how deaf or hard of hearing children learn to read, to develop interventions focused on improving reading outcomes of kindergarten to second grade, to engage in research and curriculum development and to provide national leadership activities.

“This research will help create effective, evidence-based interventions that will have far reaching effects,” Lederberg said.

CLAD will also address the diversity among deaf or hard of hearing children. Many who use hearing aids or cochlear implants to acquire spoken language do not easily associate their spoken language with printed English. Others who learn ASL as a first language may have a full rich language to communicate but face a unique set of challenges when associating ASL with printed English.

“The center’s goals are two fold,” Susan Easterbrooks, co-principal investigator and College of Education professor said. “We want to identify child and instructional factors that affect reading growth and develop individualized interventions tailored for deaf or hard of hearing readers.”

Other researchers involved in the project are Lee Branum-Martin and Paul Alberto from GSU; Shirin Antia, from the University of Arizona; Brenda Schick, from the University of Colorado at Boulder; Carol Connor from Arizona State University; and Poorna Kushalnagar from the Rochester Institute of Technology.

AMY LEDERBERG (LEFT) AND SUSAN EASTERBROOKS WILL STUDY THE LEARNING PROCESSES OF DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING CHILDREN.

ADDRESSING THE STRUGGLE

GSU recently received a separate $10 million grant from the U.S. Department of Education to establish the Center for the Study of Adult Literacy. Daphne Greenberg, associate professor of educational psychology and special education, will study the underlying issues of adults who struggle to read. Recent statistics show that approximately 43 percent of adults in the U.S. read at basic or below basic levels of literacy, and approximately 44 percent of adults who read below basic levels have incomes below the national poverty threshold.
**LIFE IN THE LAB**

**BRYCE CHUNG** is a Ph.D. student in the Neuroscience Institute, working under both Don Edwards, Regents’ Professor of neuroscience, and biologist; and Robert Clewley, assistant professor of neuroscience and mathematics. Chung’s work blends computational neuroscience with biology to produce models of complex neurological systems.

**AS TOLD TO JEREMY CRAIG**

We are studying the role of sensory feedback in walking crayfish through a hybrid bio-computational interface and a mathematical modeling approach. Don Edwards built both a simplified computer model and a complete model of the crayfish leg including the neural circuitry controlling reflexes in the first joint. This arrangement allows us to record the neural activity of the nerves and use that activity to drive the computational model, which, in return, drives a mechanical stimulator back on the nerve cord.

In addition, Rob Clewley advises me on how we can use non-linear computational models to understand complex systems. We are developing a toolbox that will allow the user to utilize a visual aid in order to understand the inner workings of a very complex system.

My cousin was born with cerebral palsy and that set me off on a neuroscience-engineering-technology life search. While I currently work on crayfish, I’d like to develop brain interfaces — like deep brain stimulation or transcranial magnetic stimulation, or TMS, which can help individuals like my cousin live more normal lives.

I’m a native of Hawaii. I’m absolutely emotionally close with my cousin, even though we’re not geographically close. I talk to my family a lot, and it’s just always something that keeps you going and keeps you motivated — to keep hearing about my cousin’s progress and how she’s doing in school, even though she’s been medically diagnosed as not being able to function. Seeing the art that she produces or how she interacts with people, it still makes you think.

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**Flu Killer**

Every year, health officials tell Americans to line up for their seasonal influenza vaccines. But imagine getting a one-and-done shot, avoiding the yearly trek to the doctor, clinic or pharmacy. And imagine flu outbreaks outside of the expected seasonal virus types becoming harmless. Sang Moo Kang is working to make these scenarios a reality.

“One of the greatest challenges is making a new vaccine every year,” said Kang, an associate professor in the GSU Center for Inflammation, Immunity and Infection, and the department of biology. “And current flu vaccines are not good enough to prevent outbreaks of influenza outside of seasonal flu.”

Kang’s lab has been developing vaccines based on virus-like nanoparticles. His work has shown that a certain type of flu virus vaccine target, called influenza M2, has the capacity to improve immunity regardless of the different strains of the flu virus.

He’s also working on a way to fight and vaccinate without using the virus itself.

“We are trying to make particles that do not contain the viral genome,” he said.

Finally, just as children have been successfully vaccinated against polio using an oral vaccine, Kang is working on developing an oral vaccine against influenza, based on nanoparticles.

But they must overcome the challenge of an orally ingested inactivated virus surviving the body’s digestive system.

And Kang wants to manufacture the vaccine quicker.

“We’re designing the vaccine by using a molecular cloning technique,” he said. “It’s very different from the current flu vaccine manufacturing process in fertilized individual eggs, which is very laborious and can take six months.”

**BY JEREMY CRAIG**
FOR FOUR YEARS, GSU HAS CHAMPIONED THE CAUSE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN A LANDMARK COPYRIGHT LAWSUIT.

STORY BY KATHLEEN POE ROSS     PHOTOGRAPHY BY MEG BUSCEMA

THE UNIVERSITY PREVAILED IN A U.S. DISTRICT COURT, BLAZING A TRAIL FOR FAIR USE IN AN EVER-EVOLVING DIGITAL LANDSCAPE.
Georgia State University achieved a victory for educational institutions around the nation, dragging copyright law — and the complicated notion of fair use — further into the digital age when U.S. District Court Judge Orinda D. Evans ruled in favor of GSU officials on a years-long battle brought on by a triumvirate of prominent scholarly publishers. The conflict stemmed from the common practice of sharing excerpts of published works for class reading, but in digital format rather than in hard copy. On Sept. 10, the publishers stated that they plan to take their case to the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals, continuing the high-profile fight over questions of copyright in higher education.

In her decision, Judge Evans not only affirmed many policies Georgia State officials had put in place, but also helped to clarify a murky area of long-established law. According to the Copyright Act of 1976, fair use permits the reproduction of a copyrighted work for purposes such as criticism, comment, reporting, scholarship or research. Fair use is not defined in the law. Rather, the following four factors must be weighed and balanced in every case to determine if a use is protected as fair: (1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes; (2) the nature of the copyrighted work; (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

“The truth is,” Judge Evans wrote in her May 2012 ruling, “that fair use principles are notoriously hard to apply.” Since this was a case of first impression — one that presents a new question of law that has no controlling precedent — she had to establish a standard from the ground up.

In August, Judge Evans issued an order declaring the university the prevailing party. Her decision now stands alone as a roadmap for navigating future questions of copyright and fair use in a nonprofit academic setting.

“Georgia State University was resolute in its belief that our policies and practices for the use of digital archive material fell within the bounds of fair use, and the judge’s order is a validation that the university has acted in good faith,” says GSU President Mark P. Becker. “We are proud that the courage of our convictions has made GSU the leader in blazing a path for the future of fair use in higher education.”

This case is informally known as Cambridge University Press v. Becker. Because the 11th amendment of the U.S. Constitution prohibits lawsuits against a state by citizens of another, and states also have the protection of sovereign immunity, the suit was brought against administrators of Georgia State University and the University System of Georgia — President Mark Becker, Provost Risa Palm, Associate Provost J.L. Albert, Dean of Libraries Nan Seamans, and members of the Board of Regents — in their official capacities, relying on the Ex parte Young doctrine. Ex parte Young allows for lawsuits against officials acting on behalf of a state when they are alleged to be in violation of federal laws and constitutional guarantees.
The plaintiffs — Cambridge University Press, Oxford University Press and SAGE Publications — have built their case around GSU’s electronic reserves system known as ERes, an online version of a library reserve bookshelf. Instead of setting aside physical books in the library for students to photocopy, professors submit an ERes request and the library uploads the content for password-protected digital distribution to their students, who can access the files for the duration of the course. Recruited and financed by licensing entity Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) and the Association of American Publishers (AAP), the plaintiffs filed their first complaint against GSU officials in April 2008. In it, they claimed that the university was engaging in “systematic, widespread and unauthorized copying and distribution of a vast amount of copyrighted works” by allowing unlicensed excerpts to be made available to students electronically.

While GSU officials asserted their right to share the works under fair use and other doctrines, the University System of Georgia formed a committee to review and update its copyright policy in early 2009. The new policy required professors to complete a fair-use checklist — a questionnaire that walks professors through the process of balancing the four factors to determine if a use qualifies as fair — before excerpting any works for course reading. This revision did not satisfy the publishers, who still contended that GSU’s policies allowed and even encouraged copyright infringement. Efforts to mediate and find a resolution outside of court met an impasse.

“We were just so far apart in our positions that there was nothing else to do except go to trial,” says University Attorney Kerry Heyward. “Everyone here...
agreed that it was too important for the students and faculty not to fight it.”

More than three years after the publishers entered the initial complaint, a bench trial began in downtown Atlanta, just a few blocks away from the GSU campus. The case played out over three weeks in May and June of 2011. Georgia’s attorney general, in cooperation with the university’s legal team, appointed intellectual property experts Stephen Schaetzel and Tony Askew (formerly of King & Spalding, now with McKeon, Meunier, Carlin & Curfman) as special assistant attorneys general to represent GSU in this case.

Almost a year passed before the judge handed down a ruling. What she filed in May 2012 strongly favored the university’s position. Over the course of 350 thoroughly researched pages, Judge Evans laid out a framework for her analysis and then evaluated each claim according to the fair use doctrine. GSU prevailed on all but five of 99 instances of alleged infringement listed at the start of the case.

“Judge Evans really went through the fair use checklist for every work at issue,” Heyward says, “which was nice to have her affirm what we were doing and what universities around the country are doing. It showed an understanding and an appreciation for higher education, that she would go through that sort of in-depth analysis.”

Even with the ruling heavily in GSU’s favor, the University System of Georgia immediately tailored its copyright policy to fit the guidelines the judge had applied in hopes of avoiding any future injunction. Most notably, the USG policy was amended to define what constitutes a “decidedly small” portion of a work, as determined by Judge Evans in this case: 10 percent, or one chapter of a book with 10 or more chapters.

Her final order, issued in August 2012, cemented GSU’s victory. Judge Evans wrote that the court was convinced the university had been attempting to comply with copyright laws and ordered GSU to maintain policies that were consistent with her orders, which it was already doing. In what observers called a “stunning” turn, the judge not only named GSU the prevailing party, but directed that the publishers — by way of CCC and AAP — pay all attorney’s fees resulting from this case.

In response to the court’s order, the AAP issued a statement, saying that the decision, “which [they] believe to be legally vulnerable on multiple grounds, endangers the creation and dissemination of high-quality academic work.” Further, when declaring their decision to appeal, the AAP wrote that the ruling “ignored [a] pattern and practice of widespread infringement and instead conducted a microscopic examination of a narrow selection of individual works.”

That this case made it to trial at all came as a surprise to many. CCC and AAP send countless letters to academic institutions warning of infringement, and these notices, historically, generally result in a change in practice or the purchase of an annual license from the CCC for use of copyrighted material. GSU received such a letter and responded that it would carry on, believing its practices to be permissible under fair use. Neither party wanted to give in; even when the USG revamped its copyright policy in early 2009, the publishers pressed on rather than drop the lawsuit.

“Something that really became apparent was the conviction that we were right, and that we needed to stand up for the fact that we were right,” says Nan Seamans, Dean of Libraries for GSU. “That’s pretty compelling, to say, ‘We have done some things, and we think that we are completely legal in what we are doing,’ and then to defend them.”

OUTSIDE COUNSEL
Steve Schaetzel (top left) and Tony Askew (top right) headed up the legal team from King & Spalding that served as special assistant attorneys general for Georgia State. Among the attorneys working with them on the case were (below left) Natasha Moffitt (J.D. ’01), a partner in the firm’s Intellectual Property Practice Group, and (below right) Kristen Swift Lynn (J.D. ’06), an associate in the Business Litigation Practice Group.
Since the final order was filed in August, this case has been roundly praised among academics as a victory not just for Georgia State and libraries, but for all of higher education, Seamans says. “I think it’s a huge win.”

Seamans, who was named as a defendant in the suit, said at first there was an assumption in the library community that GSU must have been doing something so egregious that the school was clearly afoul of the law. That perception turned around fairly quickly, she says, when the other institutions realized that they used similar guidelines.

“Well, it felt to me as though the plaintiffs were trying desperately to eliminate fair use, period,” Seamans says of the trial. “If nothing else, fair use has been sustained as part of the lawsuit, and I think that’s critical because it does allow so much in an educational environment. … If it had been struck down, it would have been just devastating in terms of using materials, cost — so many things that would have had an impact on students and teaching and learning.”

Instead, the impact of Judge Evans’ decisive order will be felt across the country, even though her ruling is binding only in select jurisdictions and serves as persuasive precedent in all others. University libraries, university presses, scholarly publishers, academics and attorneys across the country and into Canada have watched the case, discussed it and written about it with great interest. Print and online outlets like The New York Times, The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inside Higher Ed, Library Journal, American Historical Association and the Association of American University Presses, among others, have covered the lawsuit for years now. In the months between the ruling and the final order this summer, followers of the case convened seminars, webinars and conference calls to pick apart what the case could mean for copyright in a nonprofit educational context in the digital age.

In the pre-digital era, a fair use usually consisted of a student or faculty member making a hard copy — one that couldn’t be tracked — for personal research. Today’s copies are instantaneous, exact and easily shared, says Kevin Smith, director of the Office of Copyright and Scholarly Communication at Duke University Libraries, who has written extensively about the lawsuit.

“It’s one of the very, very first cases to test the boundaries of fair use in academia,” Smith says. “The case against Georgia State is the first time that this method of distributing course materials online has been challenged in court.”

Smith’s very job is an indication of the unease universities feel in this rapidly changing landscape. Faculty posts similar to Smith’s, requiring both a library and a legal background, are propagating across academia to support students and faculty when questions around copyright arise.

“Increasingly I tell people that copyright is the air we breathe,” Smith says. “We don’t necessarily realize it, but we’re constantly in situations that at least implicate considerations of copyright.”
“We don’t necessarily realize it, but we’re constantly in situations that at least implicate considerations of copyright.”

At GSU, Seamans’ and Heyward’s teams share the responsibility of educating faculty on fair use and copyright issues. Gwen Spratt, assistant general counsel for GSU, leads workshops across campus to demystify the fair use checklist and encourage faculty authors to retain copyrights for their own works — particularly in light of this litigation. In one instance of alleged infringement, a GSU professor had assigned an excerpt from a work she had written, but for which she no longer held the copyright.

While academic institutions will likely fine-tune their policies and practices, we can expect to see changes on the publishers’ side as well. Professor Michael Landau, GSU College of Law’s resident copyright expert, says publishers must clean up their contracts. Although presses have been hesitant to license individual excerpts for fear of cutting into the market for complete books, they will likely overhaul their licensing structures and disaggregate anthologies and large works in order to maintain control over smaller excerpts and collect associated fees. Landau foresees an arrangement similar to ASCAP or BMI — non-exclusive licensees for music — as the future of CCC.

Even though the outcome is still unsettled, many positive effects are playing out across GSU’s campus and nationwide. Heyward says she’s seen an increased awareness of and clarity around copyright law among the faculty, which is particularly important in this age of new media. The lawsuit has made Georgia State a central part of the national conversation in higher education; President Becker and Provost Risa Palm, who have been articulate and knowledgeable backers of GSU’s policies throughout the litigation, have helped to advance the discussion in their peer professional circles. GSU’s name is out there where it wasn’t before, with a newfound prestige.

“We’re growing as a university and we’re striving to provide the best education we can,” Heyward says. “Part of that is allowing our students to have access to the most current and most relevant information they can get.”

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers was founded in 1914 to protect musicians’ copyrights by licensing creative works and distributing royalties. Today, ASCAP has a membership of more than 435,000 composers, songwriters, lyricists and publishers of every kind of music. Similarly, Broadcast Music Inc., formed in 1939, collects license fees on behalf of its membership of more than 500,000 songwriters, composers and music publishers and disburses them as royalties to those members whose works have been performed.
In 1968, a teenage amputee from Kenya arrived at GSU. Today IQBAL PAROO (B.B.A. ’72, M.H.A. ’75) helps the world connect to empower individuals and ease suffering.
STORY BY MICHELLE HISKEY | PHOTOGRAPHY BY MEG BUSCEMA

Nairobi, December 1967:

Iqbal Paroo, a willful achiever who had climbed Kilimanjaro and captained the cricket team, was home on leave from his training as an 18-year-old Kenyan military pilot. He had no idea that on this afternoon his life was about to change forever. Out for a motorcycle ride, he was struck by a car.

As the doctors at the Aga Khan Hospital in Nairobi were trying to save his mangled left leg, Paroo confronted them: “If it’s not going to get any better, let’s get on with the amputation.” The surgery resulted in Paroo losing his leg above the knee.

Grief spread through his family, whose ancestors had helped build trading routes and businesses across East Africa. For weeks, family and friends wept by his bedside.

“This is awful,” he told the doctors. “I know I lost the leg. I now want to get on with my life.”

And so Paroo took his first big step away from the accident that nearly killed him.

His path led him to Georgia State, which prepared him for his future career of reinventing hospitals around the world and helping alleviate suffering among the world’s neediest people.

Paroo’s personal challenge sparked his global focus on this persistent problem: How can we best enable the sick to heal and get back on their feet?

Atlanta, 1968:

At GSU, more loss and opportunity

During his rehab in Nairobi, Paroo wondered why hospitals didn’t operate better. Forcing himself to walk on a wooden leg, he asked, “Was that the only way forward? Why did doctors talk about me as if I wasn’t present?”

Reviewing the U.S. Embassy’s list of universities offering degrees in the fairly new field of hospital administration, Paroo listened as an attaché described the snow and ice on many campuses — not an ideal location for someone learning to walk on an artificial limb. The southernmost possibility, Georgia State, earned the approval of Paroo’s uncle, a Kenyan executive for The Coca-Cola Company.

After numerous trips to the Embassy on his crutches, Paroo’s persistence paid off with a scholarship from the U.S. Agency for International Development and matching funds from GSU. After 8,300 miles of travel, Paroo hobbled up the Kell Hall ramp for freshman orientation in the fall of 1968, still using a cane.

Paroo expected a place somewhere between “Petticoat Junction,” and “Bonanza,” two of his favorite TV shows in Nairobi. Instead, Atlanta was tense after the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. The small group of international students at GSU was cautioned not to travel out of Atlanta alone.

“It was such a time of chaos in the city,” recalled Barbara Winship Turner (Ph.D. ’74), the advisor to international students. “It was a lot for them to come halfway across the world when the world was so upside down.”
Paroo knew prejudice: He grew up as a minority in a British colony and, from an early age, experienced racial discrimination in Kenya. His Ismaili Muslim family left India in 1852 and settled in Zanzibar, an island off Kenya. Even though the family had donated their business profits from long-distance trade into a multiracial school, a hospital, and even a cemetery and a home for lepers, they still were deemed outsiders in Africa. The discrimination continued through the generations.

Paroo found GSU’s campus welcoming. “Noah Langdale had the vision that GSU’s growth should be not only in volume but in diversity,” Paroo said of the university president who served from 1957 to 1988. “I remember him saying, with a lot of warmth, that foreign students bring a richness to campus.”

Limited overseas communications meant that students like Paroo were virtually cut off from news from home. A few months into his freshman year, Paroo received word that his beloved father had died unexpectedly. He wanted to return to Kenya right away, but heeded his mother’s wishes that he remain in Atlanta. With finances tighter, he answered an ad for a nursing home job in Buckhead.

“I needed someone who didn’t care about Christmas and thought someone of another faith would be great, because the local kids always tried to beg off on holidays,” recalled Frank Shaw, who hired Paroo and became his mentor and father figure. “An international student is one up anyway because they’ve left home and appreciate being in a new world.” His first impression of Paroo included a slight British accent, an outfit of paisley, checks, stripes and madras, and “and a solid piece of tree for a leg.”

A year later, Paroo had worked every weekend and holiday on the Kingsford nursing home’s front desk, learned pharmacy basics and was on his way to managing the nursing home’s budget.

In 1975, Paroo left GSU with a master’s degree in hospital administration. At 25, he became one of the youngest hospital administrators in the Charter network. Paroo still laughs about a puzzled doctor on his staff in Biloxi, Miss., who asked, “What’s an Iqbal?”

Karachi, Summoned by a world leader 1977

Paroo was 27 and the president of a Las Vegas hospital when one of the world’s leading philanthropists, His Highness Prince Karim Aga Khan IV, sent for him. The Aga Khan is the spiritual leader for the 15 million Ismaili Muslims throughout the world. At their first meeting, the Aga Khan expressed confidence that Paroo’s résumé and cultural awareness were ideal to build a bridge from Western health care to suffering in southeast Asia.

In Karachi, Pakistan, with $300 million from the Aga Khan Foundation, Paroo became the director of commissioning and led a team that would develop a medical school, nursing school and hospital. “I didn’t know enough to be really cautious,” he recalled. “I was somewhere between being smart and gutsy, and trying something different and new.”

The Aga Khan project was a major turning point in his life and enabled him to launch his future career in international health, and later in global philanthropy.

Philadelphia, 1984: Scaling new heights

When Paroo was 37, Hahnemann University in Philadelphia — then one of only 127 academic health centers in the U.S. — tapped him as their youngest president and first immigrant president.

“It’s not often that a relative newcomer to the United States accomplishes so much in such a short period of time here,” wrote then Vice President George H. W. Bush in a note. “Your accomplishments will serve as a reminder to

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International students at GSU: Then and Now

In 1970, there were 207 international students at GSU representing 52 countries.

In fall 2011, GSU hosted 1,355 international students on visas representing 117 countries, along with another 2,302 permanent residents, refugees and those granted asylum. To qualify for a student visa, international students are required to provide proof of funds to cover a year’s tuition and living expenses. To keep that visa, they must maintain a minimum number of classes (currently 12 hours). If they drop below that number, they are considered to be in this country illegally and must leave the United States.

“The regulations mean that they have less flexibility to make honest mistakes.” said Heather Housley, director of GSU’s International Student and Scholar Services, which handles compliance with stricter federal laws since 9/11.

To smooth their arrival, GSU requires a four-day orientation that includes basics such as how to adapt to the U.S. classroom and Atlanta. As they adjust, students help others through the Volunteer International Student Assistant (VISA) leadership program.

GSU now hosts 18 international clubs, and students can find local connections to their home countries through Atlanta’s international community. Because they face restrictions on working, GSU’s Eva Whetstone International Student Emergency Loan Fund offers assistance. Whetstone served as assistant dean of women at GSU during the administration of Noah Langdale, who was also a patient supporter.
all who come in contact with you … just how true it is that the United States is a land of boundless opportunity.”

While at Hahnemann, Paroo reinstated its reputation and enhanced its contribution to the greater Philadelphia community. He also met his wife, Janet, a Philadelphia banker and venture capitalist who matched his drive and loved his spirit. They married in 1996 in a cross-cultural ceremony with their blended family of seven, which included children aged 10, 12, 13, 15 and 20. The Paroo family continues to enjoy exploring cultural diversity, especially in the kitchen with a variety of curries and a collection of more than 30 hot sauces.

In 2002, the need to manage critical healthcare issues hit their home when Janet Paroo was diagnosed with stage III multiple myeloma. When the standard treatment failed, Paroo turned to the newly formed Myeloma Institute at the University of Arkansas, where Janet Paroo ultimately underwent a bone marrow transplant.

“He’s compassionate, broadly curious and action oriented. That makes him a natural leader,” said Michael Mohr, a close advisor of the Omidyars. “His thinking is like a North Star — expansive and impactful.”

“Care is not only about giving,” Paroo says. “It’s part of it, of course, but care can create dependency. It’s about self-empowerment. I know from my own trauma that I didn’t want help walking. I didn’t want people to hold me up. I would rather fall and learn how to walk on my own and not have a lifetime dependency on others to help me.”

A graphic demonstration of this belief: When Paroo rappelled in West Virginia’s New River Gorge with YPO (the Young Presidents’ Organization), he sent his leg down first. As Paroo descended unbalanced, he bounced off the rock face with his right shoulder.

“If you don’t try, you don’t know,” he says with a shrug. A willingness to try anything in the face of great challenges is a hallmark of his career.

**Silicon Valley, 2002:**

**Innovative philanthropy to create social impact**

The digital revolution shaped Paroo’s more recent career. Drawn to Silicon Valley to work with venture funds investing in health care, he connected with eBay founder Pierre Omidyar and his wife Pam. They enlisted Paroo’s help directing their personal fortune, estimated in the billions, in the most effective ways of creating opportunity for individuals to improve their lives. Paroo, who became the founding president of the Omidyar Foundation, also provided early guidance in the development of the family’s other major organization, Humanity United, which focuses on building peace and advancing human freedom.

In 2002, the need to manage critical healthcare issues hit their home when Janet Paroo was diagnosed with stage III multiple myeloma. When the standard treatment failed, Paroo turned to the newly formed Myeloma Institute at the University of Arkansas, where Janet Paroo ultimately underwent a bone marrow transplant.

“Iqbal never wavered from his belief that we could find a solution,” said Janet, who today is in remission and leads an active, healthy life.

**St. Petersburg, Fla., today:**

**The endless horizon**

After multiple careers took him around the world over four decades, Paroo finally settled in St. Petersburg, his wife’s hometown. For three years, Paroo has served as key strategy advisor to the recently retired CEO and dean of medicine at Johns Hopkins Medicine. This summer, President Barack Obama named him to the board of the U.S. African Development Foundation, a government agency that “provides economic development assistance directly to marginalized populations in conflict and post-conflict areas in Africa.”

The Paroos recently built their waterside dream home with dolphins and manatees passing by. Incorporating elements of style and design from around the world, their home reflects the multicultural influences in their lives.

In this water, Paroo was able to stand for the first time since age 17 when he received one of the first “aqua legs.” The Gulf of Mexico’s open water offers “healing in salt water, more of a sense of being connected to nature.”

For miles and hours, he swims unencumbered, feels whole again; meanwhile, his family and friends on shore are often panicked. In Bali and the Maldives, he came into view just as rescue teams were about to deploy. “The sense of endlessness is what I love,” says Paroo, now 62, whose boldness first brought him to Atlanta and still beckons him to new horizons.
To better prepare coastal Georgia for the worst, a GSU researcher digs to uncover clues from hurricanes of the past | Story by Jeremy Craig, Photography by Steven Swigart
Over the past century and a half, Georgia hasn’t seen many hurricanes, much less a catastrophic one in the league of Hurricane Katrina in 2005. The last hurricane to make a direct hit was Hurricane David in 1979, which made landfall as a weakened Category 1 on the Saffir-Simpson Scale.

But that’s not to say a monster of a tempest couldn’t slam into coastal Georgia in the future.

If the worst kind of hurricane struck Savannah, for example — a Category 5 with sustained winds more than 157 miles an hour — much of the city could be inundated with several feet of water.

But what are the odds of the worst happening? It’s hard to have faith in the numbers when probabilities are based on only 150 years or so worth of recorded storms.

Kiage wants the odds to be more precise.

His work is part of a relatively new science — “paleotempestology,” the study of ancient storms. And it might just be the key in better preparation for the worst.

**WRITTEN IN SAND AND SEDIMENT**

When a hurricane hits a coastline, it stirs up a storm surge that washes over land. It takes sand from the beaches with it, and microscopic organisms from the ocean, depositing them on adjacent marsh. Over the years, sediment is deposited over the sand washed up by hurricanes.

“During the course of normal sedimentation, you’ll find a lot of peat there in the clay,” Kiage said. “So when we have a storm bringing in the sand, you’ll see a very immediate break in the natural deposition.”

The layers of sediment between the sand deposits can tell how active — or quiet — storms were during a given time period.

On Wassaw Island, for example, where he did preliminary research before obtaining National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/Sea Grant funding for this much larger project, he was able to infer a record of hurricanes stretching back nearly two millennia before present.
There, the record showed periods of increased activity from around 2,000 years ago to around 1,100 years before present, and then another active period from 100 years ago to now. The sand and sediment seem to point to a quiet time between 1,100 years ago to 250 years ago.

To determine the time periods, Kiage is using different types of data, including remnants of vegetation buried in the ground.

“If we can find something that represents vegetation, we can infer as to which climate was prevailing at the time,” he says.

Pollen is a good indicator of vegetation, showing which types of vegetation existed at a certain location — allowing scientists to infer climate, chemistry of water and even human activity.

The thickness of overwash layers can also tell scientists the strength of a given hurricane. Stronger hurricanes are accompanied by large storm surge and will push more sand into adjacent marsh than weaker ones.

To get a better feeling for how overwash layers indicate hurricane strength, Kiage and his team had to go to one of Georgia’s peaceful, naturally kept wonders — Cumberland Island.

In the late 1890s, before hurricanes were given names, a storm estimated by modern standards to be a major Category 4 made landfall on the island. If Kiage can get a good core sample, he could have a better guide in order to infer the strengths of ancient storms.

“If we can get that, it would be really, really successful,” he said.

DIGGING DEEPER

As Kiage’s truck followed Doug Hoffman, a National Park Service wildlife biologist, to Whitney Lake on the north end of the island, some of the island’s native wildlife — deer and wild horses — brought Kiage’s trek to a halt.

“When I grew up, these were the kind of roads I went down when I was in Kenya,” he said. Similar dusty, bumpy roads in his native land wind their way through African environments that were changing — leading him down the path to studying ancient climates.

One of his first academic projects was to study Kenya’s Lake Baringo, a receding, 50-square mile lake in a semi-arid environment.

There, he studied the climates of ancient times, as well as gathered hints about human activity around the lake. Later, during his studies at Louisiana State University, he was introduced to the study of ancient hurricanes.

Here on Cumberland Island, he and his crew lugged their equipment another mile through the sands to Whitney Lake on the north end of the island, where Kiage hoped to pull some core samples.

One problem: the lake was relatively parched as Georgia has suffered from drought.

“The lake is dry, but there’s an area with water that’s possibly spring-fed,” Hoffman told Kiage. “It’s the only significant amount of freshwater on the island.”

Through the brush, Kiage; Terry McCloskey, a Louisiana State University post-doctoral fellow, undergraduate Amber Keller and graduate student Dan McCartha made their way to the lake.
Getting the core samples wasn’t an easy task on Cumberland. McCloskey forced his entire body weight onto the manual corer, then, with Kiage’s help, pulled it back up to obtain a cylinder-shaped core from the lake bed. The core wasn’t exactly what they needed.

“That’s mostly sand,” McCloskey said. “I don’t think we’ll find what we need at this spot.”

They moved again, going further out into the lake, attempting to see if a derelict boat left by one of the island’s few remaining permanent residents might work to bring them toward the middle of the lake. But it was rusted out and full of holes.

After meandering in the sweltering sun and trudging through the sludge, Kiage’s team pulled out what they needed.

After the Cumberland dig, Kiage’s headed up the coast to Jekyll Island, and then just north of the state line to Hilton Head Island, S.C. for more samples.

**BACK IN THE LAB**

A few weeks later in Kiage’s lab in Kell Hall, Keller placed scrapings of soils from a core sample that was cut in half into tiny, thimble-sized bowls, where they’d be heated in a kiln.

Centimeter by centimeter, the soil samples were put into a kiln, where they were heated at progressively higher temperatures, starting at 221 degrees Fahrenheit and ending at 1,832 degrees.

“When we subject the sediments to different temperatures, the reaction tells us the composition,” Kiage said. The heating helped him detect how much organic material was in the cores.

The next step brought samples downstairs to an X-ray fluorescence spectroscope, or XRF, where he bombarded the samples with high-energy gamma radiation to detect what types of elements — such as iron, titanium, chlorine and sodium — were contained in the sand.

“A sand layer brought in from the ocean has a much higher chlorine content,” Kiage explained.

To detect the types of vegetation found in the cores, which helps scientists put a timeframe on the sediment layers, the team sought to identify pollen, using powerful acid to pull it from the sediment.

“Pollen can help determine vegetation conditions,” Kiage said. “In a hurricane event, the storm will disturb the vegetation.”

All of the work took the entire summer to analyze, and the team took another trip to the coast, at St. Catherines Island, to pull up more core samples.

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**Right now, the Georgia coast is one of the safer places on the coast, especially since the frequency of hurricanes — at least during recorded history — has been low.**

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**HURRICANES IN GEORGIA HISTORY**

[Map of Georgia showing locations of hurricanes]

In the 20th century, landfalling storms were much weaker, at Category 2 or less. At Wassaw Island, where Lawrence Kiage’s studies into ancient hurricanes started in order to secure a NOAA research grant, there were five landfalling hurricanes.

Just because a tropical system doesn’t directly strike a Georgia coastline doesn’t mean that the state won’t be impacted. Tropical Storm Alberto in 1994 — a weak tropical storm — made landfall on Florida, but stalled over south Georgia as it moved north and dumped torrential rains, leading to heavy flooding and more than 30 deaths.
STORMS OF THE FUTURE

Kiage said that there are a number of different hypotheses that attempt to explain the frequency of hurricanes and the steering of them.

Some tie hurricane activity in the Atlantic Ocean to the El Niño climate pattern — a temporary change in the climate of the Pacific Ocean characterized by unusually warm ocean temperatures. Its opposite is called La Niña, where unusually cold ocean temperatures prevail.

Some researchers point to the position of the Bermuda-Azores High, a large persistent center of high pressure in the atmosphere that develops over part of the Atlantic Ocean.

Other scientists point to solar activity as a possible explanation.

Right now, the Georgia coast is one of the safer places on the coast, especially since the frequency of hurricanes — at least during recorded history — has been low.

“But if you invest there, somebody has to insure your property,” Kiage said. “The insurance industry will want to know some of this. The data from the project will be very useful for them to take into consideration.”

And beyond property, lives must be protected.

“Emergency managers need to be aware, because once we establish the record, and as we might get into an El Niño or La Niña year, they will be much more prepared for hurricane activity,” Kiage said.

WEB EXCLUSIVE
Visit www.gsu.edu/magazine to see a video from the Cumberland Island excursion.
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LOOKING FORWARD

Announcing our new board members

Jeanne M. Goldie (M.S. ’96) is a regional program manager for Wells Fargo. She is a nationally recognized expert in the financial services industry with a focus on leading organizational strategy. Goldie has received numerous national awards for her work and was recognized by the White House in 1999 for her work in community redevelopment in Atlanta. Her articles on strategy and leadership have been published nationally and she has been featured in the media on numerous occasions.

Sarah J. Hawk (J.D. ’00) is a shareholder in the Atlanta office of Ogletree Deakins. Hawk is a frequent speaker nationally and regionally on business immigration issues. She is president of the Georgia Asian Pacific Bar Association, an Executive Board Member of the National Association of Asian-American Professionals and counsel to the Philippine American Chamber of Commerce. She is listed in Georgia Super Lawyers Rising Stars 2010, and she has been listed in America’s Leading Business Lawyers since 2009.

Felicia M. Mayfield (B.S. ’75, M.Ed. ’80, Ed.S. ’87) is a proud ‘triple Panther’ — having three degrees from GSU. Mayfield’s career in education spans 37 years, and she has served in roles such as teacher, principal, chief of staff and associate superintendent. Her civic involvement includes serving on the YMCA board as vice chair for the south DeKalb branch. Additionally, she has just completed the course work for the Master Gardener program, and is now an intern serving as Master Gardener Extension Volunteer.

Dexter B. Warrior (B.B.A. ’85, M.S. ’90) has more than 25 years of experience in real estate, and has served as an asset manager, assistant portfolio manager and portfolio manager with Equitable Real Estate, Morgan Stanley and most recently, T. Dallas Smith and Company. Warrior is actively involved in the community where he serves on Leadership Atlanta’s Board of Trustees as Immediate Past Chair, the Atlanta Convention and Visitors Bureau’s Board of Directors and the GSU Foundation Board’s Immediate Past Chair of the Real Estate Committee.

PLAN AHEAD

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Georgia State University
P.O. Box 3984, Atlanta, GA 30302-3984
Phone: 404-413-5057 Fax: 404-413-3417
Email: johnclark@gsu.edu

Sample rates

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Annuity rates are subject to change. Once your gift is made, the annuity rate remains fixed.

www.giftplanning.gsu.edu
Lionhearted
Catlanta’s kitty cutouts feature a tiny signature heart. This little guy was one the artist and GSU alumnus created just for a Zoo Atlanta “kitten drop.”

WEB EXCLUSIVE
Visit www.gsu.edu/magazine for a video interview with Catlanta.
FELINE PHENOM

When the city came to a snowy standstill for a week in January 2011, a portly, three-legged cat with a heart on its chest hit the streets. The kitty first appeared as an outsized graffiti tag, spray-painted on walls and bridges in neighborhoods like Candler Park and Cabbagetown alongside the word “catlanta.”

The artist behind this character, a 2010 studio art graduate, had just launched Atlanta’s newest — and cutest — street art phenomenon. Catlanta (B.A. ’10), as both he and his work are known, soon abandoned the spray paint can for a more neighborhood-friendly medium. Using leftover cardboard and sheets of magnet, he cut out and painted smaller versions of the cartoon cat and dropped them around town as free objets d’art to be found. When he shared photos of these kittens in the field on Flickr and Twitter, he unwittingly triggered a citywide scavenger hunt.

“I never really thought that people would even want [the kittens],” says the 24-year-old artist, who remains anonymous to the general public. “The first time I [posted photos], people went out and looked for them, and it sort of just built from there.”

Catlanta now has a following nearly 10,000 strong on Facebook and Twitter; he’s been written up by CNN.com; and his prized pieces have been hunted all over Georgia and from Texas to Maine. What began as a release from workaday drudgery nearly two years ago has become a full-time job. Catlanta estimates he spends anywhere from 30 to 60 hours each week, supported by occasional t-shirt sales and commission work, creating kittens to hide across Atlanta.

“The response has just been crazy,” Catlanta says. “I think it’s pushed me to be a better artist and really practice techniques and styles. I’ve become much more comfortable with my own abilities.”

The cats have, accordingly, grown more elaborate over time. Catlanta now uses donated plywood that he cuts with a scroll saw as his base material. Shapes and designs can vary, and current events, themes or partnerships — think Dragon*Con, ’90s cartoons or Zoo Atlanta — often inspire special litters of googley-eyed kittens.

“It’s goofy and silly and fun,” Catlanta says of his work, “but it’s also a way for me to get people that don’t really have an interest in art or haven’t been out to the galleries to become involved with the city.”

It might come as a surprise that there is serious art theory behind this playful project. Catlanta values craftsmanship over concept and tries to think outside the canvas — something he says he learned in an installation art class at GSU. He also challenges conventional notions of street art by partnering with Atlanta institutions like Zoo Atlanta or the High Museum of Art.

Indeed, there is more to Catlanta than meets the eye — and in more ways than one. “Actually,” he admits, “I’m a bit more of a dog person.”

BY KATHLEEN POE ROSS

Class notes are the perfect way to share your news with friends and classmates.
Read about your classmates in this issue of GSU Magazine, then share your own news, achievements, accomplishments and photos.
Mail your class notes to GSU Magazine, P.O. Box 3983, Atlanta, GA 30302-3983 or e-mail them to winman@gsu.edu.
president of institutional advancement at Queens College. She was selected after a national search.

Governor Nathan Deal recently announced that he has selected Glynn County attorney Roger B. Lane (B.B.A. ’70) to fill the judicial seat left vacant by the January resignation of Chief Superior Court Judge Amanda Williams. Lane, a state representative from District 167, was first elected in 2004.

Michael A. McBride (B.B.A. ’76) is a 2012 Service to America Medal finalist. The award, given by the Partnership for Public Service, a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization based in Washington, D.C., recognizes those who work to revitalize our federal government by inspiring a new generation to serve and by transforming the way government works.

Phillip L. Williams (B.S. ’75) serves as the founding dean of the College of Public Health at the University of Georgia, where he has been a faculty member since 1993. At UGA, he also holds the Georgia Power Professorship in Environmental Health within the College of Public Health’s Department of Environmental Health Science.

1980s
Mark J. Barry (B.B.A. ’84) joined American Home Shield as president on Aug. 20. It is a subsidiary of ServiceMaster Company.

Ahmet Bozer (M.B.L.S. ’83) president of The Coca-Cola Co.’s Eurasia and Africa Group, has been appointed president of Coca-Cola International effective Jan. 2013.

Michele P. Ferrara (M.Tx. ’88) has been promoted to principal at the public accounting firm Morrison, Brown, Argiz and Farra.

Ron Griffin (M.B.A. ’83) has been named senior vice president and chief information officer at AutoZone. Griffin was previously with Hewlett-Packard.

Barry Herrin (B.A. ’87, J.D. ’90), an attorney with Smith Moore Leatherwood, has been appointed to the North Carolina Bar Association’s Medico-Legal Liaison Committee for the 2012-13 fiscal year. Herrin will collaborate with other committee members to promote understanding and cooperation between the bar and the medical profession.

R. William “Bill” Lee III (M.B.A. ’84) has joined Sheffield Investment Management Inc. as chief operating officer. He joins the company from Anderson Bell, Inc., and Paragon Property Partners L.L.C.

William Scarborough (M.Tx. ’80, M.P.A. ’93) recently passed the certified valuation analyst (CVA) professional examination and obtained the CVA professional certification. Scarborough is an associate chief accountant in the enforcement division of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and is an adjunct accounting instructor at George Washington University.

1990s
John P. Harrison (M.B.A. ’99) has been named new executive director/CEO for REISA, a leading alternative investments association. In this capacity, Harrison will head up the association’s office in Indianapolis, reporting to the elected board of directors, which is comprised of 13 leading industry professionals.

Weekend 2012
President Mark Becker and First Lady Laura Voisinet welcome you back to campus for a full weekend of homecoming activities. Kick off game day at the President’s Brunch on the plaza at one of GSU’s newest buildings (formerly the SunTrust Tower at Woodruff Park).

For information on events hosted by the colleges and schools visit gsu.edu/homecoming
HEADLINING HISTORY

As the world turns, history is made. Events unfold and situations escalate. Few have witnessed as much history unfold right before their eyes as Randy Harber (M.A. ’87, Ph.D. ’92).

For more than 28 years Harber captured history in the moment as a copy editor at CNN.

“I’ve seen the world’s great joys and the world’s great tragedies. And for this I’ve grown to appreciate the flow of history,” said Harber.

Harber’s dedication to history and love of journalism can be traced to his youth in Screven County, Ga. where as a teen he went from developing photos in a darkroom to writing a weekly column for the local paper. His breakout story was an article about the vehicle used in the first James Bond movie “Goldfinger.”

“Aston-Martin was touring the sports car and I wrote an article about it,” he said. “Not only did the paper run it, it was the lead story. And I guess that was it. I knew I wanted to be a reporter, and I never looked back.”

After college, Harber covered politics for United Press International and then national and international news at the Atlanta Journal.

It was around this time that his curiosity led him to inquire about a new 24-hour news network that Ted Turner was starting up.

Ultimately, Harber was hired as one of CNN’s first 200 employees. In fact, it was Harber who edited the first script of the first broadcast that aired on CNN June 1, 1980.

“Right up to the very moment we went on the air there was a real question of whether we could do it at all,” said Harber. “I didn’t know anything really about television, but as a team we made it work.”

Harber worked at CNN through the network’s coverage of the Persian Gulf War, the Oklahoma City bombing and the 9/11 attacks. He’s edited thousands of stories and worked with just as many journalists.

While working full-time at CNN, Harber still managed to obtain two advanced degrees in English from GSU. During his time at Georgia State, Harber helped install the communications department’s first computer lab, was the editor of GSU Review for a quarter and worked as a part-time professor of journalism.

His devotion to GSU is also exemplified by his donations to Five Points: A Journal of Literature and Art and the Kenneth M. England professorship of Southern Literature. As a graduate student, Harber was a student of England.

“Dr. England was a fascinating guy,” said Harber. “I will credit him as being one of the people who had vast knowledge. I am happy to have both known him and had classes with him.”

Since recently retiring from CNN, Harber now plans on relaxing, but still leaves his options open for the future.

“People have told me over the years that there was life after CNN,” said Harber. “I didn’t know if I believed them or not, although I will say that taking long walks, napping every afternoon and tending my garden has been very nice.”

BY MARCUS KEY (B.A. ’11)
Christopher Carter (B.A. ’03) recently joined Central States Financial Group as a financial services representative. Carter has worked in the financial services industry for nearly six years and is a registered representative with MetLife Securities Inc.

Donnie R. Davis Jr. (B.A. ’02, M.Ed ’06) has been appointed by the Educational Achievement Authority as the new principal of Mumford High School in Detroit, Mich. While at GSU, Davis was a member of the men’s basketball team that appeared in the 2000-01 NCAA Tournament and finished the season 29-5.

David Emfinger (B.B.A. ’04) recently joined URETEK Holdings, Inc. as business development Lead for Tennessee. Emfinger is the former Senior Project Manager for Dooley-Mack Constructors of South Carolina and VCC of Atlanta. URETEK specializes in soil densification and foundation stabilization.

Selena English (B.S. ’07), a probation officer at the Warner Robbins Probation Office in Warner Robbins, Ga., was honored with the city’s Department of Correction’s first Tiffany Bishop Horizon Award. The award “honors the way Bishop inspired other officers through her dedication to her job and her community.”

Theresa M. “Terri” Gerhardt (B.B.A. ’06) has been named Valdosta State University’s new director of procurement.

Sara Gregory (B.S.W ’05) is traveling from Mexico to Brazil in two years as a member of the social justice performance troupe called the Social Circus. She plans to turn her blog entries and illustrations into a book about her experience.

Dawn M. Jones (J.D. ’00) was recently honored with the 2012 Leadership Award by the Atlanta Bar Association. Jones was awarded this honor for her contribution to the legal profession and the community.

Erica V. Mason (B.B.A. ’00) has been elected a shareholder for Baker, Donelson, Bearman, Caldwell and Berkowitz, PC. Mason is a member of the firm’s Labor and Employment Practice Group.

Henry Oaxaca (M.A. ’07) has been appointed as the new principal at Lake Forest Elementary School in Fulton County. He previously served as the assistant principal at Ridgeview Charter School.

Anil D. Sawant (Ph.D. ’88) is vice president of Regulatory Compliance for Johnson & Johnson consumer companies. Sawant joined Johnson & Johnson with 20 years’ experience and, prior to that, he served as vice president for Wyeth Pharmaceuticals. Sawant serves on the Regulatory Affair and Quality Advisory Board of Parenteral Drug Association, and is the chairperson of the PDA Task Force on 2, 4, 6 Tribromoanisole (TBA). Sawant holds a B.S. honors degree and a M.S. honors degree in microbiology and biochemistry from Panjab University in India and a Ph.D. in microbial and biochemical sciences from GSU.

Geri Thomas (B.S. ’85) is Georgia market president and global diversity and inclusion executive for Bank of America. Thomas has worked for Bank of America since 1970 and in addition to her duties as Georgia market president, she also oversees social responsibility strategy. Thomas serves as a member of many groups, including: the board of councilors of the Carter Center, the Buckhead Coalition and the board of trustees of Georgia State University Foundation. She was named one of the “100 most influential Atlantans” by the Atlanta Business Chronicle. Thomas received a B.S. in urban studies from Georgia State.

Joseph D. Sansone (M.B.A. ’79) is the founder, chairman and CEO of Pediatra HealthCare, which provides treatment centers for children and home nursing services. Previously, Sansone founded several companies, including Pediatric Service of America and Pediatric Physician Alliance. Among the many awards Sansone has received, in 2007, he accepted the J. Mack Robinson College of Business Entrepreneurship Award from GSU. He currently serves on the GSU Foundation’s board of trustees and the School of Nursing and Health Professions advisory board. Sansone received a B.S. in healthcare administration from Northeastern University in Boston and an M.B.A. from GSU.

Katie Kross (M.S.W. ’11), project coordinator for the Georgia Afterschool Investment Council in Atlanta, was named a White-Riley-Peterson Policy Fellow as part of a partnership between The Riley Institute at Furman University and the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.

The 2012 Distinguished Alumni Award acknowledges leaders in their fields, outstanding contributors to the improvement of their communities and those who have shown a committed record of service to Georgia State University. Congrats to our winners!
TREASURE KEEPER

When Bryan Tucker (B.A. ’98) came to Georgia State, there were two paths of interest he considered following: anthropology and law enforcement.

“It was the thinking involved in each area that appealed to me — taking evidence and trying to sort it into some sort of conclusion,” Tucker says. “I had some classes, and it became much more clear that I was interested in anthropology.” He now sits as the state archaeologist with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Tucker is the head of a section of the Georgia DNR that oversees archaeological research activities across 2.2 million acres of state-owned or state-managed lands. His area is also responsible for overseeing the compliance with state and federal law designed to protect Georgia’s and the nation’s archaeological treasures.

His office doesn’t have the resources to perform the mountains of archaeological research to be done in Georgia plus perform compliance duties, so Tucker invites university researchers — and their students — to dig in.

“This allows students a chance to work on some of the really awesome sites we have, because we have quite a few,” Tucker says. “It provides us and the taxpayers of Georgia with more chance to work on some of the really awesome sites we have, because we have students — to dig in.

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chance to work on some of the really awesome sites we have, because we have

students — to dig in.

“One of our biggest challenges is communicating to the public why it’s important to have a professional archaeologist excavate archaeological sites,” he says, noting that it’s perfectly legal for someone to dig up someone’s own backyard.

“Arrowheads and pieces of pottery in and of themselves don’t tell us much,” he continues. “What’s interesting are those questions we can ask when we see the relationship to each other in the ground.”

BY JEREMY CRAIG
Welcome to our newest Alumni Association Life Members!

Thomas & Beth Ann Boland
Kevin Campbell
Kristina D. Carter
Natalie DiSantis
W. Franklin Evans
Fred S. Gaines
James & Jessica Henson
Darryl B. Holloman
Patricia A. Howe
George E. Koklanaris

Jorge A. Maroto
Joanne F. Martin
Walter T. Massey
Felicia M. Mayfield
Ronald G. Newport
Randy Patterson
Barbara Schreiber
Mary Ann Sites

Patricia H. Soper
Michael A. Sudduth
J. Stephen Tanner
Myrtice M. Taylor
Carol D. Walker
Andy D. Wise
Samuel M. Woodrow
Carol D. Yancey

BY ANGELA GO
Mary S. Moore (B.B.A. ’93), founder and CEO of The Cook’s Warehouse, shares her top 10 kitchen essentials.

1. **A quality, forged chef’s knife**: The single most important tool in your kitchen. Forged knives are the most durable, hold their edge the best and are easy to sharpen. In terms of style, shape and length, the one that is most comfortable in your hand is the one for you.

2. **Nonstick frying pan**: Look for a lifetime guarantee, the sign of quality, and if you only purchase one, be sure it’s a minimum of 10 inches round.

3. **Stainless steel sauté pan**: We prefer high sides for sautéing or frying, and stainless steel allows you to clearly see the food cooking, browns meats easily and is perfect for deglazing. On top of all that, it’s easy to clean.

4. **Cast-iron Dutch oven**: There is no better pot for soups, stews and chili; usable on top of the stove or in the oven. Enamelled models seal the cast iron for easier cleaning and create a nonreactive surface.

5. **Vitamix**: This blender turns whole foods into hot soup in three minutes, retaining all the fiber, vitamins and minerals. If you have but one electric appliance in the kitchen, this is the one to have.

6. **Cutting boards, wood and plastic**: Keeps your knife’s edge from dulling; plastic is easy to sterilize (after cutting poultry or pork) and they’re inexpensive. Have some of each for all your chopping needs, whether meat, poultry, fish, veggies or fruit. Having more than one is ideal to keep your onions and garlic away from your fresh fruit salad. Look for green-friendly ones made from bamboo.

7. **Silicone spatula**: Takes heat up to 850° F, leaves nothing behind in your pan or bowl and comes in beautiful colors.

8. **Rimmed baking sheet**: Very versatile: can be used for baking meatloaf, sponge cake, cookies, just about anything. We love the USA brand because they are silicone-coated and have perfect release.

9. **Tongs, Whisk, Zester**: Very inexpensive tools to turn food as it’s cooking; break up and mix liquid ingredients and put major flavor from citrus into anything from cocktails to roasts.

10. **Wooden spoon**: Versatile and multipurpose. Stock your kitchen with several sizes and shapes — it’s been in the kitchen since the start of pots and fire!
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Tiffany Conner is a 2012 GSU graduate and a proud member of the GSU Alumni Association.
Ambassadors of Hope

Men’s basketball coach Ron Hunter, his staff and players traveled halfway around the world to South Africa this summer to distribute shoes and hope with the charity, Samaritan’s Feet.

Hunter said the trip was a memorable one for the team for many reasons, but the most important reason for being there was to “bring hope to the lives of so many children in South Africa.”

The Panthers’ 10-day trip took them from Cape Town and the Cape Peninsula (shown here) to the small village of Paarl. There, they hosted a basketball clinic and gave away more than 1,000 pairs of shoes to needy children.

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