In the complex and costly process of drug development, research universities play a critical role.
CLIMATE CHANGE IS EVERYONE’S BUSINESS.

Becoming more efficient with energy is a good thing. But what if cleaning up your own act is actually bad for the environment? When energy is cheaper, demand and supply can spike. So, CO2 emissions from cars, electricity producers and industry increase.

But it’s not necessarily a catch-22, says Goizueta Business School professor Wes Longhofer. And business can blaze the trail. The U.N., governments and global firms set targets to limit people’s contributions to climate change. Most of the time, this focuses on energy efficiency. That’s good, says Longhofer. But what about a rebound effect?

“In the U.S. and China, power plants’ efficiency is actually increasing their total carbon emissions,” he says. “Because when energy is efficient, we consume more of it.”

Longhofer says emissions reduction should be approached more holistically. “There’s an opportunity for business to keep climate change on the agenda,” Longhofer says. Climate change can adversely affect supply chains, influence talent recruitment or drive up standards of efficiency. These areas can be targeted for business-based impact, and along with pressure and accountability from the private sector, push policymakers and energy sectors to act, Longhofer believes.

The heat is on to do more about climate change.

Because the environment is everyone’s business.

Research like Longhofer’s and his Goizueta faculty colleagues’ fuels our ability to take business beyond. Beyond profits, beyond predictions and beyond expectations – to have meaningful impact on society, for the better.
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40 Under Forty

They're young, they're smart, and they're making their mark. The first-ever class of “40 Under Forty” outstanding young alumni gives all 140,000-plus Emory graduates forty new reasons to be proud.

MORE ONLINE AT EMORY.EDU/MAGAZINE

FLY THROUGH: EMORY’S NEW CAMPUS LIFE CENTER
High-tech simulation offers a preview tour of the much-anticipated space, opening in May 2019.

VIDEO: STILL, THEY PERSISTED
How women quietly changed Emory history.

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LOCAL INVESTMENT
One of the more memorable scenes in the 1989 film Dead Poets Society features Robin Williams, as English teacher John Keating, quoting Walt Whitman to a class of awkward, restive prep-school boys. Whitman’s *O Me! O Life!* manages to work three key changes into nine short lines, with most of them spent questioning the worth of pretty much everything, himself most of all—what’s the point?—before moving on to answer: *That you are here—that life exists and identity, that the powerful play goes on, and you may contribute a verse.*

It’s one thing to move from despair to resignation—we are here; we exist. But then Whitman slips in *identity*—which signals something quite different from mere existence—to set up the startling finish that makes the boys stir and look up: *You may contribute a verse.*

Like Keating’s class, Emory students spend most of their time here soaking up the accumulated knowledge of others—listening, reading, synthesizing, striving for understanding. But they’re changed a little by every choice they make along the way. Then comes the gradual realization that it’s time to shift the focus to the future, when they start trusting their original thoughts and ideas and letting their own questions, rather than the answers already reached by others, lead the way forward. And asking themselves what their contribution will be.

Emory’s first class of “40 Under Forty” outstanding young alumni are a little ahead of the game. According to the Emory Alumni Association nomination criteria, they have made an impact in business, research, artistic, leadership, community, educational, and/or philanthropic endeavors; they have demonstrated notable civic involvement, leadership, or recognition; and they have been recognized as an intellectual leader or representative of a field or industry. And they have done all that before age forty. In Whitman’s play, they’re at least a few lines into writing their own verse.

The lines written by Emory researchers emerge letter by letter and word by word. Their future impact can be difficult to decipher when it begins in the lab—the slight shift in a chemical compound, the unexpected result in a routine experiment, the rephrased question that reveals an answer previously unimagined. That drive for discovery is what sparks the chain reaction leading to the creation of novel treatments that may improve health, save lives, and make new verses possible.

When women were formally admitted to Emory, they could have settled for simply being “here.” They didn’t. A century later, it’s nearly impossible to imagine what the university would be without the verses they have written into its history.

To quote another powerful play, Hamilton, history has its eyes on you. What an honor to contribute a verse.

—Paige Parvin 96G
THANKS SO MUCH FOR THE ARTICLE
“Stopping Traffic” (spring 2017). It is great to see how Emory has laid the foundation in all of us to combat this issue. I am currently prosecuting these crimes in our nation’s capital. The work could not be more difficult or more rewarding. Keep shining a light on capital. The work could not be more difficult prosecuting these crimes in our nation’s capital.

Kenya K. Davis 99B
Assistant attorney, US Department of Justice
Cochair, D.C. Human Trafficking Task Force
Washington, D.C.

THANK YOU FOR FEATURING THIS story (“Family First”). Even though I was not a first-generation college student, I believe the transition to college is extremely difficult for many (myself included). I worked as a resident assistant at the University of Georgia for three years, where we tried and were encouraged to work in a mentor role for our residents. I was enthusiastic initially, but struggled when I had to adjust my expectations and recognize the limited impact I could have on fifty-plus students per year. Unfortunately, I witnessed many students drop or fail out of school. It warms my heart to see such a well-resourced program at Emory that ensures a sustained impact in these peoples’ lives.

Grant Bradley
Industrial Hygiene and Safety Specialist
Emory University
Alpharetta

I ENJOYED THE ARTICLE “EMORY Schools Lead, Nationally and in Georgia” in the most recent Emory Magazine. One glaring omission that I believe requires a correction relates to the Emory School of Medicine Physician Assistant (PA) Program. It is and has been for the last twenty-plus years ranked number three in the nation according to US News & World Report. This is a significant accomplishment given that there are more than two hundred PA programs in the US. This sustained commitment to excellence is what allows the program to attract highly qualified faculty and students. As a graduate of the program in 1999, I am extremely grateful for my education and hope you will share the program accomplishments with the rest of the Emory community.

Mary L. Warner 99AH
Founding Director, PA Program
Boston University School of Medicine
New Haven, Connecticut

THE ARTICLE ON PAGE 7 (“CLINTON: Less ‘Them,’ More ‘Us’”) caused some concern about the choice of Emory’s School of Law to invite to its centennial celebration a speaker who had a law license suspended and later was disbarred from practicing before the US Supreme Court. Also, several fines were levied against this speaker during the US Supreme Court. Apparently, Andra Gillespie failed to note—or probably doesn’t comprehend—that the seventy-six bills rammed through by the Dems in the Depression to “revive the economy” were essentially failures, in terms of that goal. FDR’s interventions, coupled with the similarly misdirected interventions of Herbert Hoover after the ’29 crash, prolonged the Depression for twelve years, rather than the usual economic rehabilitations of one-and-a-half to two years. On the other hand, if you consider the goal of FDR’s agenda was to vastly expand the reach and control of government over the lives of American citizens, then the programs were a success. But FDR had the Japanese to thank in 1941 for resolving the national unemployment problems, which resulted from FDR’s hamstringing the economy. But this article, along with most of those in Emory Magazine, is up to par with my general expectations of present-day academic institutions.

Samuel L. Kramer 79L
Elma, Iowa

What do you think? The editors of Emory Magazine welcome letters from our readers. Write to us at paige.parvin@emory.edu, or 1762 Clifton Rd., Suite 1000, Atlanta, Georgia, 30322. We reserve the right to edit letters for length and to correct style as needed. The views expressed by the writers do not necessarily reflect the views of the editors or the administration of Emory University.
By graduation, nearly half of Emory students have spent time studying and working abroad. Kristina McReynolds ’15 Ox 17 B brought a little Emory to Burg Eltz, Germany, last spring, which may have helped make this shot a finalist in the 2017 Emory Study Abroad Photo Contest.
Winship Sails

New NCI designation puts Emory’s Winship Cancer Institute among the top 1 percent in the US

This summer, ten Georgia high school students spent six weeks shadowing oncologists and learning about cancer research at Emory’s Winship Cancer Institute, where the Summer Scholars Research program is in its sixteenth year.

They had landed a spot at one of the most elite cancer centers in the country. Around the same time the students arrived, fifty-one Winship experts were recognized in the Atlanta Magazine “Top Doctors” issue, including radiation oncologist Hui-Kuo Shu, one of four local physicians featured on the magazine’s cover.

Not long after, a ninety-ton piece of equipment called a cyclotron was installed at the Emory Proton Therapy Center in midtown Atlanta, where Winship physicians, nurses, physicists, and other medical professionals will provide patient services when the machine’s super-targeted proton beam powers up late next year.

All this came on the heels of the May announcement that Winship has earned the prestigious comprehensive cancer center designation from the National Cancer Institute (NCI), making it the latest to take a place among the top 1 percent of all cancer centers in the United States.

The designation means Winship has demonstrated that its programs are reducing the cancer burden on the state of Georgia through research conducted in its laboratories, its clinical trial program, and its population-based science. Winship researchers have received $110 million in external peer-reviewed funding through 440 grants that support this innovative research.

“The NCI comprehensive cancer center designation signifies Winship’s outstanding research and education programs, which are changing the lives of the citizens of Georgia for the better,” says Executive Director Walter Curran Jr. “As the first and only NCI–designated comprehensive cancer center in the state, our clinicians and researchers work tirelessly to substantially lessen the burden of cancer on the lives of Georgia’s residents.”

Some fifty thousand Georgians will be diagnosed with cancer this year, and about a third of them will receive treatment at one of Winship’s clinical locations in metro Atlanta. Winship research can lead to better ways of detecting and diagnosing cancer, and patients have access to teams of experts using approaches to cancer not available outside of a top research cancer center. Winship has more than 250 clinical trials enrolling patients to help find better approaches to nearly every type of cancer.

“Winship’s achievement is the result of years of hard work and commitment by many people, both within the university and the greater Georgia community,”
Emory provides $9.1 billion in economic impact in the Atlanta region and Georgia, while supporting nearly sixty-four thousand jobs and generating $200 million in state tax revenues, according to an impact study released in June.

The university’s role as an economic engine and community partner is outlined in an in-depth overview of Emory’s investment in the region’s economic health and well-being, community engagement, academic excellence, research, and innovation—a look at the “immeasurable ways that Emory strives to serve humanity, beginning in Atlanta and extending through the state, region, nation, and world,” according to President Claire E. Sterk.

Sterk is an advocate for closer ties and partnerships statewide, including the immediate campus vicinity and city of Atlanta. She noted that $4.4 billion of the reported economic impact occurs within the city and the Druid Hills campus. Emory has thirty thousand employees, making the university the largest employer in DeKalb County. The university’s overall impact from capital investments in Georgia translates to $330 million annually, with more than $685 million in direct capital investments in the past four years.

In addition, Emory Healthcare is the most comprehensive health care system in Georgia and a leading academic health center nationally. Last year, Emory Healthcare served more than six hundred thousand patients. The Woodruff Health Sciences Center provided $400 million in overall community benefits, including $72 million in charity care by Emory Healthcare in 2016.

“Emory will continue to build on this substantial commitment to the teaching, research, health care, and service that makes such a difference in so many people’s lives,” Sterk says.
Promoting clinical trial participation
New videos produced by Winship Cancer Institute researcher Kate Yeager aim to address breast cancer patients’ fears about participating in clinical trials. A grant from the V Foundation funded production of two educational videos that explain key benefits and barriers in clinical trials and feature breast cancer survivors who share their experiences.

Ellmann Lectures
Award-winning Irish writer Colm Tóibín will deliver the thirteenth Ellmann Lectures in Modern Literature at Emory in November. Tóibín, Silverman Professor of the Humanities at Columbia University, will speak on the theme of “Wilde, Yeats, and Joyce: Three Writers and Their Fathers.” The ticketed events are free and open to the public. Tickets will be available at emory.edu/ellmann.

March for Science
Around eight thousand supporters, many of them members of the Emory research community, joined in the March for Science Atlanta in April. Issues that sparked the marches included concern over proposed reductions in federal research funding, climate change denial, and unfounded skepticism surrounding vaccines.

Chemist garners international honor
Huw Davies, Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Chemistry, has received the prestigious Humboldt Research Award in recognition of lifetime achievements in research. Davies’s research focuses on organic synthesis, particularly C-H functionalization, which has the potential to alter how pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, and fine chemicals for material science are made using a simpler, faster, and greener process.

Main Awards for mentoring excellence
Professor of Mathematics Ken Ono and Michelle Marie Giddens 17PhD received the 2017 Eleanor Main Graduate Mentor Awards. Established in 2015 by the Laney Graduate School, the awards recognize distinguished graduate faculty and students for mentoring excellence.

Primary Source Award
An exhibition of Civil War-era materials reflecting on African American life during the war earned the Center for Research Libraries 2017 Primary Source Award for Research for Emory’s Pellom McDaniels III. The exhibition featured large photographic vignettes of Civil War-era materials from Emory’s Stuart A. Rose Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library and examined themes including womanhood, manhood, labor and commerce, childhood and education, and life as a soldier.

Gene variant key in kidney disease
High levels of a blood protein, suPAR, combined with a common genetic mutation in African Americans accelerates the progression of chronic kidney disease. Emory researchers shows that suPAR can cause considerable damage if levels rise too high, as well as worsen existing forms of kidney disease in a patient. Based on these findings, suPAR level testing may become a target for routine testing.

Emory, Oxford men’s tennis champs
The No. 2-ranked Emory men’s tennis team captured the program’s fourth-ever national title with their triumph over No. 3-ranked Claremont-Mudd-Scripps in the finals of the NCAA Division III Championships, repeating wins from 2003, 2006, and 2012. The Oxford College men’s tennis team also won the National Junior College Athletic Association Division III national tournament for the third year in a row.

Graves named interim law dean
Judson Graves 75L stepped in as interim dean of Emory School of Law, effective August 1. Former Dean Robert Schapiro stepped down in July to return to teaching. Retired as a partner from Alston & Bird and a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers, Graves was named one of the ten top US trial lawyers by the National Law Journal in 2000.
Bradley Carthon grew up in Fort Valley, Georgia, a little community located south of Macon. His mother taught at a small college; his father worked for the railroad.

When Carthon was nineteen, his mother was diagnosed with gastric cancer. A surgeon flatly announced that they’d found a large tumor with lymph node involvement and that his mother likely had six months to live. “I realized the process and conversation could have been done better. I felt I could help others in times like that,” Carthon says.

Carthon would be the first in his family to pursue medicine. Growing up, he’d already begun to notice disparities in health care, especially for minorities.

Although he was accepted to Harvard as a premed undergraduate, Carthon chose the smaller, supportive environment at Hampton University, one of the nation’s oldest Historically Black Colleges and Universities. A scholarship from Norfolk Southern Railway, where his dad worked, helped pave the way.

His academic interests and research focus pivoted toward cancer. “I had an interest in helping people who may not have all the resources that are available,” he says. “In my own community, I saw people pass away from cancer or have to make choices between paying for the basics of living and cancer treatment.”

After Carthon was accepted to Harvard’s MD/PhD program, his education, research, residency, and fellowships would keep him in Boston—then Houston—for more than a dozen years.

But Georgia was home, and Carthon wanted to serve the people and communities he knew. He joined the genitourinary oncology team at Winship, treating patients with prostate, bladder, testicular, and renal cancers.

In his practice, Carthon enjoys the challenge of translating complex cancer terminology into plain English. “I put some thought into how I relay the message,” he explains. “In Boston, people just wouldn’t get certain analogies. In the South, I can say, ‘This thing is aggressive. It’s growing like kudzu, we need to do something,’ and that message is understood. We find many creative ways to get the point across.”

For Winship Cancer Institute oncologist Bradley Carthon, creating a connection with his patients starts with a simple question: “Where are you from?”

In the South, I can say, ‘This thing is growing like kudzu,’ and that message is understood.

In his practice, Carthon enjoys the challenge of translating complex cancer terminology into plain English. “I put some thought into how I relay the message,” he explains. “In Boston, people just wouldn’t get certain analogies. In the South, I can say, ‘This thing is aggressive. It’s growing like kudzu, we need to do something,’ and that message is understood. We find many creative ways to get the point across.”

Knowing that prostate cancer has a higher-than-average rate of occurrence within the African American community, Carthon often speaks about prevention, treatment, and lifestyle in local churches and church conventions. He’s helped mentor high school students and attended career days at elementary schools.

“For me,” he says, “cancer poses a challenge that simply isn’t static—there is always something higher to shoot for.”—Kimber Williams
Marion Luther Brittain Awards

A lot of people seem to start college intending to pursue medical school, and then change their minds—but their desire to help people simply gets redirected.

Kaitlyn Posa 17C, who graduated in May with a double major in English and psychology, is the undergraduate recipient of the 2017 Brittain Award, Emory’s highest student honor. Although she was initially interested in medicine, once on campus, Posa found herself captivated by the university’s commitment to diversity of thought, an intriguing environment for a young woman who had attended Catholic schools in Greenville, South Carolina.

“The desire I saw here for encouraging free expression was very appealing,” Posa recalls. “At Emory, I’ve appreciated working with people who aren’t necessarily on the same page as me, hearing new ideas and reconsidering my own.”

Posa was drawn to study international human rights and religious persecution. In 2016, she decided to create and implement a campus panel to discuss religious persecution. The project was inspired by a summer internship at Grieboski Global Strategies, a Washington, D.C.-based nonprofit, where she worked with foreign nations and international organizations to improve human rights. During a meeting of the Aquinas Center of Theology board, on which she served, Posa suggested bringing together experts and representatives of several religious traditions to explore the rise in religious persecution being seen around the globe. The event will now be held as an annual “Consistent Ethic of Life” speaker series by the Aquinas Center.

With international affairs as her career goal, Posa will next study international law and continue her work to promote religious freedom and human rights.

Another almost-medical student, Jared Greenbaum,...
17MBA, the 2017 graduate recipient of the Brittain Award, helped to transform student governance at Emory.

After earning a bachelor’s degree in 2011, Greenbaum worked as a production coordinator at Nickelodeon in New York and Los Angeles, as well as for a talent management firm. He chose to earn an MBA to augment his artistic pursuits.

In his first semester at Goizueta Business School, Greenbaum became graduate business school representative to the Student Government Association (SGA), then president of the Graduate Student Government Association (GSGA). He helped lead the implementation of a SGA/GSGA restructure that created two equal and autonomous governing bodies for undergraduate and graduate students, modernizing a fifty-year-old student governance structure at Emory.

Greenbaum also served as an MBA admission ambassador, a Graduate Business Association vice president, a Delta Leadership Coaching Fellow, and a teaching assistant at Goizueta. He led the school’s 2016 admitted student weekend, one of the most successful to date, and worked as a summer intern for multiple offices at the business school.

McMullan Award
Science, arts, and social justice were the foundation of a remarkable four years for Caroline Holmes 17C, whose pursuit of knowledge and service earned her the highly selective McMullan Award.

Holmes, who graduated with highest honors in physics and biology, will begin a doctorate program focusing on theoretical biophysics at Princeton University in the fall.

A native of Westchester, New York, Holmes has already make a mark in the relatively new field of theoretical biophysics. Working closely with faculty and graduate students, Holmes conducted research using a songbird model that revealed that skeletal muscles in vertebrates are controlled not by the rate, but by the precise timing patterns of the electrical signals that the brain uses to process information.

This upends current knowledge about how the brain controls behavior, and may have serious applications to brain-machine interfaces and neural prosthetic devices.

In her senior year, Holmes served as director of Volunteer Emory’s Social Justice Dialogues program, which holds regular community discussions around class, race, and socioeconomic differences—and how to navigate them as students.

“What attracted me to Emory initially, and what I found as a student, is that this is a community open to new ideas, with a deep appreciation for questions and curiosity, and great faculty who facilitate that kind of learning,” Holmes says.
The Room Where It Happens

COURSE TITLE
LAW 842: Advanced International Negotiations

COURSE DESCRIPTION
What really takes place when leaders from different countries gather around a table to work through a shared problem? This high-level School of Law seminar course explores complex international negotiations, including decades-long disputes over borders, territories, and rights to natural resources. Using live documents and reams of relevant articles, students are required to research an international conflict or business transaction and develop real-world, creative solutions to the inevitable legal and practical challenges. Ultimately, in-class simulations guided by the expert faculty and frequent guests from The Carter Center help future leaders develop critical negotiation and mediation skills—including strategy planning, communication style, and breaking the dreaded deadlock.

PROFESSORS’ CV
Emory Professor of Law Paul Zwier is director of the Program for International Advocacy and Dispute Resolution and a nationally recognized expert in advocacy and skills training. Adjunct professors include Hrair Balian, director of the Conflict Resolution Program at The Carter Center, who has worked on elections, human rights, and dispute resolution in countries around the world. Associate director Tom Crick helped facilitate the Carter Center-brokered 1995 Guinea worm cease-fire in Sudan, the Great Lakes peace initiative from 1995 to 1997, and the center’s mediation between Sudan and Uganda.

TODAY’S CLASS
Third-year law student Anne Jun 18L presents her project examining a centuries-old stalemate between South Korea and Japan over the Liancourt Rocks, a nearly uninhabitable island located almost exactly between the countries. As early as the seventeenth century, South Korea laid claim to the small island in the East Japan Sea. Japan claims they annexed the territory in 1905, which South Korea denies. For Japan, the island represents an important military and economic territory, giving them fishing rights, access to shipping lanes and oil reserves, and serving as a militarily strategic position. For South Korea, it represents a philosophical stand not to yield to Japan, with whom they’ve shared a historically adversarial relationship. Jun’s task is to lead the class in an exploration of the conflict and suggest potential solutions that could conceivably lead to a real-life resolution.

QUOTES TO NOTE
“We have had a Chinese student thinking it better for China to negotiate between Israel and Palestine, a Korean student who served in the Korean Navy in Southeast Asia and her views of North Korea, and a US anthropology student who worked with the Hadzas in Tanzania. A student from India had strong views on Nepal, and another Chinese student had experience with the recent Hong Kong election. A Cuban student struggled with US negotiations with Cuba in light of his family’s immigration experience, and Nigerian students struggle to understand the curse of oil on Nigeria. The scenarios vary from semester to semester so that they are as close to ‘live’ as possible. This helps to make the challenges more realistic.” —Paul Zwier

STUDENTS SAY
“Both sides are very adamant on this; there are public campaigns in each country, and people are very passionate about this issue in part because of nationalism. Considering the struggles between the nations between 1905 and the end of WWII, the Koreans view this as another move against their sovereignty and nation. Both countries should want to resolve this because Korea and Japan could be strategic allies, especially in light of the surge in Chinese power.” —Anne Jun 17L
Land of Extremes

Theology students visit Haiti to explore moral leadership

Orlando Evans 19T has long known of the challenges facing Haiti, a Caribbean nation that has struggled in the wake of a devastating 2010 earthquake—with in-laws of Haitian descent, he feels a special connection.

But it wasn’t until he walked down humble dirt roads and through the nation’s halls of power that Evans fully appreciated the sharp inequity in wealth, education, health services, and opportunities for advancement that shape Haiti as a perplexing land of extremes.

“It’s one thing to talk about moral leadership and the absence of moral leadership and another thing altogether to see the impact it can have on a group of people,” says Evans, a former banker and financial consultant now studying for a master’s of divinity degree at Candler School of Theology. “We saw what appeared to be 99 percent of people living in poverty and 1 percent living in power and wealth—such a huge and overwhelming disparity. For seminary students and community leaders, it tugged at your heart.”

Evans was among nine Candler graduate students who traveled to Haiti for a ten-day seminar in moral leadership led by Robert Franklin, public theologian and James T. and Berta R. Laney Professor in Moral Leadership at Candler. The group examined moral leadership in context by visiting with artists, academics, and spiritual and political leaders who are considered “important moral agents in their communities and country,” says Franklin.

The travel seminar was built around topics including Haiti’s religious and cultural heritage before the earthquake, public and private corruption and who is working to challenge it, pre- and post-earthquake development, and stabilizing society after rapid changes of government.

The seminar served as a prerequisite for a fall course Franklin teaches, Moral Leadership in International Context. It’s the second international travel seminar that Franklin has led through Candler’s James T. and Berta R. Laney Program in Moral Leadership, which he chairs. In 2015, he and his Candler students made a ten-day trip to South Korea.

“We typically look for places where there is volatility and moral and social ambiguity in the society, where there is a need for women and men who act with integrity, courage, and imagination to serve the common good,” says Franklin, who also serves as senior adviser to President Claire E. Sterk.

Among Haiti’s ethical concerns: How $16 billion in international relief support raised following the earthquake was actually used.

“We were pressing the question of where did the money go and were people actually being helped,” Franklin says. “And we heard a variety of responses—none terribly happy. There is still skepticism and concern about waste, mismanagement, and a lack of accountability and partnership with local leaders.”

Adding to the trip’s interdisciplinary dialogue were Francine Allen 18T, a part-time graduate student at Candler and assistant professor of literature at Morehouse College; Kali-Ahset Amen, assistant director of Emory’s James Weldon Johnson Institute for the Study of Race and Difference; and Cheryl Franklin, a physician and assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology in Morehouse School of Medicine who serves as medical director for Morehouse Healthcare.—Kimber Williams
“Joyce found the reviews few and disappointing,” writes Donald Phillip Verene about the cool reception of *Finnegans Wake* in 1939.

Verene—Charles Howard Candler Professor of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy in the Department of Philosophy and director of the Institute for Vico Studies—notes that the author spent a third of his life, even as he battled failing eyesight, producing the final installment of his trilogy, which included *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* and *Ulysses*.

Poet Ezra Pound had been an early supporter of Joyce, but neither he nor the author’s brother was impressed by the novel. And they weren’t alone, with responses ranging between puzzled and chilly.

Verene’s first calling is as a philosopher, but through his study of Giam-mattista Vico (1668–1744), on whom Joyce drew heavily, Verene became a skilled reader of the Irish author. Several decades ago, Verene enjoyed the company of fellow faculty member Richard Ellmann—the Joyce biographer and first Robert W. Woodruff professor (1980–1987), for whom the university’s Ellmann Lectures in Modern Literature were named.

In the preface to his recent book *James Joyce and the Philosophers at Finnegans Wake* (Northwestern University Press, 2016), Verene recounts being at a conference about *Ulysses* in 1985. At one session, the audience was asked who had read the *Wake*. Verene, in the first row, raised his hand. An eerie silence descended on the room, and when Verene turned around, he discovered that—astonishingly—his was the only hand raised.

Verene discussed the incident with Ellmann, who concluded that no one dared jeopardize his or her professional reputation. As Rivka Galchen wrote in the *New York Times* in 2014, “Occasionally we come across people claiming to have read all of *Finnegans Wake*, but one hears them as if listening to a rashy traveler returned feverish from distant jungles, telling of a city built entirely of gold.” For Verene, it’s different.

“As generally an outsider and a literary amateur, whatever I said or did was of no matter,” he says. “I found myself in a most auspicious place, and still do.”

Verene joined the exclusive club of those who have “read all of *Finnegans Wake*” early in his career, during a year in Florence writing about Vico, the University of Naples professor of rhetoric whose most well-known work is *Scienza Nuova* (The New Science). The latter was Vico’s crowning achievement, attempting to create a narrative for the origin of society that would mirror what the founders of modern science accomplished for the natural world.

Don’t enter Joyce’s labyrinth without Vico, Verene advises. He exhorts readers to push beyond what the critical literature on *Wake* usually calls for—that is, knowledge of the philosopher’s cycles and his conception of etymology. Says Verene, “Joyce knew Vico well; his reader needs to, too.”

Asked why he had written the *Wake* as confoundingly as he did, Joyce said: “To keep the critics busy for three hundred years.” Surely, he will have his wish. Meanwhile, Verene has done his part to add to the ranks of readers.—Susan Carini 04G

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*Raise Your Hand* . . . IF YOU’VE READ *FINNEGANS WAKE*

*When studying Joyce, it helps to take a philosophical approach*

We readers are like Joyce late at night . . . finding relief from the literal truth by facing its double truth.

—*From the last page of Verene’s James Joyce and the Philosophers at Finnegans Wake*

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Inscrutable Brilliance Frontispiece by John Vernon Lord for *Finnegans Wake* by James Joyce, published by the Folio Society in 2014.
Clear, Ambitious Vision

**New leaders focus on the Emory College experience**

Michael Elliott, Asa Griggs Candler Professor of English, has been named dean of Emory College of Arts and Sciences after serving as interim dean since August 2016.

“Michael is an exceptional and respected leader with a clear, ambitious vision for the teaching and research mission of Emory College,” says President Claire E. Sterk. “His commitment to Emory’s values, combined with his dedication to academic excellence, will have broad impact on the students and faculty of Emory College and throughout the university.”

The university’s core undergraduate division includes more than 5,600 students and 550 faculty. As interim dean, Elliott worked closely with faculty and other stakeholders to set strategic priorities for the college, took an active role in supporting the Undergraduate Experience Initiative, and began implementing new efforts to diversify the faculty and improve recruitment and retention of top scholars. He also has engaged with alumni and donors around the country in support of the Scholarship Endowment Initiative.

“Emory College is dedicated to integrating the discovery and dissemination of new knowledge—and the creativity of our faculty and students constantly astounds me. One of my primary goals as dean is to find ways for that enterprise to have an even greater impact on the world,” says Elliott.

Paul Marthers has been appointed vice provost for enrollment management, a new position. He will lead enrollment and retention efforts of the university’s four undergraduate schools and play a key role in shaping the Emory student experience.

“Paul brings a wealth of experience in enrollment management from a variety of different colleges and universities. He understands the incredibly exciting upward trajectory Emory is on to create an even richer and more holistic approach to the undergraduate experience at Emory. And he joins a team ready to support his leadership in this critically important area for Emory’s future,” says Dwight McBride, Emory’s newly appointed provost and executive vice president for academic affairs.

Marthers comes to Emory from the State University of New York (SUNY) System Administration, where he served since 2014 as associate vice chancellor for enrollment management and student success, and was the chief enrollment and student affairs officer for the SUNY system.
Q&A with Monica Farley on Bacteria Going Rogue

Monica Farley is principal investigator for the Georgia Emerging Infections program, an Emory professor of medicine in infectious disease, a physician at the Atlanta VA Medical Center, and a faculty researcher at the Emory Antibiotic Resistance Center. Here’s what she says about the looming threat of antibiotic resistance.

WHAT’S THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE FOR DOCTORS?
Antibiotic resistance is changing the playing field. Isolating bacteria and testing them for antibiotic resistance can sometimes take too long if someone is sick and needs treatment. Twenty years ago, if someone had a suspected staph infection in a cut on their leg, we could assume it would be treatable with cephalosporin or something similar. Now we have to assume it will be MRSA, and it means we have to treat many more infections with vancomycin—a compromise, because it doesn’t work as fast as the drugs we would have used in the past. This phenomenon is threatening the advances we have made in the past fifty years.

CAN YOU EXPLAIN ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP?
Because development of new antibiotics is slower than we need it to be, we want to preserve the value of antibiotics that are still effective. That means: Don’t use antibiotics against viral infections. Choose the narrowest spectrum antibiotics—don’t expose other organisms to selective pressure if we don’t have to. It means the right dosing and shortening courses of antibiotics for pneumonias and other common infections. Every day an antibiotic is in use against an organism that causes disease; we have to balance its effects against others that may become resistant.

WHAT HAPPENS IN HOSPITALS?
A recent study of health care–associated infections, which the Emerging Infections Program (EIP) was involved in, found that 50 percent of people in hospitals on any given day were on antibiotics. There’s a danger from health care providers going from patient to patient, carrying bacteria on their hands or on items. Experts at Emory have been looking at this systematically, in collaboration with Georgia Tech. They have a studio mock-up of a hospital room so they can ask: What changes to the environment reduce contamination?

WHAT’S THE OUTLOOK?
It’s now a rarity to encounter isolates for which there are no effective treatments. But without action, it could happen in the next decade. A report from the British government predicted a potential for ten million deaths per year by 2050. This was a main driver for the creation of Emory’s Antibiotic Resistance Center.

HOW CAN THE ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE CENTER HELP?
We’d like to strengthen the connection between clinical and basic researchers. When the clinical lab takes a culture from the patient’s throat, urine, or blood, it usually stops there. They report what they found back to the clinic, but we don’t learn more about those bacterial isolates. What we are planning to establish is an investigational clinical microbiology lab that will allow us to routinely and serially collect isolates and perform detailed characterization of the mechanisms of resistance, tying that to clinical and demographic information. Did this patient have a stroke? Does he have diabetes? Was there antibiotic exposure? It’s very powerful to be able to say that we’re seeing this mechanism of resistance in certain populations, or in people who have particular medical problems. Our objective is to tighten the pipeline of communication.—Quinn Eastman
Our Town

Emory seeks annexation into the city of Atlanta

In June, Emory filed a petition to annex into the city of Atlanta.

The university, including its health care facilities on the Druid Hills campus, will remain in DeKalb County, and upon approval of the petition, will also be part of the city of Atlanta.

Emory’s affiliations and community ties span both entities. University operations include several hospitals and clinics in DeKalb County and one in the city, Emory University Hospital Midtown. In addition to the university’s longtime civic and community engagement in DeKalb County, partnerships with the Georgia Institute of Technology, Georgia State University, the Morehouse School of Medicine, and Grady Memorial Hospital—as well as involvement in the arts, culture, and scholarship in Atlanta—continue to grow.

According to President Claire E. Sterk, annexation into Atlanta will complement the university’s commitment to local, regional, and global connections while continuing to contribute to both jurisdictions.

“We are enriched by our relationships with the county and the city, as well as the larger region and the state,” Sterk says. “We look forward to building on our commitment to community involvement, academic excellence, innovation, and entrepreneurship.”

Pending formal approval, it is expected that the annexation will be effective this fall.

PACK MENTALITY

WHAT IF WE COULD STOP CANCER CELLS FROM PLAYING FOLLOW-THE-LEADER?

When cancer cells split off from a tumor to seed deadly metastases, they are thought to travel as clusters or packs, a phenomenon known as collective invasion. By finding ways to disrupt or destroy the leader cells in this process, Emory researchers hope to discover how to keep cancer from spreading.

Lung cancer cells making up an invasive pack have specialized roles as leaders and followers, which depend on each other for mobility and survival, the scientists reported recently in *Nature Communications*. The differences between leaders and followers—and their interdependence—could be keys for future treatments aimed at impairing or preventing cancer metastasis, says senior author Adam Marcus, associate professor of hematology and medical oncology at Winship Cancer Institute and the School of Medicine.

“We’re finding that leader and follower cells have a symbiotic relationship and depend on each other for survival and invasion,” he says. “Because metastatic invasion is the deadliest aspect of cancer, our goal is to find agents that disrupt that symbiotic relationship.”

Marcus and former doctoral student Jessica Konen 16PhD began by observing how a mass of lung cancer cells behaves when embedded in a 3-D protein gel. The cells generally stick together, but occasionally a few cells extend out of the mass like tentacles, with the leader cell at the tip.

“We saw that when the leader cell became detached or died unexpectedly, the followers could no longer move,” says Konen, now a postdoctoral fellow at MD Anderson Cancer Center. “In one example, we saw a leader cell come away from the rest, and then seem to realize that nobody was following. He actually did a 180 and went back to grab cells to bring with him.”

To study how the cells differ, Marcus and Konen developed a technique for marking the cultured cells with a laser, changing them from fluorescent green to red, and then isolating red cells. The patterns of genes turned on or off revealed that leader cells secrete more vascular endothelial growth factor, which appears to be important for pack formation because it is a mobility factor leaders provide followers. And in the absence of followers, leaders multiply at a slower rate and have more bulges of the cell membrane; contact with follower cells seems to alleviate these problems.

—Quinn Eastman
Brain Scans Get a New Interpretation

What if a brain scan could detect the presence of a mental disorder even before symptoms have emerged? Or predict which depressed patients will respond to a particular medication? Or determine the likely progression rate of Alzheimer’s?

Ying Guo is working to transform such aspirations into reality using math—really, really sophisticated math. Guo is director of Emory’s Center for Biomedical Imaging Statistics (CBIS), which drives research and ultimately clinical practice by developing specialized statistical techniques tailored for data collected through biomedical imaging studies.

The center collaborates with researchers who are trying to find the underlying brain anomalies of mental disorders, drug cravings, and other mysteries of the mind. Guo and the CBIS team provide the mathematical muscle, devising statistical models that can analyze the vast, cacophonous universe of data produced by sophisticated scanning technologies—sMRIs, fMRIs, and DW-MRIs—and distill the meaningful information.

The ability to identify biosignatures in the brain could have widespread implications for the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders. Depression, schizophrenia, posttraumatic stress disorder, and other mental illnesses are traditionally diagnosed based on self-reporting or clinician-administered rating scales, which mostly rely on behavioral assessment and can result in inaccurate diagnosis. And since behavioral symptoms don’t always show up immediately, the disease can progress unnoticed in the early stages.

“When you scan someone with cancer, you can often see the tumor,” says Guo. “But with brain imaging, the raw data is hard to interpret directly, so we need to use statistical tools to help extract relevant information and translate it into results that can be visualized and interpreted. It’s sort of like a puzzle with millions of little pieces scattered in different locations. The only way we can put those pieces together to make a picture is by developing effective models and algorithms that can do it.”

—Martha McKenzie

The Father-Daughter Dance

Dads may be wired to treat boys and girls differently

New research indicates that a toddler’s gender influences the brain responses as well as the parenting behavior of fathers—from how attentive they are to how they speak, sing, and play.

A recent Emory study published in the journal Behavioral Neuroscience is the first to combine brain scans with behavioral data collected as fathers interacted with their children in a real-world setting. Results showed a striking difference in the behavior of fathers toward sons and daughters.

“When a child cried out or asked for Dad, fathers of daughters responded to that more than did fathers of sons,” says Jennifer Mascaro, assistant professor in family and preventive medicine, who led the research as a postdoctoral fellow in the lab of anthropologist and senior author James Rilling.

Fathers of daughters also sang more often to their child and were more likely to use words associated with sad emotions, such as cry, tears, and lonely, and with the body, such as belly, cheek, face, fat, and feet. Fathers of sons engaged in more rough-and-tumble play with their child and used more language related to power and achievement—words such as best, win, super, and top. In contrast, fathers of daughters used more analytical language—words such as all, below, and much—which has been linked to future academic success.

“It’s important to note that gender-biased paternal behavior need not imply ill intentions on the part of fathers,” Rilling says. “These biases may be unconscious, or may actually reflect deliberate and altruistically motivated efforts to shape children’s behavior in line with social expectations of adult gender roles that fathers feel may benefit their children.”

—Carol Clark
It was time for a new look. Again.

This summer saw the demolition of the R. Howard Dobbs University Center (DUC) and the beginnings of a new, three-story Campus Life Center (CLC). Opened in 1986, the DUC included a new west wing designed by Atlanta architect John Portman, who attached his addition to the façade of the original 1927 dining hall with an atrium called the Coca-Cola Commons. The 1927 hall had been renamed the Alumni Memorial University Center, or AMUC, with the addition of an east wing in 1950 to remember alumni lost in war.

A crucial part of constructing the new CLC was separating the two buildings. Space between the AMUC and the new CLC will eventually be home to a large, open-air courtyard with trees, grass, and casual outdoor seating. The new facility will feature a restaurant, student meeting spaces, and a second-floor recreation lounge—complete with billiards, air hockey, and video games.

The move to replace the DUC was driven not only by growing space demands, but also by the need for larger, more efficient dining services, technology and infrastructure upgrades, and more room for students to gather.

Developed with feedback from the campus community, the new CLC is scheduled to open in May 2019. It was designed to provide inviting, flexible spaces for the campus community—the biggest change to the facility in thirty years.

“The payoff for the university will be such a dynamic change, in terms of a place for community building, programs, and events,” says CLC Director Ben Perlman. “It's going to be incredibly impactful, with a lot more room for students, organizations, and spaces to collaborate.”—Kimber Williams
Atlanta is known as the city of trees, but underneath its lush green canopy sits an expanse of concrete and asphalt that directs rainwater runoff into low-lying westside neighborhoods. The situation is exacerbated because sections of the area’s natural drainage channel, Proctor Creek, were piped and buried decades ago and houses built on top, leaving storm water with no place to go.

The flooding that occurs when Proctor Creek overflows into the English Avenue and Vine City communities is more than a frequent nuisance; it contributes to serious public health problems. “We were asked by a number of individuals and civic organizations representing the Proctor Creek watershed to collect basic information about the indoor conditions related to dampness, flooding, and mold,” says Melanie Pearson, codirector of community engagement for Emory’s HERCULES Health and Exposome Research Center. “Mold is known to aggravate respiratory illnesses and may contribute to the development of asthma.”

The four-year-old HERCULES Center studies disease and health in the broad context of the exposome. Similar in concept to the genome, the exposome is a more inclusive definition of environment that embraces air pollution, water quality, and toxic chemicals, but also includes diet, stress, tobacco use, access to health care, and a host of other influences occurring over time.

HERCULES scientists study the complex interaction among the various components of the exposome to more accurately identify potential health risks. At the same time, they are developing the tools, methodologies, and protocols to advance this new approach to public health.

What distinguishes the Proctor Creek Community Collaborative Health Survey from earlier studies is the participation of stakeholders living in the affected areas, according to Pearson. “Our primary community engagement goal at HERCULES is to support science that addresses specific environmental health concerns in metro Atlanta communities,” she says, “and support community efforts to solve those concerns.”

The project started with Emory students mapping the neighborhoods to identify occupied addresses. A US Environmental Protection Agency map was then used to differentiate between “wet” and “dry” zones. Next, HERCULES scientists worked with members of the community to develop a questionnaire regarding such issues as residential flooding, respiratory health, household mold, water leaks, air conditioner usage, and pest infestation. The thinking was that while Proctor Creek flooding would seem the logical cause of household dampness and mold, other factors could also be involved.

Two teams, each consisting of a local resident and an Emory graduate student, visited 399 randomly selected homes in the English Avenue and Vine City neighborhoods and completed 150 surveys. The teams also conducted visual inspections for mold and collected samples of household dust for analysis that could reveal microscopic signs of mold derived from water damage.

Among the survey’s findings, 14 percent of respondents reported having asthma, nearly double the rate of Georgians...
statewide. A third of those with asthma live in homes with visible non-bathroom mold. The survey also found that 35 percent of the homes exhibited mold in rooms other than the bathroom, and in just under half of those homes, the respondent was unaware of the mold. When bathrooms were included, the percentage of homes with observed mold rose to more than half. Musty or moldy odors were detected in nearly a third of the residences.

The dust samples were analyzed by the EPA to determine their Environmental Relative Moldiness Index (ERMI), a measure of water-damage-related mold present in the home. The median ERMI in the Emory Proctor Creek study was ten times the national average.

How the HERCULES data are used is up to the residents themselves, says Pearson.

“Having community involvement from the beginning invites participants to take ownership of the results and encourages community action,” she says. “We’ll still join them when they need a scientific voice, like at City Hall meetings, but it is not our role to lead the advocacy.”

That’s up to people like Tony Torrence. Guided by the Emory data, the longtime English Avenue resident and community advocate for “green infrastructure” says, “We can identify the properties in these low-lying areas that have mold, then go to the property owner and tell them about our plan that might include installing window rain guards, or building a bioswale, or even creating something different like a green roof.”

On a larger scale, the founder and president of the Community Improvement Association has been a force behind transforming vacant lots into neighborhood parks that absorb and filter floodwater while providing much-needed recreational amenities. The first was established two years ago and captures at least three hundred thousand gallons of water within its 1.6 acres, says Torrence. “Our overall goal in the next five years is to have a green infrastructure that can capture 80 million gallons,” Torrence says.—Gary Goettling
They’re healers and thinkers, builders and shapers, game changers and champions. They crunch numbers for lunch and hatch new ideas over dinner. They solve problems, improve lives, inspire hope, create beauty, and boost bottom lines. They’re go-to leaders in virtually every industry and field. And they’re all here. We’re delighted to introduce the first-ever class of 40 Under Forty, a selected group of outstanding young alumni with impressive track records and sparkling futures. “On behalf of the Emory Alumni Association, I am incredibly proud of the number of alumni doing great things early in their careers and in their lives,” says Sarah Cook 95C, senior associate vice president. After meeting this group, you’ll see why.

Profiles compiled by Em Staff

To learn more about the EAA 40 Under Forty program and to nominate for next year’s class, visit alumni.emory.edu/40underforty.
**WHO: LCDR Candis Hunter 09MPH 18PhD**

**OFFICIAL TITLE:** Environmental Health Scientist, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Emory PhD candidate in environmental health sciences

**BETTER KNOWN AS:** An advocate for environmental justice, community-engaged research, and mentorship

As an environmental health scientist for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Candis Hunter works on a range of projects that tap into her core skills and interests—including emergency response preparedness, epidemiological research, and health education and training on adverse environmental exposures in tribal and underserved communities. Also an environmental health officer in the USPHS Commissioned Corps, Hunter has responded to public health emergencies including the 2011 earthquake in Japan, the 2015 Ebola virus disease outbreak, and the 2016 Flint, Michigan, water crisis. From 2009 to 2016, Hunter provided epidemiological support and project management for an important research study on the Navajo Nation, examining the relationship between uranium exposures and birth outcomes and early developmental delays. “One of the most meaningful aspects was working directly with our staff and other tribal partners,” Hunter says. “They are on the front lines of study participant engagement, outreach, and sample collection and processing. I’m deeply humbled to have had the opportunity to learn from and work with them.”

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**Kevin Gooch 99Ox 01C** is an Atlanta-based partner in the finance group of the global law firm DLA Piper, with expertise in assisting financial institutions, corporations, and private equity funds. During his career, Gooch has worked on more than $20 billion in financing and restructuring transactions. He’s also the youngest ever chair-elect of 100 Black Men of Atlanta and an adjunct professor at Emory Law.

**Purvi Parikh 04C** is an allergist and immunologist with Allergy and Asthma Associates of Murray Hill in New York. A spokesperson for shot@life, the vaccine initiative for the UN Foundation, she founded the Share and Care Foundation’s Young Professional Committee, which raises money for women and children in India. Parikh also is a medical news correspondent on behalf of the allergy and asthma network.

**Eden Chen 09B** is a founding partner of Fishermen Labs, a Los Angeles-based studio that designs, develops, and markets websites and apps for major brands and startups. Their visionary digital products include virtual reality and augmented reality platforms; the client list includes Sony, HTC, Walmart, the United Nations, IAC, NBC, Fox, Qualcomm, and Lenovo.
A first-generation college graduate and former US Air Force Reservist, Qaadirah Abdur-Rahim now leads the Future Foundation, a nonprofit working to help at-risk youth in Atlanta. She expanded the after-school program serving a dozen kids to an organization reaching more than four thousand, and grew its revenue from $230,000 to $2 million annually. But its success is not measured in dollars—100 percent of participants graduate from high school, compared to an average 70 percent for the schools where the foundation works. Abdur-Rahim holds a master’s degree from the University of California San Francisco, is one of the youngest women in the YWCA Academy of Women Achievers, was named one of the 100 Most Influential Muslims in Georgia in 2014, and has received an Air Force Meritorious Service Award. “I have always imagined myself using my career to help people,” she says. “I am happy about where I am professionally and completely excited about the position I am in to do more.”

**Fatima Cody Stanford 00C 01MPH**
is an obesity medicine physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital Weight Center and an instructor in medicine and pediatrics at Harvard Medical School. She received the Massachusetts Medical Society’s 2017 Women’s Health Award for her “immense expertise on the medical and social aspects of obesity.” Other honors include the Gold Congressional Award and the Harvard Medical School Diversity Award.

**Sarah Serene Arison 07B** is president of the Arison Arts Foundation, a private grant-making organization that provides support for emerging artists and the institutions that foster them. She produced her first feature film, *Desert Dancer*, with Relativity Media in 2015. Her second film, *The First Monday in May*, opened the Tribeca Film Festival in 2016.

**Nate Gross 12M** is the cofounder of Doximity, the online network used by over 70 percent of US physicians. He is also the cofounder of the venture capital fund Rock Health. In addition to his MD, Gross earned an MBA from Harvard Business School. He serves as affiliated faculty for the Clinical Informatics Fellowship at Stanford and on the advisory boards for SXSW and the Institute for Pediatric Surgical Innovation at Children’s National Medical Center.
**Andrew Cooper 12L** is an Atlanta intellectual property litigator focusing on complex commercial disputes, patent litigation, IP portfolio management, and counseling business units. As corporate counsel for UPS, he works with senior leaders regarding commercial transactions and regulatory issues.

**Munir Meghjani 08Ox 10C** is a commercial and investment real estate broker with Sands Investment Group in Atlanta and cofounder of Knock on Wood Creations, which makes handcrafted wood accessories. Meghjani cofounded and is executive director of the nonprofit HOPE, which connects young adults with nonprofits, and is chair of the Rialto Center for the Arts.

**Melinda Maris 06PhD** is dean of teaching and learning, director of the Center for Teaching and Learning, and associate professor of biology at Southern Vermont College in Bennington, Vermont. Previously she served in similar roles at Vesalius College in Belgium. Maris was a postdoctoral fellow in genetics and molecular biology at Johns Hopkins University, where she continues to teach.

**Yoran Grant-Greene 00Ox 02C 06MPH** is the associate director for West Africa in the CDC's Division of Global HIV and Tuberculosis. As a leader in the agency's PEPFAR program, her efforts contribute to improved access to lifesaving antiretroviral treatment for people living with HIV around the world.

**Adrian Tonge 02C 07MBA** is vice president and head of enterprise data and strategic analytics at Mylan Pharmaceuticals, his most recent role after heading new business evaluations in the company’s Chief Strategy Office. Prior to Mylan, he was associate partner and North America business strategy leader in IBM’s Strategy and Transformation Pharmaceuticals and Healthcare practice.

**WHO: William Evans 05C**  
**OFFICIAL TITLE:** Executive Director and Founder, Deep Vellum Publishing; Cofounder, Cinestate  
**BETTER KNOWN AS:** A literary visionary

Will Evans has been turning the Dallas, Texas, creative scene on its ear since he founded Deep Vellum Publishing in 2013—a literary arts nonprofit created to introduce foreign literature and authors to audiences hungry for original, diverse voices. “My passion for connecting the world through literature was sparked by a life-changing class I took my first semester at Emory—19th-century Russian literature in translation,” he says. “Dr. Elena Glazov-Corrigan taught all of her students that the written word has the power to bring people together and to change the world.” Evans did a stint in the music business before pursuing a master’s degree in Russian culture from Duke. Last year, he was handpicked to help cofound Cinestate, a cross-media entertainment company merging film production, book publishing, and audio experience under one roof. Evans has been named *D Magazine*’s Best Publisher in Dallas, one of *Modern Luxury*’s top eight Dallas entrepreneurs under forty, and one of the *Dallas Observer*’s 100 Creatives.
Anjli Hinman 06N 08N is a cofounder of Atlanta Birth Center, a holistic health center providing comprehensive midwifery and integrative care. “I am so grateful to the School of Nursing for allowing me the support and space to grow as a clinician—and also as a leader who experienced there the power of working as an interdisciplinary team to make positive change,” she says.

Evan Mah 13C is the managing editor at JamesSuckling.com, the website for leading wine critic James Suckling. Mah, who was editor-in-chief of the Emory Wheel, previously served for three years as the youngest-ever food editor for Atlanta Magazine. He’s also a three-time national chess champion and one-time world chess champion.

Michael Dubin 01C is CEO and founder of Dollar Shave Club, the second-largest men’s razor seller in the US and pioneer of the online shaving market, distributing more than 70 million razor blades each year through monthly subscriptions. The company revolutionized the industry and was acquired by Unilever in July 2016 for $1 billion.

WHO: Meg Aronowitz 97Ox 99C
OFFICIAL TITLE: ESPN Coordinating Producer
BETTER KNOWN AS: A champion for women’s sports

As a coordinating producer for ESPN and the SEC Network, Meg Aronowitz has played a key role in expanding access to female role models through increased broadcast coverage of NCAA women’s sports. Aronowitz played third base for the Emory Eagles women’s softball team—a program she helped to start in 1999. After graduating with a degree in history, she worked at the news desk at CNN in Atlanta before joining ESPN in 2001 as an assignment editor for Major League Baseball. In 2002, Baseball Tonight won the Emmy Award for best studio show. Sixteen years and several promotions later, Aronowitz now oversees a wide range of college sports and NCAA coverage on ESPN, and helped launch the SEC Network. A career highlight has been the increased exposure of college softball and the Women’s College World Series. “It has been an absolute privilege to help grow the game from a time when the championship was tape-delayed two weeks to producing 714 regular season games and every pitch of the postseason,” she says. “I put the same passion I had playing for the Eagles into our coverage of college softball on ESPN Networks.”
**Chris Arrendale 99Ox 01C** is CEO and principal deliverability strategist for Inbox Pros, an email consulting firm that works with clients to solve deliverability and compliance challenges. A highly sought-after speaker at industry events, he’s recognized as a leader in best practices with expertise in technology, email marketing, deliverability, anti-spam, and marketing success.

**Samuel Jackson 98Ox 00C** is founder of the Economic Empowerment Initiative (EEI), a nonprofit dedicated to helping students and families better manage their financial resources. He also launched EEI Fund to provide affordable financing and franchise development in underserved communities. He is currently an owner with GRUB Burger Bar.

**Amanda Edwards 04C** is a Houston native and a member-at-large of the Houston City Council, where she strives to “be part of long-term solutions that will move all of Houston forward.” She practices law as a municipal finance attorney, solving issues related to tax-exempt bond financings, public-private partnerships, community development, and nonprofit organizations.

**Hilal Koc 03C** is product-marketing lead for emerging markets at Facebook and a thought leader in the tech sector who strives to empower women to seek leadership positions across the industry. Koc has advised more than fifteen startup companies globally and has invested in two as an angel investor. Now based in London, UK, she has hosted Emory alumni events across the globe to help facilitate alumni connections and networking. A frequent speaker at industry events, Koc was recently included among the UK’s Top Ten Power Profiles and is an instructor for Code First Girls and Women In Tech.

**WHO: Kwawo Sarpong 15C**
**OFFICIAL TITLE:** CEO of African Research Academies for Women
**BETTER KNOWN AS:** A researcher and humanitarian

Kwadwo Sarpong is the cofounder and CEO of African Research Academies for Women, a nonprofit organization that seeks to create a research-intensive pipeline program for young African women interested in pursuing STEM careers. Sarpong also is a current student at Georgetown University School of Medicine and a former PREP Scholar at Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai. After battling a severe form of typhoid fever as a child and being affected by his brother’s paralytic polio condition, Sarpong hopes to become a physician-scientist specializing in neurodevelopmental diseases. His research focuses on evaluating the role of somatic mutations in children with autism and epilepsy. Sarpong was invited by the White House to participate in the 2014 US-Africa Leaders’ Summit, and also to the 2016 United State of Women Summit, to discuss women’s education in Africa.

**Dion Benetatos 06C** currently works at the World Bank, where he is a contracted communications consultant with the International Finance Corporation. Previously, he served under the Obama Administration as a senior communications specialist at the US embassy in South Africa. He also worked as a director at PR agency Weber Shandwick and managed communications for Nobel Prize-winner Desmond Tutu’s foundation.
WHO: Rebecca Vallas 06C  
OFFICIAL TITLE: Managing Director of the Poverty to Prosperity Program  
Center for American Progress  
BETTER KNOWN AS: A leader in the fight against poverty and a champion for workers with disabilities

Rebecca Vallas 06C is managing director of the Poverty to Prosperity Program at the Center for American Progress in Washington, D.C. A leader in the fight against poverty and a champion for workers with disabilities, Vallas broke the record for public service with more than 1,500 hours of pro bono work while at University of Virginia School of Law. She was named one of Forbes’s Thirty Under Thirty for Law and Policy in 2011 and 2014, and also in 2014 was the inaugural recipient of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association’s New Leaders in Advocacy Award.

A Smithsonian curator since age twenty-nine, Nicholas Pyenson is a vertebrate paleontologist whose research on major land-to-sea ecological transitions in the past 245 million years has led to the discovery of new fossil species and a new sensory organ in rorqual whales. At the Smithsonian, he tends to the world’s largest collection of fossil marine mammals and contributes to it with field programs around the world. “Every day is different,” Pyenson says. “My job involves doing basic science, taking care of the nation’s fossil collections, and communicating our discoveries to broad audiences. Natural history museums are dynamic places, and they give you the opportunity to participate in an institution that plays the long game. If I do my job right, the results of my work will hopefully outlive me.” Pyenson was honored with the Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers by the Obama White House.

Cassidy Logan Rist 14MPH, an assistant professor in the Department of Population Health Sciences at Virginia-Maryland College of Veterinary Medicine, developed an infectious disease prioritization tool used globally by the CDC. She also served as emergency response coordinator for the US Department of Agriculture during the avian flu outbreak.

Gerald Griggs 98Ox 00C, owner of Gerald A. Griggs law firm in Atlanta, represented eleven-year-old victim Jaheem Herrera in a 2009 case that helped launch a national anti-bullying movement and changed the law in Georgia. He has traveled the country to speak out on the issue and was featured at the second-annual National Federal Partners in Bullying Summit.

Reed Baker 02C is the founder and CEO of Sophist, which created the Text-to-Pledge platform for nonprofits that facilitates giving to charity via SMS. The company has helped nonprofits raise more than $100 million. Baker is a fundraising strategist with an acute understanding of how organizations can employ technology to impact the bottom line.

WHO: Cassidy Logan Rist 14MPH  
OFFICIAL TITLE: Assistant Professor  
BETTER KNOWN AS: A groundbreaking paleontologist

WHO: Gerald Griggs 98Ox 00C  
OFFICIAL TITLE: Owner  
BETTER KNOWN AS: A Smithsonian curator

WHO: Reed Baker 02C  
OFFICIAL TITLE: Founder and CEO  
BETTER KNOWN AS: A text-to-pledge platform creator

WHO: Rebecca Vallas 06C  
OFFICIAL TITLE: Managing Director  
BETTER KNOWN AS: A leader in the fight against poverty and a champion for workers with disabilities
Zwade Marshall is a recognized leader in achieving functional outcomes for patients experiencing chronic pain. A graduate of Emory College and both the medical and business schools, Marshall says, “I entered Emory as a college freshman and immigrant from Guyana with goals but no clear direction on how to achieve them. I left Emory as a twenty-eight-year-old hyper-specialized professional with a distinct career path and a plan for execution.” Already at the forefront of an emerging specialty, Marshall joined Alliance Spine and Pain in 2016 as an interventional pain specialist, and now studies clinical metrics to improve results for all patients. At Emory, Marshall received the Humanitarian of the Year Award for cofounding the Pipeline Program to mentor inner-city high school students. Professional honors include the American Medical Association Foundation’s Excellence in Leadership Award and Goizueta Business School’s John E. Robson Outstanding Achievement Award.

Carlyn Burton 02C 02G is a partner with the Osha Liang law firm in Houston, Texas. A graduate of the University of Houston Law Center, Burton is a US patent attorney who focuses her practice on intellectual property law. She has drafted and prosecuted hundreds of patent applications in various chemical, materials, and mechanical fields.

Perry Rahbar 04C is founder and CEO of dv01, a reporting and analytics platform created to bring transparency to lending markets, making them safer and more efficient for investors. The company has been spotlighted in Forbes, the New York Times, and the Wall Street Journal.

J. B. Tarter 06C 06G is assistant general counsel for operations for the National Defense Intelligence Agency. A Harvard Law graduate, he second-chaired a winning US Supreme Court case as a junior associate at age twenty-five, and was featured in Forbes’s 2012 list of Thirty Under Thirty people shaping public policy and law.
After earning degrees at Emory and Harvard Business School, Chris Lee held positions at Goldman Sachs and Apollo Management before joining KKR in 2012. “I love working with a team of smart and creative people from different backgrounds,” he says. “Finding innovative ways to create value in a competitive market is exhilarating.” On May 5, Lee rang the opening bell at the New York Stock Exchange in celebration of the IPO of KKR Real Estate Finance Trust (NYSE: KREF), where he also serves as Co-CEO. “My liberal arts education provided me with an excellent foundation to enter the business world,” he says. “The Emory Career Center was where I was introduced to my first internship opportunity through Sponsors for Educational Opportunity, an organization that helps talented young people and where I serve on the board today.”

**WHO:** Christen Lee 00C  
**OFFICIAL TITLE:** Co-head of Real Estate Credit with Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts Real Estate Group, New York City  
**BETTER KNOWN AS:** A driven business professional and alumni advocate for Emory College

David Hwang 01C is an assistant professor of neurology at the Yale School of Medicine in New Haven, Connecticut, and a staff neurointensivist at Yale–New Haven Hospital. He is a faculty member for the Society for Critical Care Medicine's Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute–ICU Collaborative promoting family-centered care in ICUs across the US.

Maria Town 10C directs the Houston Mayor’s Office for People with Disabilities. Town served as senior associate director and disability community liaison in the Obama White House Office of Public Engagement, where she organized the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act, among other notable events.

Dion Short Metzger 02C 10MR is a nationally recognized board-certified psychiatrist, author, and health media expert. She has been featured on *The Doctors*, *NBC News*, CNN's HLN network, and in the *New York Times*, offering her expertise on relationships, marriage, work-life balance, parenting, and other wellness topics. Metzger helps underserved individuals with mental illness in two Atlanta counties and teaches at three Georgia medical schools.

Cassandra Quave 00C is an Emory assistant professor of dermatology and human health and curator of the Emory Herbarium. A medical ethnobotanist, her research on documentation and biochemical analysis of botanical remedies used in traditional treatment of infectious disease has been profiled in the *New York Times Magazine*, *National Geographic*, and on NPR.
The uphill climb from discovery to drugstore

The chances are one in a million.

For the one, that can be good or bad. If you’re an inventor trying to patent a brand-new idea, being one in a million is probably good; if you’re a health care patient, it’s almost certainly bad. For patients with acquired hemophilia A, the odds were not in their favor.

Acquired hemophilia A is extremely rare and potentially fatal. The body’s immune system suddenly begins to attack the clotting factor in the blood, inactivating it and causing uncontrolled bleeding into the muscles, skin, and soft tissue. Although the condition is most commonly seen in elderly patients after surgery or trauma, or in postpartum women, doctors can pinpoint a cause in only about half of the cases.

In the early 1990s, Emory hematologist Pete Lollar and his research team were studying coagulation when they happened to discover a new, modified version of the very thing patients with acquired hemophilia A are missing—factor VIII, a blood-clotting protein. Lollar pursued the unexpected finding until it eventually led to a new treatment for the rare disease.
The drug Obizur was approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2014 with “orphan drug designation,” a special status established by the FDA to facilitate the development of medications for rare diseases. Still, it reached hemophiliac patients more than twenty years after Lollar—now the Hemophilia of Georgia Professor of Pediatrics in the Aflac Cancer and Blood Disorders Center at the School of Medicine and Children’s Healthcare of Atlanta—made the original discovery and filed an invention disclosure.

“The story is one of perseverance on the part of the inventors, the companies, and Emory itself,” says Todd Sherer, executive director of Emory’s Office of Technology Transfer (OTT) and associate vice president for research. “Its long and twisting road from discovery to market is a prime example of how complex it can be to bring a drug to market, but also how great an impact research can have on patients’ lives.”

“Every university has far more ideas than there is money for or outside interest in pursuing. Nobody knows the cost of lost innovation.”

In recent decades, changes in the law and research funding trends have strengthened the ability of university-based researchers like Lollar to pursue discoveries that have the potential to improve—and even save—lives around the world.

Before 1980, federal research funding contracts and grants stipulated that any new discoveries or inventions made using federal funding, regardless of where the inventor worked, were technically owned by the government. The system resulted in patents getting all piled up with no place to go; according to a 1978 report by the US Government Accounting Office, the government had accumulated 28,000 patents, but fewer than 5 percent of those were commercially licensed.

But the 1980 Bayh-Dole Act, or Patent and Trademark Law Amendments Act, changed the game by allowing universities, small businesses, and nonprofit institutions to pursue ownership of intellectual property arising from government-funded research. The law requires that universities share royalties from any new technologies or therapies directly with the inventor—and also that they reinvest the balance of proceeds back into scientific research and the institution’s educational mission.

For university-based researchers, already motivated by the heady possibilities of scientific discovery, Bayh-Dole added a new level of incentive and urgency: not only could they and their universities receive profits from their work, the research and development process could be accelerated so that their findings might start helping people sooner. The law also has led to big changes in the pharmaceutical industry, including multiple international mergers and a gradual shift of investment away from internal research enterprises in favor
of partnerships with research universities and the growing biotech industry.

The ripple effect of this sea change made federal research funding more critical than ever for universities like Emory, which conduct the early stage, bench science research that big pharma companies hesitate to invest in because it’s not likely to be immediately profitable. But even as efficiencies and opportunities have increased along the development pipeline, federal funding has gone the other way.

Pharmaceutical companies have stepped in to help narrow the gap, but attracting private investors who are willing to gamble on early stage biotech research from university labs is highly competitive. Adding to the challenge is the mounting concern over high drug prices once they do reach the pharmacy shelves.

George Painter PhD is chief executive officer of Drug Innovation Ventures at Emory (DRIVE), a nonprofit organization created in partnership with the university to help accelerate the development of novel therapies for viruses that are currently untreatable, and the former executive vice president of research and development at the Emory-launched startup Triangle Pharmaceuticals.

“Despite the anger over pricing, in the past twenty years, there has been unprecedented, unparalleled partnership with universities and innovation in the pharmaceutical industry,” Painter says.

Painter estimates that it costs about $802 million over time to bring a new drug to market. Since the 2008 financial crash, research universities have faced a dwindling pool of National Institutes of Health (NIH) funding for basic science, as well as a withdrawal of venture capital from biotech companies. Between 2003 and 2015, budget cuts and sequestration led to a 22 percent decline in NIH research funding. The past two years saw boosts from Congress that reversed that trend, but there’s evidence that there could be significant—and much more abrupt—cuts in the next two years.

“As NIH funding has declined and there has been more commercial funding, costs have been going up. There is extraordinary downward pressure on researchers to be more productive for less money, and then innovation shrivels and the whole machine breaks down,” he says. “But there is a magic to this formula, and we need the funding to allow it to continue.”

MARKET RESEARCH
Established in 1985, Emory’s Office of Technology Transfer has helped launch thirty-six pharmaceutical startup companies, and its licensees have developed nineteen drugs approved by the FDA, with more in development and testing. The OTT currently has 577 active technologies in the drug discovery area.

Outside OTT director Sherer’s office, a display box holds an assortment of objects with placards describing some of the fifty-one inventions and drugs that have been developed and brought to market thanks to university research. Those successes are only a fraction of the discoveries reported to the office by Emory faculty, researchers, and graduate students each year.
Because Emory owns the rights to intellectual property created using university funding, it’s up to the OTT to decide whether the university will pursue a patent on any given innovation. That’s a tricky business, given that even the most exciting breakthrough discoveries don’t emerge from the lab in the form of a pill ready to be swallowed.

“We make the findings or discover the molecule that is thought to play a role in signaling that is thought to play a role in a certain disease,” Sherer explains. “Only about 30 percent of the ideas that come to us get licensed. At the point when the university is trying to market these discoveries, the risk is so incredibly high and the value is so incredibly low that we are lucky if we find one investor who is interested. Every university has far more ideas and findings than there is money for or outside interest in pursuing. Nobody knows the cost of lost innovation.”

The pricing problem doesn’t help. On the bright side, the US has led innovation in the pharmaceutical industry since the 1970s, generating more novel drugs than any other country—and dramatically so since 1991. But US residents also pay higher prescription drug prices than any other nation, and public outcry over the cost of medications has spurred debate in the media and government over how to control drug costs. That intensified scrutiny of the pharmaceutical business has the potential to stymie investment in the basic research—such as that happening in Emory labs—that can lead to new medications.

“If you add anything further that decreases the potential return on that investment, it drives investors away,” Sherer says. “Saying you are going to put a limit on how much something can cost creates uncertainty, and investors don’t like uncertainty.”

As the interaction between universities and pharma companies has grown more direct, it’s not surprising that academic research programs have begun to show increased interest in the whole length of the drug development pipeline—and ultimately, how effectively their discoveries are used to help people. Last fall, the Emory Center for Ethics hosted “Prescribing Price: The Ethics, Science, and Business of Drug Development and Pricing,” a one-day conference that brought together experts in research, technology transfer, public policy, government regulation, health care, and business for a multifaceted examination of the factors that drive drug pricing. Even among the experts, opinions varied widely.

The formula for how prices are set is as complex as the science behind any drug on the market. Myriad forces are at play, including research and...
development costs, demand, marketing expenses, and discounts that the manufacturers know will be negotiated by government and business entities.

Federal regulations on pricing negotiation could add to drug costs in the long run, says Professor Joanna Shepherd, who specializes in the legal and economic issues of health policy at Emory Law.

“Economic principles predict that price controls result in drug shortages: at a below-market price, the demand for drugs exceeds the amount of drugs that manufacturers are willing to sell,” she says. “In addition, price controls may prevent many companies from earning profits sufficient to offset their research and development costs or the risk of failures. This could slow innovation, negatively impacting long-term health outcomes.”

How drugs have historically been priced has more bearing on the cost of a new drug than research and development or any other cost, says David Howard, associate professor of health policy and management at Rollins School of Public Health.

“This was true five to ten years ago, and it is today—manufacturers are pushing up the boundaries of acceptability and tolerance in drug pricing. What is considered a high price is redefined upward each time,” Howard says.

And yet, there is little resistance from patients when the pharmaceutical industry wants to set a high price for an FDA-approved medication, because the demand for certain drugs is so urgent.

“The cost of cancer drugs is high, but that reflects the proclivity of patients and physicians to demand treatments despite the very small benefit they see in relationship to cost,” Howard says.

Considering that only about 10 percent of drugs that begin clinical trials end up being approved by the FDA, pharmaceutical companies also factor in the costs of all the product failures they have to absorb in pricing decisions for successful drugs, Shepherd adds.

“If only 10 percent of drugs are approved, and only 20 percent of those are able to recoup costs, then only one in fifty drugs developed by brand companies are ‘winners’ that earn positive profits,” she says. “Drug companies will not spend millions and billions of dollars developing drugs if they cannot recoup the costs of that development.”

By far, the most successful drug invented at Emory is emtricitabine (trade name Emtriva—with the “Em” for Emory). In July 2005, Gilead and Royalty Pharma bought the university’s royalty interest in emtricitabine for $525 million—money that was reinvested in Emory’s research programs and facilities.

Developed at the Emory startup Triangle, emtricitabine is among the most commonly used HIV/AIDS drugs in the world, taken in some form by more than 94 percent of US patients on HIV therapy and by thousands more globally.

If that “winner” is Emory’s one in a million, more than a million people with HIV are winning, too.

“Drug companies will not spend millions and billions of dollars developing drugs if they cannot recoup the cost.”
WHEN ÉLÉONORE RAOUL 1920L ARRIVED TO ENROLL IN EMORY’S NEWLY OPENED LAMAR SCHOOL OF LAW IN 1917, SHE WAS NOT ONLY CHALLENGING CONVENTION, SHE WAS QUIETLY CHANGING HISTORY.

A suffragist and community organizer from a prominent Atlanta family, twenty-nine-year-old Raoul had studied at the University of Chicago, chaired the Fulton and DeKalb Counties’ chapter of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, and served as a field organizer in New York and West Virginia, venturing up and down rutted mountain roads to urge the wives of coal miners to demand the right to vote.

A few years earlier, the former debutante had even served as grand marshal of Georgia’s first suffrage parade, riding a white horse down Peachtree Street to lead hundreds of women in support of the nineteenth amendment—thought to be the first event of its kind in the American South. Raoul later said she didn’t consider herself a courageous social reformer so much as a pragmatist who yearned “to do something that seemed worthwhile.” As she put it, “It was the right thing to do, and so I did it.”

In later interviews, Raoul also recalled the day that she walked from her mother’s home on Lullwater Road to Emory’s fledgling law school—today’s Carlos Hall—to talk with Emory trustee and acting School of Law Dean William Danner Thomson about the possibility of admission.

Historically, Emory was in the business of educating young men, and Chancellor Bishop Warren Candler had made no secret of the fact that he vigorously opposed coeducation. As it happened, her inquiry coincided with Candler’s absence from campus. A friend called to tell her, “The bishop is away. Get out to Emory quickly and pay your fees,” she recalled in a 1977 Emory Wheel interview.

The law school had opened its doors a year earlier, and in 1917, Raoul was permitted to join a modest entering class of three students, a number starkly depleted by World War I enlistments. She graduated in 1920—the same year that Congress ratified the nineteenth amendment granting women the right to vote. Yet the year after she applied for admission, the Board of Trustees made an official statement prohibiting women from entering the schools of theology, law, and medicine.
“Young men and women working together in a dissecting room or hearing lectures together on anatomy and physiology would, in my judgment, create a most indelicate and injurious situation,” Candler said. “And women lawyers would not promote justice in the courts.”

Sheer persistence

One hundred years after Raoul was admitted to Emory Law, the university celebrates the lives of the women at Emory who have trailblazed, made an impact, and broken barriers for the past hundred years. A special exhibit in the Stuart A. Rose Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library was a visual testament to decades of hurdles and progress fueled by advocacy, activism, and sheer persistence.

“This year’s celebration allows us to reflect fully on Emory’s relationship with female students.”

“It becomes complicated when you talk about the first woman to do anything at Emory,” says University Archivist John Bence, who curated the exhibit. “But this year’s celebration allows us to reflect fully on Emory’s relationship with female students.”

Early on, women simply found a way to study here, whether their presence was officially condoned or not. Consider Mary “Mamie” Haygood Ardis, the first woman known to have taken classes at Emory’s original campus in Oxford, Georgia. Records show the daughter of former Emory College President Atticus Haygood (1875–1884) was permitted to take classes alongside her male peers for three years, from 1884 to 1887, but then had to transfer to Wesleyan, an all-women’s college in Macon, for her final year.
Women who found a way

Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, it wasn’t uncommon to find women permitted to study at Emory under special circumstances. Teachers seeking professional development were allowed to enroll during the summer quarter, and many earned degrees that way. In 1922, Wesley Memorial Hospital, which had trained area nurses since 1905, moved to the Emory campus, bringing a new wave of female students. In 1944, the School of Nursing became official.

Still, throughout the early half of the century, the idea of coeducation at Emory College was met with mixed feelings by administrators and trustees. In the end, economics may have swayed the decision. Faced with declining enrollment during the Korean War, rising tuition costs, and a growing outcry for coeducation, in 1953, Emory President Goodrich White finally told the Board of Trustees, “I am convinced that this action is inevitable, and that the present is a good time to take the initial steps.” By then, some two hundred bachelor’s degrees had been awarded to women through Emory College, as well as many advanced degrees from the graduate, law, medical, and theology schools.

Pushing for progress

It was one thing to educate female students, but hiring women as educators was another hurdle.

One of the earliest recorded hires was in 1929, when Evangeline Papageorge was employed as the first full-time female faculty member in the School of Medicine, where she taught biochemistry and clinical chemistry for twenty-seven years, then served as its first dean of students for nineteen years.

“It wasn’t just that Emory had problems integrating women, it was a struggle being seen across higher education,” says Martha Albertson Fineman, Robert W. Woodruff Professor of Law and founding director of the Feminism and Legal Theory Project.

In 1968, Lore Metzger would become the first woman hired as a full professor in Emory College, where she taught English and comparative literature. Three years later, Delores Aldridge would become the first African American scholar to hold a tenure-track position in Emory College, going on to become the founding director of what is now the Department of African American Studies.

Metzger was also among four faculty members who called an open meeting of women interested in addressing issues of equity and justice for women at Emory. That gathering would lead to the formation of the Emory Women’s Caucus, a pivotal force for campus change. Carole Hahn, Charles Howard Candler Professor of Educational Studies Emerita, who came to Emory in 1973, recalls that first open meeting: “We had no idea who would come,” she says. “They wound up filling the room—women from Candler School of Theology, the School of Medicine, the college, from all over.”

Breaking the final barrier

The work of the Emory Women’s Caucus would lead to new practices in the hiring and treatment of faculty, tenure and promotion, sexual harassment protection, and the eventual creation of a President’s Commission on the Status of Women.

As of fall 2016, women constituted 42.4 percent of regular full-time faculty and more than half of the student body. Not only can Emory students take classes dedicated to women’s, gender, and sexuality studies, the campus community finds an array of support and resources in the Emory Center for Women, now marking its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Last summer, the university’s administrative glass ceiling was shattered when the Board of Trustees appointed acclaimed public health researcher Claire E. Sterk as Emory’s twentieth president. Fineman notes that when she arrived on campus in 2004, “one of the reasons I was brought here was specifically because of my work in feminist and legal theory.” And about half of today’s Emory Law scholars are women.

Fineman imagines that Eléonore Raoul would approve.
Chicago Hope

With national attention on incidents of police misconduct, Annette Moore 03C is charged with civilian oversight of one of the toughest departments in the country. She says she welcomes the challenge. 
Story on page 43.
JEANS THAT FIT

THEY DON’T MAKE THEM. THEY DON’T STOCK THEM. THEY SIMPLY MATCH BUYERS WITH THE RIGHT BRANDS

Back when Liz Kammel-Tilatti ’07C was working a high school job selling jeans at a Gap store, she could tell from watching customers that it was hard for many people—men and women—to find a good fit.

Now she’s created a business with the mission of making sure every customer gets the perfect pair. Kammel-Tilatti is the founder of ZipFit Denim (zipfitdenim.com), which uses technology to recommend the best-fit designer jeans for each customer’s unique body type, and offers free custom alterations so your jeans truly fit you like they were made for you.

The idea for the business ignited while Kammel-Tilatti was enrolled in the part-time MBA program at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business. She and her carpool buddies spent hours on the road from Indianapolis to Chicago every weekend, and she discovered they all had something in common. They hated to shop, especially for jeans.

This resonated with Kammel-Tilatti, who’d struggled for most of her life to find jeans to fit her small waist and athletic thighs. An economics and math major at Emory, she hit department stores around Chicago with a measuring tape and an Excel spreadsheet to measure hundreds of types of jeans and genes to create a fitting formula that would match body types with jeans brands.

“A lot of people have got a go-to brand, but even with premium denim, about 90 percent of our customers need alterations, and we do that as a benefit,” Kammel-Tilatti says. “We want to get the tailoring correct.”

ZipFit runs on an e-commerce and showroom model, with in-person fittings at the company’s Chicago location. ZipFit’s experts ask customers a series of questions about fitting challenges and what a customer is looking for in a pair of jeans, then offer a variety of sample brands and styles for the customer to try on.

“Once they find a pair they like, we measure for alterations in that pair and then they can pick out whatever color they want,” she says. “We don’t stock inventory, so we can get them in any color the brand makes that’s in stock.”

Customers also can get a virtual fitting online with a fit expert who uses technology and a customer’s measurements to choose the right designer brand, style, and size. Alterations, shipping, and returns are all free, and jeans are priced at the brand’s suggested retail price, so there’s no markup for the service. And the company offers a one-year warranty on every pair of jeans they sell.

Recently, a couple of players from the Chicago Cubs dropped by the showroom and ordered pink pants after a fitting. Other famous customers include former NFL stars Deion Sanders and Troy Aikman.

“Word of mouth has been a pretty big source of growth for us. When we fit one athlete, they tell their friends,” Kammel-Tilatti says.

The company’s marketing team also reaches out to corporations to offer onsite pop-up shops for their employees.

In early June, Kammel-Tilatti received several emails from customers who work for global professional services organization EY after the company announced that its offices were going jeans-friendly. She did some research and discovered that Mark Weinberger ’83C, global chair and CEO for EY, was a fellow Emory graduate. She’s since reached out to his assistant to offer Weinberger a free fitting and pair of jeans to honor the company’s new policy.

“We carry men’s waist sizes 28 to 50 and women’s waist sizes 22 to 34 in lengths up to a 38-inch inseam, and women’s plus sizes 14 to 30,” she says. “No matter what, we can fit you. We want you to feel good and look good. We want people to feel confident in their own skin.” —Maria M. Lameiras

We believe it is time that clothes were made to fit you, not the other way around,” says Liz Kammel-Tilatti, founder of ZipFit Denim.
Sister Cities

PHOTOS FROM 1977 BRIDGE OHIO AND FRANCE

As a young photojournalist, Dave Aton 74C got the chance to travel to France to document life in Le Vésinet, the sister city of Oakwood, Ohio, a town his newspaper covered. In June, those photos were displayed in Le Vésinet to celebrate the forty-fifth anniversary of the towns’ pairing as sister cities.

Established in 1858 on the outskirts of Paris, Le Vésinet was designed as a “park-town” by a landscaper, Count Paul de Choulot. The city of seventeen thousand is known for its wooded avenues, mansions, and five lakes connected by rivers.

“I convinced my editor to give me two weeks in Le Vésinet to do an eight-week picture story for our paper. I lived with two families, and I’ve been back many times,” Aton says. “Last year, on a visit there, I persuaded the city reps to sponsor a forty-year retrospective exhibition of the work I did in 1977.” —Maria M. Lameiras

Closer to Fame

AN EMORY-BORN BAND SINGS WITH THE STARS

The Shadowboxers, a pop rock band formed by Emory alumni Scott Schwartz 11C, Matt Lipkins 11C, and Adam Hoffman 11B, have been working with some well-known talent across the musical genres of late, getting a Twitter shout-out from country superstar Tim McGraw and working with pop powerhouse Justin Timberlake.

The group performed as an opening act for three spring dates during McGraw’s Soul2Soul tour with his wife, country star Faith Hill, then joined McGraw in an impromptu acoustic session to cover Leo Sayer’s “More Than I Can Say.”

“Love these guys! @TheShadowboxers and I doing Leo Sayer ‘More Than I Can Say’ backstage at #Soul2Soul,” the country star posted on his Twitter feed @TheTimMcGraw to mark Sayer’s birthday on May 21.

Rolling Stone writer Jon Freeman posted the video of the performance on the magazine’s website and gave the performance high praise.

“McGraw and the Shadowboxers’s backstage performance (which appears to be in the venue’s locker room) situates the tune in a slightly lower key for McGraw, who brings a touch of soulful grit to the easygoing, acoustic arrangement,” Freeman writes. “The Shadowboxers add silky layers of harmonies, four- and five-parts strong in places, to make it sound more like a stage-ready performance than friendly one-off.”

The group also was featured in a live podcast with the Nashville Songwriters Association International (NSAI)’s Coffee Break series in June, which is available on the NSAI’s Facebook page.

The Nashville-based band, whose members met and began performing together at Emory, has been recording material for an upcoming album in Los Angeles and New York. The group kicked off its Timezone tour in late July and will tour through November in venues across the US, from the Iowa State Fair to Los Angeles’s El Rey Theater to Terminal West in Atlanta.—Maria M. Lameiras

PHOTOGRAPHY

CHRIS STRONG/ COURTESY OF CHICAGOBOOTH MAGAZINE

PHOTOGRAPHY

FRANCE: DAVE ATON; SHADOWBOXERS: YOUTUBE

HARMONY Country music star Tim McGraw (in black hat) and the Shadowboxers backstage.
Ali Jooma 12BBA joined Google in late 2015 as a product support manager, where he determines the global support strategy for Google Play. Previously, Jooma spent three years in revenue management at Delta Air Lines, where he focused primarily on forecasting revenue trends, business planning, delivering guidance for board of directors meetings, and preparing for quarterly earnings calls. He also spent time understanding and implementing complex pricing strategies for large Delta hubs, such as New York City. At Emory, he served as president of Goizueta Business School’s student governing body, the BBA Council. In his free time, he enjoys playing sports, fiddling with new technologies, and investing in real estate.

Mary Gill 83L is a partner at Alston and Bird in Atlanta in the Securities Litigation Group. She has been lead counsel in securities, financial services, and complex transaction-related litigation across the country, representing clients in litigation, investigations, and enforcement actions by regulatory agencies. Gill was named a 2015 “Lawyer of the Year” for Banking and Finance Law, Litigation, Regulatory Enforcement, and Securities Regulation by Best Lawyers in Georgia. In 2013, she was named “Lawyer of the Year” in Atlanta for Regulatory Enforcement and “Top Rated Lawyer in Commercial Litigation” by the Best Lawyers in America.

Derek Strum 00C is a partner at Clayton, Dubilier & Rice (CD&R), a respected private equity firm that blends financial skills with operating capabilities to build successful businesses. He joined CD&R in 2003 and specializes in health care investments, currently serving on the boards of four health care services and product companies. Prior to CD&R, Strum worked in the investment banking division at Morgan Stanley. He also earned an MBA with honors from Columbia Business School. Strum lives in New York City with his wife, Rachel Gertner Strum 00C, and three daughters.

Mary Gill 83L is a partner at Alston and Bird in Atlanta in the Securities Litigation Group. She has been lead counsel in securities, financial services, and complex transaction-related litigation across the country, representing clients in litigation, investigations, and enforcement actions by regulatory agencies. Gill was named a 2015 “Lawyer of the Year” for Banking and Finance Law, Litigation, Regulatory Enforcement, and Securities Regulation by Best Lawyers in Georgia. In 2013, she was named “Lawyer of the Year” in Atlanta for Regulatory Enforcement and “Top Rated Lawyer in Commercial Litigation” by the Best Lawyers in America.

Astrid Fontaine 12G is vice president of human resources, culture, and innovation for Porsche Cars North America. As vice president, Fontaine leads the culture transformation process and fosters an environment of innovation grounded in entrepreneurial mindset and human-centered innovation. She oversees company initiatives including staffing and employee relations, compensation and benefits, learning and development, talent management, and succession planning for all Porsche corporate entities in North America. Fontaine also is an adjunct professor of digital enterprise at Goizueta Business School.

Veda Johnson 84M 88MR is associate professor of pediatrics in the Emory School of Medicine Department of Pediatrics and director of PARTNERS for Equity in Child and Adolescent Health. Established in 1995 by Johnson and pediatrics department chairman George Brumley, PARTNERS connects health care and educational services for children and families in southeast Atlanta. Johnson is nationally recognized for her work in school-based health and is working with the state to expand such clinics into 29 counties around Georgia. Johnson also served as director of Boatrock and Lindbergh Women’s Grady Health Centers.

As director of The Carter Center Mental Health Program, Eve Byrd 86N 98MN 98MPH 17DNP works closely with former First Lady Rosalynn Carter to shape public policy and achieve equity in mental health care in Georgia and the nation. An expert in geriatric psychiatry, Byrd has served on the faculty at Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing and as executive director of the Fuqua Center for Late-Life Depression at Emory. A few years ago The Carter Center invited Byrd to teach nurses and physicians in Liberia how to assess and treat mental health patients as it continues to help build a sustainable mental health care system for citizens affected by years of civil war and the 2014 Ebola outbreak.
Annette Moore 03C is aware that the nation, and maybe even the world, are watching her.

As chief of staff for Chicago’s newly created Civilian Office of Police Accountability, Moore is helping to reform the Chicago Police Department, an organization with a well-documented record of excessive force and officer misconduct.

“Because all eyes are on us, we’ve got to get it right,” she says. “I take that as a welcome challenge.”

Hired to the post in January 2016 (when the office was called the Independent Police Review Authority), Moore will oversee a staff of 141 when the office is fully up to speed in 2018. The organization is one of more than two hundred civilian oversight agencies that have sprouted across the country in the face of community recriminations over police abuse of power.

A former banking lawyer in Chicago, Moore knew from an early age that jurisprudence was her calling. Growing up in Atlanta, her father was friends with Richard Deane Jr., the former US attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, and the family knew other lawyers who were community pillars for their service and volunteer work.

“They were the model for what I wanted to be and do as I grew up,” Moore says. “They were the people that everyone went to for advice, and not just legal advice.”

It’s those same sensibilities that are guiding Moore in her current role.

“At the end of the day,” she says, “we hope to have a police department that’s more accountable for its own guidelines, rather than one that believes it’s okay not to abide by its own rules.”

Moore enrolled at Emory not to study prelaw, but to major in English with a minor in economics. Both, she notes, would form the bedrock of her legal education: “I wanted to focus on building up my writing skills, and I love reading. That and economics fulfilled my interests for the left side of my brain as well as the right side.”

At Emory, Moore appreciated “the building of relationships between professors and the students, promoting an idea of, ‘We learn as much from our students as they learn from us.’”

Moore earned a JD from the University of Chicago, where she later served as associate director of law school admission and directed the school’s diversity outreach efforts.

Although rank-and-file officers have regarded the new agency with suspicion, her office is guided by four tenets: transparency, independence, integrity, and timeliness.

“We are working really hard to not only build credibility with the officers who we oversee, but to get them to understand that they will get a fair shake,” Moore says. “We are out to get to the bottom of an incident, understand the facts, have the facts lead us to where they lead us, and then make recommendations based upon the evidence that we’ve collected.”—Andrew Faught
“I’ve never really had a specific job title,” says Erin Fraser BOC, who began her career in the 1990s as an assistant to Lorne Michaels, famed producer of *Saturday Night Live* (SNL) and numerous other shows. “I just try to bring my best new ideas.” Clearly it's working. She has written for SNL, helped launch college cable network Burly Bear, worked on TV shows and movies including *Wayne's World* and *Tommy Boy*, and produced *Superstar* and *The Ladies Man*. Her latest project involves the production and distribution of organic wild Maine blueberries. She says she changed industries because, “Food is the new technology.”

As director of the Office of the National Prevention Strategy at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Brigette Ulin 97MPH has been integral to the creation and implementation of the nation’s first comprehensive plan for preventive health care. Beginning in 2012, she co-led teams from the CDC, the Department of Health and Human Services, and 17 departments within the National Prevention Council to conceptualize and draft the National Prevention Strategy. Since the official release of the strategy, Ulin has been charged with its implementation across the federal government.

This July, Carol Cavin-Dillon 96T was appointed to serve as senior pastor at West End United Methodist Church in downtown Nashville. Prior to West End UMC, Cavin-Dillon served at Brentwood United Methodist Church and, most recently, as senior pastor at Christ United Methodist Church. “It is such a gift for me to be called to serve in the heart of Nashville, the city where I grew up, but a city that is seeing rapid growth and change. West End has a long tradition and has always been a bright light of hope and love in Nashville,” she says.
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ALUMNI AWARD HONORS
CARTER SMITH FOR SERVICE, GENEROSITY

Carter Smith Jr. ’56C 60M 66MR received the 2017 Judson C. Ward “Jake’s” Golden Heart Award from the Emory Alumni Association at the Corpus Cordis Aureum induction ceremony during Commencement weekend.

The award’s ninth honoree, Smith has been an Emory ambassador who enjoyed a successful career in internal medicine and cardiology. His expertise and influence as an Emory School of Medicine faculty member helped shape the careers of students, interns, and residents at Grady Memorial Hospital.

As an alumni ambassador and volunteer, Smith has chaired the Emory Board of Visitors, was on the university’s Board of Governors, and served on the Alumni Leadership Committee and Annual Fund Board. Past president of the Emory Medical Alumni Association and Emory Alumni Board member, he now serves on the School of Medicine Board.

A stalwart supporter of the School of Medicine, Smith has helped fund scholarships, residencies, and research. He and his wife, Laura W. Smith ’77L, were among the supporting sponsors of the construction of the James B. Williams School of Medicine Building.

He also helped establish the Dr. Carter Smith Sr. Chair in Internal Medicine in honor of his father, a 1924 Emory College graduate and 1926 School of Medicine alumnus.

Smith is board certified in internal medicine, a fellow in the American College of Physicians, and a member of the Georgia Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and other medical societies.

While that may be true in most situations, it most certainly is not true when it comes to planning for your retirement.

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“GOOD THINGS COME TO THOSE WHO WAIT”

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FIGHTING FOR HUMANITY. There is a war being waged. For the ruthless and mysterious Channel, the objective is to unlock a treasure trove of extraordinarily advanced science and technology holding promise of unlimited power and wealth. But the Channel must not win. At stake is the future of humankind. The possessor of the key must know the unknowable. The Realm of Colliding Spirits is the third novel by Richard Hobbs 76M, also author of Entangled Realms, which features an Emory connection, and The Realm of Misplaced Hearts, which won the 2016 Maine Literary Award in Speculative Fiction. Hobbs is an assistant professor of community and family medicine at Dartmouth University’s Geisel School of Medicine, director of longitudinal curriculum in medical acupuncture at Maine-Dartmouth Family Medicine Residency, clinical associate professor of family medicine at University of New England College of Osteopathic Medicine, and clinical associate professor of family medicine for Northeast Osteopathic Medical Education Network, as well as founder of Plum Blossom Acupuncture and Integrative Medicine in Waterville, Maine.

UNTO OTHERS: The dominant narrative of the role of white citizens and the white church in Mississippi’s civil rights era focuses on their intense resistance to change. However, twenty-eight white Methodist pastors chose to sign the “Born of Conviction” statement published in the Mississippi Methodist Advocate on January 2, 1963, reminding readers of the Methodist Discipline’s claim that the teachings of Jesus permit “no discrimination because of race, color, or creed.” The pastors sought to lead white Methodists to join the conversation on the need for racial justice. In Born of Conviction: White Methodists and Mississippi’s Closed Society, author Joe Reiff 80MDiv 92PhD explores the theological and ethical understandings of the signers. Reiff is the Floyd Bunyan Shelton Professor of Religion at Emory & Henry College in Virginia.

ONE ON ONE?: Propelled by queer feminist desires for new modes of conceptualization and new forms of belonging, Angela Willey 10PhD offers a radically interdisciplinary exploration of the concept of monogamy in US science and culture in Undoing Monogamy: The Politics of Science and the Possibilities of Biology. Refusing to answer the naturalization of monogamy with a naturalization of nonmonogamy, Willey demands a critical reorientation toward the monogamy question in the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities. Willey is assistant professor of women, gender, sexuality studies at the University of Massachusetts Amherst.

GRANTING IMMUNITY: Oregon pediatrician Paul Thomas and science journalist Jennifer Margulis 99PhD present Thomas’s approach to building immunity in The Vaccine-Friendly Plan. The book presents a new protocol that limits a child’s exposure to aluminum, mercury, and other neurotoxins while building overall good health. Thomas’s vaccine-friendly protocol gives readers information about what to expect at every well-child visit from birth through adolescence, advice about how to talk to health care providers when you have concerns, the risks associated with opting out of vaccinations, and more.

NEGOTIATING CONSTITUTIONALITY: In Constitutional Morality and the Rise of Quasi-Law, authors Bruce Frohnen 93L and George Carey argue that challenges to the interpretation of the US Constitution have replaced a Constitution designed to mediate among society’s different geographic and socioeconomic groups with a body of quasi-laws commanding the democratic reformation of society. Pursuit of a progressive vision has become ingrained in American legal and political culture—at the cost, according to the authors, of the constitutional safeguards that preserve the rule of law. Frohnen is a professor of law at Ohio Northern University College of Law.

LITERARY SCIENCE: Gaston Bachelard, one of twentieth-century France’s most original thinkers, made significant contributions to the philosophy and history of science. In Gaston Bachelard, Revised and Updated: Philosopher of Science and Imagination, Roch C. Smith 70G 71PhD traces Bachelard’s trajectory from science to a specifically literary imagination by recognizing his concern with what science teaches about how we know, and his increasing preoccupation with questions of being when dealing with poetic imagery. Smith is professor emeritus of French at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and the author of Understanding Alain Robbe-Grillet.

ECONOMY OF EDUCATION: More than two million students are enrolled in for-profit colleges, yet little is known about why they have expanded so rapidly in recent years. In Lower Ed: The Troubling Rise of For-Profit Colleges in the New Economy, Tressie McMillan Cottom 15PhD shows how it is part and parcel of the growing inequality plaguing the country today, disclosing recruitment and marketing strategies these schools deploy and how ending for-profit colleges won’t end the vulnerabilities that made them the fastest-growing sector of higher education at the turn of the twenty-first century.

FUTURE PAST: The fascinating rise of an international subculture is chronicled in Like Clockwork: Steampunk Past, Presents, and Futures. Editors Rachel A. Bowser 08PhD and Brian Croxall 06G 08PhD present cutting-edge essays on steampunk: its rise in popularity, its many manifestations, and why we should pay attention. Like Clockwork offers wide-ranging perspectives on steampunk’s history and its place in contemporary culture, while speaking to the “why” and “why now” of the genre. Bowser is associate professor of English at Georgia Gwinnett College, and Croxall is digital humanities librarian at Brown University.
William O’Kelley 51C 53L

William C. O’Kelley 51C 53L, longtime senior US District Court judge of the Northern District of Georgia, died July 5 after a battle with cancer. He was eighty-seven.

A veteran of the US Air Force and the US Air Force Reserve, O’Kelley was in private practice in Atlanta from 1957 to 1959, and was an assistant US attorney of the Northern District of Georgia from 1959 to 1961, returning to private practice in Atlanta until 1970 when he was appointed to the federal bench by President Richard Nixon. He was assigned as a judge of the US Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court from 1980 to 1987, and was chief judge of the Northern District of Georgia from 1988 to 1994. He assumed senior status in October 1996, serving in that capacity until his death.

O’Kelley was recipient of the Emory Medal, the university’s highest alumni honor, as well as Emory Law School’s Distinguished Alumnus Award and the Significant Sig Award from the national Sigma Chi Fraternity. The Judge William C. O’Kelley Endowed Scholarship Fund was created in his honor, spearheaded by Emory alumni who served as his law clerks. He supported his alma mater as a mentor to students and through service on the Law Advisory Board, the Emory Board of Trustees, and its finance, campus life, and executive committees.

O’Kelley presided over pivotal trials including the kidnapping trial of Atlanta Journal-Constitution editor Reg Murphy, the DeKalb County Schools desegregation case, and the copyright case involving Martin Luther King Jr.’s famed “I Have a Dream” speech.
TRIBUTE

H. Jean Khoury

H. Jean Khoury, esteemed cancer researcher, physician, and professor, died May 22 after a yearlong battle with cancer.

An international leader in hematological malignancies, particularly chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), acute leukemia, and myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), Khoury joined Winship Cancer Institute of Emory University in 2004 as director of the Leukemia Service and associate professor in the Emory School of Medicine. In 2009, he was promoted to professor and director of the Emory School of Medicine Division of Hematology in the Department of Hematology and Medical Oncology. He was named to the R. Randall Rollins Chair in Oncology in 2010.

A native of Beirut, Lebanon, Khoury came to Emory from Washington University in St. Louis, where he served on the faculty after completing a fellowship in hematology-oncology. He earned his medical degree from the Université Catholique de Louvain in Brussels, Belgium, and completed a residency in internal medicine at Memorial Medical Center in Savannah, Georgia.

“While we all knew Jean as an outstanding clinician who was beloved by his patients, and a true innovator in treatment, what he kept more quiet was his impact on colleagues and trainees as a mentor. The list of people from all over the world who have reached out to me speaking about his role in their career development is so impressive. He was an amazing teacher and colleague, and that is what drew people to him,” said Sagar Lonial, chair of the Department of Hematology and Medical Oncology and chief medical officer at Winship.

Khoury pioneered the development of personalized treatment for CML patients and better approaches to improve quality of life for survivors. His research focused on drug development in leukemia and MDS, genomic abnormalities in leukemia, development of cost-effective practice models, and outcome analysis of bone marrow transplant. He conducted several leukemia and bone marrow transplant clinical trials, including pivotal trials that led to approval of drugs such as imatinib, dasatinib, and nilotinib. Khoury received the Georgia Cancer Coalition Distinguished Cancer Scholarship, allowing establishment of the Hematological Disorders Tissue Bank at Emory, which now contains annotated germline and somatic samples from more than eight hundred patients with various hematological disorders.

Khoury is survived by his wife, Angela, and three children, Mikhail, Iman, and Alya.

Sally Lehr 65N 76MSN

Devoted alumna and Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing Professor Sally Lehr 65N 76MSN died May 17.

Lehr, who joined the Emory faculty in 1976, taught mental health and human sexuality to thousands of students during her more than forty years of service. She was known for employing innovative teaching techniques in the classroom to enhance student learning, and her genuine caring and gift for connecting with people made her a trusted colleague, mentor, and friend to many faculty, students, and staff.

Lehr was a founding member of the Emory Sigma Theta Tau International nursing honor society, and served as president and graduate/nurse leader counselor of the organization. She helped to reorganize the Nurses Alumni Association Board for the School of Nursing in the mid-1970s and served four terms as board president. Lehr also served a three-year term on the Emory Alumni Association Board of Governors and was a member of the Alumni Board President’s Club.

Lehr was a Fellow of the American Academy of Clinical Sexologists and served on the Certification Committee for Sexuality Educators for the American Association of Sexuality Educators, Counselors, and Therapists. She was also a manuscript reviewer for mental health and sexuality texts. She received the 2007–2008 Jean Thomas Award for Creativity in Teaching from the Alpha Epsilon chapter of Sigma Theta Tau International nursing honor society. In 2009, she received the Emory Alumni Association’s J. Pollard Turman Alumni Service Award, the university’s highest honor for alumni service. She also received a 2012 March of Dimes Nurse of the Year Award in the education category.

“For more than sixty years, Dr. Lehr was the heart of our school, representing the highest levels of leadership, compassion, service, and integrity, which we all aspire to live by in our daily lives,” says Linda McCauley, dean of the School of Nursing.
Conflicted at the Core

By Michael Yandell 20PhD

Though it’s impossible to say where moral injury resides—whether in the mind, body, or spirit—I believe that moral injury has much to do with the question of “who.” Describing who I am requires remembering the stories that have shaped me. Of course, there was more to my war experience than throwing a bottle at a young boy. There were better things, and there were worse things.

Moral injury results from exactly this kind of irreversible schism between one’s perceived moral self and one’s actions. A person is morally injured when she comes to recognize herself—when she has witnessed herself failing to live by her own moral convictions, especially in profoundly demanding circumstances. For veterans, this circumstance is war, however directly or indirectly it is experienced.

Before the war, I thought of myself as good, as someone capable of choosing goodness. I recognize now that I am not good, and that I have never been good in the way I once used to imagine. Yet to think that I can heal from such recognition, or that my moral injury is somehow reversible, is a false pathway to hope. Rather than returning to some glorified past, I must come to terms with who I am and then must look toward becoming something new.

Veterans must continue to try to articulate the void of moral injury. Their neighbors must continue to try to see it, to hear it, and to come to terms with it. There must be people and institutions capable of bearing that responsibility in order to open pathways of hope.

Michael Yandell is an Iraq war veteran and an ordained minister pursuing a PhD in religious studies in the Graduate Division of Religion. This essay originally appeared in Plough magazine and has been edited and published with permission; to see the complete version, please visit emory.edu/magazine.
Kat Hedrick 89B 17MBA
Principal at Ellis Solutions LLC and former member of the Emory Alumni Board

Her estate gift will support scholarships for Emory undergraduate students with demonstrated financial need.

“I LOVED COMING BACK TO GOIZUETA BUSINESS SCHOOL to get my MBA and take classes in topics like entrepreneurial private equity, which didn’t exist when I was an Emory undergraduate majoring in accounting. No matter what age you are, school is a big commitment, and any little bit of help is appreciated. That’s why I made this gift, and why I mentor first-generation college students at Emory. I am motivated to help future students like me pursue what they are passionate about learning.”

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LIVING GREEN A young horticulturalist displays the bounty from her family’s vegetable garden, which is supported by a community mini-grant to the Gardener Links to Empower Our Neighborhood program. Funded through Emory’s Exposome Research Center, the mini-grants help organizations that conduct outreach, promote community awareness, and help address local environmental health concerns in the Atlanta region. Find related stories on page 20 and in Emory’s Rollins Magazine at publichealthmagazine.emory.edu.