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A few weeks ago, there was a wave of excitement on campus when the Quadrangle was transformed into a movie set, with students as extras and a history professor as the star.

The film crew came to shoot some of the final scenes for "Denial," a movie inspired by the 2005 memoir of Emory Professor Deborah Lipstadt. In "History on Trial: My Day in Court with a Holocaust Denier," Lipstadt recounts her internationally publicized legal battle with British author David Irving, who sued her for libel in a Western civilized country that the Holocaust didn't happen, "he explained. "It felt like the swelling, satisfying finality of a movie's finale to help one forget that the story could have ended another way."

I imagine that the trepidation Lipstadt must have felt in that London courtroom more than fifteen years ago is not terribly dissimilar to what Aloke Chakravarty 97L probably experienced just last year as one of the lead prosecutors in the trial of the Boston Marathon bomber. On the one hand, there is the reassuring knowledge that truth and justice are on your side; on the other, there is the very real possibility that they might not win the day. Bearing the burden of truth is a grave responsibility when what's at stake is not just a feel-good movie ending, but a future chapter in human history that you are helping to write in real time.

"The fact that it's ending here at Emory, where for all intents and purposes it began, is very symbolic," she says.

When a profound and life-changing experience like Lipstadt's gets made into a movie, an interesting transformation takes place. On the one hand, some details may be changed or blurred in the service of a larger and arguably more compelling (or entertaining) narrative. At the same time, the bones of the story become fused into a new form, one that is widely accessible, highly visual, memorably quotable, and emotionally inspirational. You might say that the burden of truth becomes not lighter, but more lightly dispersed—and yet carries ever more weight as it is shared, spread, and borne aloft by greater numbers.

And of course, there is nothing like the swelling, satisfying finality of a movie's finale to help one forget that the story could have ended another way.

The all-star cast of "Denial" didn't travel to Emory for the filming, but Lipstadt, who is Dorot Professor of Modern Jewish History and Holocaust Studies, made a cameo appearance on the Quad.

In her memoir, Lipstadt cites Emory's support of her during the Irving trial, and I'd like to think that is more than the equivalent of movie credits rolling. In this magazine, you'll find other examples of University community members standing for what is right and true and promising, even when that is hard. For one, you'll meet a group of students who, while conducting research for a journalism class on civil rights-era injustices, unexpectedly discovered the lost gravesite of one of the victims they were studying.

It must have been hard to watch the victim's daughter, decades after her father's murder, weep for the first time at the headstone simply marked "Father." Facing, defending, and demanding historical truth is supposed to be hard. And it's what universities are meant to do.

Paul Root Wolpe is director of the Center for Ethics and leader of the Emory Integrity Project, a new effort to ensure that ethics and integrity are central to the undergraduate experience. Integrity, he says, is "an integration of your morally and ethically grounded convictions that are developed and maintained by sustained reflection and realized through moral courage and action."

I'm sure we can all envision the climactic courtroom scene in "Denial," when Lipstadt and her lawyer demonstrate moral courage in the face of a Holocaust denier. The anticipation doesn't make me look forward to it any less; quite the opposite, actually. Last week, Harper Lee died, prompting many memories of To Kill a Mockingbird—both the book and the film with its iconic performance by Gregory Peck. Unlike Lipstadt and Chakravarty, Atticus Finch loses the case, but there's a reason why he is still a hero. He stands for the truth, even though it is hard; and in that sense, he wins.

—Paige P. Parvin 96G
**ONLY IN AMERICA**

I just wanted to congratulate you on a wonderful story about Heval Mohamed Kelli (“Healing Hearts, Changing Minds,” autumn 2015). Something that was refreshing and moving to read after all the noise recently in the media about refugees. Made my day.

**Ravi Mangal Patel**
Assistant Professor of Pediatrics
Emory School of Medicine

**WHAT A GREAT ARTICLE** about a young physician who is very likely to become a world leader in medicine.

**Omar M. Lattouf** 74C 77G 80M 85MR 88MR
Atlanta, Georgia

**THE COVERAGE** of how Dr. Heval Mohamed Kelli started out in America as a teenage Syrian refugee is encouraging and exemplifies what honest people with purposeful goals can do when given an opportunity. Thank you for sharing this story.

**Arinita Ballard**
Undergraduate Program Assistant
Emory University

**GREAT STORY.** Very inspirational and motivational. “Only in America.”

**Michael T. Callen**
Clinical Technologist
Emory Johns Creek Hospital

**FOR THE RECORD**

I always look forward to your magazine, learning about where Emory is now and enjoying reminiscing about the Emory of the past. I noticed that a picture entitled “A Toast to Transformation” (“Century in the City,” autumn 2015) had a paragraph about the incredible gift from the Woodruff Foundation of Coca-Cola stock that transformed Emory’s future. The picture, of Emory students in 1982 (not 1979 written on the picture), didn’t mention what they were toasting. It showed Emory students not toasting the gift of three years earlier—it was the students trying to create a Guinness World Record for the largest toast, “toasting away” Emory’s Wonderful Wednesday, a day of no classes every Wednesday started in the 1960s and a tradition that was going away with Emory’s transition from the quarter system to the semester system. Going away were two days of classes, then a day break, then two days of classes, and then the weekend. We were smiling in the picture, but ohhh, we were crying on the inside.

**Ravi Mangal Patel**
Assistant Professor of Pediatrics
Emory School of Medicine

**MATTER OF DEGREE**

In the story “Doctor Who” (autumn 2015), you state that Karen Ventii 08PhD was in the cancer biology program. That is not correct. That program did not exist in 2008. She is an alumna of the Biochemistry, Cell, and Developmental Biology Program.

**Carlos Moreno** 98G
Associate Professor, Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Winship Cancer Institute and Emory School of Medicine

**EMORY MEMORY**

I was somewhat taken aback when the latest issue of Emory Magazine (autumn 2015) failed to list my small accomplishments in class notes. While admittedly this summary offered is somewhat more than one could find space for in the notes, I rather imagined it would be edited for length and content and somehow find a nest in the earliest years recorded quarterly in the magazine. As you might guess, there are not likely to be many more times that I might merit a small notation in your excellent publication. I turn eighty-five in forthcoming January and the Emory Memory begins to fade. I was never one of the great scholars from Druid Hills, although I may have been the first Goodrich C. Dooley to ever appear on television; I slept in rather roughshod army barracks on the site where now CDC stores the world’s most deadly virus samples; fellow students and I sidestepped gingerly across the steam train railroad tracks in order to get to class; our mandated swimming PE was in the pool beside the tracks and we prayed for the train’s engineer to shove steam our way to heat the unheated water at 8:00 a.m. in the winter; I still bear scars from Pushball when push turned to shove; and some would claim that I was responsible for Emory’s first “pantie raid.” It was truly not my fault, but returning to my frat-house room at midnight from my WSB-radio and TV shift, I innocently revealed a news flash from AP, which indicated some “bad boys” at one of those awful Ivy League schools had staged a really big raid on the female dorm. I guess that news release fell into the wrong hands, for when I awoke the next morning it was all over the radio in Atlanta about how Emory students had unwisely followed their example. Naturally, I was shocked to learn that such a thing could happen at our seat of learning. I did spend an inordinate amount of time testifying to Jake Ward that I was in no way responsible.

**Michael McDougald** 52C
Rome, Georgia

**Editor’s note:** Please see page 45 for Mr. McDougald’s class note. The editors thank him for sharing the above, and wish him a very happy eighty-fifth year.

Write to the editors at Emory Magazine, 1762 Clifton Road, Suite 1000, Atlanta, Georgia 30322, or via email at paige.parvin@emory.edu. We reserve the right to edit letters for length and clarity. The views expressed by the writers do not necessarily reflect the views of the editors or the administrators of Emory University.
Lindsay Fetters 14MBA and her vizsla, Eli, celebrate their best-in-breed win at the Westminster Kennel Club’s best sporting dog competition in February. Dog lovers around the country were watching the TV broadcast from Madison Square Garden as the announcer gave a bit of backstory: “Eli’s a participant in the Dog Project at Emory University, which is where dogs go into MRIs fully awake and unrestrained so we can learn a little more about their intellectual and emotional abilities.”
Where Emory Leads
The University’s achievements are on full view in the 2015 President’s Annual Report. Themes include Confronting Global Challenges, Educating the Next Generation, Creating Knowledge, Advancing Caring and Healing, and Transforming Society. See the full report at www.emory.edu/annualreport2015.

Emory, UGA agree to reciprocal use of core facilities
Research leaders at Emory and the University of Georgia recently agreed to the reciprocal use of core facilities at the two institutions to expand research collaboration opportunities for faculty at both institutions, to create greater availability of research support services, and to minimize duplication of resources.

All the Presidents Jim
TIES BETWEEN EMORY AND THE CARTER CENTER CELEBRATED AT A LANDMARK GATHERING

Three presidents met on the stage in The Carter Center’s Cecil B. Day Chapel in early February: Former US President Jimmy Carter, former Emory President James Laney, and current Emory President James Wagner.

Hosted by the Emory Alumni Association, the event, “Presidents in Conversation: Legacies of Leadership,” would have been a historic and noteworthy occasion even without the coincidence of three such prominent figures sharing the same name. True to its own title, the program was a conversation guided by shared history, dedication to Emory, genuine affinity for one another, and plenty of humor.

Prompted by moderator Crystal Edmonson 95C of the Atlanta Business Chronicle, Carter and Laney effortlessly cast back more than three decades to Carter’s early relationship with Emory, which began when he first visited the campus in 1979 for the groundbreaking of Cannon Chapel. Laney remembered how thrilling it was to have the US president visit the University; Carter remembered that the day was sweltering hot and he had been obliged to wear heavy robes. But the academic regalia must have fit. In 1982, Carter was appointed a Presidential Distinguished Professor and took up residence in an office on the tenth floor of the Woodruff Library, The Carter Center’s first home.

“When President Carter was appointed to the Emory faculty, he said, ‘Does this carry tenure?’,” Laney said. “I said, well, to get tenure you have to write a couple of books. Since then he’s written about two dozen books—”

“And I still don’t have tenure,” Carter returned, with characteristic quick wit.

Laney also recalled standing on the Quad- range with Karl Deutsch, an internationally known political scientist who became associated with Emory and The Carter Center after...
retiring from Harvard during Carter’s early years at Emory. Flanked by his Secret Service officers, Carter walked by on his way to his office in the library—“Just a normal scene at Emory,” Laney quipped. According to Laney, Deutsch stopped Carter and told him that he will be remembered a thousand years from now for being “the first world leader to link human rights with foreign policy.” It was a moment Laney never forgot.

Carter credited Laney with inspiring the Atlanta Project, started by The Carter Center in 1991 to address resource gaps in the city’s urban communities. “I had come back from overseas, and I had been gone a long time,” Carter recalls. “President Laney said, ‘You are doing a lot overseas; why can’t you do something at home?’”

“I don’t think I put it exactly like that,” Laney interjected. Regardless, Carter turned his attention to the Atlanta Project, which worked for positive change in the areas of education, housing, economic development, health, and criminal justice.

Wagner described the profound impression made on him when he met both Carter and Laney before his official arrival at Emory. A few years later, he noted, he and his wife, Debbie, traveled to Africa with the Carters to better understand The Carter Center’s work. “I think part of The Carter Center’s success has been its focus,” Wagner said. “It is interested in making a difference, not just making a statement.”

All three presidents touched on the many ties between the two institutions—from the numerous faculty and alumni who have had dual involvement, to the monthly breakfasts shared by the Carters and Emory’s president, to Carter’s regular appearances in University classrooms and at the annual freshman Town Hall, where he fields questions from students.

“The relationship is permanent and it’s virtually indestructible,” Carter said. “I have personally gotten more out of this partnership than Emory has. It has made the time since my presidency the best time of my life”—P.P.P.

EMORY WELCOMES NEW LEADER FOR HEALTH AFFAIRS

Jonathan S. Lewin (right) spent his first day as executive vice president for health affairs at Emory walking the corridors of Emory University Hospital, meeting some of the doctors, nurses, and staff who will support him as executive director for Emory’s Woodruff Health Sciences Center, president and CEO of Emory Healthcare, and chair of the Board of Directors of Emory Healthcare.

Lewin, who started February 1, most recently served as senior vice president for integrated health care delivery and as cochair for strategic planning for Johns Hopkins Medicine and professor and chair of the Russell H. Morgan Department of Radiology and Radiological Science at Johns Hopkins University. He served as radiologist-in-chief at Johns Hopkins Hospital and held appointments as professor of oncology, neurosurgery, and biomedical engineering.

“I am humbled and honored to have the opportunity to join such a strong leadership team and to be a part of a truly exceptional university,” says Lewin. “It is exciting to join the outstanding faculty and staff of Emory’s Woodruff Health Sciences Center and Emory Healthcare in educating tomorrow’s health care workforce, pursuing discovery and innovation in the health sciences, and providing skilled and compassionate care to our patients.”

Before joining Johns Hopkins, Lewin was the director of the Division of Magnetic Resonance Imaging and vice chairman for research and academic affairs in the Department of Radiology at Case Western Reserve University and the University Hospitals of Cleveland.

“His insights as a leader, clinician, and researcher will benefit our patients, faculty, students, and staff, as well as the state of Georgia and beyond,” says President James Wagner.

He is a fellow of the International Society for Magnetic Resonance in Medicine and of the American College of Radiology. He will continue to serve as president of the American Roentgen Ray Society (North America’s oldest radiology professional organization), president of the International Society for Strategic Studies in Radiology, and president-elect of the Society of Chairs of Academic Radiology Departments.

Lewin is internationally recognized as a pioneer in interventional and intraoperative magnetic resonance imaging. He has developed more than twenty patents, and has been principal or coprincipal investigator on more than $10 million in grants from the National Institutes of Health and other funding agencies.

Lewin’s appointment in December followed an extensive national search, led by a search committee chaired by Claire Sterk, provost and executive vice president for academic affairs at Emory.

Presidential Selection Committee making progress

A 14-member Presidential Selection Committee appointed by the Emory Board of Trustees to conduct the comprehensive search for a successor to President James Wagner has used input from the Emory community to formulate a prospectus “that will be pivotal as we recruit possible candidates,” says board chairman John Morgan. A copy of the prospectus and updates on the search are available at www.executivesearch.emory.edu/president.

New coalition to advance nondiscrimination for Georgia

Emory joined a coalition of businesses and organizations to launch Georgia Prospers, an initiative dedicated to nondiscrimination as a key to keeping the state economically competitive and fostering a high quality of life for all residents and visitors. In February, the coalition lobbied against Georgia House Bill 757, known as the First Amendment Defense Act, which opponents say would legalize discrimination against the LGBTQ community and others.
New Project Will Create an Undergraduate ‘Culture of Integrity’

WITH A $2.6 MILLION grant from the John Templeton Foundation, Emory is preparing to launch the Emory Integrity Project (EIP), a comprehensive effort to promote and develop a culture of ethics and integrity throughout Emory’s undergraduate experience.

The EIP, a joint project of Emory’s Center for Ethics and its Division of Campus Life, is intended to make Emory a national model for integrating ethics and integrity in undergraduate life, says Paul Root Wolpe, director of the Center for Ethics and project leader of the grant.

“The goal of the Emory Integrity Project is to make ethics and integrity a narrative theme that carries throughout the four years of the undergraduate experience,” he says.

“A liberal education has always been understood to have among its goals that of promoting ethical thinking,” says Robin Forman, dean of Emory College. “The Emory Integrity Project raises interesting and important questions about the forms that an education in ethics and integrity can and should take in the context of the modern liberal arts research university.”

For Ajay Nair, senior vice president and dean of Campus Life, the project offers another way to put the University’s vision into action.

“Emory’s vision statement elevates ethical engagement to a central place in the University’s self-concept,” he says. “Our distinctiveness makes Emory the ideal place for living out the vision of what academic engagement and student transformation in a residential setting can be.”

Integrity is most commonly understood as holding true to those values that constitute one’s moral identity, or as holding steadfast to commitments, but also much more, Wolpe says. “It is an integration of your morally and ethically grounded convictions that are developed and maintained by sustained reflection and realized through moral courage and action. That is why the university is such a fruitful place to explore those convictions, at a time in the life cycle when students are solidifying their moral identity.”

The EIP will kick off this summer with two signature initiatives: One, creation of a campuswide discussion on a “culture of integrity,” beginning with a student-led reimagining of Emory’s approach to honor and integrity that will ultimately lead to programmatic and cultural changes throughout the University. And two, a yearly theme on some aspect of ethics and integrity, reflected in a new common reading program. Every incoming student will be sent a common reading over the summer before arriving at Emory, which will serve as a basis for a yearlong series of discussions and programming on that year’s theme.

The common reading will be integrated into a number of first-year seminar courses. Every first-year student is required to take one of the small-enrollment courses, which cover nearly every discipline and allow students to work closely with the faculty teaching the courses.

The EIP will bolster already successful programs for first-year students at Emory such as the University’s signature Health 100 course, required of all freshmen in their first semester. Health 100 aims to enhance student appreciation of personal well-being with focused activities involving reflections on values and strengths in the context of goal setting around health behaviors. Another hallmark will be the integration of a Personal Integrity Plan for each student’s curricular experience.

Through the EIP, the University will expand the number of students involved in community-based learning through a variety of successful efforts already on campus, such as Volunteer Emory, the LeaderShape Institute, and the Ethics and Servant Leadership Program.

“One product of the EIP will be curricula so that other colleges and universities can duplicate or adapt the EIP model to their campuses,” Wolpe says. “We want the EIP to provide a template for using integrity as a unifying and integrating theme in higher education.”

Emory researchers coauthor AHA statement
Cardiologists Nanette Wenger and Viola Vaccarino were among the coauthors of the first statement on heart attacks in women from the American Heart Association. Published in the journal Circulation, it warns that heart attacks in women may have different underlying causes, symptoms, and outcomes compared to men, especially among black and Hispanic women.

Grant will foster faith in high school students
A $600,000 grant from the Lilly Endowment will create a new program geared toward connecting high school students to theology and faith. Emory’s Office of Spiritual and Religious Life and Candler School of Theology will facilitate Emory IMPACT (Immersion in Meaningful Practices of Action, Community, and Theology), a four-pronged approach designed to invite high school youth to deepen their spiritual lives and embody their faith.
Meeting the Climate Challenge

When delegates from more than 190 countries met in Paris in November for the the twenty-first Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21), nine Emory undergraduate students and two faculty members were there.

Their presence at the landmark event reinforced an announcement by Provost and Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs Claire Sterk pledging University-wide support for Climate@Emory, a recently launched initiative that advances scholarship, teaching, partnership, and engagement around climate change at Emory and beyond.

“Global climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing the world today,” Sterk says. “As a university dedicated to educating future leaders, Emory has an opportunity to harness the expertise of our faculty and the talents of our student body to make a difference in this area.”

“Our students and faculty already are making major contributions on this front,” says Daniel Rochberg, chief strategy officer for the initiative and an instructor in the Department of Environmental Health at Emory’s Rollins School of Public Health and in Emory College’s Department of Environmental Sciences—two of six Emory schools that are part of the effort.

New support for Climate@Emory includes seed funding of approximately $125,000, a major boost in funding for the initiative, which launched in spring 2014. During the past year, the initiative secured accreditation as an official observer to the UN climate negotiations, faculty participated in a series of White House roundtables on climate change and health, and Emory researchers published key findings on topics ranging from the physics of melting icebergs to the impact of climate change on China’s development trajectory.

SECRET GARDENS
MORE THAN BUILDINGS GROW ON EMORY’S CAMPUS

Walking or driving the always-busy Emory perimeter, one might never guess that the Druid Hills campus is home to active, thriving gardens—not just one or two, but five.

With roots in Emory’s Office of Sustainability Initiatives, the Educational Gardens Project was created to offer students, faculty, and the wider community an opportunity to engage in local, sustainable food production. Three of the gardens are adjacent to professional schools—the School of Medicine, Rollins School of Public Health, and Candler School of Theology. A fourth garden is on Asbury Circle at the intersection of the Cox Hall Bridge, across from the back of Emory University Hospital, and the fifth garden is by the Depot.

Sam Boring, Educational Gardens coordinator, says the plots offer a cornucopia of vegetables and fruit, such as kale, collard greens, bok choy, turnips, radishes, broccoli, cilantro, basil, eggplant, tomatoes, peppers, melons, watermelons, beans, squash, corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, strawberries, and blueberries.

There’s kohlrabi in the Depot and Rollins gardens for an exotic but healthful flair, and the School of Medicine garden has an apple tree and a fig tree. The Depot garden yielded a big sweet potato crop during the summer growing season, and all of the gardens grow herbs, including sage, rosemary, and thyme. Starter plants and seedlings often come from the Oxford Organic Farm.

The Emory gardens are tended by volunteers from across the University, including students, faculty, and staff. Guided by designated garden leaders, anyone who’s interested can help out—and be rewarded for their efforts.

“All of the produce that we grow goes to the people who work in the gardens,” Boring says. “Generally, volunteers show up for a work day, do some garden activities, and leave with a handful of freshly harvested vegetables.”

Seems like a good reason to grab a shovel and dig in.

Goizueta dean a Renaissance woman
Erika James, dean of Goizueta Business School, participated in the Renaissance Weekend, a nonpartisan retreat founded in 1981 to build bridges among innovative leaders from diverse fields. One thousand participants engaged in 500 lectures, seminars, discussions and performances, at what has been called “the granddaddy of idea festivals.” In its 35th year, the invitation-only event was held in Charleston, S.C.

Chemistry professor joins American Chemical Society Fellows
Lanny Liebeskind, Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of Organic Chemistry, was named an American Chemical Society (ACS) Fellow for 2015. The 2015 class includes 78 scientists from 30 of the society’s technical divisions, 57 local sections, and 23 national committees who have demonstrated outstanding accomplishments in chemistry and made important contributions to ACS.
DAY JOB: Professor of Epidemiology, Rollins School of Public Health

SECRET LIFE: Band leader for the Atlanta jazz band the Moonlighters

An aggressive clarinet-playing style effectively ended David Kleinbaum’s career on the instrument when he was a high school freshman—he pushed out his two front teeth and required dental work—but the setback didn’t keep him from continuing his musical career. Kleinbaum’s mother suggested he take up the flute, and it has been Kleinbaum’s main instrument ever since. He focused on classical and symphonic music until he landed in Chapel Hill, where he earned a PhD in mathematical statistics at the University of North Carolina and served on the faculty for twenty-three years. While there he formed a folk band and a jazz band that played gigs at local clubs.

Soon after joining the epidemiology faculty at Rollins in 1993, Kleinbaum started attending an open jam session every Tuesday night at the Freight Room and later helped organize a weekly jam session at the Musician’s Union Hall. He performed with several bands before forming the Moonlighters in 2006.

The seven-piece band consists of Kleinbaum on flute, a saxophonist, guitarist, pianist, bassist, drummer, and vocalist. The band’s name references the fact that all of the band’s members make their living in jobs other than music.

HIS WORDS: “The thing that makes it exciting is that it is not easy to do. As a teacher who has been teaching for forty-five years, one of the things I’m really good at is adapting myself to my audience when I’m teaching and being able to tailor my presentation or style to the circumstances. I am an improviser. I get in there and I feel the audience out. I also know how to wind things up and segue into the next topic. There is a lot of improvisation in jazz as well. I don’t know if music helps me improvise in life, or the other way around.”—M.M.L. ■

Millions in charity care
Emory clinicians provided more than $67 million in charity care to patients in Emory Healthcare facilities in fiscal year 2014-2015. More at www.emory.edu/magazine.

Board of Trustees elects new members
Emory’s Board of Trustees elected three new members: Bill Brosius 85B, vice president and chief financial officer of Baylor St. Luke’s Medical Center; Jim Burns 93C, leader of individual investor business globally at Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co.; and Cindy Sanborn 87C, executive vice president and chief operations officer for CSX Transportation. All three are alumni trustees elected to serve six-year terms.
Can We Talk?

CONVERSATION PROGRAM BUILDS ENGLISH SKILLS AND BREAKS DOWN BARRIERS

When Yuzhong Wang first began attending classes at Emory’s School of Law last year, he found himself understanding about 70 percent of what was being said in the classroom. “In many cases, I could guess what I was missing, but law is complicated, and during the first months, it could be difficult to follow,” he recalls.

Although Wang had studied English since he began attending primary school in China and had worked with English-speaking clients at a Shanghai-based law firm, he realized his conversation skills had room for improvement.

So when an invitation to learn more about Emory’s Conversation Partner Program appeared in his email inbox last year, he decided to look into it.

Offered through Campus Life’s Office of International Student Life (OISL), the volunteer program pairs international students, staff, and faculty with undergraduate and graduate students, staff, and faculty from the US to help practice conversational English, says Allison Olmsted 15C, an OISL fellow who participated in the program as an Emory undergraduate and now helps coordinate it.

The program—which pairs people for one semester at a time—offers international participants a chance to practice language skills in a relaxed, friendly setting, and also breaks down social and cultural barriers, allowing both partners to learn about new cultures, share worldviews, and in many cases make a friend.

“I think it’s always beneficial to get to know someone who is different from you,” says Olmsted, who continues her participation in the program as an Emory staff member. “It encourages you to look at things in a different way, to learn about others, and also to learn more about yourself.”

During fall 2015, Emory’s Conversation Partner Program drew some 325 volunteer participants, and interest has been on the rise. The program was launched two years ago by OISL Director Natalie Cruz, who participated in a similar effort at Clemson University, and Jane O’Connor, director of the Emory College ESL Program.

Cruz first surveyed international students at Emory and created a student advisory board to discuss their experiences on campus. “What I kept hearing from international students—and it’s a nationwide trend—was that they wanted more relationships with domestic students,” Cruz says. “The idea was to help provide a platform for those relationships to flourish.”

Program participants are asked to complete a one-hour training session and commit to meeting with their partners a minimum of an hour a week. Questionnaires help pair partners by age, interests, and a variety of other factors.

Through the program, Wang was paired with Jay Page 12B, an Emory staff member who works on a strategic initiatives team at the School of Medicine. Neither knew what to expect, but the program helped break the ice with some casual social events. Together, they began meeting on campus once a week—often over lunch and conversation about their lives, backgrounds and cultures, sports, and food.

In time, Wang was inviting Page over for a home-cooked meal and to meet his wife and daughter, and Page was taking Wang to an Atlanta Hawks basketball game and a University of Georgia–Georgia Tech football game. The experience has created a connection both men anticipate maintaining, even after Wang returns to China.

“It’s not like one person teaching the other, it’s more like creating a friendship—a bond that will last beyond the program,” Page says. “For me, that personal aspect was important. I’ve loved learning more about him and his culture.”—Kimber Williams

Lollar, Mayberg join National Academy of Inventors
John S. (Pete) Lollar III and Helen S. Mayberg have been named fellows of the National Academy of Inventors. Lollar is professor of pediatrics, Hemophilia of Georgia Chair in Hemostasis, and director of Hemostasis Research for Aflac Cancer and Blood Disorders Center. Mayberg is professor of psychiatry, neurology, and radiology and Dorothy C. Fuqua Chair in Psychiatric Neuroimaging and Therapeutics.

Emory named a Kiplinger’s ‘Best Value’
Kiplinger’s Personal Finance magazine has named Emory a “Best Value” for 2015–2016, ranking the University 10th in its annual Best Value survey of 100 top private universities that exemplify excellent academics while keeping costs to a minimum. Emory ranked No. 23 among all US universities, public and private, and has consistently been ranked among Kiplinger’s top “Best Value” private universities since 2007.
Celebrating a year’s worth of faculty publishing never fails to produce remarkable evidence of compelling original thought and research, as well as breadth of subject matter. Here we offer a sampling; find the full list of titles at www.cdfc.emory.edu.

**TWO MANY.** Assistant professor of religion James Bourk Hoesterey, author of *Rebranding Islam: Piety, Prosperity, and a Self-Help Guru*, spent two years shadowing the charismatic Indonesian television preacher known to a nation of admirers as Aa Gym.

With a self-help message of “Manajemen Qolbu” (“Managing the Heart”), Gym transformed himself from a young man without formal religious education into a religious celebrity, national icon, and Islamic brand. Viewers by the millions watched his weekly television shows, hundreds of thousands made pilgrimages to his Islamic school, and politicians of all stripes sought photo-ops during campaign season.

When Gym’s devoted public discovered that he embraced polygamy—legal in Indonesia—by taking a second wife, it all came crashing down. Women shredded his picture, the country’s president ordered a review of marriage law, and Gym’s business empire dissolved.

In the end, Hoesterey concludes, religious figures who follow will not equal Gym’s celebrity because it was achieved “during the uncertain, yet hopeful, dawn of post-authoritarian Indonesia.”

**THINK DIFFERENT.** “Nothing sparks more thought about thought than encountering a mind different from one’s own,” writes Laura Otis, a former MacArthur Fellow and now professor of English, in *Rethinking Thought: Inside the Minds of Creative Scientists and Artists*.

Until recently, scientists’ search for similarities guided studies of the human brain. Examining “individual quirks,” Otis says, “has been a luxury that they cannot yet afford.” Otis builds a fascinating narrative around, as she calls them, “thirty-four different heads.” They include those who work in science or literature or (like Otis) some combination thereof. Some of those she interviewed are well known to the Emory community: Mark Bauerlein, Natasha Trethewey, and Salman Rushdie.

If you join Otis on this journey, don’t pack any preconceptions about how people think. Those are in somebody else’s book. Her message is that minds must be able to present their strengths variously and without limits. In the end, you will grow to appreciate the quirks and smarts of the thirty-fifth head—that of the author herself.

**SACRED ROOTS.** For the uninitiated, an NPR feature described the paradox of sacred harp singing: “There’s no harp in sacred harp singing—no instruments at all. Just the power of voice, in four-part harmony. The origin of the music goes back centuries—first in England, then in colonial New England, then the music migrated south, where it took root.”

Jesse Karlsberg, Woodruff Fellow and doctoral candidate in the Institute of the Liberal Arts, is the prime mover behind *Original Sacred Harp: Centennial Edition*. It is a commemorative, facsimile, reprint edition of the 1911 edition of *Original Sacred Harp*, which has helped to maintain the music and practice up to the present. This meticulously digitized and restored copy represents a collaboration among Pitts Theology Library, the Emory Center for Digital Scholarship, Woodruff Library, and the Sacred Harp Publishing Company.

Karlsberg says he chose to edit a facsimile reprint rather than re-typeset because the original “quirks, typographical errors, and uneven print quality . . . speak to its historical circumstances.”
Poet, Now Available in Prose

SWEEPING T. S. ELIOT PROJECT HONORED

The second volume of a monumental digital work, *The Complete Prose of T. S. Eliot: The Critical Edition*, coedited by English professor emeritus Ron Schuchard and involving the Emory Center for Digital Scholarship, has won the Modernist Studies Association’s inaugural prize for a distinguished edition. The prize is awarded to an edition, anthology, or essay collection, published in the previous year, which made the most significant contribution to modernist studies.

*The Complete Prose of T. S. Eliot* is an eight-volume digital collection of Eliot’s published and unpublished works. The third volume was published in September, with the fourth released in December. When complete, the fully searchable, integrative edition will include all of Eliot’s collected essays, reviews, lectures, commentaries, and letters to editors, including more than seven hundred uncollected and 150 unpublished pieces from 1905 to 1965. The editions are published by Johns Hopkins University Press and available on Project Muse.

Schuchard, who is Goodrich C. White Professor of English Emeritus, shares the prize with coeditor Professor Anthony Cuda 04PhD at the University of North Carolina, Greensboro.

The Eliot project began more than forty years ago when Schuchard secured a rare and coveted invitation to meet with Eliot’s widow, Valerie Eliot. A devoted scholar of the literary giant, Schuchard eventually won her confidence and access to Eliot’s personal archive.

In 2012, Schuchard retired from Emory to devote himself to the project, which became a rigorous exercise in literary sleuthing. Though much has been written about Eliot, Schuchard estimates that “90 percent of what has been written about him has been written without the knowledge of 90 percent of what he wrote.”

“The depth and breadth of these new materials is just astonishing,” he says. “I believe that they will feed a tremendous resurgence of interest not only around the study of Eliot, but of modernism in the twentieth century.”

The Joint Was Jumpin’

EVERYONE HIT PAUSE on their conversations when Joel Katz stepped to the mic at Emory’s Winship Cancer Institute on February 4, World Cancer Day. Katz—an Atlanta-based entertainment lawyer with his own *Billboard* ranking—was there to talk about a musical oasis he has created on the center’s Tunnel Level for the enjoyment of patients and families.

The event marked the opening of the *Joel A. Katz Music Is Medicine Collection*, a diverse assemblage of music memorabilia. The gift of the collection coincides with the T. J. Martell Foundation’s establishment of the Joel A. Katz Music Is Medicine Fund, which supports innovative cancer research at Winship.

In conversation with some of the artists he represents—a musical Who’s Who including Ludacris, Julio Iglesias, and Justin Timberlake—Katz conceived of the collection’s name. He wants patients to be inspired by what they see, press play on their favorite music, and “be upbeat, lifted from care.”

And how could they not, treated to rare memorabilia from Michael Jackson, Alan Jackson (who donated handwritten lyrics), and Pitbull, not to mention guitars signed by Paul McCartney and Berry Gordy, George Strait, Jimmy Buffett, and Willie Nelson?

Katz has crusaded long against cancer. “It has taken so many people from me, from all of us,” Katz says. “But I believe so strongly in the hope Winship offers patients.” Katz had a close call years ago, when his doctor brought him to Winship for a lump in his chest. “Within two hours I had an answer. I was okay. I’ve never forgotten how they looked after me.”
GOT IT COVERED: EMORY IN THE NEWS

Are cyborgs OK? and other ethical questions
Paul Root Wolpe, professor of bioethics and director of the Center for Ethics at Emory, was profiled by Atlanta Magazine in January about his work to help scientists and doctors think through the ethical implications of their work. From stem cells to cyborgs and Jehovah’s Witnesses to end-of-life care, Wolpe has been on the front lines of bioethics for decades. “Ethics is rarely about what’s right and wrong,” says Wolpe. “It’s often about two rights in conflict.”

Afraid in the voting booth
Drew Westen, professor of political science, did a Q&A for the Washington Post in November about the role of fear in the 2016 election and among conservative voters. “The fear of mortality—not fear in general, but fear of death—tends cross culturally to shift people to the right. That’s true in every country and every culture. It prompts people to more strongly hold to traditions, rituals,” says Westen.

Students discover long-lost grave
The Emory Georgia Civil Rights Cold Cases Project’s work to uncover the history behind unsolved or unpunished racially motivated murders in the Jim Crow South was featured in the Wall Street Journal in January. Through the project, some families are discovering—for the first time—the circumstances surrounding the deaths of their loved ones. Emory students helped discover the grave of Isaiah Nixon, shot to death in 1948 after voting.

Supportive prairie voles
An Emory discovery that prairie voles show an empathy-based consoling response when other voles are distressed was covered by the New York Times, the Atlantic, Popular Science, and other outlets. This discovery ends the long-standing belief that detecting the distress of others and acting to relieve that stress is uniquely human.

The search for alien molecules
Susanna Widicus Weaver, professor of chemistry who leads an astrochemistry group at Emory, was quoted in a Scientific American article about the search for molecules not found on Earth. As powerful new telescopes have come online over the past ten years, the search for alien molecules has accelerated. “It’s amazing, and it’s overwhelming at the same time. These data sets are so big that they often have to mail them to scientists on flash drives because they can’t download them,” Widicus Weaver says.

Trial Basis
NEW WEBSITE IS A PORTAL TO EMORY CLINICAL TRIALS

A new Emory clinical trials website includes easy-to-access information about nearly one thousand clinical trials currently seeking volunteers.

At www.clinicaltrials.emory.edu, potential participants may easily search for trials related to a specific health condition, or browse topic areas such as cardiology, cancer, or the neurosciences and view quick facts about each of the individual trials available at Emory.

The new website is available to the entire Emory community as well as to interested external participants. Although many clinical trials are seeking patients who have a particular disease, many others are seeking healthy volunteers.

Information about each clinical trial includes its purpose, timing, investigators, process, and certain key eligibility criteria. Potential volunteers may click on a link to the leader of each individual trial and send a message asking to participate or requesting additional information. A link to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) clinical trials database—www.clinicaltrials.gov—is available for those seeking more detailed information.

The clinical trials website also includes frequently asked questions about volunteering, information on additional resources at Emory for potential participants, and NIH information about clinical trials. Individuals also may register through ResearchMatch.com, a national database that connects potential volunteers to new clinical trials.

“Emory’s ability to develop improved therapies through clinical research is a key component of our clinical mission and gives patients access to the most advanced treatments available,” says Jeffrey Lennox, associate dean for clinical research in the School of Medicine. “This new website will allow more people to learn about and participate in the wide range of available clinical trials.”
SOC 352
THE SOCIOLOGY OF HAPPINESS

COURSE DESCRIPTION: This course introduces students to the study and pursuit of happiness, integrating findings from positive psychology, psychiatry, behavioral genetics, neuroscience, economics, and sociology. Most famously formulated in the American Declaration of Independence as an unalienable right, “the pursuit of happiness” theme is an ancient and enduring ideal grounded in various Eastern, Hebrew, Greco-Roman, and Christian sources. This course seeks to introduce students to the new science of happiness through the engagement and connection of it to these ancient and enduring ideals embodied in the institutions of politics, policy, education, law, and religion.

FACULTY CV: Corey Keyes is Winship Distinguished Research Professor of Sociology in the Emory College Department of Sociology. His research focuses on positive mental health. Keyes is the author of more than one hundred peer-reviewed journal articles on flourishing, well-being, and mental health. He’s also a frequent speaker at gatherings around the world regarding his teaching and research on happiness, culture, and quality of life.

Keyes says he was initially reluctant to teach a course (which typically fills up within thirty minutes of registration) on happiness, but developing the course has shifted his teaching philosophy and career. “I want students to learn about this in a way that they can use it,” he explains. “I have them write personal questions that relate to that week’s classes. It is a contemplative concept in which they experience the class then write up that experience in a way that draws on what they learned. It is a challenge to teach things that can actually have an impact on their lives. For me, it has been personally restorative.”

TODAY’S LECTURE: In an open forum, Keyes and the students discussed the pursuit of happiness through curiosity, creativity, and play. Keyes opened the class by asking for a show of hands of those in the class who consider themselves creative. When very few students raised their hands, he responded, “Everyone should have their hands up. We were all born artists and creative.” Students who had pursued different artistic, musical, or athletic pursuits when they were younger expressed remorse that the structure and competitiveness of artistic or athletic pursuits exclude those who don’t excel at the highest levels.

QUOTES TO NOTE: “Students have come of age in a time where society has started to think of them as students and potential employees instead of individuals—if you can’t make a living at something, you have to put it away. Capitalism has killed creativity a little bit. If it won’t sell, if it doesn’t fit into a category, if it doesn’t fit a mold, it isn’t of value.”

“I hope you choose a path that in and of itself is enjoyable to you, without regard to outcome. I’d rather you fail at something you love than succeed at something you don’t love.”—Corey Keyes

STUDENTS SAY: “The great thing about this is that the conversations we have in class bleed over into my life after class. If I find something interesting, I talk about it with my friends and it leads to new viewpoints. A lot of classes I take are very focused on learning something, then you take the test and that’s it. This class helps me analyze my life.”—Neal Bhatia Jr., neuroscience and religion major

“This class has made me realize how we put something like happiness on the back burner. When we got into the content of this class, I realized that I never thought being happy was really a goal. Do you think about being happy? It is not something that people focus on.”—Lauren McNaughton, sociology major—M.M.L.
Since 2011, Emory Professor of Cardiology Laurence Sperling has served on a panel of experts for the US News & World Report’s “Best Diets” rankings, evaluating some of the country’s most popular diets. Conveniently, the rankings are released in early January—just in time to help many Americans keep those New Year’s resolutions to eat better and lose weight.

This year, Sperling and his panel colleagues—a group of nationally recognized experts in diet, nutrition, obesity, food psychology, diabetes, and heart disease—evaluated thirty-eight diets. They rated each on a scale of one to five based on seven measures: short- and long-term weight loss, ease of following, nutrition, safety, and performance as a diabetes and heart diet. US News factored in each diet’s score on all seven measures to compute its overall score.

For the sixth year, the DASH diet—short for Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension—was named the best diet overall. However, a 2016 newcomer, the MIND diet—short for Mediterranean-DASH Intervention for Neurodegenerative Delay—made an impressive debut, coming in at second place overall in a tie with the TLC diet. Both diets reinforce what most of us already know about healthy eating—more vegetables, fruits, and lean protein; less fat, sugar, and salt—but they are fine-tuned slightly, with DASH specifically targeting lower blood pressure and MIND targeting brain health.

According to a study funded by the National Institute on Aging, the longer people had followed the MIND diet patterns, the less risk they appeared to have of developing Alzheimer’s disease. Even people who made “modest” changes to their diets—who wouldn’t have fit the criteria for DASH or Mediterranean—had less risk of developing Alzheimer’s.

Sperling is currently serving as president of the American Society for Preventive Cardiology. He is the medical director of preventive cardiology at Emory Healthcare, professor of medicine at the School of Medicine, and professor of global health at Rollins School of Public Health. He also serves as medical director for a number of unique programs at Emory. He founded (in 2004) and directs the first and only low-density lipoprotein cholesterol apheresis program in the state of Georgia. Sperling says the top selections on this year’s “Best Diets” list share the common theme of being sustainable and balanced.

### Four Diet Tips for the Body—and the Brain

1. **Be Mindful.** “The MIND diet is a healthy, sensible plan supported by science,” says Sperling. “It takes two proven diets—DASH and Mediterranean—and promotes foods in each that specifically affect brain health.” Some of those foods include green leafy vegetables, nuts, berries, beans, whole grains, fish, poultry, olive oil, and wine. The MIND diet recommends avoiding foods from the five unhealthy groups: red meats, butter and stick margarine, cheeses, pastries and sweets, and fried or fast food.

2. **Practice Moderation.** “Find a diet that you can maintain. The more restrictive a diet, the less likely a person can adhere to it long term,” Sperling says. “While fad diets or diets very low in fat or very low in carbs have short-term potential benefits, they are difficult to follow over time.”

3. **Find the Balance.** “Balanced diets focus on healthy fats and healthy proteins. They include healthy, unprocessed carbohydrates in small portions,” Sperling says. “Fruits, vegetables, and low-fat dairy; lots of fish, nuts, seeds, and legumes. Sparingly, things like sweets, alcohol, and meats.”

4. **Diet for Life.** “Make your diet part of a larger, healthier lifestyle,” Sperling adds. “The word diet comes from the Latin word dieta, which really means a way of life. It’s not just a way of eating. Healthy, well-proportioned eating, walking or physical activity on most days of the week, keeping an ideal body weight—maintaining these behaviors throughout your life is key.” —P.P.P.
Researchers at Emory’s Yerkes National Primate Research Center have discovered that prairie voles show an empathy-based consoling response when other voles are distressed. This is the first time researchers have shown consolation behavior in social laboratory rodents, and the discovery ends the long-standing belief that detecting the distress of others and acting to relieve that stress is uniquely human.

The finding also has important implications for understanding and treating psychiatric disorders in which detecting and responding to the emotions of others can be disrupted, including autism spectrum disorder and schizophrenia.

In the study, published in Science in January, coauthors Larry Young, division chief of Behavioral Neuroscience and Psychiatric Disorders at Yerkes, and neuroscientist James Burkett 15PhD demonstrated that oxytocin—a brain chemical well-known for maternal nurturing and social bonding—acts in a specific brain region of prairie voles, the same as in humans, to promote consoling behavior, specifically grooming. Prairie voles are small rodents known for forming lifelong, monogamous bonds and providing biparental care of their young.

Study coauthor Frans de Waal, director of the Living Links Center at Yerkes and professor of primate behavior in the Department of Psychology, says the recent vole study has significant implications by confirming the empathic nature of the consolation response.

“Scientists have been reluctant to attribute empathy to animals, often assuming selfish motives. These explanations have never worked well for consolation behavior, however, which is why this study is so important,” says de Waal.

Young, director of the Silvio O. Conte Center for Oxytocin and Social Cognition at Emory and a professor in the School of Medicine’s Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, says the research findings place greater emphasis on research into the brain systems underlying empathy.

“Many complex human traits have their roots in fundamental brain processes that are shared among many other species,” says Young. “We now have the opportunity to explore in detail the neural mechanisms underlying empathetic responses in a laboratory rodent, with clear implications for humans.”

Sometimes the pursuit of better health leads straight to the emergency room.

New findings indicate that some twenty-three thousand emergency room visits each year are attributed to adverse events related to dietary supplements. Lead author Andrew Geller is a senior associate with the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine at the School of Medicine and a medical officer with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The results were published in the New England Journal of Medicine.

The study of data from 2004 to 2013 showed visits commonly involved heart problems related to weight loss or energy products among young adults twenty to thirty-four years old. Another area of concern was the number of cases involving unsupervised ingestion of supplements by children, which accounted for one-fifth of ER visits.

Among adults aged sixty-five and older, 37 percent of ER visits for supplement-related adverse events involved swallowing problems such as choking on supplement pills.

“These data are important because dietary supplements are presumed to be safe and are regulated differently from over-the-counter or prescription products,” says Geller. “Unlike pharmaceuticals, which have to demonstrate both benefits and safety, dietary supplements can be sold without that information. Perhaps these findings can help target interventions to reduce safety risks.”

According to the article, the product categories most commonly implicated were multivitamins, iron, supplements for weight loss, and supplements for sleep. Herbals, complementary nutritional supplements containing amino acids, and micronutrients found in vitamins and minerals are all considered dietary supplements. Although these products can’t be marketed for the treatment or prevention of disease, they are widely sought to address symptoms or illnesses as well as to improve overall health. In 1994, there were about four thousand of these products on the market; in 2012, the number had grown to fifty-five thousand.
A Storyteller and Traveler

EMORY’S EIGHTEENTH RHODES SCHOLAR

Leah Michalove learned to talk late and did not read until third grade. That year, she mastered English and Hebrew, and for the next dozen she kept going. Through languages, she explored how and why people tell their stories, and she believes humanity’s most violent disputes—including the Israeli-Palestinian conflict—are rooted in unwavering narratives that must be first understood and respected before they can be resolved.

Immersion in Hebrew helped her empathize with Jews claiming Israel as their own (Zionism); learning Arabic as an Emory student, she better understood the Palestinian claim to Israel. “Language is a way to crawl up inside a culture,” she says. “To fix problems, we need to realize that all people need sovereignty and dignity.”

Her own story turns on her curiosity and interdisciplinary path through Emory College of Arts and Sciences, where she immersed herself in Middle Eastern studies and Arabic (her fourth language after English, Hebrew, and Japanese); spent a semester doing research in Morocco; ran a theater company; and founded J Street U, a campus organization supporting a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Through the lens of a storyteller and traveler, Michalove engaged with some of the most persistent geopolitical conflicts of our time and challenged the Zionist beliefs held by generations of Michaloves.

“The wars waged on the ground and in the media were often fought not over resources or borders, but over the stories we tell others, and the ones we tell ourselves,” Michalove wrote in her Rhodes Scholarship essay. At Oxford, she will pursue a master’s of philosophy in social anthropology, a field that “plumbs the depths of those stories—maps them, sorts them, decodes them.”

In November, Michalove became one of thirty-two American college students selected as a 2016 Rhodes Scholar. She is the eighteenth student from Emory to be selected for the prestigious scholarship, which provides for two or three years of study at the University of Oxford in England.

A senior in Emory College, Michalove is a Dean’s Achievement Scholar majoring in Middle Eastern and South Asian studies, with a minor in anthropology.

“Leah Michalove is the kind of student who not only seizes every opportunity for learning but also leads in every endeavor that engages her energy and talents,” says President James Wagner. “So in that sense she represents the finest Emory students and will make a splendid ambassador for the United States and for Emory at the University of Oxford. We are thrilled at her success.”

To become one of thirty-two Rhodes Scholars chosen from 869 American candidates, joining Presidents Barack Obama and Bill Clinton, among other Rhodes alumni, Michalove experienced key turning points in her own narrative.

A shy girl, she learned how to question authority. Amy Michalove wanted her timid kindergartner to find her voice, so she enrolled her daughter at Davis Academy in Sandy Springs, where Reform Jewish values encourage diverse opinions and many teachers use the Socratic method. Leah Michalove blossomed into, in her words, a contrary person.

“She wants to observe and question before she accepts,” says Davis language arts teacher Susan Fields. “She always challenged an idea to see how anything could be improved, and in the most interesting way.”

Michalove got lots of practice at home as an only child whose mother has a master’s degree in anthropology. “Falling into lockstep with the party line is dangerous and does not contribute to repairing the world,” Amy Michalove says. “I was raised with having to justify my decisions, and I expected that of her. Some family members are never going to agree with her position on Israel, and that’s okay.”

The momentum of Arab Spring and Occupy Wall Street inspired her. Those events in 2011 coincided with Michalove’s second trip to Israel, where as a high school senior she watched one hundred thousand people protest housing and consumer prices in the center of Tel Aviv. “I didn’t decide to be politically active until I got to college, but I knew where I stood,” she says. “Let’s work toward peace and not just talk about it.”

After Brown University rejected her application, Michalove headed to Emory, where her grandfather, Leonard T. Michalove ’49B, matriculated at age fifteen. His Emory years were interrupted by voluntary service in World War II; his granddaughter inherited the passion to combat injustice and explored that at Emory through religion, ethnography, art, philosophy, and literature.

“Peace is what Leah is most interested in,” says her grandmother, Adele Michalove, eighty-six, who helped raise her. “She tries to change the things that she is not happy with, and when she wants to do something, she is going to do it.”

Where will the Rhodes take Michalove? “My research at Emory was on fashion and political identity in the Middle East. I examined how modern Moroccan women express their identities through fashion and appearance,” says Michalove.

After completing a master’s degree in social anthropology at Oxford, she intends to pursue a doctorate in anthropology, focusing on the Middle East.—Michelle Hiskey
Responding to Zika Virus

EXPERTS SAY MOSQUITO CONTROL IS KEY TO CURBING THE LATEST VIRAL OUTBREAK, LINKED TO INCREASED BIRTH DEFECTS IN BRAZIL

While health officials monitor the spread of Zika virus from areas of outbreak in Latin America and the Caribbean into the US and abroad, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has issued a health advisory that sexual transmission of the virus may be more common than previously thought.

The Zika virus, unlike other mosquito-borne viruses, was relatively unknown and unstudied until it was recently associated with an alarming rise in babies born in Brazil with abnormally small heads and brain defects—a condition called microcephaly.

“The microcephaly cases are a personal tragedy for the families whose babies are affected. They will need much care and support, some of them for decades. The costs to the public health system will be enormous,” says Emory’s Uriel Kitron, an expert in vector-borne diseases, which are transmitted by mosquitoes, ticks, or other organisms.

For the past several years, Kitron has collaborated with Brazilian scientists and health officials to study the dengue virus, which is spread by the same mosquito species, *Aedes aegypti*, as Zika. The focus of that collaboration is now shifting to Zika.

“Zika is a game-changer. It appears that this virus may pass through a woman’s placenta and impact her unborn child. That’s about as scary as it gets,” says Kitron, who traveled to Brazil to support the country’s research strategies and control efforts for the outbreak.

Now the CDC and state public health departments in the US are investigating a number of reports of possible sexual transmission of the virus from men who had been infected to their partners. Zika virus has been found in body fluids including blood, urine, saliva, and semen, and remains in semen even after it has been shed from the blood, according to the CDC. It is unknown how long the virus remains in semen.

Since the Zika outbreak began in northeastern Brazil last spring, an estimated five hundred thousand to 1.5 million people have been infected. The resulting illness—whose symptoms include a rash, joint pains, inflammation of the eyes, and fever—only lasts a few days. As many as 80 percent of infected people may be asymptomatic.

It was not until months after Zika cases showed up in Brazil that a spike in microcephaly births was tied to women infected during pregnancy. More than 3,500 microcephaly cases have been reported since October in Brazil, compared to 150 in 2014.

Gonzalo Vazquez-Prokopec is an Emory disease ecologist who specializes in spatial analysis of the movement of people, mosquitoes, and pathogens in order to zero in on transmission patterns of epidemics. He describes *Aedes aegypti* as the roaches of the mosquito world, perfectly adapted to living with humans, especially in urban environments. “Now we have three viruses—dengue, chikungunya, and Zika—being spread by *Aedes aegypti,*” says Vazquez-Prokopec, “so that greatly increases the cost-effectiveness of doing high-quality, thorough mosquito control.”

Drug Innovation Ventures at Emory (DRIVE) and the Emory Institute for Drug Development (EIDD) have launched an effort to identify and develop antivirals to treat the infection caused by Zika virus. “Since Zika is a flavivirus in the same family as dengue and hepatitis C, we can apply what we have learned working on alphaviruses and flaviviruses, as well as from our past success with treatments for HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and herpes viruses, in our search for an effective drug,” says George Painter, CEO of DRIVE and director of EIDD.

There’s a new face on the Emory campus—and this one has fur.

The University’s first full-time therapy dog joined the office of Counseling and Psychological Services in September. Beowulf, a Native American Indian dog just over a year old, already has become a welcome sight for students and faculty as she explores her new home—wearing her vest that says she’s a therapy dog in training and her Emory ID.

Beowulf is generally in the company of Colleen Duffy, a staff psychologist, who is in charge of caring for the dog. The two hold appointments with students, attend meetings, and take regular walks, stopping often to greet and socialize.

The dog’s working day “depends on what my client load looks like,” says Duffy. “She may greet the clients, sit in her place next to my chair, sit at their feet, or they may pet her. That is something that can be incredibly comforting.”
ONCE LOST, NOW FOUND

ON A DREARY DAY IN JANUARY, five Emory students stood silently in a muddy cemetery, their cheeks damp with rain and tears. It was a moment none could have imagined when they signed up for a class focused on the Georgia Civil Rights Cold Cases Project—a moment set in motion by an act of bravery almost seventy years ago, brought full circle now through research, determination, and what more than one person called a miracle.
WITH THE STUDENTS watching under the gray Georgia sky, seventy-three-year-old Dorothy Nixon Williams rested her hand on a rough concrete headstone etched with the word Father, bent to touch the concrete slab beneath it, then wept in the arms of her son.

Her father, Isaiah Nixon, dared to vote in the 1948 Democratic primary in Montgomery County, Georgia, only the second held since the US Supreme Court ruled all-white primaries unconstitutional. Isaiah Nixon was gunned down by two white men that evening on the front porch of the family’s home when Williams was just six years old.

Nixon’s grave had been lost in the rural cemetery after Williams, her mother, and five siblings fled to Jacksonville, Florida, shortly after his death. And now the grave has been found by Emory students who signed up for a class and discovered a piece of history. “I don’t know anyone who is not moved by the story of Isaiah Nixon, and it is because Isaiah Nixon matters,” said their professor, Hank Klibanoff. “His life matters, his death matters, his disappearance from history matters. And what matters more is that he has now reappeared, and I just think that is miraculous in so many ways.”

The Georgia Civil Rights Cold Cases Project launched at Emory in fall 2011, directed and taught by Klibanoff, a Pulitzer Prize–winning journalist and James M. Cox Professor of Journalism at Emory, and Brett Gadsden, associate professor of African American studies. The undergraduate class is cross-listed in history, journalism, African American studies, and American studies, and will soon be listed through creative writing, illustrating the interdisciplinary approaches both professors and students bring to the cases they examine. Each semester, students take an in-depth look at one case, exploring primary evidence ranging from FBI records and court transcripts to personal archives and contemporaneous media accounts. Their goal is not necessarily to “solve” the cases—in many, the killers are well known—but to better understand the context in which racially motivated murders went unpunished in the Jim Crow South.

Klibanoff said he and Gadsden chose Nixon’s case as the focus of the fall 2015 course based on its importance and the many themes it invoked, including the history of all-white primaries and all-white juries in Georgia, the struggle for voting rights, and the involvement of the NAACP, among many others. “It had enough angles that a class full of students could take it on,” he said.

Klibanoff secured access to 235 pages of previously unreleased FBI files and Nixon’s death certificate, and students dug in. They constructed an intricate timeline of events and strove to understand the relationships among key players in the case.

Lucy Baker, a sophomore from San Francisco, spent time outside of class to make trips to the archives of the University of Georgia in Athens and the Georgia Archives in Morrow in search of clues. Her research led to the discovery that Nixon’s killers and the sheriff-elect at the time of his death were first cousins.

Then came the biggest discovery of all. Baker and classmates Ellie Studdard, a junior from Atlanta, and Emily Gaines, a senior from New York City, felt drawn to actually see the places they were studying in such detail. In November, they decided to take a road trip to the area where Nixon lived and died. When he learned of their plan, Klibanoff offered to drive.

The students visited the tiny public library in Mt. Vernon, then the Montgomery County Courthouse. There they met James Harris, whose father had also voted in the 1948 primary. Harris takes care of Old Salem Cemetery, just south of Mt. Vernon near Uvalda, Georgia, where Nixon was believed to be buried, but where his grave had never been found.

As Klibanoff and the other students walked with Harris through the cemetery, Studdard drifted away from the group, walking down each row. She reached the end of a line, where the grass gives way to fallen leaves, pine needles, bushes, and trees. Then she noticed a bit of concrete showing through, similar to the slabs that marked other graves from the 1930s and 1940s, with names written with a finger or stick before the cement dried so long ago.

Looking closely, she could see part of a word, starting with “I.” Quickly she brushed more dirt and leaves away. The beginnings of “September,” the month of Nixon’s death, appeared. Heart racing, she scraped away more leaves, more dirt, wanting to be sure.

She hurried back to the group with muddied hands, bringing a part of the story they had never expected to uncover. “I found it.”

Though cracked, its inscription was now clear: Isaiah Nixon, with the dates of his birth and death, April 3, 1920, and Sept. 10, 1948. The once-hidden slab adjoined a headstone bearing that single word: Father. The students grabbed a smartphone and contacted Williams, who still lived in Jacksonville, but had flown up to Emory earlier in the fall to visit their class. She returned to Georgia in January to see her father’s grave.

For Baker, a biology major with a minor in history, meeting Williams made it “even more important that we get to the truth and be accurate, because this is someone’s life we are dealing with. It’s not just a history textbook. It made a difference to somebody.”

“Of course, what the students discovered is important,” Klibanoff says. “But just as important is what they learned.”—Laura Douglas-Brown 95C 95G

“I DON’T KNOW ANYONE WHO IS NOT MOVE BY THE STORY OF ISAIAH NIXON, AND IT IS BECAUSE ISAIAH NIXON MATTERS. HIS LIFE MATTERS, HIS DEATH MATTERS, HIS DISAPPEARANCE FROM HISTORY MATTERS. AND WHAT MATTERS MORE IS THAT HE HAS NOW REAPPEARED, AND I JUST THINK THAT IS MIRACULOUS IN SO MANY WAYS.”

—HANK KLIBANOFF
For a few weeks in early 2015, the “Happiest Place on Earth” was not very happy at all.

An outbreak of measles that first showed its spots at Disneyland in California was eventually linked to 113 confirmed cases in multiple states, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), headquartered next door to Emory. Health officials concluded that the outbreak likely started with a child who contracted the illness overseas—but more important, most of those affected had not been vaccinated for measles.

The story—irresistibly illustrated, in some edgier outlets, by images of Mickey Mouse sporting red spots—grabbed headlines in the US and internationally, training a spotlight on a public health issue that’s causing experts increasing concern. “This is not a problem of the measles vaccine not working. It’s a problem of the measles vaccine not being used,” Anne Schuchat of the CDC told reporters. “Measles can be a very serious disease, and people need to be vaccinated.”

So why aren’t they? The alleged link between vaccines and autism spectrum disorders has long since been definitively refuted by health authorities the world over—including the CDC, the National Institutes of Health, and the World Health Organization—pushing those who persist in making the connection to the outer fringes of public conversation. But some experts suggest that there is a larger and less vocal minority for whom vaccines may be a victim of their own success—that is, as diseases such as measles fade into not-so-distant memory, it is easy for parents to become complacent about routine vaccination.
PREVENTIVE MEASURES

BY PATRICK ADAMS 08MPH
PHOTOGRAPHY BY ANN BORDEN
Elena Conis, assistant professor of history, is the author of Vaccine Nation: America’s Changing Relationship with Immunization. She says that while the benefits of vaccination remain the same from decade to decade—they prevent diseases in individuals and reduce the spread of diseases through populations—public perception shifts dramatically with the tides of social trends and fears.

“How each new vaccine is received by the public depends on a number of factors, and one of the most critical is how the public feels about the disease that the vaccine is preventing,” Conis says. “In this country you see an enormous difference in how the public received the polio vaccine in the 1950s, when there was a massive social movement to prevent polio and people were so terrified of the disease. You can contrast that with how the HPV vaccine was received by the public in 2006 when it first came out, and people said, why do we need this vaccine? It’s not a disease that was on the public radar. And so they met it with skepticism.”

Skepticism about vaccination is a luxury many can’t afford. Five years ago, the world’s largest philanthropic organization, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, made its largest-ever pledge—$10 billion in ten years to help research, develop, and deliver vaccines for the world’s poorest countries.

“Vaccines already save and improve millions of lives in developing countries,” Bill Gates told an audience at the annual meeting of the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland. “Innovation will make it possible to save more children than ever before”—as many as eight million by 2020. It was imperative, he said, that the world “make this the ‘Decade of Vaccines.’”

Ironically, though, some of the same diseases Gates had hoped to prevent in poor countries would soon reemerge in rich ones. In 2011, a major measles outbreak swept across Europe, where vaccination rates had plummeted in reaction to a discredited study linking the vaccine to autism. Nowhere was this opposition to vaccination more vigorous than in high-income areas of the US.

And halfway through the Decade of Vaccines, most people seem to be unaware of its existence. That’s pretty much in keeping with the low PR profile that vaccines have kept for years, while new treatments and cures grab the limelight. Early in his book House on Fire: The Fight to Eradicate Smallpox, William H. Foege, Presidential Distinguished Professor Emeritus of International Health at Emory’s Rollins School of Public Health, reflects on this aspect of missionary groups’ approach to medicine: that for all their work in the developing world, they took “so little responsibility for disease prevention.”

Proffering the possible explanation that “medical work had become a very useful proselytizing tool,” he notes that while treatment can leave a patient feeling indebted, prevention often goes unappreciated. “When people do not realize they might otherwise be susceptible to a disease,” he writes, “they feel no urge to thank someone for a vaccination, much less adopt that person’s religious beliefs.”

And yet, he adds, it isn’t by chance that many people today have never had to worry about smallpox or tuberculosis, diphtheria or rabies, or any of the many maladies now under control in developed countries: “Every disease encounter missed is the result of deliberate actions taken by unknown benefactors in the past.”

The architect of the campaign to eradicate smallpox, arguably the world’s greatest public health triumph, Foege is certainly among them. In 2012, the former CDC director was duly recognized with the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation’s highest civilian honor. He also was recently announced as Emory’s Commencement speaker for 2016.

At Emory, those “unknown benefactors” abound—the scholars and scientists whose work, often little known to the public at large, leads us ever closer to the kinds of insights that could one day rid the world of another scourge. Polio is a prime example.

In 1955, Jonas Salk developed the inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV), the first to prevent polio, paving the way for the mass immunization of children. Polio vaccination campaigns in the US led to dramatic declines

“I ALWAYS SAY VACCINES DON’T SAVE LIVES—VACCINATION DOES.” —WALT ORENSTEIN
in the annual number of new cases among Americans, but the virus persisted across much of the planet. Indeed, when the global polio eradication drive started in 1988, polio was still paralyzing more than 350,000 children each year. Only with the development by Albert Sabin of a second vaccine—a cheaper, more easily administered oral formulation known as oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) — did the goal of eradication become conceivable.

Nearly three decades and some nine billion dollars later, polio cases have fallen by 99 percent worldwide. In March 2014, the World Health Organization (WHO) removed India, long an exporter of cases to neighboring countries, from the list of those states with endemic transmission. And in September, the WHO announced that 21 states with endemic transmission. And in Nigeria, where a 2004 outbreak had been quelled, twenty-one children were paralyzed and two were dead—and to the rest of the world, the lesson was clear: the oral polio vaccine used in countries across the globe had the ability to do something the experts never imagined. In rare cases, it could mutate, take on the phenotypic properties of the wild virus, and itself become a source of new outbreaks.

“We knew at that point that in order to get rid of polio, we’d have to get rid of the oral vaccine,” says Orenstein, who left Emory in 2008 to serve as director of immunization programs at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation before returning in 2013.

That task promises to be a lot more complicated than it may sound. The term polio refers not to one virus but to three “wild,” or naturally circulating, strains: types 1, 2, and 3. Not since 1999 has a case of wild type 2 been detected, and in fact, in September of last year, that strain was officially declared eradicated. Still, countries around the world continue to use the trivalent OPV, which contains all three strains and harbors the risk of causing the kind of outbreak now occurring in Myanmar.

The transition to IPV is scheduled to begin this spring. During a two-week period in April, more than 150 countries will simultaneously withdraw the trivalent OPV they’ve used for decades and replace it with a bivalent version. The bivalent OPV is at least 30 percent more effective than the old trivalent OPV against polioviruses types 1 and 3. But more important, the bivalent OPV does not contain the live type 2 poliovirus responsible for the vast majority of vaccine-derived polio-
About 14 million people, including teens, become infected with HPV each year. “I always say vaccines don’t save lives—vaccination does,” Orenstein says. “Because what you really don’t want is for some countries to switch to the bivalent vaccine while others continue to use the trivalent vaccine, and then serve as reservoirs for type 2 polio’s reemergence.”

That’s why, in addition to rolling out the new vaccines, countries will have to ensure that manufacturing of the trivalent OPV is completely halted, and that preexisting stocks of the vaccine are destroyed—all in two weeks.

“I’ve worked in vaccines for a very long time,” says Orenstein, a veteran of the smallpox eradication campaign who spent sixteen years at the helm of the US Immunization Program. “Nothing that I’ve seen compares to the polio endgame plan in terms of the logistical challenge. This is completely unprecedented.”

One concern is that due to the high cost of the IPV, leaders of low-income countries, secure in the knowledge that the risk of an outbreak is remote, may choose not to follow through with the plan. That’s why there is a critical need for the research taking place in Associate Professor Murali Kaja’s laboratory at the EVC.

“The goal is to understand how many doses of IPV are needed for long lasting protection,” says Kaja, principal investigator on the study of immune mechanisms induced by the IPV at Emory’s Yerkes National Primate Research Center. “And the field has really been struggling to address this.” Part of the problem, he explains, is that only developed countries have experience using the IPV, and none has ever used fewer than four doses—which, due to costs and lack of infrastructure, is impractical in poor countries. “So there really aren’t decent human data.”

Kaja says he and colleagues expect to have an answer to that question soon, and when they do, the world will take a big step toward the finish line.

“We have to be prepared to respond to a resurgence,” says Orenstein. “But we’re closer now than we have ever been to eradicating polio.”

If diseases like smallpox and polio embody the ultimate triumph of vaccination—disease eradication—then HIV may be the best illustration of its failure.

Just weeks after the human immunodeficiency virus was identified as the cause of AIDS, then-Secretary of Health and Human Services Margaret Heckler told reporters, “We hope to have a vaccine ready for testing in about two years.”

That was April 1984. Thirty-two years, billions of dollars, and a number of major setbacks later, the search continues. Along the way, many have expressed doubt about the biological plausibility of the goal. But recent findings have led to renewed optimism that a safe and effective vaccine—the holy grail of public health prevention—may soon be within reach.

“I think, of the difficult vaccines to make, HIV would have to be number one on the list,” says EVC Director Rafi Ahmed, a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a world-renowned immunologist.

“There are other tough ones, of course—malaria is not easy—but as viruses go, HIV is by far the toughest.”

During the past thirty years, Ahmed’s work has focused on something called “immunological memory”—essentially, the ability of the immune system to “remember” a particular antigen, or a substance that stimulates the production of antibodies, and respond accordingly.

“For a long time, a lot of people didn’t believe that you could have this memory,” he says. “There was a huge debate among immunologists about whether something like a memory cell really exists.”

Ahmed and colleagues put the debate to rest in 1998 with the publication of a groundbreaking paper documenting the existence of what they called “long-lived plasma cells.” Contrary to the prevailing immunological dogma of the day—that plasma cells have a half-life of just a few days—they showed that these cells can survive for years, decades even, without reexposure to an antigen, making them vital components of the prolonged immunity afforded by most of the vaccines currently in use.

“You can have a memory cell that was generated fifty years ago,” Ahmed says, visibly marveling.

As with so many modern discoveries, the idea of protective immunity can be traced back to the ancient Greeks. Describing the plague of Athens in 430 BC, the Greek historian Thucydides noted that “the same man was never attacked twice.” That observation was especially amazing, says Ahmed, “because they didn’t even know what caused the disease; they
didn’t know what a microorganism was, or a bacterium or a virus. There was only disease. It could have come from the gods, it could have come from the air, it could have come from anywhere. But one thing they knew for certain: you only got it once."

The Hope Clinic, the clinical arm of the Emory Vaccine Center, is where the rubber meets the road—a place where ambitious ideas are put to the test in pioneering studies.

Founded in 2002, the Hope Clinic started out with a central focus: to develop a vaccine for HIV. But the center has since broadened its scope and capacity to keep pace with the work of the EVC, where new and ongoing research projects on malaria, tuberculosis, influenza, cancer, and others show increasing promise.

In 2007, Emory was tapped by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), to become a Vaccine and Treatment Evaluation Unit (VTEU)—one of just nine nationwide. As a member of the VTEU network, Emory was at the forefront of efforts in 2009 to protect the public against a pandemic outbreak of the so-called swine flu. A research team led by Mark Mulligan, Emory professor of medicine and executive director of the Hope Clinic, conducted the first clinical trials of the H1N1 vaccine in adults and children.

Other trials have examined the duration of the immune response stimulated by human papillomavirus vaccination (HPV) and the safety and efficacy of an Anthrax vaccine. Perhaps most visible, though, was the Hope Clinic’s role in responding to the 2014 outbreak of Ebola in West Africa, the largest ever recorded. As Emory Hospital cared for the first patients with Ebola virus ever to be treated in the US, the Hope Clinic began work on a NIH-sponsored clinical trial of an experimental Ebola vaccine, one of just three centers selected for the job.

Even as its objectives broaden, the Hope Clinic remains deeply committed to developing an HIV vaccine. "There is a great need in our own city," says Mulligan. "HIV is still a serious problem in Atlanta, particularly among young, gay black men." Research has shown that some ten percent of gay African American men in Atlanta are becoming infected with HIV every year—"a real public health emergency," he says. "So we have a strong commitment to this work."

That work includes continued testing of candidate HIV vaccines in the Hope Clinic’s capacity, along with the CDC and additional clinical research sites in Atlanta, Kenya, and Thailand, as an NIH-sponsored Clinical Trials Unit (CTU)—one of thirty-seven responsible for implementing the scientific agenda of the NIH international HIV/AIDS clinical research network. With expected core funding of $12.5 million, the seven-year designation significantly boosts Emory’s clinical trials work in HIV/AIDS, allowing researchers to move forward with studies vital to the search for a vaccine.

One of the most exciting of those is the AMP (Antibody Mediated Prevention) study. The trial, which is set to begin in the spring, will be the first to investigate whether broadly neutralizing antibodies (BNABs)—those capable of detecting not just one but many different strains of the virus, and stopping them from entering and infecting a cell—are as protective in humans as they’ve been shown to be in nonhuman primates.

"We will deliver to higher-risk gay men here in Atlanta an antibody infusion every other month, and then we’ll follow those individuals," says Mulligan. To clarify, he adds, the question isn’t whether everyone in the world should be given antibody infusions every month. "But if we can show that providing BNABs does protect humans, that would tell us we really do need to figure out how to induce this response with a vaccine. We still don’t know how to do that."

In previous studies, researchers gave monkeys infusions of BNABs before making repeated attempts to infect them with strains of SHIV, a version of HIV adapted for use in lab monkeys. After the BNABs protected the monkeys, confidence grew that the technique could work in humans.

Mulligan cautions against excess optimism. "With each step further away in the evolutionary chain, there are more and more questions about how relevant they are. So there is a degree of confidence, but there is also appropriate reservation, given the history."

But if we borrow a page from Elena Conis’s book—and her theory that the public’s response to new immunizations is driven largely by attitudes toward the diseases they prevent—we can expect that the successful development of an HIV vaccine will one day take its place among the greatest triumphs in public health history.
THE TRIAL OF THE BOSTON MARATHON BOMBER ended in May, but one of its lead prosecutors, Alok Chakravarty 97L, was still coming down from that adrenalin rush, still catching up on the life he had before. This past fall, on a flight down to Atlanta to speak at Emory Law’s convocation, a cherished part of that life was seated beside him: his four-year-old son. For more than half his son’s life, Chakravarty was in the grips of this all-consuming trial. Although satisfied with winning a death penalty conviction in a town considered skittish about same, he felt spent.
CHAOS AT THE MARATHON

Thankfully, planning for the 2013 Boston Marathon included an enhanced medical system. Through a combination of bystander help and first responders, including 26 medical tents sprinkled across the race’s course, many lives were saved. Each victim who was transferred to the hospital survived. Yet the confusion was almost unimaginable, with false reports coming in about a bombing and fire at the JFK Presidential Library and ambulances being diverted from Boylston Street at one point because of a report of an improvised explosive device.

THE TWEETS

Just hours after the bombing, Tsarnaev took to social media, chillingly trying to blend in. Soon after that came a message that read, “LOL those people are cooked.”

THE UNTHINKABLE UNFOLDS

April 15, 2013. The Boston Globe anticipated a run like any other in the event’s 117-year history, choosing the playful headline, “Boston Marathon runners put carbs before the course.” A day later—amid destruction and uncertainty, the unknown perpetrators on the run—a new, grim reality set in for Boston, and the Globe’s headlines read: “3 killed in Marathon blasts” and “Amid shock at Marathon, a rush to help strangers.”

These are the signal facts about the event and its aftermath: At 2:49 p.m. that day, two bombs exploded twelve seconds apart near the finish line on Boylston Street. Among the three people killed was an eight-year-old boy, Martin Richard.

On April 18, Massachusetts Institute of Technology police officer Sean Collier was shot and killed by the bombers. Now driving a hijacked car, they threw explosives at officers and exchanged gunfire. Eventually, fire-power exhausted, the elder brother, Tamerlan Tsarnaev, charged police. Dzhokhar Tsarnaev ran over his brother as police tried to handcuff him, contributing to his death.

Amid an order from then-Governor Deval Patrick for citizens to “shelter in place,” hundreds of officers combed streets in Watertown in an attempt to locate Tsarnaev. On the evening of April 19, a resident went out to inspect his boat and reported seeing in it “a man covered with blood under a tarp.” The boat was named the Slip Away II.

Three days later, Tsarnaev was charged with “one count of using and conspiring to use a weapon of mass destruction resulting in death and one count of malicious destruction of property by means of an explosive device resulting in death.”

Just hours into this bewildering set of circumstances, Chakravarty was doing his best to make sense of everything. He was at Tsarnaev’s bedside for the formal notification of charges against him. According to Boston Police Commissioner Edward Davis, Chakravarty “was in the middle of this right from the get-go. He was at the command post every time I walked in there. I don’t think he slept at all.”

When then-Attorney General Eric Holder announced that Chakravarty and William Weinreb—both assistant US attorneys from the Anti-Terrorism and National Security Unit of the US Attorney’s Office for the District of Massachusetts—would lead the prosecution, Chakravarty was mindful of all that led him to that moment.

TOUCHING MORE LIVES

“I was going to be a good Indian son and go to medical school,” Chakravarty said in a 2009 interview with the IndUS Business Journal.

“But it didn’t quite work out that way,” Chakravarty ultimately felt that he could touch more lives as a lawyer than as a doctor.

The O. J. Simpson murder trial riveted world attention during Chakravarty’s time at Emory Law. It was precisely that environment—
After graduating, Chakravarty deliberately avoided more lucrative paths by beginning as an assistant district attorney in Middlesex County, then successively serving the criminal division of the Massachusetts attorney general’s office, the US Department of Justice, and the United Nations at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

Chakravarty petitioned for work as a federal prosecutor in late 2001, motivated by the 9/11 attacks. On that morning, Chakravarty could not get in touch with his fiancée, who lived across from the World Trade Center. She had taken the train away from the area mere minutes before.

He also has served in Washington as assistant general counsel at the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and as attorney-adviser at the Justice Department’s Office of Intelligence Policy.

He and Weinreb were key players in the investigation of Pakistani-American Faisal Shahzad, who was sentenced to life in prison in 2010 for the attempted bombing of Times Square. The two men earned the Attorney General’s Distinguished Service Award in 2011 for their “quick response and coordination” during the investigation.

Chakravarty was the prosecutor in the case against Tarek Mehanna, a Boston pharmacist convicted of providing material support to Al Qaeda and conspiring to commit murder in a foreign country. In 2012 Mehanna was sentenced to 17.5 years in prison. Two of Mehanna’s collaborators were prosecuted in federal court in Atlanta.

FRONT AND CENTER

Just two simple sentences—“You start as a runner. You finish as a Boston Marathoner”—tell the tale of how beloved the historic race is. The 2013 race attracted more than twenty-three thousand runners, many of whom were unable to finish because of the destruction. Ironically, the marathon began with twenty-six seconds of silence for the Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting.

As Anthony Flint, a Boston-based journalist, wrote just three days after the bombing, “For this event, the city

a high-pressure trial and media frenzy—in which he found himself during the bombing trial. “My advice to any lawyer in that position? Seize it; do the very best you can with it.”

At Emory, the doctor-candidate-turned-lawyer had thought to hold onto some vestige of his parents’ dream by going into health law. A course in trial techniques turned that tide, however. Chakravarty got such a rush from the performance aspects of it that he knew he was bound for work as a litigator.

Most memorable was a pass/fail course taught by a nonlawyer. Persuasion and Drama reminded Chakravarty that everything in the courtroom must fulfill a clear purpose and demonstrated the value of the intangibles—such as proper posture—along with effective communication. “The instructor, Kent Whipple, helped me understand how, in the artificial environment of a courtroom, where jury interaction is forbidden, one can be effective. Every day I try to honor what he taught me.”

FRONT AND CENTER

US v. Masood
High-profile prosecution of immigration fraud committed by prominent imam tied to terrorist organization.

2013
Prosecutor v. Prlic et al.
Sprawling war-crimes prosecution of Bosnian Croat leaders who engaged in human rights violations, including the rape and murder of Bosnian Muslims, during conflict in the Balkans.

US v. Munyenyezi
First successful US prosecution of a participant in the Rwandan genocide.

US v. Mubayyid et al.
(CARE International case)—First successful US prosecution of terrorism-financing case based on fraud committed by officers of an ostensible charitable organization that was actually funding fighters.

2008
US v. Munyenyezi
First successful US prosecution of terrorism-financing case based on fraud committed by officers of an ostensible charitable organization that was actually funding fighters.

2011
US v. Aftab Ali
Successful prosecution of the financier of Times Square bomber Faisal Shahzad for unlawfully remitting money from a terrorist organization.

2012
US v. Mehanna
The first successful case following Holder v. Humanitarian Law Project (2010) to clarify scope of material support of terrorism through use of the Internet.
is the arena.” As to why the Tsarnaevs chose the marathon, it seemed obvious in retrospect, according to Flint: “Strike in the places where the most people are bunched together. The city is the terrorist’s friend; Mohammed Atta studied urban planning.”

Says Chakravarty, “A constellation of factors argued for why I should be on the scene. Regardless, I felt fortunate to have had productive relationships that helped build trust with others working on the case.”

Those others numbered in the thousands—a combination of first responders, police, investigators, and legal team members.

Asked what flashed through his mind when he heard the news, Chakravarty recalls, “We are under attack, and I need to do something.” He was mindful that people look to lawyers for direction in upsetting circumstances and was determined that the next step, the investigation, be handled with utmost care.

“What I also found,” he continues, “was that everyone was in a silo. They were doing the discrete task in front of them. But, as a lawyer, you can step back. A lot of people defer to you because no one wants to mess anything up. I asked myself, ‘How do I marshal my whole career to give constructive advice?’ I made more decisions in that week than ever before.”

How far did the plot reach? What caused the radicalization? These key questions had import beyond the case at hand. “We had to know, because there are other people, for similar reasons, who might be contemplating the same thing.”

**MAKING THE CASE**

The trial arrived quickly, thanks to the judge's efficiency. The clock’s fast ticks put even more pressure on the investigation. That phase had long arms, including an international component. Even before the bombing, questions arose about the family that sparked congressional and inspector general’s investigations. There also was a separate exploration of Tamerlan’s 2012 trip to Russia.

“It was a while,” says Chakravarty, “before we confidently could say that it was an insular group of people who carried out this plot. The investigation went around the world. In the end, we feel confident in our knowledge of how far it reached.” In any trial, he says, there is tension between trying to know everything and trying to know what you need to know. “This is a case where we tried to know everything.”

Also remarkable was the plethora of video evidence. Surveillance video, for instance, led to the identification of the brothers, who initially were known as “white hat and black hat” based on their headgear that day. And it recorded the victims’ suffering. “The video allowed anyone to see the devastation,” says Chakravarty. “I could see bodies ripped apart—children, women.”

Chakravarty used audio and video in his closing, recognizing the way that contemporary jurors consume information. With video, he observes, one doesn’t have to pound the table to get attention. “In truth,” he says, “I didn’t need to use the most graphic images.”

This was a bifurcated trial with a liability phase and a penalty phase. The trial really began in jury selection, though. “Battle lines were drawn early on,” Chakravarty says, “as the lawyers endeavored to discover whether jurors were more open to the narrative on the side of the defense or prosecution.”

Jurors in the Boston area possess a high level of civic engagement. Chakravarty describes this pool as highly educated but very practical—“a group of people who had lived life and were very diverse.”

**A VOICE FOR THE VICTIMS**

There were more than 260 victims, seventeen of whom lost limbs. The strategy that Chakravarty and his team used throughout was straightforward: tell their story powerfully.

“The families were a huge motivator for us,” he says. “We understood that we didn’t represent them; we represented the people of the United States. But those stories about how their lives were devastated and what
physically happened to them were critical during both phases of the trial."

The victims varied in their willingness to be involved with the case. Chakravarty and his colleagues took the view that every family already had been traumatized. Thus, “There was nothing that we had to have from a certain family. We would ask, but we would never insist.” The legal team understood that, for the families, life would never be the same.

In the penalty phase, the first two prosecution witnesses were women who lost legs. One of them, Rebekah Gregory, was at the race with her five-year-old son. According to Gregory, “I remember being thrown back, hoisted into the air. My first instinct as a mother was, where in the world was my baby, where was my son?” She told the jury, “My bones were literally laying next to me on the sidewalk and blood was everywhere.” Eventually, someone put her son down next to her. Gregory had to be put in a medically induced coma as a result of the blast. She had eighteen surgeries. Her body still houses foreign objects.

The other woman, Karen Rand McWatters, watched her friend Krystle Campbell die next to her. She recalled the moment: “She very slowly said that her legs hurt, and we held hands, and shortly after that, her hand went limp in mine and she never spoke again after that.”

Chakravarty acknowledges that they could have introduced more victims but feels confident that “those we did put on captured the voices of so many. In many ways, they inspired us to put on the case we did.”

In his closing, Chakravarty sought to make the best use of the abundant real-time evidence; tell a coherent, linear narrative; and weave in his themes—Tsarnaev’s independence from his brother and the impact on the victims. He worried whether he had the “artistic qualities” to nail the closing argument.

Chakravarty spoke for eighty minutes. He had been so close to the facts for so long that, in the end, delivering the closing felt a bit surreal. He was exhausted at the end: “That tells me that I left it all out there.”

Weinreb observes that Chakravarty “never loses his cool. That is a huge plus when you are trying a high-profile case. He is normally very calm in the courtroom but can be forceful and passionate when that’s what is needed.”

For Chakravarty, the case commanded his life. He often forgot to eat. “When you try any case, you think about it all the time,” he says. “In this case, I confess, I was thinking about it even more. You are dreaming about it.” Says Weinreb, “I don’t know whether people agreed with the verdict, but most grant that the people of Boston got a complete accounting of the tragic events of that week.”

Chakravarty has gone back to cases that the Boston Marathon trial swept aside. He is doing his best to shower attention on his family. But Clarke’s team has been busy with filings. As before, the prosecution will be ready. “To bring justice in our system might be small consolation,” says Chakravarty, “but it is all we have.” That, and subsequent marathons where Boston-strong runners can, without fear, hit their stride.
LED BY ARCHAEOLOGIST BONNA WESCOAT, AN EMORY TEAM HAS BECOME THE WORLD’S LEADING EXPERTS ON THE MYSTERIOUS SANCTUARY ON THE MAGICAL GREEK ISLAND OF SAMOTHRACE

BY MARIA M. LAMEIRAS
O

From out at sea, the pilgrims could glimpse the great buildings clustered in the valley and ridges that defined the sanctuary, but once they landed on the rugged island’s northern shore, its most sacred buildings were shielded from sight.

Up through the ancient city and out its southern gate, the devout would then descend along the Sacred Way to the Propylon of Ptolemy II—the monumental entryway perched on the sanctuary’s highest point—climbing the steps to the imposing marble building that was the portal to the mysteries within. When night fell, they would enter a narrow passage into the sanctuary, their path illuminated by the flicker of lamps and torches, to undergo closely guarded rites that would initiate them into an enviable circle of privilege and protection.

Very little was ever written about the cult—one of its inviolable rules was a vow of secrecy about its rites—and the mystery that surrounds it has yet to be fully solved, although excavation and study has been performed at the site since the fifteenth century.

Considered one of the world’s foremost experts on the site, Emory art historian and archaeologist Bonna Wescoat has spent her career discovering and deciphering the fragments of what, she says, was once one of “the most unique architectural collections of the Hellenistic Mediterranean in one concentrated place.”

In 2015, Wescoat and her team received three grants—from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the National Geographic Society, and the Partner University Fund—supporting work that will expand electronic access to the latest research and information on the sanctuary and the cult, further explore the unique range of architectural styles found in the sanctuary, and illuminate the area of the sanctuary that yielded the most celebrated artifact ever found at the site—the Winged Victory of Samothrace, or the Nike.

Discovered by a French expedition to the site in 1863, it was the Nike—or at least, the story of the discovery of her right hand—that first ignited Wescoat’s enthusiasm. As an undergraduate student at Smith College, she heard Phyllis Williams Lehmann, a renowned American archaeologist, lecture on the electrifying discovery of the missing hand in 1950.

Captivated by the story, Wescoat mustered the courage to ask the formidable Lehmann for a chance to work on an expedition to the island, but the opportunity was then open only to graduate students. It wasn’t until the following year, in 1977, that Wescoat would get her chance to visit the site after finishing a year at the University of London’s Institute of Archaeology on a Marshall Scholarship.

“I’d never been to Greece; I’d never done anything like this. Fortunately, it was not an excavating year, and I was allowed to go and help for a month,” Wescoat says.

Although exciting, that first journey to the island was anything but smooth. When Wescoat arrived in the Greek port town of Alexandrouplos, there was no place for her to stay overnight; the town was filled with military troops due to the ongoing dispute with Turkey over the sovereignty of the island of Cyprus. A kind hotel owner allowed her to sleep in his office, but she was plagued by mosquitos in the swampy climate and was unable to sleep. Finally able to drift off in the small hours of the morning, she nearly overslept and had to run to catch the morning boat to Samothrace. Once aboard, she climbed into a lifeboat and fell asleep on the then-three-hour trip to the island.

Upon awakening, she saw dolphins swimming alongside the boat, leaping out of the water, and then the island—only fifteen miles long, but more than a mile high—appeared “like a huge fulcrum rising out of the sea.”

“The island has a magical quality,” says Wescoat, the memory so powerful that tears come to her eyes even decades later. “This is why pilgrimage is so fascinating; it is one of the most extraordinary human experiences to travel to significant places vested in meaning.”

She spent three summers at the site as an archaeological assistant before joining Emory’s faculty as an assistant professor of Greek art and archaeology in 1982. From 1983 until 1988, she performed archaeological field research on the monuments of the western hill, and she has spent nearly every summer since 1997 on the island.

Since 2008, Wescoat has led an interdisciplinary team of Emory experts to build on the products of centuries of scrutiny—and her own decades of work—to create a better understanding of the ancient site and the rituals performed there. Wescoat says it was Emory’s support, through a Collaborative Research in the Humanities grant that year from the Office of the Provost that allowed her to pull together the team from departments across campus.
“That was the turning point because it gave us a leg up, at an early moment in digital technology, when we could become leaders in that field,” Wescoat says. “We now have a fabulous team of senior scholars and up-and-coming dynamic young professionals who bring new ideas. And, of course, the lifeblood of the project is the students; it is pure pleasure to watch their understanding and appreciation transform over the course of the season. It is exciting to work with all of the intellectual energy of multiple fields and multiple generations; that makes things come alive.”

In 2012, Wescoat was named director of excavations at Samothrace, succeeding James R. McCredie, professor emeritus at New York University’s Institute of Fine Arts, who had held the title since 1962.

“In that fifty years of work, Jim McCredie expanded our understanding of the site and doubled the number of buildings we knew of. Our primary purpose now is to understand what we have,” Wescoat says. “We are [digitally] reconstructing buildings to understand the geology and the chronology of the development, and to figure out what happened here through archaeological means rather than through what ancient authors have said, or not said, about the site.”

Wescoat received a Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship in 2014 to support completion of a book, The Island of Great Gods: Samothrace and Its Sanctuary, which will focus on “the dynamic interaction of place and cult, and situating it within the broader context of religious experience, political dynamics, architectural developments, and social history of the eastern Mediterranean, from the first evidence of cult activity in the seventh century BC through the Roman period.”


In the first century AD, the Greek historian Diodorus of Sicily wrote in the Library of History of the powerful draw of the cult and the sanctuary where its closely guarded rites were performed.

“Fame has traveled wide of how these gods appear to mankind and bring unexpected aid to those initiates of theirs who call upon them in the midst of perils. The claim is also made that men who have taken part in the mysteries become more pious and more just and better in every respect than they were before.”

Wescoat says the work of digitally resurrecting the archaeological remains of the sanctuary may not reveal the full mysteries of the cult, but may lead to deeper understanding of how the configuration of sacred buildings, architecture, and decoration helped consecrate initiates’ experiences.

The grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, out of the hillside at the peak of the theater at the sanctuary’s southern-most point. It is unclear, both from the archaeological remains at the site and the condition of the sculpture, whether it was openly displayed or sheltered within its own enclosure.

The National Geographic Society (NGS) grant emerged after National Geographic magazine approached Wescoat about a major article and exhibition on ancient Greek religion, planned for June 2016. The article will focus on mystery cults and the quest for a better life, in this world and hereafter, so the Sanctuary of the Great Gods is an ideal subject.

“Apparently the magazine could not achieve the photographic imagery they wanted, so they asked if they could use our model,” Wescoat says.

Created in 2011, the 3-D, animated model of the sanctuary highlights the path of the pilgrim based on the digital reconstructions of the site’s architectural features, but more recent discoveries and advances in technology have rendered the model out of date. The NGS grant is allowing the team to expand and update the animations with a more naturalistic landscape around the architectural features, including vegetation and geographic features, and adding hard-scaping such as distinguishing walls, pathways, roads, and other details that defined the site.

The new animation also will take viewers inside several of the buildings in the sanctuary that are unique to the site to capture the sense of space and ornamentation. “We are pretty secure in knowing what these buildings looked like and when they were built. What is harder to understand is their function,” Wescoat says.

Using what she calls a “phenomenological approach,” the team is following the path of initiates would have taken...
UNEARTHING THE MEGALOI THEOI

“There’s not a lot written about [the cult], and what has been written doesn’t comport with what’s on the ground,” says Wescoat (above, far right). “One of the interesting features of this for me was to see how an art historian would approach the reconstruction of a religion just from what is left on the ground. That is when every centimeter matters.”

ROCK STARS

Interested in how the unusual topography of the site contributed to the experience of initiates, Wescoat enlisted Michael Page, an expert in geospatial sciences and technology, geographer, and cartographer who holds a dual appointment in Emory’s Department of Environmental Sciences and the Center for Digital Scholarship at the Woodruff Library.

Beginning in 2009, Page began a highly detailed topographic survey of the sanctuary and its surroundings to compare to older surveys performed by American, French, and Czech teams, the oldest dating back to 1867. Using robotic mounts, the team also has taken geo-referenced photograph-

through the site to better understand the chronology of its development.

“These are very powerful components of place and pathway,” Wescoat says. “We are recreating the momentum that built as initiates entered the sanctuary and the sense of going into the Earth that they likely felt as they descended the hill into the main area. We are using the power of the place to explain certain aspects of the cult.”

SPREADING THE WORD

Another focus of the project is to provide wider access to the site for scholars and the public.

In addition to a comprehensive website on the team’s work (www.samothrace.emory.edu), Elizabeth Hornor, the Marguerite Colville Ingram Director of Education at Emory’s Michael C. Carlos Museum, has helped develop the pilot program for communicating and contextualizing this work through a virtual exhibition and blog.

“The goal is really to bring this magnificent place alive on a range of levels,” Wescoat says, “to understand what happened on this sacred island and why it was important then and is important now.”
It's a drizzly Monday morning in early January—a sure formula for sleepy students at Emory's Oxford College campus.

But there's no way Associate Professor Frosso Seitaridou is letting her Physics class get off that easy. Petite and energetic, with a lilting Greek accent, Seitaridou beams at the students like the sun itself, shooting pointed rays in all directions. This morning's lecture is on electrostatics, and Seitaridou is covering the multi-paneled white board with complex formulas. "Isn't that beautiful?" she asks, insistently, drawing appreciative nods. "I find electrostatics really beautiful. I hope that this semester we can all hold hands and cry together at how beautiful and elegant this is."

Seitaridou's enthusiasm for the beauty and elegance of electrostatics is reflected and amplified by her surroundings. Room 217 of the brand-new Oxford Science Building is spacious and state-of-the-art, with gleaming fixtures, butcher-block lab tabletops, and bright, contemporary lighting. It's impossible not to sense the undercurrent of excitement that permeates this eagerly anticipated learning space.

Emory's original campus, home to some nine hundred freshmen and sophomores, has long been known for its attentive, hands-on approach to undergraduate education. Driven by the high standards of a dedicated, demanding, and ever-inquisitive faculty, science instruction has been a point of particular pride, with a focus on experiential learning both in the lab and in the field. For many who know Oxford, the new building represents not a transformation of science education so much as a physical manifestation of the academic rigor that already fueled the core of the program.
“The Oxford Science Building is the latest and most dramatic accomplishment in the decade-long effort to create a campus learning environment equal to the quality of Oxford’s educational program,” says Dean Stephen Bowen. “Never was there a building more thoughtfully planned to support hands-on, inquiry-driven undergraduate science education. The building is in itself an expression of the Oxford culture.”

At fifty-seven thousand square feet, the science building is the largest on the Oxford campus, with nine labs total, six lab prep areas, three cross-disciplinary research laboratories, a greenhouse, an outdoor classroom, and multiple spaces created for group collaboration—whether planned or spontaneous. It was designed by EYP Architecture and Engineering, a national firm known for building projects that both achieve objectives and fit authentically into their surroundings. Architects planned the Oxford Science Building around a theme of “kinship”—between students and faculty, the campus and the natural world, and the Oxford community past, present, and future. Although modern, stylish, and technically equipped to the latest standards, the structure has many thoughtful architectural details that pay homage to the design influences visible in Oxford’s other buildings.

“Oxford has always been hardwired for science as part of the liberal arts—a preprofessional campus where doctors, nurses, and scientists got their start—even though our science facility has operated at a disadvantage for decades,” says Joe Moon, dean of campus life. “The new building is going to be a quantum leap for us.”

Oxford alumni and friends, many of whom supported the fundraising efforts for the Oxford Science Building, share in the celebration. According to Bowen, more than 720 gifts allowed the building to be completed debt free and ahead of schedule in late 2015, and several are noted in the building’s named spaces.

Retired surgeon R. Trulock Dickson ’72OX ’74C gave to the building in honor of retired faculty member Homer F. Sharp Jr. ’56OX ’59C. “I wanted to name the whole building after him if I could, because he has influenced thousands of Oxford students,” Dickson says. “This is going to make science even stronger at Oxford.”

Chris Arrendale ’99OX ’01C volunteers his time as president of the Oxford Alumni Board; he and his wife, Amanda, also made a gift. “We want to make the future even better for Oxford students than what we had,” Arrendale says. “This is a huge step forward that shows we are serious about having state-of-the-art facilities for science education.”

It is notable that Oxford’s science faculty also were actively engaged in the planning for the science building, helping to ensure that the finished product would genuinely serve the way they teach. Eloise Carter ’78G ’83PhD has taught biology at Oxford since 1988 and has helped to shape the experiential learning approach that has become a hallmark of science education at the school.

“The faculty members share two things in common,” Carter says. “One is the passion for science, even though we are not all researchers. We love the process of science and our own areas of inquiry. Second is we have a big, shared interest in challenging and supporting our students. We want them to think like scientists.”

That desire is palpable in Seitaridou’s physics class, where she continues to engage the students with relentless energy.

“No student of mine will not be able to explain positive potential,” she warns. “When you sleep, I should be able to come and wake you up and say, ‘What does positive potential mean?’ and you should be able to answer.” A couple of students shift nervously; it is easy to imagine that she might actually do it.

For Seitaridou, the Oxford Science Building is simply academic promise more fully realized, a richer and better appointed setting for her to inspire new generations of—who knows?—future physicists.

“Students are the first priority here, not the faculty,” she says. “It’s up to me to share with them my love of physics. Physics is complicated and difficult, but the rigor is not intimidating—it makes me hopeful because we are all capable of amazing things. We are all capable of understanding what is rigorous and developing the tools to understand the beauty of that rigor.”

That’s at least one definition of positive potential.
If you've been touched by the stories in this issue of Emory Magazine, these windows can open up ways for you to turn your inspiration into action. Here you'll see how you can invest in the people, places, and programs found in these pages and beyond. Gifts to Emory produce powerful, lasting returns; they help create knowledge, advance research, strengthen communities, improve health, and much more.

PAGE 28
TRAINING TRIAL LAWYERS

The courtroom savvy shown by Aloke Chakravarty ’97L is developed early in Emory Law students. They learn by doing in one of the nation’s leading programs in trial techniques, testing their interest in this branch of the law and honing their skills.

To support these opportunities for students through a gift to the Emory Trial Techniques Program Gift Fund or the Law School Fund for Excellence, contact Robert Jackson Jr. at 404-727-5773 or robert.l.jackson@emory.edu.

PAGE 22
DEVELOPING LIFESAVING VACCINES

Polio, yellow fever, smallpox—what will be the next great vaccine? Researchers at the Emory Vaccine Center are working toward clinical trials and testing of preventive vaccinations for infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS, autoimmune diseases like multiple sclerosis, and neurological diseases like Alzheimer’s. Exciting ideas become viable research projects because donors help provide necessary equipment and other support.

For more information on supporting research, contact Jimmy Owen at 404-778-5429 or james.p.owen@emory.edu.
HELPING RESEARCH SOAR

Emory research at the Sanctuary of the Great Gods is a prime example of discovering new knowledge through innovative, interdisciplinary teamwork. The Emory College Fund for Excellence launches dynamic faculty and student research, paving the way for major funding from leading foundations and federal sources.

To invest in Emory College research opportunities, contact Rhonda Davidson 82OX 84B at 404-727-8002 or rhonda.davidson@emory.edu.

NURTURING EXCEPTIONAL THINKERS

Scholarships help Emory College attract and retain extraordinary students like new Rhodes Scholar Leah Michalove 16C. For many highly sought students considering Emory, funding is the deciding factor. Through the new Scholarship Endowment Initiative, Emory College will match, on an escalating scale, scholarship gifts starting at $50,000.

Contact Rhonda Davidson 82OX 84B at 404-727-8002 or rhonda.davidson@emory.edu.

EQUIPPING OXFORD SCIENTISTS

Alumni and friends helped raise construction funding for the new Oxford Science Building, and ongoing gifts are helping purchase specialized equipment and technology for the labs, classrooms, and research spaces.

To support the Oxford Science Teaching Equipment Fund, contact Kevin Smyrl at 770-784-4637 or kevin.smyrl@emory.edu.

INSPIRING A NEW GENERATION

Known for his teaching at the Rollins School of Public Health and leading a jazz band in his spare time, Professor David Kleinbaum is also thinking ahead. He set up the endowed David G. Kleinbaum Fund to perpetuate new ways to teach advanced epidemiology.

To learn more or make a gift, contact Karla Ruggiero at 404-727-8842 or karla.ruggiero@emory.edu.
Dear Emory:

As I sit to pen my forty-seventh column for this magazine, I feel ambivalence in knowing that it is my last. There is, first, the bittersweet-ness of personal transition—excitement about a new chapter, sadness at leaving treasured colleagues and friends.

But there also is the joy and hope I feel on Emory’s behalf. This University has every reason to look to the future with confidence and optimism, and it would be fun to keep writing about that future as it unfolds.

Knowing that this would be my last column, I decided to look back over the forty-six that preceded it. That review brought its own mix of emotions. One or two of those columns I would happily forget. A few seemed newsy, about construction or admission numbers or the latest achievements of faculty and students.

This space has offered an invitation, over the last thirteen years, to reflect on the challenges and opportunities in front of Emory, the qualities of research universities that make them so vitally important to our society and the world, the nature of a campus community and its complex dynamics, and so much more. Those reflections were prompted by life in community on a residential campus of a major research university. So I credit the community—the people of this place—for inspiring them.

What were these messages about? Well, early on (spring 2005) came the theme that “the true purpose of higher education is to lead us out of our self-centered universe,” so that we can perceive the world as others do and enlarge our moral imagination.

That is a purpose embedded in the Emory motto and its reference to the “wise heart.” Similarly, several columns commented on the power of the liberal arts to open us up to the minds, hearts, and souls of others—the liberal arts in service to a kind of emotional and intellectual freedom (Latin liber) that is worth all the work of an Emory education.

Some of that work of liberation from the University’s insistence on undermining our dearly held and not-always-examined assumptions. Whether political, religious, or scientific, our assumptions often isolate us from other realities, much the way self-sustaining habitats keep aquatic creatures alive in protective bubbles (winter 2006). Liberation also comes from the University’s mission to be a place (maybe the only place any more) where people can have “difficult conversations,” whether about race in America, Israeli-Palestinian relations, tensions between China and Tibet, or the need for institutions (like Emory) to accept responsibility for their actions.

One of Emory’s distinctive features is its heritage of blending a first-rate life of the mind with an equally vibrant life of the spirit. The column on depression (winter 2008) focused on the ways the social and medical sciences, the humanities, and a very diverse range of religious practices on campus seek to understand and treat the ravages of this illness. And the column on “God and the University” (autumn 2006) sought to make the case that the university should be a place to “wrestle with questions of ultimate meaning and purpose” and to “engage in conversation with those who seem so other”—surely the work of the best of our religious traditions.

A couple of columns focused on the power of the campus itself to be transformative. The “movie issue” of Emory Magazine (summer 2010) noted the way a drama’s setting—a college campus no less than a battlefield or a starship or Downton Abbey—shapes and reveals character. The “pilgrimage issue” of summer 2009 called to mind the great campuses of Oxford, Cambridge, and Harvard, as well as Emory, to which pilgrim souls might journey to breathe in the air of the rooms where C. S. Lewis wrote The Chronicles of Narnia, or where Watson and Crick mapped the DNA molecule, or where Emerson orated “The American Scholar”—or where, in the Rose Library, the manuscripts of W. B. Yeats and Seamus Heaney and Alice Walker and James Weldon Johnson can be held and examined and used as means to inspire our own work.

Inevitably, Emory, along with the rest of the nation, experienced the “Great Recession” of 2007–09, challenging us to remain vital and effective as leaders in the face of real and consequential constraints. My reflection turned to the need for choices, the prospect for sustainable enterprises in both health care and education, the balance between what is essential for a university and what might be truly excellent, if not eminent.

Regardless of the topic, I hope that in all of these columns a note about the humanity of this institution could be heard. That humanity is manifest in so many ways by Emory people. It was the possibilities and promise of these people and their aspirations that first attracted me to Emory. It is these people who have provided fodder for much thought and activity since September 2003. And it is these people who will continue to tell the story of Emory—a story of discovery, innovation, caring, and accomplishments.

So here we are, forty-seven columns later. If any one message from these columns has stuck, I hope it is this—that the enlargement of self, the transformation of one’s understanding of the world and one’s place in service to it, is the principal mission of the university. As I conclude thirteen years of learning at Emory, I can say that this university has enlarged and transformed me greatly.

James Wagner, President, Emory University

James W. Wagner
Executive Decision
The Atlanta Symphony Orchestra tapped Emory music alumna Jennifer Barlament 95C to lead an operation that is recovering after years of financial struggle.
Photo by Kay Hinton. See story on page 47.
Emory Everywhere

NO SMALL POTATOES: The Emory community celebrated the thirteenth year of Emory Cares International Service Day with a total of seventy domestic and fifteen international projects serving their local communities. Members of the Triangle, NC, alumni chapter, including (above from left) Joy Martin 11OX 13C, JaLisha Richmond 09OX 11C, Anushka Rahman 10C, and Katie Reece Strand 15PH, helped sort and bag produce for needy families at the Food Bank of Central and Eastern North Carolina in Durham, NC.

BUILDING COMMUNITY: More than one hundred Washington, D.C.–area alumni, parents, and friends gathered in October at the Newseum to discuss how Emory can remain a leader in issues of multiculturalism. Alumna and White House staffer Maria Town 10C (above from left), Professor Gregory Ellison 99C, Emory undergraduate Jalyn Radziminski, and Dean of Campus Life Ajay Nair provided valuable insight into how Emory can work with students, the administration, and the community on this evolving issue.

CLASSY AND CLASSICAL: Emory alumni and friends marked the fifteenth anniversary of the Miller-Ward Alumni House in October with a grand celebration in its gardens and memorabilia-filled rooms. Pictured are (above left, from left) Pamela Pryor 69C 70G, Margaret Hylton Jones 69C, Betty Marie Stewart 52N, and former Decatur mayor Elizabeth Wilson. The Austria Alumni Chapter hosted a reception for Emory community members at the Musikverein in Vienna following a November performance by the Vega String Quartet, Emory’s quartet in residence. Pictured are (above right, from left) cellist Guang Wang, Linda Cooke, violist Yinzi Kong, John Cooke, violinists Domenic Salerni and Jessica Shuang Wu, and William Ransom, Mary Emerson Professor of Piano at Emory.

Sarah Craven Cook 95C
Senior Associate Vice President
for Alumni Affairs

The start of a new year is always so refreshing. We’ve seen great change in our Emory community in the past year and drawn to the forefront important conversations about community and inclusivity. Around the world, Emory alumni undertake meaningful endeavors that produce business achievements; celebrate the arts, culture, and education; provide better living conditions and health options; and influence the global economy. The range of activities we engage in and the many roles we assume symbolize the strength of your Emory network.

The Emory Alumni Association presents each of you with the opportunity in 2016 to tap into the power of this well-connected and vibrant network. This year, resolve to take advantage of this by updating your business and personal contact information, reaching out to fellow alumni, joining the Emory Career Network, engaging with fellow alumni on the Emory Alumni LinkedIn group, participating in the Alumni Admission Network, volunteering to host a student intern at your workplace, attending a local alumni event, or giving to a student scholarship or academic program.

In 2016, we are poised to magnify the growing power of the Emory network. We look forward to sharing the journey with you.

P.S.—Be sure to participate in the upcoming all-alumni survey coming your way in February.

Upcoming Alumni Events

03 | 23 Career Webinar Jodie Charlop 82OX 85C on “Women and Emotional Power”

03 | 24 Emory Entrepreneur Breakfast Series with Daryl Lu 13B

04 | 22 Envision Emory in 2020: Atlanta Interactive alumni session to help shape Emory’s new Strategic Plan

For more, visit alumni.emory.edu/calendar.
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Euler Bropleh 02OX 04C is cofounder and CEO of VestedWorld, an online venture capital fund focused on investing in early-stage companies in developing countries. VestedWorld connects qualified investors with the most promising investing as an opportunity for policies and best practices that address equitable community revitalization. Previously, Settlemyer worked in the New Orleans city attorney’s office and the city’s Code Enforcement and Hearings Bureau. She first became engaged in vacant properties when she traveled to New Orleans as a first-year law student to volunteer with Hurricane Katrina recovery efforts.

Jonathan H. Mermin 98MPH is director of the National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention at the CDC. He spent a decade working with CDC in Africa before returning to Atlanta headquarters in 2009. With African and CDC colleagues, he developed a standard, evidence-based, basic care package for people with HIV in Africa; co-led the implementation of the first US government-funded program that provided antiretroviral therapy to people with HIV outside the United States; and, in both Kenya and Uganda, helped develop a fellowship program, modeled after the Epidemic Intelligence Service, to train leaders in HIV prevention and care.

As vice president of human resources for Rollins, a leading global provider of pest control and consumer services, Henry Anthony 71OX 73C 88MBA oversees the recruitment, development, and retention of the company’s eleven thousand employees, who serve almost three million customers on six continents. He not only brings prior experience with such corporations as Pizza Hut, National Linen Service, and AHL Services to his role, but creativity as well. He has focused recruitment on military veterans and women, and Rollins’s employee-training program is ranked as one of the country’s best. Anthony will deliver the 2016 Commencement address to Oxford graduates in May.

Brad Balthaser 09PhD is a patent agent with nearly four years of experience in patent prosecution and litigation support in the pharmaceutical, chemical, medical device, food and beverage, and bio-based plastic arts with a focus on Hatch-Waxman issues. Balthaser currently serves as a patent agent at Taft Stettinius & Hollister, with previous experience at King and Spalding and as a postdoctoral researcher at the Center for Molecular Discovery at Boston University. He continues to engage with graduate students at Emory, most recently as a featured panelist in the Laney Graduate School’s Pathways Beyond the Professoriate speaker series.
JENNIFER BARLAMENT ADMITS IT. She is a big music nerd.

As an Emory Scholar in the early 1990s, the music and physics major spent nearly every weekend attending Atlanta Symphony Orchestra performances on student tickets.

“I’d go with my friends, and we’d talk about the performances on the way home on the shuttle or I’d just go by myself,” says Barlament 95C, who joined the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra (ASO) as executive director in January. “I especially remember a concert with Yoel Levi and guest Romanian pianist Radu Lupu. I was just blown away by the artistry. It was a memorably transcendent moment among many experiences I had. At Emory, my head was in other things, but my heart was in music.”

At the encouragement of her music teachers, Barlament decided to focus on clarinet performance as a career and she went on to graduate school at the Eastman School of Music at the University of Rochester. It was her experience there that changed her course. Seeing a need for a large orchestra that would help prepare graduate performance students for rigorous professional auditions, she founded the student-run New Eastman Symphony to help provide practical experience, building graduate students’ confidence and their repertoires.

“I became more and more fascinated by the process and the things that have to be done to make a concert happen—organizing communications, the venue, the equipment. It was a student ensemble, but we dealt with the same issues a professional orchestra would deal with,” Barlament says.

She came to realize that her talents for organization could complement her love of music in the field of orchestra management.

“When I played clarinet, I was one of a hundred voices in the orchestra. It is incredibly thrilling to sit on stage in the midst of an orchestra playing, and I loved it, but I loved the art form as well and I wanted it to continue and thrive,” she says.

After earning her master’s degree in clarinet performance, Barlament was awarded a highly competitive fellowship in orchestra management by the League of American Orchestras. The yearlong fellowship served as a practicum for Barlament, who spent three and a half months each with three professional orchestras—the San Francisco Symphony, the New Jersey Symphony, and the Detroit Symphony—to learn the business of orchestra leadership.

While with the San Francisco Symphony under executive director Peter Pastreich, she was on the support team for the group’s 1998 contract negotiations.

Barlament joined the Detroit Symphony as director of special projects before becoming concert manager for the Baltimore Symphony. After Baltimore, she served as executive director of the Kalamazoo Symphony Orchestra and general manager of the Omaha Symphony before becoming general manager of the Cleveland Orchestra, one of the original “Big Five” American symphonies.

“I’ve worked with seven different orchestras, with budgets ranging from $2.7 million to $70 million. It has been a tremendous opportunity to see these different orchestras in the context of their communities,” she says.

Barlament believes that an ASO that is on the upswing from several years of financial trouble and fractious negotiations with ASO musicians that led to two lockouts in two years—including a nine-week 2014 lockout that delayed the beginning of the ASO’s seventieth anniversary season. The most contentious point pitted the organization’s finances against the orchestra’s size. The 2014 negotiations, overseen by federal mediators, helped forge a four-year pact between ASO management and musicians that trimmed the orchestra’s ranks to seventy-seven full-time players.

Before a resolution was reached, the nationally publicized fracas led to the resignation of ASO president and CEO Stanley Romanstein. Retired Coca-Cola executive and ASO board member Terry Neal assumed an interim role until Barlament came on board.

Barlament said the thought of taking on leadership of an organization that is recovering financially and in terms of morale was “daunting from the outside.”

“The thing that really impressed me and made me excited about coming here is that, after all the labor disputes were settled, the community responded with incredible generosity,” she says. “The basis on which creative vitality is built is fiscal sustainability. If we are able to achieve fiscal sustainability, we will have more and more creative vitality.”

The ASO finished its 2014–2015 season with an operational surplus after eleven years of deficits, and $13.3 million was raised for its Musicians’ Endowment Campaign, surpassing the midway point of the $25 million goal in less than a year.

“The lifeblood of the orchestra, its heart and soul, is the music and the musicians. Making sure the musicians feel how important they are to the institution and making sure everyone understands the centrality of making to what we do is key,” Barlament says. “Atlanta is a great city, and it deserves a great orchestra.”

She is dedicated to bringing the symphony to the community through the ASO’s educational programs, family concerts, and youth concerts, as well as its regular programming.

“Atlanta is a diverse city and culture. I want to make sure we are here for every single member of the community,” she says. “Everyone in Atlanta should come and hear the orchestra because the orchestra is for everyone. Helping people take a moment out of their busy lives to listen to something beautiful is a great antidote for the insanity of modern life.”—Maria M. Lameiras
Creative Culinaria
ALUMNI DRAW NATIONAL ATTENTION BY FINDING THEIR WAY TO HUNGRY HEARTS

INVENTING SUCCESS
A shared love of good food has propelled the success of both entrepreneur Brian Rudolph 12B and restauranteur Aaron Vandemark 97OX 99C, who have been recognized for their influence on food both locally and nationally.

When a doctor told Rudolph to cut gluten from his diet, he struggled to find a satisfying, non-wheat pasta alternative in grocery stores. Eventually, he decided he’d have to make it himself—from chickpeas.

“In 2013, I began experimenting in my Detroit kitchen with a few pounds of chickpeas and a small hand crank. After ten months of trial and error, I made a batch that tricked my roommate into thinking he was eating traditional pasta,” Rudolph says.

As a member of the first class of Venture for America—an effort geared toward revitalizing the city of Detroit through entrepreneurship—Banza pasta was born after a successful crowdfunding campaign. And the young company has skyrocketed to success after formally launching in 2014. Banza has released four different pasta shapes sold in nearly two thousand stores across the country, ranging from Shoprite to gourmet destination Eataly. Banza has been featured in Fast Company, became Fairway’s No. 1 selling pasta, and most recently was named one of Time magazine’s “Best Inventions of 2015.”

Nutrition plays a key role in Banza’s game plan. “Banza is the first to crack the code on chickpea pasta,” says Scott Rudolph, Brian’s brother and Banza’s cofounder. With double the amount of protein as traditional pasta and four times the fiber per serving, Banza also has a lower glycemic index, half the net carbs, and fewer calories than traditional pasta.

Rudolph also is proud to support his hometown, with the company creating thirty new manufacturing jobs in Detroit.

“The city has fallen on hard times, but we take a great deal of pride in contributing to the resurgent culture of manufacturing and entrepreneurship,” he says.

FARM TO BELLY
In the heart of Hillsborough, North Carolina, tucked into a brick building among local businesses including a knit shop and a farmer’s market, Vandemark runs Panciuto (Italian for pot-bellied), “a Southern restaurant serving Italian dinners.”

An economics major at Emory who thought his future would center on spreadsheets in the corporate world, Vandemark began a risky journey into the role of restaurateur in 2006, a move that has been defined by his passion for using predominately local food resources on his ever-changing nightly menu. His gamble paid off, as Food and Wine magazine nominated Vandemark in 2011 as “The People’s Best New Chef,” and the restaurant has been featured in the New York Times, Bon Appetit, and Garden and Gun. Locally, Panciuto has been named to “Best Restaurants in the Triangle” for the past five years.

“Economically, being conscious about how we source our food allows key dollars to stay within our community,” says Vandemark. “The fun in sourcing 95 percent of our food from area farms is that we exist within the ebb and flow of the seasons, and that necessitates an ever-changing menu. That people are willing to eat here without knowing what’s going to be on the menu on any given night is very gratifying.”

The restaurant’s garden-sourced menu changes nightly based on availability.

“Cooking exclusively within this framework, connecting bellies to farms, dinner at Panciuto is both distinctly Italian and familiarly Southern. I connect to the people growing the food,” Vandemark says of the dozens of small farms that provide Panciuto with meats, grains, and produce. “What I had not anticipated was that these farmers would become my friends and that these personal relationships would come to define both the way I cook and enmesh me in a community that is food-centric, progressive, and mostly pulling in the same direction towards sustainability.”—Michelle Valigursky
Friends Like These

JOAN FORTIER—tall, blonde, beautiful, and strong—is the epitome of Texas glamour and the center of the 1950s Houston social scene. She dominates the room and the gossip columns, but this is a highly ordered world of garden clubs and debunante balls. The freedom and power all belong to the men. Best friend to Joan since preschool, Cece Buchanan is either her chaperone or her partner in crime, depending on whom you ask. But as Joan’s radical behavior escalates, Cece’s perspective shifts—leaving one provocative choice to appear as the only choice. A thrilling glimpse into the sphere of the rich and beautiful at a memorable moment in history, The After Party is the sophomore novel from Anton DiScalfani ’93C, the nationally best-selling author of The Yonahlossee Riding Camp for Girls.

HISTORICAL ACCURACY: In Tales from the Haunted South, Tiya Miles ’95G explores the popular yet troubling phenomenon of “ghost tours,” frequently promoted and experienced at plantations, urban manor homes, and cemeteries throughout the South. As a staple of the tours, guides entertain customers by relying on stories of enslaved black specters. But who are these ghosts? Examining popular sites and stories from these tours, Miles shows that haunted tales routinely appropriate and skew African American history for commercial gain. Miles reveals how these tours continue to feed problematic “Old South” narratives and uses these troubling cases to shine light on how the ghosts of the past are still with us.

BEING A GOOD SPORT: The vast majority of parents and coaches want their children and youth to have rewarding life experiences when they participate in sports. They want kids to experience both winning and losing, the satisfaction of the hard work necessary to achieve a goal, grace when things don’t go your way, and the sense of belonging that comes when you are part of a team. But stories of parents, athletes, and coaches who have exhibited bad behavior on the field, short-cuts to increased strength, and lapses in morality are all too common. With Winning More Than The Game Brad Catherman ’79C provides a playbook through his “Code for Living,” eight tenets that guide athletes in maintaining a high standard of character and behavior.

ART AND ARTIST: American Surrealist: The Art of Richard Hagerty presents a stunning collection of works by artist Richard “Duke” Hagerty ’82MR ’83MR, from his earliest dream-based watercolors of the late 1970s to his striking and brilliant oil paintings of today. The compilation features more than 250 works including color reproductions, black-and-white sketches, painted bones, and found objects. Hagerty has created during the past forty years.

KEEPING IT IN THE FAMILY: How do families build and maintain their wealth? This question has challenged families for generations. In business, any wise entrepreneur would develop a plan to guide the venture. Though most people don’t have a strategy in mind for their families, it is precisely what they need. Linda Davis Taylor ’74C, CEO of Clifford Swan Investment Counsel, is author of The Business of Family, which teaches readers how to write their own family business plan using time-tested strategies from the corporate world to provide a practical, user-friendly method that helps families gain the laser-sharp focus on the goals they need in order to thrive.

EAST MEETS WEST: Asian American Christian Ethics: Voices, Methods, Issues is a groundbreaking volume that presents the collective work of twelve Christian ethicists of Asian descent in the United States who map the new and burgeoning field of study located at the juncture of Christian ethics and Asian American studies. In Asian American Christian Ethics, authors Ilsup Ahn ’96T ’97T and Grace Kao rethink perennial issues in Christian ethics (war and peace, family/marriage/parenting, gender and sexuality, economics and wealth, virtue ethics), pressing social matters (race relations, immigration, health care, the environment), and issues of special interest to Asian Americans (education, labor, plastic surgery).

FILLING THE TANK: Financial fuel is the amount of money you spend less than you make. It’s the most important number in your financial life. If you want to pay off debt, you need fuel. If you want to save for retirement, you need fuel. In fact, every financial goal or dream you need fuel. So why don’t you hear more about financial fuel? The reason is simple—no one makes money from fuel except you. In Fuel: The Most Important Number in Your Financial Life, author Alok Deshpande ’99B teaches you how to track your fuel, get more fuel, and defines seven tanks you should fill with your fuel. It is focused on the most fundamental, but most difficult, aspect of building wealth—spending less than you make.

FAITH JOURNEY: On a research expedition to Maaloula, Syria, famed New Testament scholar Andrew Stewart of Edinburgh, Scotland, stumbles across an ancient scroll, a truncated rough draft of the Gospel of Mark. All evidence indicates John Mark is the author. The completed autograph scroll, the archaeological find of the millennium, is believed to be in a cave in Maaloula. Amid the Syrian revolt, archeologist Christopher Jordan and ancient manuscript expert Kathryn Ferguson travel to Maaloula. In The Last Page, author Joe Edd Morris ’68T weaves the tale of their perilous quest in parallel with John Mark’s escape with the manuscript from the Roman siege of Jerusalem in 70 CE and his journeys with the daughter of Peter the Apostle to protect the manuscript and save it for the ages.
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Please note that class notes may appear online as well as in the printed Emory Magazine. Notes may not appear for up to six months following submission. Emory Magazine does not publish engagement announcements, wedding announcements, or birth announcements. Please provide a daytime telephone number in email submissions. Thank you for sharing your news.
Professor Emeritus Channing Renwich Jeschke, who served as director of the Pitts Theology Library at Candler School of Theology for more than twenty years, died January 13, 2016, at the age of eighty-eight.

Jeschke, who was the Margaret A. Pitts Professor of Theological Bibliography and director of the library from 1971 until his retirement in 1994, was recognized for his distinguished career and contributions to Candler with the Centennial Medal in 2014 during the school’s one hundredth anniversary celebration.

While at Emory, Jeschke was credited with helping facilitate acquisitions that would lay the groundwork for establishing Candler as one of the nation’s top theological libraries. He is especially recognized for helping shepherd the acquisition of some 220,000 volumes from the library of the Hartford Seminary Foundation.

“Channing’s vision of the library as one of the country’s leading Christian research institutions has left an unchanging imprint on the library, the theology school, and the University,” notes colleague E. Brooks Holifield, Charles Howard Candler Professor Emeritus of American Church History.

Through Jeschke’s stewardship, the Pitts Theology Library collections would grow to surpass 450,000 volumes before his retirement.

Jeschke is also credited for his work with New York architect Paul Rudolph on the renovation of the Pitts Theology Library to accommodate the Hartford Collection and later his work with Rudolph on the design and construction of Cannon Chapel.

He was hired by Candler School of Theology as a theological librarian and associate professor in 1971 and was promoted to professor in 1979, named the Margaret A. Pitts Professor of Theological Bibliography in 1984, and awarded emeritus status by Emory University upon his retirement.—M. Pat Graham

Robert E. Williams 57C, former vice president of business for Emory University, died February 5, 2016, at Emory University Hospital after a long illness.

Williams began working for Emory University as supervisor of auxiliary enterprises two months before graduating from Emory College and moved up through the treasurer and comptroller’s office and auxiliary services. He joined the University business office in 1966 and became vice president in 1989. In that role, he was instrumental in facilities management, planning and construction, real estate, parking, traffic and security, and many other activities essential to University management.

“Bobby Williams has brought Emory to a level of excellence in university business management second to none in this country,” said former Board of Trustees Chair Bradley Currey Jr. when Williams retired in 1999.

“The entire campus shows off his commitment to Emory and its constituencies.”

Former Emory President William Chace called Williams a “tireless diplomat, a loyal friend to many, and an immensely faithful alumnus. . . . He has been part of this community for more than four decades, and during that time he has contributed—cheerfully and adroitly—to the growth of Emory.”

Williams was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity at Emory and an active member of the Emory Alumni Association.

Emory survivors include his wife, Mary Beth Urbanus Williams P80 P81 P84; three children, Terri Williams Pendergrast 80C, Kay Williams Taylor 79OX 81B, and Ritchie Williams 84C; brother James B. Williams 55C; and grandson William Jackson Taylor, a student at Emory School of Medicine.
Justice Antonin Scalia will be remembered for his brilliant intellect, his acerbic wit, and his insistence on interpreting law by reference to text and history. He was long the intellectual leader of the conservative wing of the United States Supreme Court. However, he often seemed more interested in being a leader than in having followers, at least on the Court.

As someone who had the privilege of clerking on the Supreme Court for Justice John Paul Stevens during Justice Scalia’s tenure, I will continue to enjoy my memories of Justice Scalia’s wit, and occasional vitriol, will long be quoted and will fill the pages of legal textbooks. But Justice Scalia’s focus on beginning any interpretation with the text of a statute may endure, but his rejection of other interpretive guides never found a lasting home on the court.

Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law. This article was originally published on The Conversation. This version has been edited for length.
As a patient of the Emory Eye Center, I know firsthand that Emory delivers the best care. After my parents’ battles with cancer and my mother’s additional struggle with Alzheimer’s, I thought, ‘Enough is enough. We can do better.’ That’s why I’m including Emory’s medical research programs in my estate plans. Emory’s researchers are fighting for better treatments, better quality of life, and—above all—cures.

This is my legacy.
RECYCLE ME! Finished with this issue of Emory Magazine? Pass along to a friend or colleague!

EMORY LEADS: This lovely shot of Candler Library graces the cover of the 2015 President's Annual Report, available at www.emory.edu/annualreport2015.