Member Attendees
Adiri, Yaffa; Allen, Arneta; Ashford, Shanessa; Ashley, Sharon; Blackmon, Melissa; Bossert, Nancy; Chebat, Patricia; Connolly, Stephanie; Duprey, Angela; Engelhardt, Matt; Flanagan, Jay; Green, Stacey; Hampton, Percy; Hayes, Darlene; Hinson, Katherine; James, Jonetta; Jenkins, Maria; Johnson, Talia; Kerry, Sandy; King, Linda; Lehner, Rachelle; Long, Nina; Meier, Cynthia; Neufeld, Ellen; Paige, Norma; Parker, Lisa; Troyer, Kathy; Uher, Ann Marie; Varndago, Margie; Williams, Brenda

Excused Absences
Chokiemski, Toni; Howard, Marsha; Sanders, Rhoda; Winsett, Dianne; Worthy, Robin

Welcome
EC President Nina Long welcomed all to the meeting; gave a brief description of the Dialog in the Dark and Bodies Exhibition located at Atlantic Station (coupons were provided to Council Members); and introduced the speakers – Jan Love, Dean/School of Theology and Johan Van der Vyver, I. T. Cohen Professor, Internation al Law /School of Law.

Jan Love, Dean/School of Theology
Ms. Love discussed how Religion Helps and Hurts Us. Ms. Love’s father was a Methodist preacher and her mother was a Social Worker. She spoke about their lives changing when her father became involved in the getting the petition signed to help bring the Boycott to Alabama in 1958. Ms. Love used the quote “Religion is like a cow, it kicks, but it gives milk too.”

Ms. Love also announced the following:
1) The John August Swanson Art is being displayed on the 2nd & 5th floors of the School of Theology Building.
2) The Scripture for the Eyes Exhibit is at the Carlos Museum
3) Candler Produces Advent DVD Exploring Scripture, Art

Johan Van der Vyver, I. T. Cohen Professor, Internation al Law /School of Law.
Mr. Van der Vyver has been teaching law for 51 years. He spoke about South Africa and some of the barriers they overcame.
1) Wanting to be like the other – In the earlier years, mixed people forced to register themselves as being white.
2) Communicating with the other – In the earlier years, Muslims & Orthodox barely spoke to one another
3) Understanding the other – Today, A Right to Self Determination
   a) 11 official languages in South Africa
      (individuals have the right to obtain a degree in Language of their choice)
   b) Promote Religion
      (Religious people are less likely to commit crimes)
   c) Maintain Group Identity
   d) Abstinence for Hate Speech
   e) Build a rainbow nation.

Candler School of Theology is proud to present A Thrill of Hope: The Christmas Story in Word and Art, a new DVD production designed for use in Sunday School classes, Bible studies, and other church group gatherings. The DVD is accompanied by a participant study guide with suggested discussion questions, making it perfect for group Bible studies during Advent.

Visit http://www.candler.emory.edu/ for more information about the Candler School of Theology and to watch the preview of “A Thrill of Hope”.
Old Business

Approval of Minutes from October’s Meeting – Nina Long, President

Treasurer’s Report $7198.92(EC Lunch & Sponsored lunch for International Scholars for Students) - Margie Varnado, Treasurer

Additional Announcements

Katherine Hinson, Communications Director/ Human Resources

1) Reminded us the Benefits Confirmation Statements will be going out the first week in December. Everyone is to review their statement and make corrections if there be any.

2) W-2 Statements will be available online

3) Emory Hardship Fund has been approved. Anyone can contribute. More details to come

4) Visit www.hr.emory.edu/newyoucanuse for updates

Historian Report – Linda Jackson, Historian

Athletics for All

An urban legend - let’s say a campus myth grew up some years ago that Robert Woodruff was the reason Emory avoided intercollegiate athletics for so long. According to the legend, Robert and his wife, Nell, had had a son, whose early death was caused by a particularly vicious tackle on the gridiron during college - or something like that. As a result – and to ensure that no other parents would have to suffer grief similar to theirs, the story goes - the Woodruffs gave millions to Emory only on conditions that the University would never take up major intercollegiate sports.

Well, not so. In fact, the truth is somewhat more interesting. By the time Robert Woodruff, who had no children, began giving money to Emory in the late 1930s, the University already had a well-established athletics program and a policy against intercollegiate sports. The two commitments were not mutually exclusive.

The policy against intercollegiate games went back to the presidency of Warren Candler. In 1884 and 1886 an Emory baseball team played the University of Georgia at Union Point, Georgia. The trustees, objecting to the students’ leaving the campus during the term, asked the faculty not to allow students to leave Oxford during term “to engage in playing match games of Baseball (sic)” That policy did not prevent the University of Georgia team from coming to Oxford in 1891 for a rematch.

President Candler claimed years later to have been out of town at the time. But legend has it that when Candler returned, he heard of three abominations caused by the game. First, the student had cut class to play it; second, the game had occasioned gambling; and, third, the game had led to a brawl. According to this story, President Candler declared, “Three strikes and you’re out. It may not have hel...ed the game. First, the student had cut class to play it; second, the game had occasioned gambling; and, third, the game had led to a brawl. Candler persuaded the trustees to prohibit students from engaging “in any match games...in any place whatsoever.”

Things did not change when Emory moved to the city. Meeting with the trustees in June 1919 as chancellor, Warren Candler reported that the headmaster of the Academy left behind in Oxford had asked that students be allowed three games each of football, basketball, and baseball - two each at home and one each away. Noting that one department of the University could not well be permitted a freedom that the other departments would not have, Candler alerted the board to the upcoming discussions on this evil.

I cannot concur in any suggestion to allow the evil of inter-collegiate athletics in any department of the institution. It is evil, only evil, and that continually. It adds to the cost of education a sum which poor boys ought not to have to bear, nor rich boys to be permitted to spend. It brings in the hired coach, and the men who choose for themselves the profession of a coach are generally without the moral character required for dealing with students. Moreover the coach seizes the end the virtual control of the institution in which he serves, to the discredit of President and faculty, to the damage of the work of education, and to the general demoralization and dishonor of the School. If the policy of inter-collegiate games is to be followed, no half-way plan should be adopted; throw the doors of every department open to the evil and lay no limitation upon the number of games played in a year except the unrestrained desire of the coaches and the students.

Holding firm against the three major intercollegiate sports, Candler was, however, not really opposed to athletics. During his presidency in the 1890s, he raised funds for the first gymnasium at Emory and brought to the College its first of many legendary athletics directors, Frank Clyde Brown.

Hired to teach languages, Brown came to Emory College from the Cumberland, Maryland, YMCA in 1897. It was that year that Emory students first played basketball, introducing the game to the South more than ten years before the University of Georgia would play a team. But Frank Brown’s claim to fame lay in the college school he started. It was the first of its kind. Along with a program at Miami University (Ohio), became the model for the hundreds of model programs that would spring up at colleges and universities across the country. In spirit the program made it possible for every student to participate in athletics, and this possibility became a guiding principle at Emory.

The first athletic facilities on the Druid Hills campus were located in the basement of Winship Hall, which was demolished in the early 1980s to make way for the Dobbs University Center. College basketball games at first were played in the Atlanta YMCA or the Wesley Memorial church courts, but in 1923 an outdoor court was carved out of the woods west of Dobbs Hall, about where the Woodruff P.E. Center now stands. Four years later, in 1927, an outdoor swimming pool joined the basketball court.
Faculty members served as part-time coaches for student teams in the intramurals program. James G. Lester, who also taught in the department of engineering, served as part-time director of athletics from 1925 to 1928. Ralph Fitts, who coined the term “athletics for all,” served as part-time director from 1928-1931. McCord would preside until 1942 over large organized programs in baseball, basketball, boxing, football, swimming, and tennis, as well as lesser

Programs in touch football, volleyball, bowling, wrestling, horses, pin pong, cross country, golf, track and field, badminton, and even “water basketball.” President Cox reported to the trustees in 1932 that participation in colleges under McCord’s leadership had grown for 49 percent the year before his appointment to 70 percent in his first year. McCord was persuasive, apparently; the administration enclosed the basketball court and installed stoves for warmth, and soon walled in the swimming pool as well.

Thomas E. McDonough, whose name graces the field above the Woodruff P.E. Center, joined the Emory faculty in 1942 as chair of the department of health and physical education, and a short time later he replaced McCord as director of athletics. But McDonough fell the task of upgrading athletic facilities for the great influx of students after World War II. As with the housing situation, military surplus came in handy for filling the void. Ever imaginative and pragmatic, Business Manager George Mew bought an airplane hangar, which was erected about where the WoodPEC sits, and that hanger, called the Field House, would serve Emory athletics from 1948 until 1983.

On October 16, 1945, the Board of Trustees modified the historic position on intercollegiate sports by issuing a “Statement of Policy of Athletics and Physical Education.” Reaffirming the ban on Intercollegiate competition in major sports—football, basketball, and baseball—the trustees allowed the possibility of competition in other sports. Soon Emory was competing in soccer, swimming, tennis, track and field, and wrestling.

Over the next three decades the University developed a number of rich athletic traditions now no longer part of the scene except in the memory of alumni. The Havalanta Games brought together swimmers from Havana, Cuba and Atlanta for meets during the decade prior to Castro’s rise to power. Coach E. J. Smyke, aquatic director for two decades beginning in 1949, introduced “drown-proofing” a practice of tossing students into the pool to see whether they could swim and survive—a form of terror remembered fondly by those who experienced it. Alas, the tradition of Pushball passed from the scene after 1955, the victim of safety-consciousness on the part of administrators who may also have had qualms, following the admission of women, about the practice of the winning team stripping the pants off the refs.

Although Emory has never awarded scholarships on the basis of athletic ability, University has always attracted gifted athletes. Many of Emory’s greatest athletes are now remembered in the Emory sports Hall of Fame, established in 1989 by the Association of Emory Alumni and the department of athletics and recreation. In its first decade, 106 athletes, coaches, administrators, and other who brought distinction to Emory through their personal achievements in athletics were inducted into the Hall of Fame.

By 1981 support for introducing intercollegiate basketball at Emory began to grow among students and faculty alike. A club team played its first intercollegiate schedule in 1985-86, and the next year full varsity play was introduced. That year also saw the formation of the University Athletic Association, a league of Division III members that stress academics first. Besides Emory, the league includes Carnegie-Mellon University, Case Western Reserve University, Johns Hopkins University, New York University, the University of Rochester, the University of Chicago, Washington University/St. Louis, and Brandeis University. Geographically, the University Athletic Association may well be the large “conference” in the country, encompassing half the eastern United States.

In the 1990s Emory’s intercollegiate program twice was ranked among the top-ten NCAA Division III programs in the country and regularly sent more than its share of teams to national tournaments. The program’s greatest point of pride, however, continues to be the high percentage of varsity athletes on the Dean’s List—confirmation that the ideal of the student-athlete can be realized.