

Emory Report



December 4, 2006 / volume 59, number 13

www.emory.edu/EMORY_REPORT

CAMPUSNEWS

John Engelen appointed VP for gov. affairs

BY RON SAUDER



Special

John Engelen will begin his post as vice president for governmental affairs in January.

John T. Engelen, director of federal relations for the University of Minnesota, has been named vice president for governmental affairs at Emory University, with a charter to advance Emory's policy interests as a leading academic and healthcare institution at the federal, state and local levels. His appointment marks the first time Emory has named a vice president to head its governmental affairs program.

Engelen began his career in 1981 as a legislative assistant to U.S. Sen. David Durenberger of Minnesota, and as staff member of the U.S. Senate Government Affairs Committee. He served subsequently in top governmental relations positions for Associated Builders and Contractors and American Cyanamid Inc. in Washington, D.C., and Ecolab Inc. in St. Paul, Minn.

As director of federal relations at the University of Minnesota for the past seven years, Engelen was responsible for creating and implementing a unified federal relations agenda and communications plan, and for building awareness in Washington, D.C., for the university and its faculty, researchers and administrators.

He has held leadership positions in the Association of American Universities; The Science Coalition, a consortium of research universities; and other national and regional higher education associations. In 2002, he was recognized as one of the Top Ten Most Effective Lobbyists in D.C. by the *Minneapolis Star Tribune*.

"John Engelen comes to Emory with the wealth of experience, the vision for higher education and academic medical centers as they relate to the national agenda, and the deep understanding of the policy process at the federal level that we need to ensure a fair hearing for Emory's goals and objectives," said Kent Alexander, senior vice president and general counsel of the University.

The Office of Governmental and Community Affairs will continue to be part of the Office of the General Counsel,

See **ENGELN** on page 4

'Night of Lights' illuminates campus and spirits



Bryan Melitz

The annual lighting celebration at Emory featured fun, food and entertainment. The festivities included thousands of lights and decorations at Wesley Woods Center and the University hospitals, highlighted by holiday music performed by the DeKalb Choral Guild. Emory Crawford Long Hospital featured a spectacular fireworks show, and Santa made an appearance on a horse-drawn buggy at both Emory University and Emory Crawford Long Hospitals.

HEALTHSCIENCES

Research Appreciation Day highlights importance of biomedical research

BY HOLLY KORSCHUN

Emore will honor its scientists and recognize the significance of their research at a celebration later this week.

Research Appreciation Day, scheduled for Wednesday, Dec. 6, will help to raise awareness of the importance of biomedical research to the health of the nation. The theme for the daylong event is "Transforming Health Through Discovery."

Emory's Woodruff Health Sciences Center, sponsor of the event, will welcome national health care leaders to campus for the day. Health Sciences Center schools and centers will display information about their work, and research laboratories will offer tours.

Faculty, staff and visitors are invited to lunch on the plaza level of the Woodruff Health Sciences Center Administration Building. The entire Emory research community is invited to attend.

Research Day speakers will include Darrell Kirch, president of the Association of American Medical Colleges, Steven Wartman, president of the Association of Academic Health Centers, and William Brody, president of Johns Hopkins University. Brody's talk is part of the Health Sciences Center's Future Makers lecture series.

In his address to the annual meeting of the AAMC in October,

Kirch asserted that the nation is at a "tipping point" in academic medicine, in which federal support for biomedical research is losing ground from inflation, and academic medical centers are "struggling to support the people and facilities needed to advance science over the long term." We must restore our national commitment to the public good, including higher education, scientific discovery, and health care, Kirch said.

Future Makers lecturer Brody will speak at 4 p.m. in the WHSCAB auditorium on "Uncommon Sense and Innovation," including insights on how to differentiate landmark research discoveries. Brody is an innovator in imaging sciences, having founded three medical device companies and made contributions in medical acoustics, computed tomography, digital radiography and magnetic resonance imaging. The Future Makers lecture will be followed by a reception on the WHSCAB Plaza.

"The research conducted within the nation's academic health centers is essential to the ongoing health of our citizens," said Michael M.E. Johns, CEO of the Woodruff Health Sciences Center and chairman of Emory Healthcare. "We are extremely proud of the work of our research faculty and their laboratory and support staffs. This day was designed to demonstrate our admiration and appreciation.

"We also want to remind the public that without continuing

support from federal and private sources for these dedicated medical scientists and our young researchers of the future, many of the medical treatments and public health breakthroughs we take for granted today would not be available, nor will bioscience advancements in the future," he said.

Displays on the WHSCAB Plaza will feature Emory University School of Medicine, Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, Rollins School of Public Health, Yerkes National Primate Research Center, the Winship Cancer Institute, Emory's Clinical Trials Office, the General Clinical Research Center, Office of Technology Transfer, the Graduate Division of Biological and Biomedical Sciences, and the Georgia Cancer Coalition, among others.

Laboratory tours will feature a "brain bank" where researchers study Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and other neurological disorders.

Last year Emory University researchers attracted \$354 million in funding, including \$331.4 million in the Woodruff Health Sciences Center. More than 250 clinical investigators currently are conducting 820 clinical trials at Emory.

For more information about Research Appreciation Day and a schedule of events, visit <http://www.whsc.emory.edu/research-day>.

AROUNDCAMPUS

Emory collects school supplies for Northwest Atlanta students

Emory's Northwest Atlanta Community Outreach Partnership Center is collecting new or very gently used school supplies this holiday season for the children of northwest Atlanta.

The annual "Gifts for Education Make a Difference" drive will collect school supplies until Dec. 18. Items may be dropped in the decorated collection boxes located around campus.

More than a dozen members of the Emory community already have volunteered to place a collection box in their department offices, and to encourage faculty, staff and students to contribute whatever they can.

More participants are needed; please contact Nicole Taylor at 404-727-8140 or ntaylo2@emory.edu.

Emory team seeks participants, volunteers for ING Georgia Marathon

Emory is a sponsor of the inaugural ING Georgia Marathon and Half Marathon on March 25.

A team from Emory is now forming and hopes to have more than 25 marathon participants and 150 half-marathon participants.

Emory employees are eligible for a discounted rate on registration fees until Dec. 31: \$65 for the marathon, discount code INGGAEEMORY06; and \$45 for the half marathon, discount code NNGGAHALFEMORY06.

For more information or to register, visit www.georgia-marathon.com, or contact Kelly Frazer at 404-778-7753.

In addition, Emory Healthcare is seeking volunteers to staff the medical tents and the water stops in front of Emory and Emory Crawford Long Hospitals on race day.

For more information on volunteer opportunities, contact Paige Dunham at 404-778-5394 or pdunham@emory.edu.

EmoryReport

Editor:

Helen Anne Richards
helen.richards@emory.edu

Senior Editor:

Kim Urquhart
kim.urquhart@emory.edu

Designer:

Christi Gray
christi.gray@emory.edu

Photography Director:

Bryan Meltz
bryan.meltz@emory.edu

Editorial Assistant:

Diya Chaudhuri

Intern:

Benjamin Van Der Horst

EMORY REPORT (USPS705-780) is published and distributed free to faculty and staff of Emory University, weekly during the academic year, semimonthly May-August; by the Office of University Communications, 1762 Clifton Road, NE, Plaza 1000, Atlanta, GA 30322. Periodicals postage is paid at Atlanta, GA. Postmaster: Send off-campus address changes to Emory Report, c/o Development Services, 795 Gatewood, Atlanta, 30322.

FIRSTPERSON GEORGE BENSTON

Milton Friedman: A Remembrance



Ann Borden

George Benston, John H. Harland Professor of Finance, Accounting and Economics

In 1958, after having seen how much my wife, Alice, was enjoying her Ph.D. studies at Emory's Institute of Liberal Arts and having found teaching very rewarding (part time at Georgia State while I worked at the First National Bank of Atlanta), I used my GI bill and a fellowship to pursue graduate studies in finance and economics at the University of Chicago. I did not realize until later how lucky I was to have gone to Chicago, since it was there that I became a student for life of Milton Friedman.

Although enrolled in the Graduate School of Business, where I studied finance, I could take courses in the Department of Economics. Professor Friedman's price theory course was the beginning of my real education as an economist.

I boned up on math, but he didn't use it much. Rather, he would admonish us to "think like an economist."

What is the question or concern? What hypotheses can be drawn that would allow us to structure the economic issues? What data can be obtained that could disprove or be consistent with the hypotheses? What are the policy implications that one could draw from the empirical tests? These were the questions he wanted us to ask and that, since then, have largely directed my own research.

During my third and fourth years as a graduate student and in the following four years as a GSB faculty member, I participated in Milton Friedman's Money and Banking Workshop. From his intense and insightful questioning of the authors of papers presented at the workshop and of us, the participants (who were expected to have critically read the papers in advance), I learned how to apply economic reasoning and models to empirical testing to many issues.

Of greatest importance, I learned from his example and from his questions to examine research critically and precisely and to be prepared to defend

what I did and be willing to admit that I had not done it well enough. He was polite and never dismissive of inadequate work, but he gave no quarter. We could tell, though, that a paper was beyond redemption if he didn't ask many questions of the paper's author. Then he would turn to, say, me, and ask: "So, Benston, what did you think about the reasoning

For Professor Friedman, almost any issue could be analyzed as an economic problem, from the market for taxicab medallions, to professional licensing, to the regulation of banking and medical services. Indeed, I can't recall many casual conversations that did not involve some aspect of economic analysis.

on page 4?"

From these workshop experiences, I learned how to use statistics intelligently as well as technically. And, as a student of banking and financial markets, I learned about the macro-economy and its relationship to the supply of money.

For Professor Friedman, almost any issue could be analyzed as an economic problem, from the market for taxicab medallions, to professional licensing, to the regulation of banking and medical services. Indeed, I can't recall many casual conversations that did not involve some aspect of economic analysis.

We used to compare the approach of MIT and Chicago economists in this manner. MIT economists say "economics is a great game; I really like to play it, but what has it to do with real life?" Chicago economists say of economics, "is there anything else to real life?"

From the vantage point of 2006 it is difficult for me and perhaps not possible for many others to realize how different economics was in the early 1960s, when I and the world first learned from Milton Friedman. His great work with Anna Schwartz (to whom Emory granted an honorary Ph.D.) was published in 1963.

Before then, most economists and policy makers had fully accepted the theories of John Maynard Keynes. Keynes thought that governments had successfully controlled the supply of money to reduce inflations and recessions.

Consequently, he developed the theory that the Great Depression was caused by inadequate demand by consumers and a paucity

of profitable investments by businesses. Hence, he urged governments to "prime the pump" by engaging in deficit spending on public works projects, and to get more involved in managing the economy.

Before Friedman and Schwartz,

economists generally accepted both Keynes' ideas and his belief that the Federal Reserve's and other central banks' mismanagement of the money supply was not an important cause of the Great Depression, even though they did not have the data to support or reject the hypothesis.

Friedman and Schwartz's careful compilation and analysis of the data showed that Keynes was wrong. Instead, they found that the Fed had allowed the money supply to decline by over a third, thereby causing banks to fail and the economy to collapse.

Friedman and Schwartz also showed that inflations were caused primarily by substantial increases in the supply of money, usually as a result of government actions. More money chasing the same amount of goods results in higher prices, all other things being equal.

Before Friedman and Schwartz provided and analyzed the data, the "other things" were thought to dominate, and the increase in money was seen as causing more demand and greater output, rather than higher prices. Governments and many economists thought many

See **FIRST PERSON** on page 7

EMORYVOICES

What is the biggest health challenge facing the world today?



AIDS.

Cynthia Smith
accounting
Campus Life Activities



HIV and malaria.

Jordan Klein
senior
Chemistry



AIDS, because of the stigma attached to it. People don't want to get tested and it's difficult to get medications to treat it.

Kimberly Parker
patient ambassador
Emory Clinic



Heart disease.

Farhan Hooda
senior
Biology



Purchasing medicine.

Annie Horton
administrative assistant
Pathology

Photos by Bryan Meltz

EMORYPROFILE BRIDGET WILLIAMS



Some like it hot

By
Kim
Urquhart

Jon Rou

Bridget Williams, a former firefighter, now works to prevent fires in her role as Emory's director of fire safety.

Bridget Williams is the face of fire safety — literally.

Emory's director of fire safety, suited up in full turnout gear, is gracing advertisements posted in high schools throughout DeKalb County, promoting Georgia Perimeter College's degree program for fire management.

Williams is used to being high profile: the former firefighter was the first African-American female to join the DeKalb County fire department, and at the time was one of only three women on the entire force.

Though she had to prove herself, Williams has only positive things to say about her fire-fighting days. "I was just one of the guys," part of a family of firefighters that risked their lives to save others, she says.

After nearly 10 years of fighting fires, however, she shifted her focus to preventing them. She says she was "ready for a change" and wanted to be more active in the community. So she took a temporary position with Emory's fire safety department in 2001, and by 2004 had moved into her current leadership role.

Williams still works closely with her former colleagues at Fire Station No. 1, which neighbors Emory on Clifton Road. Her fire safety work at Emory often takes her to the station for training, tours or inspections.

Williams has led the charge for increased training and awareness at Emory. "Everyone always thinks 'oh, a fire will never happen,'" she says, "but really one in three people will experience some type of fire-related emergency in their lifetime."

The main goal of the division, she explains, "is to decrease fire-related emergencies that threaten life and property, and to increase fire safety of the entire Emory commu-

nity." Her goal is to increase education and hands-on training.

"You have thirty seconds to react and decide what to do, or evacuate," she says. "I personally know that if people are taught how to respond to fire-related emergencies, it increases their effectiveness two-and-a-half times."

Hands-on training is particularly important, she says, because "you never know how people will react." Even in her on-campus demonstrations, where she sets fires in pans and trainees practice extinguishing them, some will still "freak out" when they see the flames and rising smoke.

Williams organized the first Student Fire Academy, held earlier this fall, to train Emory resident hall directors and assistants in fire safety techniques. The RAs and RHDs spent time at a training facility in Decatur, where they learned to navigate smoke-filled corridors, to operate fire extinguishers, and to master other fire safety procedures, such as accounting for all residents.

More than 100 RAs and RHDs attended the academy, and the University plans to offer the program annually. In addition, DeKalb County has modeled its news media training course on Williams' Emory program.

"It was a really positive experience," says Williams. "In fact, I was asked to do training for an entire residence hall," a request that she is always happy to fulfill.

She recalls how one student put his training to the test when he used a fire extinguisher — one of the 100 extinguishers Emory's fire safety division gives away each year — to put out a grease fire caused by a fish fry in a residence hall. "I was so proud of him," Williams says of the student.

Williams has been busy working with Emory's human

resources department to create an online course on fire safety, which will be free and available to all of Emory beginning this spring.

Williams also uses her expertise to create personal evacuation plans. This service particularly appeals to people with disabilities, she says.

Williams' fire-fighting career began in L.A., when the mother of three decided to work outside the home. She enjoyed helping people, and thought she would like to be a police officer.

She soon realized that fire-fighting was more her style, but limited openings in the L.A. area led her to expand her

search nationwide. "I traveled all over the United States interviewing and taking tests, and DeKalb County was the first department that hired me," she explains.

The physical demands of the job didn't faze her. "I had always been athletic," she says. Williams was soon able to bench-press 165 pounds, earning her the public safety female bench press record for eight years running.

Even though her "desk job" at Emory has allowed someone else — just last year — to best her bench-press record, Williams is still an athlete. She enjoys swimming, basketball, volleyball and tennis, and coaches her children's Little

League teams. Her interests also include deep-sea fishing, something she misses about living on the California coast.

And although she gets a twinkle in her eye when she speaks of her days driving the tiller ladder on a sleek, red fire truck, she doesn't miss smelling like smoke and says she really appreciates life at Emory.

And what words of wisdom does the fire safety director have for the Emory community? "Prepare for the unexpected, because emergencies happen, fires happen," she says. "So be prepared. Even just a little knowledge goes a long way."

Get jazzed up for December



Special

Gary Motley, Emory director of jazz studies

Jazz fans will get an earful on Dec. 5 in the Schwartz Center's Emerson Concert Hall when the Emory Big Band and Jazz Combos perform a free concert with the music of Duke Ellington, Horace Silver and many others.

"This is a really big concert for us," said Gary Motley, Emory's director of jazz studies, who is organizing the performance. "All the ensembles — the four combos plus the big band — will appear on stage for the first time since last year, and they'll show just how far they've come."

Part of the program includes one of Motley's own compositions, "Blues in Progress." "I am really looking forward to performing this piece with the Big Band, stretching it out and having some fun with it," he said.

Motley said the ensembles have been working especially hard because they will be performing later this season with two notable jazz musicians: "Father of Vocalese" Jon Hendricks, the featured musician at the 2007 Emory Annual Jazz Festival, Feb. 1-3, and Kenny Barron, one of the undisputed masters of jazz piano on April 24.

For information about the Emory Big Band and Jazz Combos performance and other upcoming jazz concerts, call 404-727-5050 or go to www.arts.emory.edu.

CARTERCENTER

Carter Center team observes Congo elections

Recent posting of the results in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's provisional presidential election marks what has been a remarkably well-orchestrated democratic process since the country emerged from a five-year civil war in 2003. The results proclaimed victory for current President Joseph Kabila over Vice President Jean Pierre Bemba.

The Carter Center has been in the Congo observing its electoral process since April, and the 45-member team deployed to monitor the Oct. 29 presidential runoff elections found them to be extremely orderly and peaceful. The delegation of observers in Kinshasa and all 10 provinces of the Congo represented 14 countries and was led by former Prime Minister of Canada Joe Clark and John Strelau, associate executive director for peace programs at The Carter Center.

"The administration of these elections was very well executed, bearing testimony to the accumulated experience of the many thousands of election workers over three democratic exercises held in less than a year," said Clark in a post-election statement.

The size of Western Europe and situated in the center of the African continent, the Congo is surrounded by nine countries and possesses mineral wealth unmatched by any other country in the world. After many years of exploitation, corrupt leaders, wars and millions of deaths by disease and deprivation, democratic elections represent potential stability for the region and hold great importance for Congo's 62 million people, who view them as an opportunity to return to legitimate democracy, create institutions for development, rise out of poverty, and finally know peace and security.

The Congo's Independent Electoral Commission overcame tremendous logistical and political challenges to organize the first democratic elections since the country's independence in 1960. Following voter registration and a constitutional referendum in 2005, more than 9,000 candidates joined the campaign for 500 parliamentary seats, and 33 candidates ran for the post of president in the July elections.

But after intense fighting broke out after the announcement of results, implementation of observer recommendations for improvement was crucial to increasing voter confidence in the October polls. The electoral commission responded to lessons learned from the first round and adopted wide-ranging, systematic improvements to significantly increase the quality of electoral administration for the second round.

"Election observation is not solely about playing detective to find and expose fraud," said David Pottie, associate director of the Center's Democracy Program. "It is also about building support for a political process that is based on tolerance and diversity."

Despite continued high tensions between the candidates and concerns over negative and violent campaign practices, the Center congratulated election workers, police, candidate witnesses, observers and voters for participating in the elections peacefully and in accordance with the established election procedures.

Julie Benz Pottie was public information officer for The Carter Center observation team in the Congo runoff election in late October.

ENGELN from page 1

with Engelen serving as a key advisor to President Jim Wagner and the University's senior leadership team. The office also includes Betty E. Willis, senior associate vice president for community relations and local government affairs, Linda Womack, director of state government affairs, and Cameron P. Taylor, a representative in Washington, D.C. Engelen will maintain his office in Atlanta but expects to be in Washington, frequently.

"Joining this nationally rec-

ognized institution is an exciting opportunity. I look forward to working under the leadership of President Wagner as Emory implements its impressive strategic plan and advances its profile with key federal, state and local officials," said Engelen.

A graduate of the University of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minn., Engelen is active as a volunteer in YMCA Wilderness Camps and DeLaSalle High School programs. He and his wife, Judy Blaseg, have three children, ages 13, 16 and 19. Engelen will start at Emory in January.

EMERITUSSCHOLARSHIP

Heilbrun Fellowship funds continuing scholarship, research for former faculty

BY KIM URQUHART

The Heilbrun Distinguished Emeritus Fellowship is allowing two former Emory professors to continue and advance the research they have pursued throughout their careers.

H. Lawrence Clever, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry, and Robert Kysar, Bandy Professor Emeritus of Preaching and New Testament in the Candler School and Graduate Division of Religion, are the most recent recipients of the award, which carries a \$10,000 stipend and includes workspace in Woodruff Library.

The fellows were honored at an on-campus reception last month, sponsored by the Emeritus College. Named in honor of Alfred Heilbrun Jr., professor emeritus in the Department of Psychology, the yearlong fellowship is now in its sixth year. The grant is administered by Emory College but reflects the Emeritus College's mission to strengthen the ties between Emory and retired faculty members.

The fellowship is invaluable, said English professor John Bugge, chair of the fellowship selection committee. "It's good for morale to know that someone still values your contribution and that you can still submit a grant proposal and do some research, even if you are over 65," Bugge said.

"It knocked the socks off of me to be chosen," said Kysar, who spent five years in the Candler School of Theology. He has been very active writing and publishing since his retirement in 1999, and said he's become particularly interested in postmodernist thought.

Kysar is using the Heilbrun fellowship to write a book on postmodernism in the Gospel of John, his area of specialty in New Testament studies. It will be his nineteenth book.

The stipend will help support Kysar's commute to Emory from his home in Flowery Branch, about 40 miles north of Atlanta. He also plans to use it for other research expenses.

Clever, who joined Emory's chemistry faculty in 1954 and retired in 1992 has a different focus. At Emory, his

research interests have centered on thermodynamics, with projects in gas solubility, surface tension, enthalpies of mixing and light scattering.

Clever is using his Heilbrun fellowship to research the solubility of gases. He is combing the literature in Emory's chemistry library to organize and compile a "detailed handbook" on the solubility of oxygen gases and liquids so that other researchers may use the data "quickly and conveniently."

Clever explained that his research is part of a much larger project that ties into his work with the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry's Solubility Data Project, in which he played a founding role. The handbook Clever is working on will serve as an update to an earlier volume on oxygen gases, augmented by 25 years of new data.

Clever said he is grateful for the funding, as this type of research usually lacks financial support. Kysar agreed: "It is a fine gift from Emeritus Professor Heilbrun."

'Fabulous Flu Fighters' go into battle



Steve Ellwood

School of Nursing Dean Marla Salmon receives her flu shot at the school's annual flu shot day.

Calling themselves the Fabulous Flu Fighters, a group of determined nursing faculty members at Emory's Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing waged a campaign to encourage faculty, staff and students to get vaccinated against the flu.

Armed with the statistic that less than 50 percent of health care professionals get a flu shot each year, the campaign resulted in a high turnout at the nursing school's annual flu shot day last month.

The campaign included a "Flu Myth or Fact" contest intended to dispel myths and reduce apprehension about getting the shot. Among these: "Fact or Myth? The flu isn't a serious disease." The answer: "Myth."

The flu is a serious disease of the nose, throat, and lungs, and it can lead to pneumonia. Complications of flu can also include ear infections, sinus infections, dehydration, and worsening of chronic medical conditions.

Each year about 200,000 people in the U.S. are hospitalized and about 36,000 people die because of the flu.

Emory's campus-wide flu shot drive continues through Dec. 7. More information and a complete list of locations can be found at www.emory.edu/fsap.

Dec. 5, 11 a.m.–2 p.m., Carter Center, Executive Dining Room
Dec. 6, 10 a.m.–3 p.m., Dobbs University Center, Rooms 362 and 363
Dec. 7, 11 a.m.–2 p.m., Emory Wellness Center, Conference Room

—Kim Urquhart

SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES

Emory reaches milestone with introduction of biodiesel fuel



Erik Fyfe (C'06) explains Emory's biodiesel program to reporter Blair Meeks.

BY HELEN ANNE RICHARDS

Cliff shuttles are using a new fuel — one that's renewable, environmentally friendly and readily available. It's biodiesel, and it's being made from waste cooking oil gathered from Emory's kitchens.

Last month with the introduction of the new fuel, Emory

reached a milestone in its effort to reduce the amount of fossil fuel it uses. Of the 58 Cliff shuttles, 24 are using a biodiesel blend. The remainder of the fleet is fueled by either compressed natural gas or electricity. Emory's bus fleet is now 100 percent alternatively fueled.

The diesel shuttles currently use a "B5" biodiesel blend — 5 percent biodiesel and 95 percent diesel derived from

petroleum. Emory plans to increase the blend to B20 — 20 percent biodiesel — in the next several months, and ultimately has plans to use 100 percent biodiesel.

"Cooking oil used to feed students is now taking them around campus," said Laura Ray, associate vice president, transportation and parking. "All the cooking oil we need right now is within a 10-mile radius of campus."

Biodiesel and raw cooking oil, however, are not the same, even though biodiesel is derived from cooking oil. Restaurants pay to have waste oil removed from their kitchens, putting an economic drain on the business. With biodiesel conversion, restaurants no longer pay to have the oil removed and may even be able to sell oil byproducts.

The Southern Alliance for Clean Energy, Emory's partner in the biodiesel program, collects the cooking oil from campus kitchens, as well as area restaurants, and filters it to remove food particles. Then, a simple chemical process separates the oil. Two products are left from the process — methyl esters, the chemical name

for biodiesel, and glycerin, a byproduct that can be sold for use in soaps and other products. Biodiesel is biodegradable, nontoxic, and essentially free of sulfur and aromatics.

"The biodiesel program fits squarely within Emory's goals for sustainability," said Ciannat Howett, director of sustainability initiatives. "Emory is seeking ways to reduce waste, lower air pollution emissions, and improve energy efficiency in order to preserve a high quality of life for ourselves and future generations."

Ray said that the program is also a "perfect storm" of a student's vision and Emory's vision complementing each other. She said Erik Fyfe, a 2006 Emory College graduate, came to her last February to suggest a biodiesel program for the University. The conversion to the new fuel is due in large part to the collaboration among Fyfe, Emory transportation officials and SACE.

Fyfe, now employed by SACE as a refuel program project coordinator, is pleased that the program is working on campus, but envisions larger applications throughout the Atlanta community.

"SACE can produce more energy than Emory needs," Fyfe said. "Georgia exported 75 percent of the biodiesel it produced last year. We have trouble distributing in a state with no retail locations."

Fyfe believes, however, that programs like Emory's will spread to other organizations in the metro area. Already, he says, cities and counties are interested in the possibilities of fueling the vehicles they operate with biodiesel.

"Emory's program is seeding the market," he said. With growing interest and more vehicles running on biodiesel, demand should grow for the fuel and the cost should decrease, he said.

SACE currently delivers Emory's biodiesel to the bus maintenance center on Johnson Road, Ray said, and fuels Emory vehicles only. Future plans, she said, include a retail center for private vehicles.

"By transforming our shuttle buses into a 100 percent alternatively fueled fleet," Howett said, "we are providing a model that can be adopted by other universities, cities and businesses around the country."

Build it and they will come: Survey results in for mixed-use project

BY KELLY GRAY

What else is needed on Clifton Road? That was one of 25 questions the Clifton Community Partnership asked its stakeholders during an online survey in September. The survey was developed to solicit input from Emory faculty and staff and the Clifton community to measure interest in a range of options proposed for the planned retail-residential project on Clifton Road, across from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The CCP's outreach to the community on the Clifton Road mixed-use development is supportive of Emory's strategic plan and its challenge of "Creating Community — Engaging Society." The CCP, in conjunction with Emory, will focus on four areas as it works to improve the quality of life in the Clifton community: activity centers, housing alternatives, transportation choices, and pedestrian-friendly streetscapes. This proposed development is a project that will support each of these focus areas.

After survey responses were calculated, the results were shared with Emory's proposed partner in the development, Cousins Properties Inc. Cousins Properties will use the survey to help shape the proposed retail mix. Preliminary work on this site is expected to begin late next summer.

The key objective of the survey was to determine what retail, entertainment and service options should be included in the site. An overwhelming majority of survey participants recommended including a café, a specialty market and a specialty restaurant.

After establishing the level of interest in each feature, the likelihood and usage for services offered during various times of the day was examined. Respondents indicated that they would like a café that was open primarily during the lunch time hours, but also on mornings, nights and weekends. The specialty restaurant response was much the same, with lunch and dinner hours favored. Respondents indicated that it was most important for the specialty market to be open in the evening hours.

One of the questions in the survey was open-ended. When asked what other services or retail options they would include in the new project, 475 responses were generated. The responses ranged from general ideas to naming specific merchants.

Comments from the survey revealed what was widely known for those currently working on or near Clifton road. "Too little time," "too much traffic" or "nothing is within walking distance" were comments that repeated in survey responses when participants were asked about leaving their offices during the workday. Many of the participants indicated an interest in leaving

campus or their workplace for lunch if there were a way to get there quickly, without moving their vehicles.

When survey participants were asked about their current practices for leaving campus or the workplace during the day for lunch or to run errands, there were no real surprises. Over half of the respondents (51 percent) said they leave campus or their workplace for lunch. When asked about the distance they are willing to travel for lunch, 53 percent of

the respondents said they walk to a place nearby and 58 percent said they drive to a place nearby. These results underscore the need for a range of retail and service options along Clifton Road.

The survey was distributed through an e-mail blast to Emory faculty and staff, community members and the Clifton Community Partnership Advisory Group. An additional e-mail was sent to Emory Healthcare employees.

The CCP received more than 1,300 responses to the survey and more than 200 additional comments were received via e-mail. The majority of respondents (72 percent) were women and respondents were evenly divided by age and income level.

Complete survey results and a mixed-use report developed for the site can be found on the CCP Web site at www.cliftoncommunitypartnership.org.

Coca-Cola flavors Copper Chef competition



dining services. The competition ended in a tie, with the clever chefs incorporating the "secret ingredient" — in this case, Coca-Cola — mostly into sauces and reductions.

Emory Executive Chef Ephraim Lawson and Culinary Club member Gillian Locascio compete in the Copper Chef competition held Nov. 16 in Dobbs University Center. The third annual event, inspired by the hit TV show "Iron Chef," featured a culinary battle between two student groups with the help of professional assistants from Emory

SCHOLARSHIP&RESEARCH

Herniated disk, leg pain surgery study shows treatments work

BY SARAH GOODWIN

A groundbreaking study comparing surgery to nonsurgical treatment for people with herniated disks and related leg pain shows that both treatments help patients, but surgery may actually improve quality of life sooner, according to a study reported in November 22/29 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Participants with lumbar disk herniation who had surgery or non-operative treatments showed similar levels of improvement in the reduction of pain over a two-year period.

The study used a traditional statistical comparison known as intent-to-treat analysis. Trials that randomly assign patients to receive surgery or non-operative treatment are very difficult to perform, and many patients were in too much pain to stay in the non-operative group and had to switch over to surgery.

When looking at the as-treated analysis, which takes these cross-over patients into account, the surgical patients fared better in all parameters. In addition, some patients with severe pain who underwent surgery reported greater improvement earlier than those with non-surgical interventions.

Emory University Spine Center Director Scott Boden,

working with co-researcher James Weinstein of Dartmouth Medical School and colleagues across the country, compared the outcomes of surgical and non-operative treatment for lumbar intervertebral disk herniation in the Spine Patient Outcomes Research Trial.

"This is truly a landmark study," Boden said. "Although some of the resulting headlines may suggest that there was no difference between surgery and non-operative treatments, the real answer lies in understanding the complete findings.

"We learned that patients make better choices when properly informed of their medical condition," he said. "It was no surprise that patients switched out of their originally assigned treatment groups when their pain was too much to bear or because the pain improved on its own. How to properly account for these cross-over patients is a challenging task, but the data strongly favor the outcomes with surgery when patients were tabulated with the treatment they ultimately received."

The *JAMA* report reflects findings from both a randomized study group, of which Boden is a study co-author, and an observational study group where participants designated their own treatment. The National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin

Diseases of the National Institutes of Health funded the SPORT study in 1999 in hopes of measuring the efficacy and cost-effectiveness for these procedures. The disk herniation study results are the first to be published.

Some of the participating centers are members of the National Spine Network, a not-for-profit consortium of spine centers that collected the pilot data that ultimately led to SPORT, which received the largest award for a clinical trial in the history of NIAMS. Boden founded NSN in 1996 for the purpose of collecting outcomes data on treatments for spine disorders.

Experts say lumbar disectomy — the surgical removal, in part or whole, of an intervertebral disk — is the most common surgical procedure performed in the United States for patients having back and leg pain. The vast majority of the procedures are elective.

However, lumbar disk herniation is often seen on imaging studies in the absence of symptoms as shown by Boden in a 1990 study. According to Boden, up to one third of normal volunteers may have evidence of disk herniation on their magnetic resonance imaging scans. With a high variation in regional disectomy rates in the U.S. and lower rates internationally, questions can arise

regarding the appropriateness and effectiveness of some of these surgeries, compared to non-operative care. Previously, evidence has been inconclusive on the optimal treatment.

The *JAMA* study enrolled patients between March 2000 and November 2004 from 13 multidisciplinary spine clinics in 11 U.S. states. The participants included 472 patients who were candidates for surgery, with imaging-confirmed lumbar intervertebral disk herniation and persistent signs and symptoms of radiculopathy for at least six weeks.

Patients were randomized to undergo disectomy vs. non-operative treatment, which included physical therapy, education/counseling with home exercise instruction, and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, if tolerated. There was follow-up at six weeks, three months, six months, and one and two years.

The researchers found that adherence to assigned treatment was limited: 50 percent of patients assigned to surgery received surgery within three months of enrollment, while 30 percent of those assigned to non-operative treatment received surgery in the same period. This confirmed the expectation that some patients with severe pain were unable to continue with non-operative treatment and insisted on hav-

ing surgery.

"Patients in both the surgery and non-operative treatment groups improved substantially over the first two years," Boden said. "Between-group differences in improvements were consistently in favor of surgery for all outcomes and at all time periods but were small and not statistically significant where outcomes were assessed based on the therapy to which the patient was initially assigned."

In addition, substantial improvements were demonstrated for all secondary outcomes, including sciatica severity, satisfaction with symptoms, self-reported improvement, and employment status, in both treatment groups, with the surgical group showing greater improvements.

"The intent-to-treat analysis likely underrepresents the true treatment effect due to the tendency for patients to switch treatment groups in a surgical trial for such a painful condition. Because of the high numbers of patients who crossed over in both directions, conclusions about the superiority or equivalence of the treatments are not warranted based on the intent-to-treat analysis alone," he said. When tabulating patients with the treatments they ended up receiving, surgery clearly resulted in better outcomes.

'Inspiring the World' is goal of malaria leadership conference

An estimated 500 million people suffer each year from malaria, and more than a million will die, most of them children. A conference, hosted by Emory, sponsored by Malaria Foundation International and set for Tuesday, Dec. 5, aims to raise global awareness about malaria.

Featured speakers at "Inspiring the World," the Malaria Foundation International's second annual Malaria Business Leadership Conference, will include experts in science, medicine and education as well as political, business, community and media leaders.

The program begins at 1:30 p.m. in the Emory Law School's Tull Auditorium. Refreshments will be served. Following the event all guests are invited to a Big Band and Jazz concert at the Schwartz Center for the Performing Arts at 8 p.m.

No registration fee is required for the conference, which is open to the public. Advanced registrations are recommended.

To register or for more information, visit www.malaria.org.

Patients with newly implanted cardiac defibrillators cope best when they receive counseling, research reveals

BY AMY COMEAU

Patients with newly implanted cardiac defibrillators experience less anxiety and depression when they spend time with professionals who help them understand what to expect and ways they can actively cope with the challenges ahead.

ICDs can shock irregular hearts back to normal rhythms. But they also can deliver a jolt to the psyches of patients with newly implanted devices because ICDs can unexpectedly discharge their voltages in response to irregular heartbeats. Apprehension about when a charge may happen can lead to anxiety, fear and depression in some patients.

Sandra B. Dunbar, the Charles Howard Candler Professor of Cardiovascular Nursing at Emory University's Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, and a group of interdisciplinary colleagues have been studying the effects education and counseling may have in helping to reduce the emotional side effects of living with an ICD. Their work, the Psychoeducational Intervention in Internal Cardiac Defibrillator Patients trial, also called the PEACE trial, sought to improve physical and emotional recov-

ery 12 months after initial ICD implantation.

Dunbar presented study results at the American Heart Association Scientific Sessions press conference Nov. 12 in Chicago.

The PEACE trial examined whether educational and psychological intervention affects a number of important outcomes in patients with ICDs. The researchers asked whether or not anxiety, fear and depression are lessened through positive, proactive coping and symptom management skills, and can the frequency and severity of arrhythmic events be reduced.

Dunbar said that during the weeks following implantation, ICD patients are usually keenly aware of the new implant, which is inserted in the pectoral area and is larger than a pacemaker. In addition to psychological effects that come with having an ICD, patients may experience pain, sleep difficulties and limited arm movement. However, these side effects tend to subside after the first six weeks.

The PEACE trial divided patients between the ages of 25 and 79 into three groups. One group received combined education and counseling intervention in group sessions, another group received education and counseling via telephone consultations, and a control group

received standard care from their providers.

Counseling sessions focused on positive self-appraisal and proactive coping skills, such as seeking social support from family and friends, returning to activities enjoyed before receiving the ICD, and learning to turn negative thoughts about their health into constructive ones.

"Previous work has found that patients have a better psychological outcome if they were able to view their situation with hope and optimism and use more active problem-solving and coping strategies," Dunbar said. "The group intervention sessions were very interesting because the patients shared their experiences in detail. They talked about what worked for them, and what they could and couldn't do. And they were very concerned about each other. The telephone sessions also were informative and patients received individual education and coping assistance in a convenient, cost-effective manner.

"Our goal is to help ICD recipients feel more in control and to shift from a victim to survivor mindset," Dunbar said.

Results from the study revealed that interventions were effective in increasing use of positive coping strategies and reducing illness-related "threat appraisal." Most importantly, the groups receiving the

extra education and counseling, either by telephone or in the group sessions, reported less anxiety by the end of three months and were less likely to have depressive symptoms at 12 months. Additionally, the groups receiving interventions had fewer less disability days and made fewer calls to their providers at the one-year follow up mark.

Trends in gender differences also were found with women experiencing greater symptoms early in the recovery period and less perceived social support over the course of the year than men. Dunbar hopes that further analysis of the data will help identify those patients for which the intervention will be most beneficial.

The PEACE trial was conducted in Emory's Center for Research on Symptoms, Symptom Interactions, and Health Outcomes at the School of Nursing. The Center, led by Dunbar, is one of nine exploratory nursing research centers funded by the National Institutes of Health, National Institute for Nursing Research. Its purpose is to facilitate symptom-related research, including the development and testing of interventions designed to reduce health-related symptoms and improve health outcomes in clinical populations.

HEALTH&WELLNESSCOLUMN

Emory transforms health through research and discovery

Often look at the Woodruff Health Sciences Center and reflect on the amazing changes in medicine since Robert W. Woodruff first provided his vision and extraordinary leadership starting in the early 1930s. Fast-forward to 2006 and you will find an exciting and transformative time for our Center.

Our faculty and staff have never been more productive in their quest for discoveries that will improve health. In fact, nowhere is our priority for serving the community more manifest than in advances made in Emory laboratories — advances that significantly impact the clinical setting. This week, at an event called Research Appreciation Day (see page 1 story), we celebrate our core purpose of serving humanity by making people healthy.

On Dec. 6, the Center will officially recognize and show appreciation for its research community.

I am pleased to tell you about a few scientific endeavors that started here in the lab and now translate into care by Emory doctors and nurses. Advances that begin in the depths of a scientist's brain and proceed through lab experi-

ments, and then mouse and primate models, and finally reach human clinical trials are called translational research. This is where Emory excels — translating ideas into making people healthy.

For example, collaboration by Drs. Raymond Schinazi and Dennis Liotta led to the discovery of several of the most widely used anti-HIV drugs. They have been leaders in the fight to develop life-saving therapies for HIV/AIDS since the early days of the epidemic.

Now, Emory's Dr. Marcia McDonnell applies her skills as a front-line nurse practitioner working with women who have AIDS to help them understand the requirements for taking the medications that may keep them alive. Over time, her work as a primary care provider has evolved into a dual role of providing both care and education to women in the AIDS clinic.

Drs. Chris Larsen and Tom Pearson have devoted their careers to helping transplant patients by working in the lab to develop medications that keep the immune system from rejecting a new organ, but that are much improved over current choices that are toxic to patients.

Research moved from the

lab to Yerkes National Primate Center, where the medication, called belatacept, significantly prolonged the lives of transplanted kidneys in rhesus macaque monkeys. Now studies in people at Emory and 19 other centers have found it was effective and resulted in fewer medical problems.

Dr. Steve Warren and his team persisted over years to discover the gene responsible for fragile X syndrome, the most common cause of inherited mental impairment, and most common known cause of autism. Dr. Warren was among the first to develop genetic tests to diagnose the disease in children and predict the possibility of having an affected child. While his team is looking for a drug to treat fragile X, they also are using their clinical knowledge to focus on early interventions shown to have a powerful impact on behavior and learning.

A clinical trial directed by Drs. Arshed Quyyumi and Ned Waller allows for harvesting cells from patients' own bone marrow and then using a cell separation technique to sort out an "enriched" population of stem cells. The cells are re-infused into patients through

cardiac catheterization to improve heart muscle function. This work was based on basic research by Dr. Quyyumi and other scientists, showing the importance of circulating stem cells for cardiovascular health.

Drs. Mary Jo Lund, Otis Brawley and Ruth O'Regan are working to address an aggressive form of breast cancer — one that affects black women disproportionately and is difficult to treat. Together they are using questionnaires, blood tests and tumor samples at three Emory-affiliated hospitals. By analyzing tumors for proteins and other biomarkers they hope to develop new protein-targeted treatments.

In a recent journal report, Dr. Arthur Kellermann and his Emory colleagues showed that giving progesterone to trauma victims shortly following brain injury may reduce the risk of death and the degree of disability. The results of this — the first clinical trial of its kind in the world — are based on studies in lab animals for more than 15 years led by Dr. Donald Stein. Dr. Stein's results were so impressive that Dr. Kellermann believed it was time to take this treatment to the bedside for testing in patients.

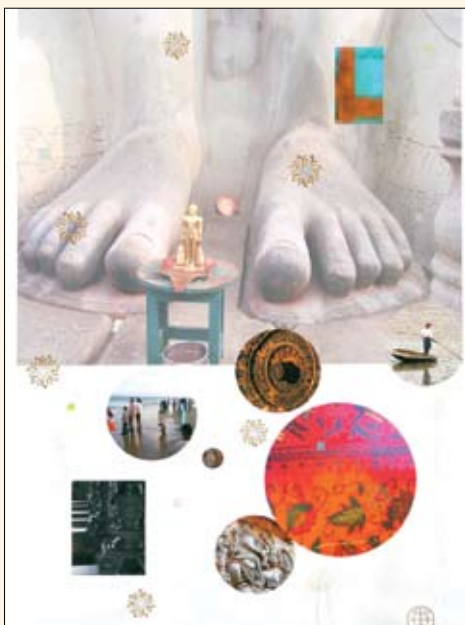
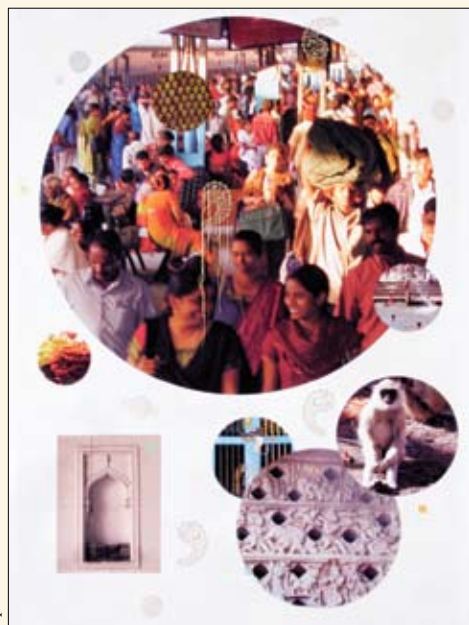
Emory nanotechnology experts led by Dr. Shuming Nie have developed nanoparticles called "quantum dots" that are rapidly moving from laboratory experiments with mice into new diagnostic protocols in patients. Soon these novel particles will help cancer and cardiovascular physicians detect cancer at a molecular level while it is still treatable and sort out individual differences in tumors that will help them target therapies. These scientists are hopeful that in the near future quantum dot particles will carry life-saving therapies to cancer patients.

As you might imagine, there are hundreds more researchers and developments at Emory that are awe-inspiring and deserve attention. I hope that you will join me on Research Appreciation Day on Dec. 6 to learn more about exciting work here at Emory.

For more information visit <http://whsc.emory.edu/researchday>.

Michael M.E. Johns is executive vice president for health affairs and chief executive officer of Emory Healthcare.

Transformative experience: An artist's journey



Left: "Train Station," Digital Printing, Alkyd and Embroidery, 58" x 40."

"Feet," Digital Printing, Alkyd and Embroidery, 58" x 40."

Little did Julia Kjelgaard know that a trip to Bangalore, India, would turn into an artistic journey that would lead her first to an exhibition at Emory, and then back to India as a 2007 Fulbright scholar.

The senior lecturer for Emory's Visual Arts Program said she found "true inspiration" in the chaos of life in India, the "collision of religions, activities, beauty and wretchedness that plays out in a colorful drama each day."

Kjelgaard's exhibition, "Transforming Experience — The India Dream Works," will be on display at Emory's Visual Arts Gallery from Dec. 7 to Jan. 27, and is based on the sketchbook entries from her journey. The opening reception on Dec. 7, at 5 p.m. will include a gallery talk by the artist.

The exhibition will feature two related series of work: the India Dream Paintings, large format mixed media works that incorporate digital printing, painting and embroidery; and a large sculptural drawing, an experiment with painting, printing, drawing and sculpture.

Kjelgaard said she was compelled to re-create her experience of India through art, and to use the visual language of colors, texture, space and form to address the most important learning experience she had in India — that of simultaneity and diversity, and the potential to hold conflicting points of view concurrently without judgment. "I wanted to capture the simultaneous nature of reality and the ability of the mind, the heart and the psyche to expand and move into chaos without fear," she said.

She noted that a native Indian learns to negotiate the diversity and complexity of people, structure, history, religion, family, social obligations, work and traffic "with an alacrity that I found missing in myself as a Westerner."

"In my new paintings and prints, I am using both an old vocabulary and a new one to touch upon the way all things are interconnected," she said. "While the subject matter looks like it is about India, for me it is actually about untapped capabilities and the opportunity to expand and enrich our lives beyond measure with what other cultures have to teach us."

In January, Kjelgaard will be returning to India on a Fulbright research grant for six months. She will be in residence at the Karnataka Chitrakala Parishath, a fine arts school in Bangalore, where she will undertake a documentary project about small storefronts and work on a series of new prints and paintings.

For information, visit www.visualarts.emory.edu.

FIRST PERSON from page 2

problems (such as unemployment and poverty) could be solved, or at least alleviated, with little cost simply by printing and spending more money.

Milton Friedman recognized that factors other than the supply of money affect prices, particularly how often money was exchanged for goods and services (velocity) and exogenous decreases and increases in output (such as from wars and earthquakes and inventions and discoveries), and the effects on prices of changes in the supply of money were not only not instantaneous, but might be unstable. However, he pointed out and provided the data that showed that, once the government controlled the money supply (as does the Federal Reserve), it can cause or constrain inflations and depressions.

Greedy businesspersons and workers are not to blame. To paraphrase and invert Cassius' remark in Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, "the fault, Dear Brutus, is not in ourselves, but in our government."

Milton Friedman maintained that the Federal Reserve should not use its power over the money supply to try to control prices and output. He pointed out that economists and policy makers simply do not know enough to smooth out all the bumps and turns in the economy and are as or more likely to make things worse as better. Rather, he urged, the Federal Reserve should simply increase the money supply steadily and not interfere in generally desirable privately determined consump-

tion and investment.

Another related aspect of Milton Friedman's thought and work is his view that consumers are the best judge of what is best for them, and that they and the nation prosper when essentially unregulated producers compete for consumers' favor. He did not contend that the poor should not be helped. This help, though, should be in the form of a transfer of funds (negative income tax), rather than through programs such as public housing.

Similarly, children's education is a public obligation that would be enhanced if teachers and schools competed for the opportunity to provide that education. This could be accomplished, he suggested, by giving parents vouchers.

Some of Milton Friedman's specific proposals have been adopted and others have not. But, the efficacy of market solutions to economic problems is now generally accepted, and it is difficult to recall that, when he began his work, this was not the case. His research, teachings and writings changed the way people in general now think. I, in particular, am in his debt. He taught me to think like an economist.

Milton Friedman, who died on Nov. 16, was the recipient of the 1976 Nobel Memorial Prize for economic science, and the 1988 Presidential Medal of Freedom and the National Medal of Science.

He was also the Paul Snowden Russell Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of Economics at the University of Chicago, where he taught from 1946 to 1976, and a member of the research staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research from 1937 to 1981.

For online event information, visit www.events.emory.edu.

Events for the Emory Community

PERFORMING ARTS

TUESDAY, DEC. 5**Concert**

“Emory Big Band and Jazz Combos.” 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6**Film**

“The Leopard.” Luchino Visconti, director. 7:30 p.m. 205 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6761.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7**Concert**

Emory Symphony Orchestra, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8**Concert**

“The Cycle of Life.” John Hornor, baritone, and William Ransom, piano, performing. Noon. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-4282.

Concert

“Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols.” 8 p.m. Glenn Memorial Auditorium. \$15; \$12 discount categories; \$5 students. 404-727-5050.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9**Concert**

“Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols.” 5 and 8 p.m. Glenn Memorial Auditorium. \$15; \$12 discount categories; \$5 students. 404-727-5050.

SUNDAY, DEC. 10**Concert**

“Family Concert: A Jazzy Holiday.” Gary Motly, piano, and Veronica Tate, vocalist, performing; 4 p.m. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. \$4. 404-727-5050.

MONDAY, DEC. 11**Concert**

Atlanta Youth Wind Symphony, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16**Concert**

“Atlanta Celtic Christmas Concert.” 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. \$25; \$20 discount categories; \$10 students and children. 404-727-5050.

Also on Dec. 17.

VISUAL ARTS

Schatten**Gallery Exhibit**

“The Mind of Carter G. Woodson as Reflected in the Books He Owned, Read and Published.” Schatten Gallery, Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-6861.

Through Feb. 28.

Schatten**Gallery Exhibit**

“Images of Power: South African Political Posters.” Schatten Gallery, Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-7620.

Through Dec. 22.

Unity Art Exhibit

“What Will the World Look Like in 2050?” Art Gallery, Dobbs Center. Free. 404-727-6754.

Through Dec. 22.

MARBL Exhibit

“Jews at Emory: Faces of a Changing University.” Manuscripts, Archives and Rare Books Library (MARBL). Free. 404-727-6887.

Through Dec. 29.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5**Carlos Museum****Exhibit Opening**

“Obelisks on the Move.” Margaret Shufeldt, curator, presenting. 7 p.m. John Howett Room, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-4291.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7**Visual Arts Gallery****Exhibit Opening**

“Transformative Experience — The Indian Dream Paintings.” 5 p.m. Gallery, Visual Arts Building. Free. 404-727-5050.

Through Jan. 27

LECTURES

MONDAY, DEC. 4**European****Studies Lecture**

“Characterizing Poetry: Visuality, Writing and Poetry in Europe and Japan.” Cheryl Anne Croweley, Russian and East Asian languages and culture, presenting; “Francoism and the Question of Legality.” Tatjana Gajic, Spanish and Portuguese, presenting. 4:30 p.m. 323 Bowden Hall. Free. 404-727-6564.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5**Pharmacology Lecture**

“Regulation of N-Type Calcium Channels in the Pain Pathway.” Gerald Zamponi, University of Calgary, presenting. Noon. 5052 Rollins Research Center. Free. 404-727-5983.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6**MARIAL Lecture**

“The Developmental Paradigm, Reading History Sideways and Family Myths.” Arland Thornton, University of Michigan, presenting. 4 p.m. 415 Briarcliff Campus. Free. 404-712-9239.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7**Surgical****Grand Rounds**

“Breast Imaging — A User’s Guide.” Mary Newell, radiology, presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-778-1903.

Physiology Lecture

“Synaptic Inhibition of Motoneurons During Rhythmic Activity.” Tom Hamm, St. Joseph’s Hospital and Medical Center, presenting. 9 a.m. 600 Whitehead Research Building. Free. 404-727-7401.

Biochemistry Lecture

“To Build a Virus Wrong: Learning How to Target Self-Assembly of Hepatitis B Virus.” Adam Zlotnick, University of Oklahoma, presenting. Noon. P01 Auditorium, Woodruff School of Nursing. Free. 404-727-5960.

Race Studies Lecture

“Brown Babies: The Birth of Britain and a Racialized State 1934–48.” Hazel Carby, Yale University, presenting. 4 p.m. Jones Room, Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-0096.

Health care Lecture

“Partnering with Patients and Families to Improve Patient Safety.” Susan Grant, nursing, presenting. 4 p.m. 101 Nursing School. Free. 404-712-9633.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8**Neurology****Grand Rounds**

“Paroxysmal Dyskinesias.” Kapil Sethi, Medical College of Georgia, presenting. 10:30 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-727-5004.

Asian Studies Lecture

“Delhi College: Intellectual Nexus of the Mughal-British Encounter.” Gail Minault, University of Texas, presenting. 4 p.m. N301 Callaway Center. Free. 404-727-2108.

Carlos**Museum Lecture**

“Who Killed King Tut?” W. Benson Harer, Egyptologist, presenting. 7 p.m. Reception Hall, Carlos Museum. Free. 404-727-4282.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12**Pharmacology Lecture**

“Timing is Everything: The Regulation of G Protein Signaling in Photoreceptors.” Vadim Arshavsky, Duke University, presenting. Noon. 5052 Rollins Research Center. Free. 404-727-5983.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13**Religion and****Conflict Lecture**

“Risking the Face to Face in an Age of Terror: Dialogues with Religious Militants.” Cynthia Mahmood, University of Notre Dame, presenting. 4:30 p.m. Jones Room, Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-7394.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14**Surgical****Grand Rounds**

“Management of Acute and Chronic Aortic Dissection.” J. Eduardo Corso, medicine, presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-778-1903.

RELIGION

SUNDAY, DEC. 10**University Worship**

Gary Hauk, vice president, speaking. 11 a.m. Sanctuary, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225.

SPECIAL

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6**Human Relations****Area Files Workshop**

3 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-0015.

Carter Center**Panel Discussion**

“The Urgency of Repairing U.S. Human Rights Policies.” Karin Ryan, Carter Center, presenting. 7 p.m. Ivan Allen Pavillion, Carter Center. Free. 404-420-5100.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7**LGBT Holiday****Reception**

5:30 p.m. Parlor, Harris Hall. Free. 404-727-6562.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8**International****Coffee Hour**

11:30 a.m. Winship Ballroom, Dobbs Center. Free. 404-727-3300.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13**MARIAL****Panel Discussion**

“Food and the American Family.” Marshall Duke, psychology; Flo Gentry, Decatur Super Suppers; Julie Shaffer, Edible Atlanta; and Peggy Barlett, anthropology, presenting. 4 p.m. 100 White Hall. Free. 404-727-3440.

Predictive Health: experts to discuss new health care model at symposium

National healthcare leaders will assemble at Emory University on Dec. 18 and 19 to offer perspectives on predictive health — a new model of health care that will harness advances in bioscience to identify individuals at risk for disease long before symptoms appear and to halt disease before it begins.

The Second Annual Emory/Georgia Tech Symposium on Predictive Health is part of the Emory-Georgia Tech Predictive Health Initiative, a collaboration between the two universities that will redirect the focus of medicine from treatment of disease to prediction and prevention by combining technological breakthroughs with an accessible and cost-effective new system of health care.

Keynote speakers will include Elias Zerhouni, director of the National Institutes of Health; Kari Stefansson, CEO of deCODE Genetics; and David Schwartz, director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and the National Toxicology Program of the NIH. Leading scientists from Emory and the Georgia Institute of Technology also are part of the two-day program.

The symposium will engage biomedical scientists and leading thinkers in conversations about what the new biomedicine of predictive health can be and how to make it work.

The Predictive Health symposium will be held at the Emory Conference Center. Continuing Medical Education credit is available. For a schedule of events and to register, visit <http://www.med.emory.edu/CME/>. For more information, contact Jennifer Vasquez at jennifer.vasquez@emory.edu or 404-712-2660.