Last year, Duke University made the news thousands of times. There were reports on scientific breakthroughs, features on fascinating people, articles on ideas that just might change the world.

These stories you see in the headlines are snapshots... each capturing a small part of what the people of this university do every day: make headway in addressing the most critical, intriguing, complicated issues of our time.

As you'll see in the tiny sample of articles presented here, our work makes a good story, but it's making an even better world.

We invite you to read all about it.
Hardt's big idea

Photo by Bruce Feeley

It is not often that academic works enjoy the level of media attention paid to Empire. Co-authored by Duke literature professor Michael Hardt and Italian scholar Antonio Negri, the trend-setting book—which argues that the old nation-based global power structure is dissolving into a worldwide Empire without boundaries—not only made waves in academic circles across the world, but unleashed a flood of coverage in such popular outlets as Time magazine, the National Review, and National Public Radio. Drawing on philosophy, political science, history, and literary theory, the book has created what critic Fredric Jameson called "the first great theoretical synthesis of the new millennium"—an idea the New York Times said could transform the humanities. Hardt's accomplishment also represents the many ways in which Duke scholars in the arts and sciences are crossing traditional academic boundaries to view the world from new vantage points.
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What Is The Next Big Idea? The Buzz Is Growing

It takes more than just talent to solve a crisis in the humanities.

by Emily Eakin

It comes along only once every decade or so, typically arriving without much fanfare. But soon it is everywhere: dominating conferences, echoing in lecture halls, flooding scholarly journals. Every graduate student dreams of being the one to think it up: the Next Big Idea.

In the 1960's it was Claude Levi-Strauss and structuralism. In the 1970's and 1980's it was Jacques Derrida and deconstruction, Michel Foucault and poststructuralism and Jacques Lacan and psychoanalysis, followed by various theorists...
of postcolonialism and New Historicism. And now scholars are wondering if the latest contender for academia's next master theorist is Michael Hardt, a self-effacing, 41-year-old associate professor of literature at Duke University and the co-author of "Empire," a heady treatise on globalization that is sending frissons of excitement through campuses from Sao Paulo to Tokyo.

Since Harvard University Press published the book in March last year, translation rights have been sold in 10 countries, including Japan and Croatia; the leading Brazilian newspaper has put it on the cover of its Sunday magazine; and Dutch television has broadcast a documentary about it. Fredric Jameson, America's leading Marxist literary critic, has called it "the first great new theoretical synthesis of the new millennium," while the equally eminent Slovenian political philosopher Slavoj Zizek has declared it "nothing less than a rewriting of the 'The Communist Manifesto' for our time." During the same period, Mr. Hardt has given 21 academic talks and received tenure from Duke (a year early). And the compliments keep coming.

"He's definitely hot," said Xudong Zhang, a professor of comparative literature and East Asian Studies at New York University, who taught a graduate seminar on "Empire" for the second time this spring. Masao Miyoshi, a professor of literature at the University of California at San Diego, said, "He's one of the very few younger people who will have an impact."

There is no question that Mr. Hardt is unusually talented. But talent alone does not provoke scholarly commotion. Other factors must also be at work. For one thing, the topic must be in vogue; and globalization happens to be the trendy subject right now. Then there is the allure of Mr. Hardt's flamboyant co-author, Antonio Negri, a 68-year-old Italian philosopher and suspected terrorist mastermind who is serving a 13-year prison sentence in Rome for inciting violence during the turbulent 1970's.

In large part, however, the fuss over Mr. Hardt and "Empire" is about something else: the need in fields like English, history and philosophy for a major new theory. "Literary theory has been dead for 10 years," said Stanley Aronowitz, a sociologist at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. "The most important point about 'Empire' is that Michael is addressing the crisis in the humanities, which has reached the point where banality seems to pervade the sphere."

Indeed, by the end of the 1990's, the sweeping approaches of the previous decades had been exhausted. Yet no powerful new idea emerged to take their place. A deep pessimism crept over the humanities. Today, scholars complain, their fields are fragmented and rudderless.

So just what does a disquisition on globalization have to offer scholars in crisis?
First, there is the book's broad sweep and range of learning. Spanning nearly 500 pages of densely argued history, philosophy and political theory, it features sections on imperial Rome, Haitian slave revolts, the American Constitution and the Persian Gulf war, and references to dozens of thinkers like Machiavelli, Spinoza, Hegel, Hobbes, Kant, Marx and Foucault. In short, the book has the formal trappings of a master theory in the old European tradition.

Then there is the theory itself. Globalization isn't simply the latest phase in the history of imperialism and nation-states, the authors declare. It's something radically new. Where other scholars and the media depict countries vying for control of world markets, Mr. Hardt and Mr. Negri instead discern a new political system and a new form of power taking root. They call it Empire. Unlike historical empires, however, this one has no emperor, no geographic capital and no single seat of power. In fact, given the authors' abstruse formulation, it's almost easier to say what Empire isn't than what it is: a fluid, infinitely expanding and highly organized system that encompasses the world's entire population. It's a system that no one person, corporation or country can control. (It's also apparently still under construction. One hallmark of Empire is "supranational organisms," few of which seem to exist yet. The authors regard the United Nations, for example, as a precursor of a "real supranational center.")

More surprising still, Empire is good news: it's potentially the most democratic political system to hit the face of the earth. As Mr. Hardt puts it, "The thing we call Empire is actually an enormous historical improvement over the international system and imperialism." The reason? Because power under Empire is widely dispersed, so presumably just about anyone could affect its course.

"Empire creates a greater potential for revolution than did the modern regimes of power," the authors write, "because it presents us, alongside the machine of command, with an alternative: the set of all the exploited and the subjugated, a multitude that is directly opposed to Empire, with no mediation between them."

The book is full of such bravura passages. Whether presenting new concepts--like Empire and the multitude--or urging revolution, it brims with confidence in its ideas. Does it have the staying power and broad appeal necessary to become the next master theory? It is too soon to say. But for the moment, "Empire" is filling a void in the humanities.

For literary scholars it is evidence that the work they do is politically important. They are not simply analyzing Milton's religious convictions or parsing "Finnegans Wake," they argue, but shedding light on the way the world really works. Consider deconstruction; it revolutionized scholars' understanding of language. Lacanian psychoanalysis did the same for the human
psyche. In a similar way, "Empire" lays out a new way of thinking about global politics. When it comes to understanding current events, the book insists, even literary scholars have something important to contribute. And at a moment of disciplinary crisis, that's a message that's bound to appeal.

Michele Lamont, a sociologist at Princeton University, argued as much in a famous article titled "How to Become a Dominant French Philosopher: The Case of Jacques Derrida," which appeared in The American Journal of Sociology in 1987. She concluded that Mr. Derrida's popularity had less to do with the intrinsic value of his ideas than with his "sophisticated writing style," "distinctive theoretical framework" and lucky timing. Deconstruction, she wrote, "was an answer to a disciplinary crisis." His famously stylish clothes and his thick French accent didn't hurt either.

Of course, Mr. Hardt can't trade on credentials like those. Not that long ago he even had trouble finding a job. With a Ph.D. in comparative literature from the University of Washington at Seattle, he lacked both an Ivy League diploma and the kind of narrow specialization that many academic departments look for these days.

"I applied to French, Italian, English, political science and philosophy departments," he recalled recently over lunch at an Italian restaurant near the Duke campus. "But the reality of it is that almost no one would hire me."

With his soft voice, denim jacket and unruly dark hair, Mr. Hardt looks and sounds more like an idealistic graduate student than a rapidly rising star scholar. When he did land a job in the Italian department at the University of Southern California in 1993, he said, he found himself at odds with colleagues in his field.

"I went to a conference on Marx and deconstruction," he recalled. "I listened to a series of papers that were so convoluted and abstract. The speakers said they were talking about politics, but I couldn't understand a thing political about them. I was so frustrated after the weekend that on the Monday after, I called the state prison commission and found out how I could volunteer teaching at the local prison."

By this time he was already collaborating with Mr. Negri. Inspired by the Italian philosopher's writings and political activism, Mr. Hardt had asked a friend to introduce them during a visit to Paris, where Mr. Negri had fled to avoid serving his jail sentence. (In 1997, he returned to Rome— and went directly to prison.) They began collaborating on "Empire" in 1994.

From a professional standpoint, it was a risky move. Though Mr. Hardt had published a book of his own (on the French philosopher Gilles Deleuze), he had no obvious area of specialization. Moreover, interest in contemporary Italian philosophy was small in the United States.
For Mr. Hardt, the risks obviously paid off. Of course, his book has skeptics. Some say nation-states are as strong as ever; that the book fails to back up its theory with facts; that it's hobbled by Marxist ideology.

"The argument that the world exhibits a completely different power structure is at least grossly hyperbolic and more probably merely false," said John Gray, a professor of European thought at the London School of Economics, who has published his own critique of globalization, "False Dawn" (New Press, 1999). "'Empire' theorizes the current state of the world in a way which produces romantically alluring phrases that gloss over the actual conflicts, discontinuities, uncertainties and sheer unknowability of the world and its power relations today."

Such criticisms don't seem to bother Mr. Hardt. He says he is pleased that the book has found an audience outside what he calls "our small fanatical readership." He has few illusions that he is the next Derrida.

"I'm sure I'm not," he said. "Toni and I don't think of this as a very original book. We're putting together a variety of things that others have said. That's why it's been so well received. It's what people have been thinking but not really articulated."

And he readily concedes that "Empire" has flaws. Mr. Zizek complained that for a book that preaches revolution, it had an unforgivable omission: no how-to manual. Mr. Hardt agreed:

"I wrote him an e-mail and said, 'Yes, it's true we don't know what the revolution should be.' And he wrote back saying, 'Yeah, well, I don't know either.' "

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Duke University's vibrant sense of community stems from dozens of gatherings throughout the year, from study sessions to service projects, from thoughtful recognitions of Martin Luther King Jr. Day to the celebration of commencement. Yet—as anyone who has stood shoulder-to-shoulder in a roaring, rooting Cameron crowd knows—nothing unites Duke like basketball. The women's team had a perfect conference record and reached the Final Four this year. Men's coach Mike Krzyzewski, in turn, was named "America's Best Coach" by Time magazine. Since taking over in 1980, Coach K has led the Blue Devils to three national championships and won more games than any other active NCAA coach, while creating a culture of scholar-athletes who also perform well in the classroom. In its article, Time explores what motivates this great motivator—and it’s not only the prospect of winning games.
America's best coach

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Devil’s angel

*By turning his basketball team into a family, Mike Krzyzewski has made the Duke Blue Devils perennial winners, on and off court.*

by Josh Tyrangiel

America's best coach is crying. Not very much, and over the death of his mother five years ago, a completely acceptable reason for tears even by the standards of the tough-hearted college-basketball fans who worship him. But Mike Krzyzewski is definitely crying. "My mom gave me—and I didn't realize it growing up—unconditional support and unfailing love," he says. "You can't get any better than that. It created, for both my brother and for me, a safety net. That's why I've never been afraid to lose."

During his 21 years as men's basketball coach at Duke University, Krzyzewski (pronounced Sha-sheff-ski, or Coach K to his acolytes)
has not lost very often. He's 533-164, with three national championships, six Atlantic Coast Conference championships, and nine Final Four appearances. No college hoops coach has won more in the past two decades, and Krzyzewski has accomplished all this with a program that turns out real-deal scholar athletes-kids who go to class, graduate and don't mind telling everyone about it. "He has put together what the rest of us are trying to do," says St. John's University coach Mike Jarvis, Krzyzewski's close friend. "It's a program that wins not only on the court but off the court."

For all the winning he does, Krzyzewski doesn't talk much Xs and Os. Ask him why Duke has been so superior under his reign, and he'll cite the influence of his wife and three daughters. "Over the years, the girls have exposed me to an environment where they share their feelings, and I've tried to teach my players to do the same thing. I tell them it's not guys doing girl things; it's being a real person-to hug, to cry, to laugh, to share. If you create a culture where that's allowed, all of a sudden, you have some depth."

Crying as the key to victory sounds a little squishy, especially from a guy who graduated from West Point and claims none other than Bobby Knight-chair-throwing, microphone-hogging, student-berating Bobby Knight-as his basketball mentor. But Krzyzewski believes creating an atmosphere that infuses his players with the same kind of support and love he received growing up is crucial to Duke's success. Unlike most other coaches, Krzyzewski avoids depth charts and assigned positions, insisting that they lead only to competitive anxiety and unrealistic expectations. As a result, Duke has no players whose sole job is to back up another player. Instead, Krzyzewski tells his young men time and again that he trusts them, that they should "run their own race" and that when they step on the court, "all they have to be is themselves." Says Grant Hill, a three-time All-America: "When I was there, for two or three years, we didn't really run any plays. He basically allowed us to run around the court and explore our creativity." "It's very empowering," says Steve Wojciechowski, a former Blue Devil star who is now a Duke assistant coach. "As a player, it also makes you more vested. It's not just his team. It's our team."

It requires a remarkable 18-year-old to possess both the talent to play elite college basketball and the maturity to handle Coach K's generous helpings of responsibility. While most programs recruit players exclusively on athletic talent, Krzyzewski says he evaluates talent, academic potential and character equally. In addition to asking for teacher evaluations and paying close attention to how a prospect interacts with authority ("If his mother asks a question and the kid makes a teenage face--hmmm, you start to wonder"), the Duke coaching staff makes a point of finding out who a kid's friends are. "One of the kids we're recruiting right now, I like him because his best friend is another kid on his team who's a real little guy," says Krzyzewski. "When you see them hanging out, you can tell they're just good guys, that he'd fit in here."

Adhering to self-imposed recruiting standards means that Duke
works with a talent pool far shallower than the competition's. The reward is that Coach K's lovefest with his players is never put in jeopardy. "How good was it for me to spend 148 games with Shane Battier?" asks Krzyzewski, referring to the 2000-01 season's consensus college player of the year. "Literally, over a thousand locker-room settings. How much is that worth, to be with that kid for four years? Or to be with Wojciechowski or Laettner or Hill or Hurley or..." he trails off. He's not crying, at least not yet.
When *Time* named Duke Divinity School professor Stanley Hauerwas "America’s Best Theologian" in September 2001, it was only the latest in a string of public accolades. Within the same year, Hauerwas became the first American theologian in four decades to deliver the prestigious Gifford Lectures in Scotland, received Duke’s Scholar/Teacher of the Year Award, saw *The Hauerwas Reader* published, and even appeared on "Oprah"—joining the ranks of many Duke faculty in law, business, medicine, and other fields whose influential work has catapulted them to worldwide renown. Hauerwas, for one, seems surprised by the attention: An outspoken practitioner of one of the many faiths represented on the Duke campus, the provocative theologian has spent his life calling Christians to be “resident aliens,” confronting worldly issues from a radical perspective of faith. As his *Time* profile reveals, that call is resounding far beyond the walls of academia.
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Christian contrarian

Stanley Hauerwas argues that many Christians aren't actually following the teachings of Jesus.

by Jean Bethke Elshtain

Here is a Stanley Hauerwas story. Hauerwas was debating a medical researcher who was defending experiments on fetal tissue. "What if it were discovered that fetal tissue were a delicacy?" Hauerwas asked with his trademark Texas twang. "Could you eat it?"

Hauerwas is contemporary theology’s foremost intellectual provocateur. His depth charges are just as frequently aimed within that world as outside it. That "Hauerwasian" has become a common way in theological circles to characterize an argument is an irony,
Hauerwas has been a thorn in the side of what he takes to be Christian complacency for more than 30 years. For him, the message of Jesus was a radical one to which Christians, for the most part, have never been fully faithful. Christians, he believes, are called to be a pilgrim people who will always find themselves in one political community or another but who are never defined completely by it. Thus, as the body of Christ on Earth, Christians must be a "sign of contradiction," to borrow a term from Pope John Paul II, a moral theologian much admired by the very Anabaptist Methodist Hauerwas. Hauerwas recently argued that in a human future he believes will be bleak, Christians should be known as "those peculiar people who don't kill their babies [through abortion] or their old people [through euthanasia]."

Hauerwas is happy to say that his rise to prominence is not the result of any special intellectual gift. He has always said that he is no smarter than other people but that he will "damn well outwork 'em." Salty in speech, given to joking about the "ontological superiority of being a Texan," he has written 25 books and hundreds of essays and articles on dozens of topics. Avoiding highly technical monographs, Hauerwas insists that the best theology is most often found in sermons, homilies, prayers and popular writing. The theologian who is faithful must engage the pressing issues of the culture rather than hide behind impenetrable jargon.

Before communitarianism became a buzzword, Hauerwas addressed community. Before the Americans with Disabilities Act, he wrote perhaps his most engaging work on persons with disabilities and how, as a community, we react to their presence. He anticipated debates about genetic manipulation. Before talk of "the virtues" became widespread, Hauerwas wrote about the need for an account of our habits as members of communities. Do these communities sustain virtues? One virtue Hauerwas extols is faithfulness. He urges people to be faithful Roman Catholics or Orthodox Jews or Evangelicals or Muslims. It is faithfulness to a complex tradition that forestalls being overtaken by majoritarianism or convention.

Hauerwas is a volatile, complex person with an explosive personality and high-energy style. For many, he is an unlikely pacifist. He insists that Christians should exemplify a radical message of peace. Hauerwas learned this lesson from the Anabaptist theologian John Howard Yoder. Hauerwas has respect for a position known as the just-war perspective, a mode of reflection on war's occasional tragic necessity, either for selfdefense or to protect those who might otherwise be slaughtered. But he insists that most Christians who claim that position are not really serious about it, or they would oppose many more wars than they do. His radical pacifism leads him to condemn any and all forms of patriotism, nationalism and state worship. (And he disdains most distinctions between these positions.)
If Hauerwas' rough speech and pointed views are taken as scandalous within academic society, he believes that what really scandalizes the so-called wisdom of the world is the message of the cross. If Christians really faced up to the facts of Jesus' story, they would be shocked. It is a radical tale: God revealed himself in inauspicious circumstances—in a provincial backwater of the Roman Empire and among a beleaguered people, the Israelites. Through his ministry and death, Jesus offered humankind a radical vision of forgiveness and freedom from revenge. To a world obsessed with power, that is outrageous. An omnipotent God incarnate who relinquishes his power and dies an ignominious death in order that human beings might "have life and have it more abundantly"? Whoever heard of such a thing?

A God who embraces powerlessness unto death is a message the world will never accept, says Hauerwas. Yet, he argues, it is that message the Christian is bid to take to all nations. If you were to ask Hauerwas to define himself by a single word, once he got Texan out of the way, he would probably say disciple and add that anyone who uses the word "better damn well mean it."

Jean Bethke Elshtain is a professor of social and political ethics at the University of Chicago

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Mourning in African America

"No culture bases so much of its identity on the persistent rehearsal of commemorative conduct as does African America," writes Karla FC Holloway in her new book, Passed On: African-American Mourning Practices. The dean of Humanities and Social Sciences, helping to guide planning and faculty development for much of the university, Holloway drew on her own interests in cultural studies and African-American literature for this study of 20th-century African-American funeral practices. She concludes in Passed On that African-Americans are generally more comfortable than other Americans with the concept and physical realities of death, in part because of their history of violent premature death. The Chronicle of Higher Education selected the book for its "Hot Type" column, noting that Holloway's inclusion of her mourning for her own son, who was killed during her work on the book, adds a personal dimension to this fascinating cultural study.
More than 27 million people watched this spring as the CBS program 60 Minutes ran a rare double-length feature on the Duke Brain Tumor Center. Following three patients over many months, the segment focused on how the center's aggressive use of experimental therapies is saving lives—and stirring up controversy among those who advocate more conservative treatments. "Most physicians believe that patients with many kinds of brain tumors are so hopeless as to offer them nothing," co-director Henry Friedman, MD, James B. Powell Professor of Neuro-Oncology, told correspondent Ed Bradley. "We give [patients] the motto that we stand by, which is 'At Duke, there is hope.'" The story, which illustrated the dedication of the entire medical center to lifesaving care and research, evoked a flood of inquiries from cancer patients and others.
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"At Duke, there is hope"

*60 Minutes*, April 7, 2002

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Studying the science of communication

Everyone from “NOVA” to the New York Times called after Erich Jarvis won the prestigious Alan T. Waterman Award, the National Science Foundation’s highest honor for a young scientist or engineer. Reporters asked Jarvis, an assistant professor in neurobiology, about his pioneering research on the brain systems of songbirds, work that may change how scientists think about language in humans. Like many Duke researchers, Jarvis employs new techniques and an interdisciplinary approach, creating gene chips to analyze the DNA of zebra finches and probing the molecular pathways that guide vocal communication. As this article in People magazine noted, his own pathway to Duke was itself remarkable.
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The Wanderer's Son

Scientist Erich Jarvis's inspiration? An eccentric, troubled, cave-dwelling father

Erich Jarvis's father was never like the other dads he knew. While Erich lived with his mom and three siblings in a house in New York City, James Jarvis lived at times in one local park or another. Once, when Erich was a teen, his father took him to a cave he discovered in upper Manhattan. "He was so proud," says Erich. "I was trying to understand why the hell he wanted to live in caves. Why was he staring up at the stars?"

James Jarvis was eccentric, and he was schizophrenic. To Erich, he was also an inspiration. His father’s beautiful but disordered mind and his fascination with science eventually led Erich, 37, to an interest in biology. Now an esteemed neurobiologist, Erich received the Alan T. Waterman Award this May—the National Science Foundation's top prize for young researchers—for his techniques in studying vocal communication among songbirds. The prize comes with a staggering—in academic circles—$500,000 prize. Jarvis credits his father with influencing his approach to his
field. "What I really got from him is this eccentric view of being a scientist," says Jarvis, an associate professor at Duke University and the father of two. How to be a scientist in the more profound sense."

As a young man in the '60s, James Jarvis showed great promise. At 16, he entered City College of New York, studying chemistry. "He had everything—the brains, the looks, the middle-class background," says Valeria McCall, who married him in 1964 and had their three sons and a daughter over the next five years. But after James began taking drugs, he seemed to lose his way. After Valeria separated from him in 1971, when Erich was 5, he began wandering but would occasionally show up at the family's home. He'd play Bach on the piano, discourse on chemistry, expound mathematical fractals-then disappear again. Erich took it all in stride. "To me that was just my father," he says. "That's how I knew him."

Unable to cope with societal constraints, James would retreat, alone, into nature. "He traveled a lot to see comets, meteorites, things of that nature," says his ex-wife. Once, he walked hundreds of miles from New York City to area mountains, making a series of homes in caves, where he would camp with a few meager possessions, including scientific journals and a knapsack of fossils. "He never considered himself homeless," says Erich. "He considered himself living where people always lived—in the natural environment."

Erich Jarvis didn't get a close-up view of his father's world until 1984, when, as a Hunter College freshman, he lodged with his grandfather James Hodnett Jarvis, a patriarch figure who pushed him to excel. As it happened, the older Jarvis had recently taken in Erich's father—later diagnosed with drug-induced schizophrenia. "It was a real reunion," recalls Erich. James took him to the two caves in city parks that had been his homes. He showed him how to find fossils, even in the urban wilds of Manhattan. At home they talked—once late into the night. "We stayed up until 3 a.m.," recalls Erich. "He even helped me with my calculus." Early the next morning James was gone, departed for another solo sojourn. While Erich focused on his undergraduate studies, majoring in biology and math, James received some help from a social worker who found him an apartment and got him medication to control his schizophrenia. His recovery was short-lived. In 1989 James was murdered in an ostensibly random slaying in Manhattan's Highbridge Park, one of his favorites. "There was so much promise," says Valeria, "and he was just starting to reconnect."

The younger Jarvis began working with a biologist, Fernando Nottebohm, who had done groundbreaking studies of the neural basis of birdsong. After earning his doctorate in 1995, Jarvis took a position at Duke, where he leads a team of 15 researchers trying to investigate the human brain by studying how birds learn new songs.
Unlike his father he has managed to create a stable home, a Chapel Hill, N.C., ranch house where he and his wife, Miriam Rivas, 48—a molecular biologist he first met when he was in college—are raising daughter Electra, 13, and son Syrus, 9. The children have already traveled to Africa and South America, accompanying their parents on research expeditions. He has also told them about their grandfather, whose backpack of fossils lies out in the garage. It serves to remind Jarvis of what his father taught him about his life's work—to try to go for something very imaginative and profound—and to have your scientific thinking be connected to your natural environment.

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Among the dozens of Duke students selected for the country's leading scholarships and fellowships in 2001, three seniors and one graduate student were named Rhodes Scholars—the highest number ever selected for the prestigious scholarships in one year at Duke. In fact, since 1996, Duke has been one of only two American universities (Harvard is the other) to have had as many Rhodes Scholars in a single year. Third-year English graduate student Christian Campbell was named one of the international Rhodes Scholars, while three A.B. Duke Scholars—English and biology major Alexis Blane, mathematics and economics major Samuel Malone, and Pavan Cheruvu, who triple-majored in biomedical engineering, electrical engineering—were among the 32 undergraduate Rhodes Scholars selected nationwide. Praising the students as "extraordinary people," Peter Wood, chair of Duke's Rhodes Advisory Committee, noted in the Duke Dialogue that "their academic and personal growth have been nurtured and encouraged from the time they arrived at Duke." Indeed, as a proud editorial about "The Scholar from Zebulon" in the local News & Observer underscores, the choice of a few students for honors like the Rhodes is evidence of an environment that helps all to thrive.
Duke's Rhodes record

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The Scholar from Zebulon

The list of those who are entitled to puff their chests over the award of a Rhodes scholarship to Samuel Malone of Zebulon goes on and on—as it should.

First, we have young Malone himself—a Duke University senior who hopes to turn his mathematical wizardry into an expertise in economics that could be put to use for the benefit of developing countries. And whenever a student brings credit to himself or herself, of course, parents are entitled to share in that. So John and Janine Malone can take immense pride in their son's achievements.
The Rhodes winner, one of 32 from around the country to have secured the highly sought-after scholarship for two years of study at Oxford University, graduated in 1998 from W.G. Enloe High School in Raleigh, which gave him the freedom and the support to pursue his dreams.

While he was still at Enloe, he was able to undertake extensive math studies at N.C. State University—and he did well enough in all his coursework to become his class valedictorian. Wake County's magnet high school has been rated as one of the top high schools in the country, and with students such as Sam Malone among its alumni, it's easy to see why.

Malone did well enough at Enloe that he was awarded a full scholarship to Duke, whose talent scouts obviously had their headlights on. In fact, he is one of three Duke students in this year's Rhodes crop, an impressive total. (One of the other two also is a North Carolinian: Alexis Blane of Charlotte.)

Rhodes candidates must endure a formidably competitive application process, and Malone was equal to the challenge. But even if, in the end, he had come up short, it still would be worth reflecting on the caliber of students North Carolina's public schools can and do produce. Only a tiny few can win a Rhodes scholarship. It's a reasonable goal, though, that all should be able to thrive.
Duke University’s home is in North Carolina, but our community is the world. Hardly a day passes without a newspaper, television program or Web site telling the story of a scientific breakthrough, a stimulating monograph, a triumphant alumnus or a promising new medical treatment at Duke. Individually, such stories highlight the extraordinary individuals whose outrageous ambitions have fueled Duke's development over the past few decades into one of the world’s great universities. Together, they exemplify the intellectual richness and diversity of an institution deeply engaged with society’s most important issues.

This annual report features a tiny sample of the professors, students and others whose work was highlighted by the news media during the academic year 2001-2002. Like those they represent—a group so large that Duke produces a daily online report about our media coverage—the people in the following pages would be special anywhere. But it’s notable that they all chose Duke as the incubator for their ambition and the framework for putting their compassion and ideas into action—and Duke, in turn, chose them.

Their stories illustrate how great scholars and teachers are not born but made from the exigencies, reversals, and joys of their private and professional lives. We see how the death of a son contributed an unexpected perspective to a brilliant and poignant book; how a parent’s mental illness shaped the dreams of a young scientist; how the execution of a radical philosopher two millennia ago informs our lives today. We learn again that history is personal, messy and being made here right this moment.

Although we at Duke know that our first responsibility is to our students and campus community, we embrace our role in the larger world. As we were reminded at the beginning of this academic year, on September 11, the knowledge and learning that are our lifeblood are too important to contain within our campus. We must share what we know and make our voices heard on subjects that we know and care about. If you find the stories in our first online annual report intriguing, I invite you to sign up for a new electronic service, eDuke, that will provide you with similar updates on a regular basis. You may live near Duke,
or far away, but we want to bring Duke closer to you and show you how it is helping to change your world.
A look at major news stories at Duke University throughout the 2001-2002 academic year.

**JULY ’01**
- Keck Foundation gift launches center for neuro-oncology genomics
- Duke ranks sixth in *U.S. News & World Report’s* [2001 America's Best Hospitals Honor Roll](#)

**AUGUST ’01**
- A record 448 Duke students participate in fall semester [Study Abroad](#) programs in 28 countries
- [Robertson Scholars bus](#) links Duke and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

**SEPTEMBER ’01**
Duke community responds to terror of Sept. 11—and the news that six alumni died in the attacks

**OCTOBER ’01**
Doris Duke Center completed at the Sarah P. Duke Gardens
Trinity Heights Homesites for Duke faculty and staff holds open house

Ground-breaking for Nasher Art Museum

Myrlie Evers Williams, former NAACP chairwoman and widow of slain civil rights leader Medgar Evers, and Samuel DuBois Cook, trustee emeritus, speak at Martin Luther King Jr. Day events

Sam Cook with President Keohane

Five former U.S. Secretaries of Education attend Education Leadership Summit at Duke

Peter and Ginny Nicholas pledge $25 million to support faculty through the The Nicholas Faculty Leadership Initiative.

Women’s basketball team makes NCAA Final Four for second time in four years

John W. Hartman Center for Sales, Advertising & Marketing History marks its 10th anniversary

University Photography’s Face Value portraits celebrate Duke staff, faculty and students who help define a diverse
community

APRIL '02

• Ground-breaking for Center for Interdisciplinary Engineering, Medicine and Applied Sciences (CIEMAS)

• Good Morning America co-anchor Diane Sawyer spends a night in the RoundTable residence hall with Duke students

MAY '02

• Journalist and novelist Tom Wolfe speaks at Commencement

• Duke women's golf team wins second national championship in four years

JUNE '02

Duke cardiologist Augustus Grant named president-elect of American Heart Association

BACK TO TOP

Duke junior Sheela Agrawal and senior Katie Atlas attended the campus interfaith vigil.

President Keohane, who flew into New York City for a meeting on the morning of Sept. 11, wrote to more than 100,000 people in the Duke community to share her experiences and thoughts:

"...The devastation in lower Manhattan did not touch the Statue of Liberty standing nearby; the torch is still held high in her hand, and this terrible day must not be allowed to stain or erode the principles she embodies for us all."

Many vigils and programs were held during the initial days of the crisis, all of which served in their own way to reinforce a sense of community on campus and the importance of supporting each other, and particularly those of the Muslim faith.

Rodney Wynkoop, director of University Choral Music, organized a massive memorial concert in Duke Chapel on Sunday, September 30. Some 2,500 people attended the concert, which brought together musicians from the North Carolina Symphony and 450 singers from area choruses to perform Mozart's Requiem and Samuel Barber's Adagio for Strings.

Duke faculty and students organized and participated in several fund-raising efforts, sending $12,000 to The September 11th Fund.
a joint project of the United Way of New York City and The New York Community Trust.

In the succeeding weeks and months, no fewer than 20 forums fostered discussion of security and civil liberties, moral and economic perspectives, technological implications, international perspectives and medical ramifications, with guest speakers such as James L. Pavitt, the Central Intelligence Agency's director of operations, and Nabil Fahmy, Egypt's ambassador to the United States. Several forums were broadcast via streaming video to alumni, the press and the public.

Over the course of the year, faculty, invited speakers and visiting scholars helped digest, process and forecast events. Old courses changed and new courses evolved in response to the tragedy. The library prepared detailed online resources for any visitor wanting to dig deeper. Dozens of Duke faculty were repeatedly consulted as experts, and many more continue to contribute to the national dialogue from all sides.

Duke Magazine dedicated a special issue to the subject in its Nov./Dec. 2001 issue, including a story from four Duke alumni who are members of the New York media (Peter Applebome of the New York Times, Jim Rosenfield of WNBC-TV, Mary Carmichael of Newsweek, Phil Hirschkorn of CNN) on what it was like to cover a war that hits home.

For chronological highlights of reactions at Duke to the events of Sept. 11, 2001, during the year that followed, visit the Arts & Sciences and Trinity College Development Office. For an interactive summary of commemorative activities held on Sept. 11, 2002, see the Duke News 9/11 site.
Despite a rocky economy and people’s understandably shifting financial priorities, Duke received $264,580,049 in charitable gifts during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2002, with contributions from 87,716 donors, including 43,049 alumni. Even the crucial Annual Fund experienced a resurgence of donations in the first six months of 2002, to end at $18.1 million.

The generosity of alumni and supporters enabled The Campaign for Duke, the university’s $2-billion fund-raising effort, which began in 1996 and is scheduled to end in December 2003, to reach more than $1.8 billion in pledges and cash receipts. Much of the year’s giving was directed to the needs outlined in the university’s strategic plan, Building on Excellence, which seeks new funds for faculty support, strengthening science and engineering, promoting diversity in the student body and staff, expanding intellectual life of students and expanding the university’s reach both locally and globally.

Duke's largest donor in the 2001-02 fiscal year was The Duke Endowment of Charlotte. The charitable trust, created by university founder James B. Duke, gave more than $33.5 million for a variety of purposes, including scholarships and academic and community outreach programs.

Duke is indebted to the trustees of Duke University for their sustained commitment, and particularly to Peter and Ginny Nicholas, 1964 graduates, for leading the steering committee of the $2 billion fund-raising effort. The Nicholas family pledged Duke $25 million for faculty support this year. The Nicholas Faculty Leadership Initiative challenge gift will encourage an additional $50 million for endowed faculty positions and academic resources.

In addition, this year, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation announced it would give $30 million to support a new science facility and another $5 million for student life initiatives. Melinda French Gates, a former Microsoft executive, is a member of Duke’s board of trustees and vice chair of its student affairs committee. After the foundation announced its support of the science facility, Duke decided, with Melinda Gates's approval, to name it The French Sciences Center, in honor of her family.
Ruth and the late Herman Albert, of Purchase, New York, and Palm Beach, Florida, donated $11.5 million to Duke Medical Center—$8 million to build the Ruth and Herman Albert Eye Research Institute and $3.5 million to support the Herman and Ruth Albert Lung Cancer Genomics Fund.

The Helene Fuld Health Trust gave $6 million, the largest gift in the School of Nursing’s history, to create an accelerated bachelor’s degree program. "Fast Track to Professional Nursing" is designed to address the nation’s critical shortage of professional nurses.

Four members of the Harold L. "Spike" Yoh family, with support from four other Yohs, created a second Yoh Professorship in appreciation of their Trinity College education. The Yohs' $1.125 million gift will be matched by the Bass Challenge to yield $1.5 million to endow a professorial chair in the social sciences. Spike Yoh, a 1958 graduate of Duke’s Pratt School of Engineering, is chair of the university's Board of Trustees and serves on the Campaign for Duke steering committee.
Anyone driving around campus this year could not help but be struck by the extent of new construction, all part of major facilities investments to support the university’s master plan. Among the highlights:

- Construction continued throughout the 2001-2002 school year on the new West Edens Residence Hall, which opened in the fall of 2002. The new hall is the key part of a new residential life plan that moved all sophomores to Duke’s West Campus and accelerated a number of other changes aimed at improving intellectual and social opportunities for undergraduates.

- Construction of the $97 million Center for Interdisciplinary Engineering, Medicine and Applied Sciences commenced in April 2002 across from Hudson Hall on Science Drive. The design of the two-building center places it at the geographic heart of the Duke campus, in close proximity to the medical center and the School of Medicine, the Fuqua School of Business, the Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences and the Pratt School of Engineering. It will provide space for the Fitzpatrick Center for Photonics and Communication Systems, materials engineering and material systems, and expansion/decompression space for other engineering programs, particularly in biomedical engineering.

- The university began construction on two of the five major facilities that will support the work of the Institute for Genome Sciences and Policy—a $45 million Center for Human Disease Models.
building and a $35 million Center for Human Genetics. The new Center for Human Disease Models aims to make the mouse a more effective surrogate for human disease. The center will permit scientists to use gene-engineered mice to better understand more complex diseases such as hypertension, heart failure and behavioral disorders. The building to house the existing Center for Human Genetics will enhance researchers' ability to use family histories, sophisticated molecular analysis and statistical genetics to reveal the genetic origin of a wide array of disorders. In particular, the building will greatly aid the center’s progress from exploring apparent single-gene disorders, such as the muscular dystrophies, to those that are more subtle, such as Alzheimer’s and cardiovascular disease.

- The Fuqua School of Business began constructing the Lafe P. and Rita D. Fox Student Center in the winter of 2001.

- A $20 million addition to the Divinity School will provide approximately 45,000 square feet of new space on three levels, including a new chapel for student and faculty worship and accommodations for the Institute for Care at the End of Life.

Stay tuned for more in the near future, including planned additions and renovations to the Bryan Center, West Union, Perkins Library, Undergraduate Admissions, the Center for Documentary Studies, the Sanford Institute of Public Policy and the Washington Duke Inn.
John Hope Franklin was awarded the Gold Medal in History by the American Academy of Arts and Letters for his long and distinguished career as a scholar, intellectual leader and civil rights advocate. Franklin and fellow Duke historians Gerda Lerner and Anne Firor Scott were selected to receive the Organization of American Historians' Distinguished Service Award. The three were the only scholars to receive the award this year.

Phillip Cook, ITT/Terry Sanford Professor of Public Policy Studies and professor of economics and sociology, was elected to become a member of the Institute of Medicine. He is the 22nd Duke faculty member to be so honored. Members of the Institute of Medicine are chosen for their contributions to health and medicine and/or related fields such as social and behavioral sciences. Cook's research has focused on a number of key social issues, such as public health policy, regulation of alcohol, guns and gambling, and violence prevention.

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences named Duke Literature Professor and film scholar Jane Gaines an Academy Film Scholar—an award that will help in her efforts to restore a lost chapter of film history. With the support of her $25,000 Academy grant, she plans to write an overview of the critical and historical work done to date on women in the silent film industry, to be titled "Women Film Pioneers: Their Fictions, Their Histories."

Erin Cressida Wilson, an associate professor of the practice of Theater Studies, wrote the feature film Secretary, which received a Special Jury Award in the Dramatic competition at the 2002 Sundance Film Festival.

Ralph Snyderman, chancellor for health affairs and president and
CEO of the Duke University Health System, was elected chair of the Association of American Medical Colleges, placing him in the forefront of national debates on a wide range of health care issues.

For more news on honors won by Arts & Sciences faculty and on books and articles by and about professors, please see "Arts & Sciences Faculty in the News."

More awards and honors for faculty of the medical and nursing schools are listed in the Spring 2002 Faculty Meeting brochure

Duke continues to be among the nation’s leaders in research across many disciplines. Duke faculty and researchers garnered a record $404.4 million in 2001-2002 to support important scholarship in areas as diverse as autism, sickle cell disease, cloning, gamma rays and school violence. As the stories featured in the "Making Headlines" section (above) demonstrate, Duke faculty research also attracted widespread media coverage.

Duke researcher Margaret Pericak-Vance, a geneticist and director of the Duke Center for Human Genetics, and her colleagues found evidence that two defective genes may be linked to a form of autism, opening new avenues of research that could make it possible one day to delay onset beyond an individual’s normal lifespan. Pericak-Vance was also named the 2001 Louis-D. Scientific Award laureate for her contributions to the field of genetic research in Alzheimer’s disease. Read a News & Observer profile of Pericak-Vance’s work.
Duke's commitment to attracting and nurturing undergraduates produced some remarkable achievements during the 2001-2002 academic year:

The entering Class of 2005 continued the best Duke traditions. It topped all prior classes in objective measures of academic talent, including a record 211 students who ranked No. 1 in their high school class, 454 who were in the top five and 575 who were in the top 10. The students were impressive personally as well as academically. For example, a young woman did turtle-tagging research in high school and twice presented her work at international conferences. Another student wrote a two-act, 15-song musical based on *Beowulf*.

The Class of 2005 also proved the most diverse in Duke history. One out of every three members of the entering class is a student of color. More than 11 percent of the first-year students are African-American and 7.5 percent are Latino—both of which are records. The class's 1,618 students hail from 48 states and 47 countries, including Vietnam, Ethiopia, Sri Lanka and Trinidad. Also, 14.5 percent of the new class are North Carolinians, the highest percentage of any state.

In addition to a record four Duke students winning Rhodes Scholarships, two Duke juniors, Dave Chokshi and Troy Clair, were selected as recipients of the prestigious Truman scholarship, which recognizes academic accomplishments, leadership potential and commitment to a career in public service. Chokshi is interested in health and biomedical science policy, and plans to address such issues in the future that bridge ethics, science and health for disadvantaged populations in rural and international communities. Clair, who is Duke Student Government’s newly
elected vice president for student affairs as well as president of the Black Student Alliance, intends to prepare for a public service career in the federal government.

Four Duke students—Dave Chokshi, Rebecca Ahrens, David Arthur and Andrew Taube—won Barry M. Goldwater Scholarships, which recognize undergraduate students who conduct impressive research work in science, mathematics and engineering.

21 Duke undergraduate and graduate students received Fulbright Scholarships to study in countries such as Guatemala, South Korea, Thailand and the Netherlands. Fulbrights provide one year of postgraduate study or teaching fellowship placements in some 50 countries worldwide. Selection is based on the applicant's academic or professional record, language preparation, feasibility of the proposed study project and personal qualifications.
Fulbright Scholarship Recipients:

Elizabeth Chang
Krysta Chauncey
Nipun Chhabra
Melissa Devine
Nicholas Durham
James Grant
Nicole Hess
Amy Kim
Craig Lan
Julie Linton
Julia Love
Khalil Maalouf
Isham Randolph
Thomas Rogers
Daniel Roh
Christopher Rowe
Anand Shah
Kevin Teng
Louis Tramontozzi
Lauren Vose
Myra Wallace Fuentes
Duke athletic teams rose to victory time and again in 2001-2002. During the year...

- The Blue Devils registered four Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC) tournament and five ACC Regular Season titles. The women’s basketball, men’s basketball, women’s golf and men’s lacrosse teams all garnered league crowns, while volleyball, women’s basketball, women’s golf, women’s tennis and men’s tennis each notched ACC Regular Season titles.

- Duke boasted 21 All-America athletes, 19 Academic All-America athletes, two National Players of the Year, two National Coaches of the Year, one NCAA team champion and one NCAA individual champion.

- In the ACC, the Blue Devils dominated the awards as Duke notched 41 All-ACC selections, three Players of the Year, three Rookies of the Year, three Coaches of the Year and four ACC Tournament MVPs.

- Duke had 17 teams advance to participate in NCAA Tournament action.

- The *U.S. News & World Report* College Sports Honor Roll ranked Duke among the 20 schools with the best overall rankings across four categories of achievement.

- Duke captured its sixth...
national title overall as the women’s golf team won its second championship in the last four years. Sophomore Virada Nirapathpongporn became the second consecutive Blue Devil to win the NCAA Individual title as she tied a NCAA record with a four-day total of 279.

- The women’s basketball team advanced to its second NCAA Final Four in the last four years and concluded the season with a school-record 31 victories. Overall, the squad broke 24 school records during the 2001-02 campaign.

- In the Sears Directors’ Cup, Duke finished sixth among private institutions and 30th overall. The Sears Directors’ Cup is a competition ranking the top overall athletic programs across the nation each year. Each sport receives points depending on how far teams advance in the NCAA Tournament.

- Donations to Duke Athletics exceeded 20 million dollars.

- Mitch Moser was promoted to Associate Director of Athletics. His responsibilities will include handling the financial operation of the athletic department, department of Physical Education and the Duke Golf Course, implementing communications information systems and overseeing game operations.

Duke Partners with Durham Neighborhoods

Duke continues to sustain and expand its constructive engagement with Durham, primarily through the Duke-Durham Neighborhood Partnership. The partnership focuses on improving the quality of life in 12 neighborhoods closest to campus and on boosting student achievement in the seven public schools that serve those neighborhoods. Some of this year’s achievements:

- As part of the Duke-Durham Neighborhood Partnership program, Duke and its neighbors celebrated the completion of the award-winning Trinity Heights employee housing project. Designed to increase home ownership in the neighborhood, the 40-unit housing development—25 detached single family homes and 15 townhouses on a tract of land adjacent to Duke’s East Campus—was constructed under the leadership of Executive Vice President Tallman Trask III.

- Associate Professor of the Practice of Electrical Engineering Gary Ybarra and his colleague Martha Absher received $450,000 in grants to boost the math skills of middle and elementary school students in two Neighborhood Partnership schools. The project will provide a new computer lab for the schools, coordinate educational field trips and arrange for 12 undergraduate engineering students to spend 10 hours a week tutoring the students.

- The Science Resource Center at E.K. Powe Elementary opened in fall 2001 with considerable financial support from Duke and won a national Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) Circle of Excellence award. Not only does the center benefit the school’s students, but it is also used to provide training in science instruction to teachers from around the
school district. Duke helps channel resources to this public school, one of seven in the Duke-Durham Neighborhood Partnership.

• The Duke Department of Biology's Center for Inquiry-Based Learning trained about 80 public school teachers in science teaching techniques this year through intensive eight-day workshops and follow-up assistance. The program, funded with grants from the federal Eisenhower Fund and the Burroughs Wellcome Fund, is reaching impoverished school systems in Eastern N.C. and the Piedmont. Four years ago, it began working with Durham Public Schools—including several of Duke's Neighborhood Partner Schools—and is now an integral part of the system's science education initiative.

• Promising Practices, an innovative community health program developed by the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, the School of Nursing, and the Department of Community and Family Medicine in collaboration with community hospitals and county government, focuses on diseases that disproportionately affect low-wealth communities: hypertension, asthma and diabetes. Thanks to a $698,000 grant from The Duke Endowment, Promising Practices will soon be expanded to include the Walltown and West End neighborhoods, two of Duke's key partnership neighborhoods.

[Image 160x449 to 191x489]

Science resource center at E.K. Powe Elementary School
New Leaders, Trustees Appointed

- **Tracey Futhey** came on board Feb. 18, 2002 as vice president for information technology, succeeding Betty Leydon, who left last year for a similar position at Princeton. Futhey, formerly vice provost and chief information officer at Carnegie Mellon University, is leading computing and network technology initiatives that support the university’s academic and research missions, a major priority of the Trustees and in Duke’s strategic plan, *Building on Excellence*.

- **Robert Cook-Deegan**, a leading expert on science policymaking and social issues involving the new field of genomics, was named director of the Duke Center for Genome Ethics, Law and Policy, effective July 1, 2002. The author of *The Gene Wars: Science, Politics, and the Human Genome* and other books and studies, Cook-Deegan will lead the center in bringing together biomedical researchers, ethicists, legal scholars and others to consider how advances in genomics will affect society. The center is one of five that constitute the $200 million Institute for Genome Sciences & Policy at Duke.

- **Dr. William Fulkerson Jr.**, chief medical officer for Duke University Hospital and the Private Diagnostic Clinic, was named chief executive officer of Duke in April 2002, succeeding Michael D. Israel, who resigned to take the chief operating officer position of the 18-hospital North Shore-Long Island Jewish Health System in New York. Fulkerson, who is also a professor of medicine at Duke University Medical Center and a nationally renowned specialist in pulmonary and critical care medicine, started his career at Duke in 1983 as an assistant professor of medicine.

- Duke alumnus **Timothy Pyatt ’81**, who directed the nationally known Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, returned to Duke as university archivist on March 1. He succeeded William E. King ’61, AM ’63, PhD’70, the founding university archivist who served thirty years. The University Archives also became an administrative unit of the Duke University Libraries this year.
Duke welcomed four new members to its Board of Trustees: Kimberly Jenkins ‘76, M.Ed.’77, Ph.D.’80 of Washington, D.C., president of Internet Policy Institute; Gary Melchionni, T’73, J.D.’81, of Lancaster, Pa., president of the Duke Alumni Association; Uwe Reinhardt of Princeton, N.J., James Madison Professor of Political Economy at Princeton University; G. Richard Wagoner Jr., ‘75, of Birmingham, Mich., president and CEO of General Motors Corp.; Dr. Lewis "Rusty" Williams, M.D./Ph.D.’78, of Mill Valley, Ca. Also, Jordan Bazinsky ’01, of Durham, a former president of Duke Student Government, began a three-year "young trustee" term.
Duke University Administration 2001-2002

Nannerl O. Keohane, President

Peter Lange, Provost

Thruston B. Morton III, President of Duke Management Company

Ralph Snyderman, Chancellor for Health Affairs; Executive Dean, School of Medicine, and President and Chief Executive Officer, Duke University Health System, Inc.

Tallman Trask III, Executive Vice President

David B. Adcock, University Counsel

Joseph L. Alleva, Director of Athletics

John F. Burness, Senior Vice President for Public Affairs and Government Relations

H. Clint Davidson, Jr., Vice President for Human Resources

Sally M. Dickson, Vice President for Institutional Equity

William J. Donelan, Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs and Executive Vice President/Chief Operating Officer, Duke University Health System

Tracy Futhey, Vice President for Information Technology and Chief Information Officer

N. Allison Haltom, Vice President and University Secretary

Michael J. Mandl, Vice President for Financial Services

Larry Moneta, Vice President for Student Affairs

John J. Piva, Jr., Senior Vice President for Alumni Affairs and Development

Steven A. Rum, Vice Chancellor for Development and Alumni Affairs

Robert S. Shepard, Vice President for University Development

Robert L. Taber, Vice Chancellor for Science and Technology Development

Gordon D. Williams, Vice Chancellor for Medical Center
Operations and Vice Dean for Administration and Finance, School of Medicine

R. Sanders Williams, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs and Dean of the School of Medicine
headway

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Richard E. Thigpen (1953-1973)
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Kenneth D. Weeks, Sr. (1980-1983)
Thaddeus B. Wester (1983-1995)
A. Morris Williams, Jr. (1989-2001)
Neil Williams (1980-1993)
Judy Woodruff (1985-1997)
The 332-bed West-Edens Link dormitory construction project and the renovation of part of Kilgo Quad dorms were completed in August 2002, facilitating the new residential policy of having all sophomores live on West.

Special programs and achievements:

Certificate programs in Documentary Studies and Information Science and Information Studies were launched.

The second year of Curriculum 2000 proceeded with the implementation of a New Teacher-Course Evaluation system.

An April 2002 undergraduate research symposium, Visible Thinking, showcased the projects of 90 students.
Awards and recognition:

James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of History John Hope Franklin received the Gold Medal in History from the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Emanuel Azenberg, Adjunct Professor of Theater Studies, received a Tony Award for best revival of a play for "Private Lives" by Noel Coward.

Assistant Professor of Chemistry Michael C. Fitzgerald won a Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers, the highest honor bestowed by the U.S. government on young scientists.

The Organization of American Historians presented distinguished service awards to Professor Emeritus Franklin and to Anne Firor Scott, the W.K. Boyd Professor Emerita of History, and Gerda Lerner, of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, a visiting professor at Duke.

Faculty and staff appointments:

Some 42 new faculty were recruited to Arts and Sciences, including David N. Beratan, R. J. Reynolds Professor of Chemistry, and Brian Cantwell Smith, Kimberly Jenkins University Professor of Philosophy.
Four new Bass Professorships were appointed: Daniel J. Gauthier, Anne T. and Robert M. Bass Associate Professor of Physics; Michael Hardt, Jack H. Neely Associate Professor of Literature; Scott Lindroth, Kevin D. Gorter Associate Professor of Music; and Thomas Nechyba, Fuchsberg-Levine Family Associate Professor of Economics.
Trinity College of Arts & Sciences comprised 2,695 women and 2,434 men from 50 states and 49 foreign countries. The Fall 2001 first-year class was the most ethnically diverse (33 percent) in history. In Fall 2001, financial aid was made available for the first time to international applications, resulting in a nearly 100 percent increase in international applicants.
Several donors leveraged their gifts with matching funds from generous challenges:

**The Bass Society of Fellows Challenge:**
- $1,125,000 from Ralph Eads III T’81 and Lisa Eads
- $2,250,000 from an anonymous donor (two professorships)

**The Bass FOCUS Challenge:**
- $250,000 from Michael and Kathy France P’03 P’06
- $250,000 John T’76 and Marianne T’76 Golieb

**The Carolinas Challenge:**
- $500,000 from an anonymous foundation
On April 27, 2002, ground was broken for the new Center for Interdisciplinary Engineering, Medicine and Applied Sciences (CIEMAS), which will house three Pratt strategic initiatives—bioengineering, the Fitzpatrick Center for Photonics and Communications, and Materials Science and Materials Engineering. It is scheduled to open in August 2004.

By June 2002, the school had met its $170 million goal in The Campaign for Duke, which continues through Dec. 31, 2003.

Special programs and achievements:

The Department of Biomedical Engineering celebrated its 30th birthday in 2001. The department co-hosted the 2001 Annual Fall Meeting of the Biomedical Engineering Society, held Oct. 4-7 in nearby Research Triangle Park.
Biomedical Engineering Professor Emeritus William Hammond has been named president of the American Medical Informatics Association through 2003.

Biomedical Engineering Professor Emeritus Bob Plonsey was given the Theo C. Pilkington Outstanding Educator Award by the American Society of Engineering Education.

Steven Cummer, an assistant professor of electrical and computer engineering, received a Presidential Early Career Awards for Scientists and Engineers in recognition of a ionosphere study proposal that received $414,000 from the National Science Foundation.

Faculty and staff appointments:

Department of Mechanical Engineering and Materials Science:

- Silvia Ferrari, assistant professor, from Princeton University
- Anne Lazarides, assistant professor, from Northwestern University
- Piotr Marszalek, associate professor, from the Mayo Clinic and Foundation

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering:

- April Brown, professor and department chair, from Georgia Tech
- Sule Ozev, assistant professor, from University of California-San Diego
- Stojan Radic, associate professor, from Lucent Technologies
- Daniel Sorin, assistant professor, from University of Wisconsin
Department of **Civil and Environmental Engineering:**

- John Albertson, associate professor, from University of Virginia
- Roni Avissar, professor and department chair, from Rutgers University

**Department of Biomedical Engineering:**

- Morton Friedman, professor and department chair, from Ohio State University
- Joseph Izatt, associate professor, from Case Western Reserve University
- Adam Wax, assistant professor, from Massachusetts Institute of Technology

*Making headway. Making headlines.*
The school had more than 900 undergraduate students—15 percent of the university's undergraduate student body—and more than 270 graduate students. There were 73 tenured and tenure-track faculty and 40 research faculty members.
Major gifts:

Elizabeth D. Dickinson WC '61, widow of Gary W. Dickinson '60, gave $1.125 million for a teaching and research laboratory to develop new ways of presenting and visualizing information.
The Divinity School celebrated its 75th anniversary with a worship service and groundbreaking for a $20 million building to house Goodson Chapel, classrooms, a lecture hall, offices, and refectory.

Special programs and achievements:

The school launched the Learned Clergy Initiative, an innovative effort to help develop a new generation of strong pastors. The initiative included teaching alliances with 15 congregations, the first national Forum on Faith at Sea Island, Ga., three sustained-learning seminars, and full scholarships for the first 12 Divinity Fellows.

The Institute on Care at the End of Life hosted the symposium "Magnified and Sanctified: Jewish Perspectives on End of Life Care," and co-sponsored the Washington, D.C., conference "End of Life Care: A Timeless Model" with the National Hospice and Palliative Care Organization.

Pulpit & Pew: Research on Pastoral Leadership conducted the National Clergy Survey, the most representative study ever of the nation’s clergy.
Books by Grant Wacker, professor of church history, and Stanley Hauerwas, G.T. Rowe professor of Christian theological ethics, were named best of the year in their categories by Christianity Today magazine.

Faculty and staff appointments:

J. Kameron Carter, assistant professor of theology and black church studies, from University of Virginia

Stephen B. Chapman, assistant professor of Old Testament, from Hebrew University in Jerusalem and Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft at the University of Tübingen

Curtis W. Freeman, research professor of theology and Baptist studies and director of the Baptist House of Studies, from Houston Baptist University

Ellen Davis, associate professor of Bible and practical theology, from Virginia Theological Seminary

Joel Marcus, professor of New Testament and Christian origins, from Boston University School of Theology

J. Warren Smith, assistant professor of historical theology, from Yale University

Lacey Warner, assistant professor of the practice of evangelism and Methodist studies and the Royce and Jane Reynolds Teaching Fellow, from Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary

The 2001-2002 student body consisted of 475 students—55% men, 45% women.
Giving to the school totaled $8.9 million for fiscal 2002 and the school had achieved 88 percent of its Campaign for Duke goal of $85 million at year-end.

Major gifts:

Douglas T. Breeden began his term as Fuqua’s fifth dean. The Center for Excellence in Business Education opened.

Special programs and achievements:

The Business Journalism Fellows Program began as an addition to Duke’s Media Fellows Program.
Former Dean Thomas F. Keller was honored with the University Medal for Distinguished Meritorious Service. Professor Katherine Schipper was named to a five-year term as a member of the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Associate professor Craig R. Fox received the Bank of America Faculty Award. Professor Allan Lind was awarded the William A. Owens Scholarly Achievement Award. Associate professor Carl Mela received the prestigious William O'Dell Award. Professor James R. Bettman became editor of the Monographs of the Journal of Consumer Research.

Rankings:

U. S. News & World Report: Daytime program, No. 6, Executive MBA programs, No. 3

Financial Times: Executive Education programs No. 2

BusinessWeek: Executive MBA programs No. 4

Fuqua celebrated the best faculty-recruiting year in its 32-year history with the hiring of 21 new faculty members.
The student body consisted of 681 Daytime, 661 Executive MBA and 57 Ph.D. students; 243 Executive Education open enrollment participants.
Major gifts:

• $1 million from Ford Motor Company for the Lafe P. and Rita D. Fox Student Center $700,000 for MBA Games and the Ford Minority Workshop. In recognition of Ford’s longstanding support, Fuqua’s library has been named the Ford Library.

• $100,000 from the Searbys to create the Catharine A. and Daniel M. Searby Scholarship Fund to support the Rollins Scholars program.

• $100,000 from Houghton Mifflin Corporation on behalf of Janet Hill to be used towards naming in the Lafe P. and Rita D. Fox Student Center.

• $50,000 from Garry and Sharon Snook to fund the Duke Start-up Challenge, a business plan competition.

• $100,000 unrestricted gift from J.B. Fuqua.

• $125,000 from Tenet Healthcare Foundation to be added to the J. Alexander McMahon Scholarship in Health Sector Management.

• $233,150 pledge from John and Anne Clark to be added to their existing scholarship.
Admitting the largest and most diverse class in history:

The Graduate School's fall 2002 entering class is the largest in history, with 630 students (430 Ph.D. candidates). The quality of the class, measured by GRE scores and number of James B. Duke Fellows, is the highest ever, as is the diversity of the new student body, with the largest number of U.S. minority students in history (49). The scholarship of the minority students is also at an unprecedented level, with six of the 17 entering Duke Endowment fellowship winners also winning James B. Duke awards, and three of those earning University Scholars fellowships as well.

Improving Ph.D. training at Duke and nationally and reducing the attrition rate for Ph.D. students:

Fewer than half of the students who begin Ph.D. study in the U.S. actually obtain the degree (at Duke, the number is about 60 percent.) In order to make clear to applicants the realities of the Ph.D. degree, Duke’s Graduate School has posted on its Web site multi-year statistics for each doctoral admitting program as to median GRE scores, undergraduate grade-point averages, time to degree, attrition rates, and job placement of Duke graduates.

Initiating a record number of new interdisciplinary programs for Ph.D. students:

- A new interdisciplinary Ph.D. program in Bioinformatics and Genome Technology.
- A new interdisciplinary certificate program in Cognitive Neuroscience.
- An interdisciplinary certificate program in Educational Policy Research.
- An integrated program in Molecular Genetics and Microbiology.
• Restructuring the university program in Integrated Toxicology so that it can directly admit Ph.D. students.

• A Graduate School course providing training in the Instructional Uses of Technology for all incoming Ph.D. students.

• A certificate program in Biology that recognizes high quality training in teaching in that discipline.

Enrollment in the Nicholas School graduate professional programs (Master of Environmental Management, Master of Forestry) increased by 23 percent for Fall 2002.

The Society of American Foresters, the accrediting agency for forestry education in the United States, extended the accreditation of the Nicholas School’s Master of Forestry degree program.

Special programs and achievements:

The Nicholas School hosted the first Environmental Leadership Forum in September 2001, bringing representatives of some of America’s largest corporations to explore "Managing Risk in the Changing Global Environment."

School Site

Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences
Jonathan H. Freedman, associate professor of environmental toxicology, is directing Duke’s toxicology core in a new Toxicogenomics Research Consortium created with a $7.5 million grant to the Duke University Medical Center and to the Nicholas School from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

Ronie Garcia-Johnson, assistant professor of environmental policy, received the 2001 Harold and Margaret Sprout Award from the International Studies Association for her book Exporting Environmentalism, U.S. Multinational Chemical Corporations in Brazil and Mexico.

Gabriel G. Katul, professor of hydrology and co-director of the Center for Hydrologic Science, was awarded the American Geophysical Union’s James B. Macelwane Medal, which recognized significant contributions to the geophysical sciences by an outstanding young scientist.

Curtis J. Richardson, head of the Nicholas School’s Division of Environmental Sciences and Policy, was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

William H. Schlesinger was elected president of the Ecological Society of America for 2003-2004.

Faculty and staff appointments:

Thomas J. Crowley, Nicholas Professor of Earth Systems Science, from Texas A&M University

Andrew J. Read, Rachel Carson Assistant Professor of Marine Conservation Biology, from Duke University

Martin D. Smith, Assistant Professor of Environmental Economics, from the University of California at Davis
The Nicholas School had 161 graduate professional students, 81 graduate research students (Ph.D.), and served more than 1,200 Duke undergraduates.
The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation awarded NSOE researchers $1.8 million to develop a digital archive of marine mammal, sea turtle, and seabird distribution and abundance.

The Henry Luce Foundation Inc. awarded a grant of $800,000 to the Nicholas School to establish a new Master of Environmental Management Program for mid-career professionals.
R. Sanders Williams, MD, became dean and vice chancellor for academic affairs at the School of Medicine on July 1, 2001. Full story

Duke's School of Medicine, Physician Assistant Program, School of Nursing, and Center for Human Genetics developed the Genetics Interdisciplinary Faculty Training Program, funded by a $1.5 million federal grant, to prepare caregivers for practice in the genetics era.

Duke's Mouse Models of Diabetic Complications Consortium received a $3.5 million NIH grant to create new mouse models for diabetic kidney and heart disease.

Duke and three other institutions formed the Biomedical Informatics Research Network, funded by a $20 million federal grant, to study the genetic basis of neuropsychiatric diseases and drug abuse.

Duke and four other U.S. academic medical centers received a $37 million grant to create the National Toxicogenomics Research Consortium, which aims to unravel the interplay between genes and the environment.

The Duke Center for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance Imaging opened. Among the first dedicated cardiovascular MRI centers in the country, it has established one of the nation's first cardiac MRI fellowship training programs.

The Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education approved a new Emergency Medicine Residency Program at Duke. The 125th emergency medicine program in the country, it began in June 2002.

School Site

School of Medicine
Margaret A. Pericak-Vance, PhD, received the 2001 Louis-D. Scientific Award from the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology for outstanding contributions to biochemical and molecular biochemical research and a commitment to training younger scientists.

Kathryn M. Andolsek, MD, MPH, clinical professor of community and family medicine, received the Leonard Palumbo, Jr., MD, Faculty Achievement Award for compassionate patient care and excellence in the mentoring of young physicians.

Augustus O. Grant, MB, ChB, PhD, professor of medicine, was named president-elect of the American Heart Association.

Gordon Hammes, PhD, Distinguished Service Professor of Biochemistry, received the William Rose Award from the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology for outstanding contributions to biochemical and molecular biochemical research and a commitment to training younger scientists.

Charles Hammond, MD, E.C. Hamblen Professor and former chair of obstetrics and gynecology, was named president of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Joseph Heitman, MD, PhD, associate professor of molecular genetics and microbiology, was awarded the Amgen Award by the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology for his influential research in transplantation biology and infectious disease.

Erich Jarvis, PhD, assistant professor of neurobiology, was awarded the National Science Foundation's highest honor for a young researcher—the Alan T. Waterman Award—for advancing understanding of the neurobiology of learned vocalization.

Miguel A.L. Nicolelis, MD, PhD, professor of neurobiology and biomedical engineering, received the Ruth and A. Morris Williams, Jr., Faculty Research Prize for his innovative research and development of a real-time brain-machine interface.

Margaret A. Pericak-Vance, PhD, James B. Duke Professor of Medicine, received the 2001 Louis-D. Scientific Award from the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology for outstanding contributions to biochemical and molecular biochemical research and a commitment to training younger scientists.
Institut de France for her lifetime contributions in the field of Alzheimer's disease research.

Christian Raetz, MD, PhD, chair of the department of biochemistry, received the Avanti Award from the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology for outstanding contributions to lipid research.

Ralph Snyderman, MD, chancellor for health affairs, assumed the chairmanship of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

John York, PhD, Howard Hughes Medical Institute assistant investigator and assistant professor of pharmacology and cancer biology, and of biochemistry, received the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology's Schering-Plough Scientific Achievement Award for outstanding research contributions to biochemistry and molecular biology.

Faculty and staff appointments:

Leadership appointments:

- Edward C. Halperin, MD, vice dean, School of Medicine, and associate vice chancellor for academic affairs
- Brigid L. M. Hogan, PhD, chair, Department of Cell Biology
- Christopher B. Newgard, PhD, director, Sarah W. Stedman Nutrition Center
- Mark Newman, MD, chair, Department of Anesthesiology
- Haywood Brown, MD, chair, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Endowed professorship appointments:

- George Vann Bennett, MD, PhD, James B. Duke Professor of Cell Biology
- Patrick J. Casey, PhD, James B. Duke Professor of Pharmacology and Cancer Biology
- Thomas M. Coffman, MD, James R. Clapp Professor of Medicine
- Mark W. Dewhirst, D.V.M., PhD, Gustavo S. Montana Professor of Radiation Oncology
- Russell P. Hall, III, MD, J. Lamar Callaway Professor of Dermatology
- G. Allan Johnson, PhD, Charles E. Putman University Professor of Radiology
- Donald P. McDonnell, PhD, Glaxo-Wellcome Professor of Molecular Cancer Biology

- New appointments and promotions to the rank of professor: 27
- New appointments and promotions to associate professor with tenure: 19
- Other new faculty appointments: 210

More details
Students:
- School of Medicine: 444
- PhD Programs in Basic Sciences: 373

Allied Health Programs:
- Physical Therapy: 111
- Physician Assistant: 88
- Pathologist's Assistant: 11
- Clinical Leadership Program (MHS degree): 4
- Clinical Research Program (MHS degree): 79
- Clinical Pastoral Education: 17
- Clinical Psychology internship: 9
- Ophthalmic Medical Technology: 9

Graduate Medical Education: 804 residents and fellows

Faculty: 1,367 (including 852 with MDs, 432 with PhDs, 83 with MD-PhDs)
$11.5 million from Ruth and the late Herman Albert of Purchase, N.Y., and Palm Beach, Fla., to create the Ruth and Herman Albert Eye Institute to advance research in eye disease and establish the Herman and Ruth Albert Lung Cancer Genomics Fund.

$3 million from Frank and Louise Chut of Pittsboro, N.C., to the Duke Pediatric Research Initiative.

$2 million from the W. M. Keck Foundation to establish the W. M. Keck Center for Neuro-Oncology Genomics at the Duke Comprehensive Cancer Center.

$2 million from the Rory David Deutsch Foundation to establish the Rory David Deutsch Endowment for Pediatric Glioma (brain tumor) Research at the Duke Comprehensive Cancer Center.

$2 million from the Edwin A. Morris Charitable Foundation to establish the E.A. Morris Center for Urologic Research.

$1 million from Richard and Linda Hubert of Atlanta, Ga., to the School of Medicine International Health Program to fund three-month international health fellowships for four students per year.

More details
In November, the Law School hosted the first-ever conference devoted solely to the study of the public domain, drawing together preeminent figures across disciplines whose work impacts how public domain is defined and understood.

In April, the Duke Program in Public Law launched the 'Great Lives in the Law' lecture series, which features this country’s most distinguished jurists, attorneys general, and other high public officials whose insights about great figures in the law, and about their own lives, are intended to deepen the understanding of the role of lawyers in this society and to promote respect for the profession. The Honorable William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States, delivered the inaugural lecture in Page Auditorium.

Duke Law School
Faculty and staff appointments:

- Ralf Michaels, associate professor of law, from Hamburg, Germany
- Joost Pauwelyn, associate professor of law, from Geneva, Switzerland
- William Bratton, visiting professor of law, from George Washington University
- Erwin Chemerinsky, visiting professor of law, from University of Southern California School of Law
- Catherine Fisk, visiting professor of law, from Loyola Law School
- Laura Fitzgerald, visiting professor of law, from Washington & Lee School of Law
The student body (JD) consisted of 348 men and 321 women from all 50 states and 15 foreign countries.
Graduates and friends of the Law School set a new fundraising record by joining with foundations to contribute $13,276,000 in support during Fiscal 2001-02. These gifts will help enhance the Law School faculty and student programs, reduce student debt, and provide discretionary funds.

Major gifts:

Graduates and friends of the Law School set a new fundraising record by joining with foundations to contribute $13,276,000 in support during Fiscal 2001-02. These gifts will help enhance the Law School faculty and student programs, reduce student debt, and provide discretionary funds.

Michelle Renaud, director of the accelerated bachelor of nursing program, works with students in the school’s training center.

Fast Track to Professional Nursing - Accelerated Bachelor of Nursing Degree Program (A-BSN): The school created a new 16-month, second bachelor degree program to prepare graduates of four-year colleges and universities to enter the nursing profession. Starting in fall 2002, 40 students will receive 15 hours of masters courses, while benefiting from state-of-the-art technologies and earning 1000 clinical hours.

Long-Term Care Consortium: With partner long-term care facilities in Durham, Wilmington, and Asheville, N.C., the school is assessing and training gerontological nurses to stabilize the workforce, provide clinical nurse leaders, improve outcomes, and ensure appropriate preparation of caregivers.

Genetics Interdisciplinary Faculty Training (GIFT): As the relationship between genetics and disease becomes clearer, caregivers must learn to counsel and educate patients about genetics. In partnership with the School of Medicine, the School of Nursing has the only federally funded grant to educate faculty on integrating genetics into the curriculum for nurse practitioners, nurse midwives, and physician assistants.

Special programs and achievements:

Dorothy L. Powell, RN, EdD, FAAN, dean of the School of Nursing at Howard University, was the DUSON’s first Martin Luther King Jr. Lecturer.
Awards and recognition:

Sigma Theta Tau International Pinnacle Regional Awards for Information Technology for Advancement were presented to Elizabeth McCarthy, RN, MSN; Aileen Ward-Burress, RN, MSN; and Karen Poole-Dawkins, all DUSON MSN-Clinical Research Management Program graduates.

Marva Mizell Price RN, DrPH, assistant professor, was elected as a Fellow in the American Academy of Nursing.

Brenda Nevidjon, RN, MSN, associate clinical professor, was elected president of the Oncology Nursing Foundation.

Faculty and staff appointments:

- Sharron Docherty, RN, PhD, PNP: Director, Acute and Chronic Care Pediatric Program.
- Michele Renaud RN, Ph.D. CCRN: Director, Accelerated Bachelors (A-BSN) program.
- Ann White RN, MSN, CCRN: Director, Center for Nursing Discovery for the A-BSN program.
- Kristen Corrazini-Gomez, Ph.D.: Social gerontologist, who will teach in the MSN program and contribute to the NIH/NINR Exploratory TRAC Research Center.
- Donald Bailey RN, Ph.D.: Lead faculty member in the senior course on gerontology in the A-BSN program.
The student body comprised 243 men and women, 10 percent of whom were minorities.
Helene Fuld Health Trust, HSBC Bank, USA, Trustee, of New York, N.Y., gave DUSON a $6 million grant, the largest in the school's history, to create a model "Fast Track to Professional Nursing" accelerated bachelor's degree program.