Emory's Science Experience Abroad program has been recognized as a “Best Practice” in international education by the Institute of International Educators, and will receive the 2007 Andrew Heiskell Award for Innovation in International Education.

“It is an honor to receive this award,” said Philip Wainwright, director of Emory’s Center for International Programs Abroad.

“Emory has a long-standing commitment to providing opportunities for students to study abroad, and we are thrilled to be recognized for our work,” said Wainwright. “Through our Science Experience Abroad program, we have been able to provide students with a unique opportunity to learn about science in an international setting.”

The Heiskell Awards were established in 2001 to promote and honor the most outstanding initiatives in international higher education. An independent nonprofit founded in 1919, the Institute of International Educators is among the world’s largest and most experienced international education and training organizations. The Heiskell Awards recognize excellence in international education and are given annually to programs that have demonstrated a commitment to promoting international understanding and collaboration.

Nicholas Justice, a senior in chemistry, took part in the Siena, Italy, program last summer, and describes his experience as “the best thing that ever happened to me at Emory.”

“A science major you’re so slammed trying to get all of your coursework in, so it was a real treat to get to go abroad,” said Justice, who spent part of his time in a vineyard laboratory analyzing wine during fermentation and later at the University of Siena as a full-time researcher — an experience that has made him an independent researcher and be treated as peer, especially in an international setting where I wasn’t fluent in the language. It definitely teaches you how to get along with different people and think more independently.”

Undergraduates with previous research experience also can apply for international research fellowships to do work abroad — opportunities that are often born from existing collaborations between Emory scientists and their international colleagues. More traditional semester-abroad programs for science majors also are offered at several schools in Great Britain, France, Germany, Australia, Turkey and other countries.

The number of science students participating in study abroad has increased from 9 percent to 20 percent in three years and evaluations collected from students rate SEA programs very highly. Many of these science students choose to go abroad a second time. “We believe there is a reluctance for international face of science at Emory, said Ram. “Students come back from their science study abroad experiences and demonstrate renewed interest in the field, improved communication skills and an increased inclination toward advanced studies.”

The Heiskell Awards were established in 2001 to promote and honor the most outstanding initiatives in international higher education. An independent nonprofit founded in 1919, the Institute of International Educators is among the world’s largest and most experienced international education and training organizations.
Emory’s first endowed scholarship dedicated to providing service-learning abroad is the Stefanie Canright Scholarship, in honor of Stefanie Canright, an Emory graduate who died in 2004 and who had a deep love for community engagement. The first recipient of the scholarship is Elizabeth Sholty; a senior in Emory College. Sholty used the scholarship, and other grants from Emory College and the Center for International Programs Abroad, to open and expand the Ashraya Initiative for Children, an orphanage for street children in Pune, India, last year.

M y 16-year-old sister loves to tell people that I am a mother of nine. “She’s only 22 and has nine kids,” she says gleefully, waiting for the inevitable incredulity to creep across their faces as they gauge whether I am slightly of age (I am 24). This group includes five college students, a group of five other college students, has assumed legal guardianship of nine former street children in Pune, India.

It all began rather unexpectedly. While attending high school in Pune and working at various large, prestigious institutions for street children and orphans, I imagined an alternative, more family-like approach to caring for these marginalized children. But I had also bought into the mainstream notions of an established order of life events, one that definitely did not include founding a non-governmental organization or assuming guardianship of nine former street children in Pune, India.

As a freshman at Emory in 2004, however, it occurred to me while reading an uninspiring article on welfare reform that there was technically no reason that I couldn’t start a home for street kids in India. The more I mulled it over, the more concrete it became in my mind. I was fortunate to know a group of fellow college students from around the world who were sufficiently unconventionally minded to embrace this pre-in-the-sky proposal, and soon, what had been a fleeting idea evolved into steadfast determination: we would open this home. The organization that we founded in April 2004, the Ashraya Initiative for Children, was the embodiment of this vision.

When I returned to India in the summer of 2004 with a SIRE (Scholarly Inquiry and Research Experience) grant for the purpose of conducting ethnographic research and photography among street children living in the railway stations of Mumbai, the goals of our emergent organization took on a new whole dimension of ethical imperative.

It was during the thousand-plus hours I spent in the railway stations that summer that I watched 5-year-olds inhale through chemical-soaked rags to get high, 7- and 8-year-olds bartering for “brown sugar” (heroin), pre-pubescent adolescent girls attempting to sell their services, children of all ages beaten with thick wooden sticks or hauled off to the children’s prison by the police, children with festering wounds, fractured bones and missing limbs, and the lifeless bodies of several kids I had grown to know being dragged across the floor of the station by an arm or a leg, to be discarded by station officials after they had died of drug overdoses.

There were many upbeat experiences of my elements’ with the station kids as well, but every song, game, cheerful conversation, silly photo shoot and inside joke that I shared with those children resonated with the bleak reality of their situations and reaffirmed my unwavering commitment to opening a home.

I returned to India again in January 2005, this time with a grant from the Institute for Comparative and International Studies to work on opening the home. Our much-anticipated opening six months later marked the culmination of a great deal of planning, collaboration, working through pressure and red tape, dialogue, revision,structured questions and, when you get right down to it, physical labor (who would have thought that building shelving units and cleaning pigeon nests out of a building could have been so taxing?)

Since our first three children joined the home that June, our family has expanded to include nine children and two local women to work as live-in caretakers. We are also able to start our first community outreach program — educational support for 10 street girls — this summer with the assistance of the Foundation. I now spend part of my year working at the orphanage in Pune. Through all of this, everyone, our work has been motivated by an unshakable idealism that refused to capitulate to the criticisms of jaded nay-sayers who insisted our ideas weren’t practical or even possible; we were “just college students,” after all.

Ultimately it was a gamble, a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity that has since been backed by relevant on-the-ground research, constant re-assessment, concrete action, responsible collaboration, and an unflinching commitment to the cause, to the organization, and to the children on the parts of everyone involved.

Our children are now happy, healthy, well-adjusted and thriving. They have gained admission to excellent schools, receive at least two hours of daily tutoring, and participate in a diverse range of extra-curricular activities designed expressly for them by a steadily flowing of international and local volunteers.

Our household is trilin- gual (English, Hindi, and, I might add, close-knit, and endlessly welcoming. The children are becoming devoted to their individual identities and have dreams for the future. Regardless of their specific interests and aspirations, however, all understand that once they are independent adults, it will be their turn to carry the torch in whatever way they are able.

It seems that it is often all too easy to look around at what we have and where we’ve landed in life with a sense of normalcy and take for granted what we see around us. No matter how much effort or time or emotional energy we invest, I don’t think that I, or any of the other individuals working on this project from around the world, could ever feel like we have truly arrived when what has transpired since our first days as an organization. We may be “just college students,” but we successfully run a non-profit organization with branches at campuses around the world, and take care for nine amazing children, with plenty more on the way!

This article originally appeared in Winter 2006 International Emory.

A home for India’s street children

Elizabeth Sholty is an Emory College senior and founder of the Ashraya Institute for Children.

Emory’s first endowed scholarship dedicated to providing service-learning abroad is the Stefanie Canright Scholarship, in honor of Stefanie Canright, an Emory graduate who died in 2004 and who had a deep love for community engagement. The first recipient of the scholarship is Elizabeth Sholty; a senior in Emory College. Sholty used the scholarship, and other grants from Emory College and the Center for International Programs Abroad, to open and expand the Ashraya Initiative for Children, an orphanage for street children in Pune, India, last year.

An Emory alumnus and founder of the Sharey Institute for Children.

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The spirit of service

When Linda Smith's faith journey led her into the ministry, it seemed like a natural step for the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing instructor. "I've always believed that nursing is a ministry," says Smith, who recently became Emory's first university chaplain of the United Church of Christ. On Feb. 8, Smith will lead the first meeting of the newest religious affiliate on campus, the United Church of Christ “Comma Connection Group.”

Smith says that the group's unusual name is part of a new UCC campaign called “God is Still Speaking.” She explains: “Our slogan for our campaign is ‘never place a period where God has placed a comma.’”

Smith’s vision for her campus ministry at Emory mirrors another UCC motto: “No matter who you are, or where you are on life’s journey, you are welcome here.” The UCC, a relatively young Protestant denomination, traces its roots to the same being in 1957 with the union of the Evangelical, Reformed, Congregational and Christian churches, is known for ordaining the first openly gay minister in mainline Protestant ministry and electing the first African American leader of a racially integrated church in the United States. “The whole denomination definitely has a social justice focus, and I hope we can carry that over to the campus ministry,” Smith says.

Smith hopes to get the word out to students who are interested in further exploring their spirituality through the Comma Connection Group, which will meet Thursdays from 4 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. at the Episcopal House on campus.

She expects to start small and grow. “Most campus ministries, except for the huge denominations, have started one by one and two by two,” Smith says, adding that she is pleased the UCC has joined Emory’s ample opportunities for enhancing religious life on campus.

As part of Emory’s new interdisciplinary certificate program in faith and health, Smith teaches master’s level courses for students in nursing, theology and public health. “The main reason for looking at the intersection of faith and health,” she explains, “is to look at how religion can be a facilitator, or a barrier, to health.” An interdisciplinary perspective also provides students with resources to analyze the way in which religion, health and their respective structures impact persons and communities, she says.

To illustrate how different faith traditions impact patient care, for example, she has taken students to a mosque or to a Buddhist temple to learn firsthand.

Nursing is a ministry, Smith says. “Most folks who go into nursing really have a desire to care for patients not just in technical ways by focusing only on the physical,” she says, “but in more holistic ways, caring also for patients’ psychological, social and spiritual needs.”

There are different types of spiritual care, which Smith defines as “the act of meaningful connections with patients, creating meaning and comfort in patient care.” She often asks her nursing students: “When did you provide spiritual care this week?” At first they are quiet. “Then we’ll talk more and they will share about how they sat down with a patient who was fearful and listened, truly listened,” she said. “Sometimes just the whole act of giving a bath can be a holy experience, if one is slow and intentional about bathing somebody in warm water.”

In a show of support, several nursing faculty attended Smith’s ordination ceremony as a United Church of Christ minister last month. Smith is already enjoying her dual role. “To be able to bring my studies in nursing and theology together has been a real gift,” she says.

Like many other men and women of the cloth, Smith felt called to ministry. “For me it wasn’t like a burning bush, it was more of a slow process of my own faith formation and developing a closer relationship to God myself,” she recalls. “I felt a desire to serve where spirituality and faith were more central to my service.”

Smith had spent more than 20 years as a nurse, many of them as executive director of a program in Florida that assisted nurses with substance abuse or mental health problems.

“I found that there was a tremendous amount of spiritual needs in the nurses that I worked with,” she says. “When someone is in the throes of addictive disease, they sometimes do things that are against their values and it chips away at their sense of self.” She often found herself in conversations about God with nurses wondering “where was God in their illness?”

Smith herself had always been “a seeker,” first as a child raised in the Catholic tradition, playing guitar in the youth group. By age 16 she was serving as a Candy Stripper, and later she was “serving God as a nurse.”

As her personal faith grew, Smith enrolled in the Chicago Theological Seminary, which was affiliated with the United Church of Christ and served as her introduction to the denomination. In addition to her studies, she worked as a chaplain at the University of Chicago hospitals.

“That’s when I really felt a calling: working with patients at the bedside, not as a nurse but as a chaplain,” she recalls. “That was a difficult transition, because as a nurse I was used to doing things all the time. To be with somebody in their suffering and their pain, while just sitting and listening to their fears and their questions, took a lot of prayer and practice for me to be able to feel comfortable.”

To continue her studies, Smith transferred to Emory. She earned a Master of Divinity from the Candler School of Theology in 2004, and soon found a teaching post in the nursing school. She joined Emory’s religious life staff last year.

At home, Smith is actively involved in the Central Congregation United Church of Christ on nearby Clairmont Road, and enjoys playing golf and walking. Many of those walks are taken with her pint-sized companion, a Yorkshire Terrier named Tovy. “Tovy has taught me a lot about spirituality,” Smith says. “When we walk Tovy we sit down on the grass, look around, while feeling the breeze in our face, so I stop and sit down with her on the grass while looking around and feeling the air. She’s taught me a lot about simply being.”

Free concert by Austrian piano duo, Feb. 11

Praised for their enthusiasm, harmony and joy, pianists Waltraud Wulz and Antoinette Van Zabner, known as “The Duo,” perform an evening of four-hand piano works in the Schwartz Center for Performing Arts, Emerson Concert Hall on Feb. 11, at 4 p.m. The concert will be followed by an artist meet-and-greet and dessert reception. The concert and the reception are free. For more information contact the Arts at Emory box office at 404-727-5055 or visit www.arts.emory.edu.

During their residency as Emory Coca-Cola Artists in Residence, The Duo will perform for a music class at the Paideia School and for an Emory Department of Music composition class. On Tuesday, Feb. 12, from 2:30 to 3:45 p.m., Van Zabner will lead a piano accompanying masterclass for Emory music majors in the Tharp Rehearsal Hall that is free and open for public observation.

From a musical family in Carinthia in southern Austria, Wulz’s musical career began at the University of Music and Performing Arts in Vienna. She was a prize-winning pianist in the Rudolf Heydemann Piano Competition in Vienna, the international Friedrich Kuhlau Competition in Uelzen, and the international piano competition in Monza.

Born in Austria and brought up in the United States, Van Zabner began her musical education at the age of 4 and received a grant at age 13 to study piano in France, later completing her studies at Vassar College and the Yale University School of Music. A Fulbright grant finally led her back to the University for Music and Performing Arts in Vienna. The vivacious pianist is an acknowledged specialist for Spanish and Brazilian piano music.

—Jessica Moore
It is my view that most of these variations in the basic necessities of life and creative ferment of the Emory community. The participant will find most of his presentation to be "intuitive," he warned that certain portions may be controversial. For example, Sheth will argue that climatic differences also explain why the industrial revolution originated in Britain and Germany, while beer and wine and scientific discoveries came from Greece and Italy. "There is some truism to the basic saying 'necessity is the mother of invention,'" Sheth said. Most inventions were created to tame or leverage some aspect of Mother Nature, he explained. Climate can also explain more fundamental differences among countries and cultures with respect to attitudes about time, as well as differences as whether the individual or the institution is more important in a society. Sheth, who has authored more than 200 research papers and a dozen books on marketing theory, global competitive strategy, relationship marketing, and demographies, expects to release a book based on the contents of this lecture in 2008.

Part of Emory's Founders Week celebration, the Distinguished Faculty Lecture is an annual tradition sponsored by the Faculty Council. The Distinguished Faculty Lecture is an opportunity for the entire Emory community to hear the discoveries and insights of one of the university's distinguished professors," said Thomas Frank, president of the Faculty Council and professor in the Candler School of Theology. "It is a significant forum for stimulating the continuing intellectual life and creative ferment of the University."
Legal scholar challenges Muslims, Americans to debate church-state

Abdullahi An-Na’im, Charles Howard Candler Professor of Law, and senior fellow at the Center for the Study of Law and Religion, at a previous lecture at Emory.

BY CAROL CLARK

E mory law professor and world-renowned Islamic scholar Abdullahi An-Na’im blends his traditional North African roots with a bold, reformist Islamic fundamentalism that he believes if I’m not challenging and being challenged, I’m not relevant. An-Na’im said during the recent Currie Lecture in Law and Religion, sponsored by the Center for the Study of Law and Religion.

Clad in white, in the flowing robes and turban of his native Sudan, An-Na’im spoke to a full house at Till Auditorium, which included a contingent of U.S. Army officers in desert combat fatigues. The title of his talk was “The Future of Sharia: Secularism from an Islamic Perspective,” but he hit on many provocative topics, including what he called “the U.S. colonization of Iraq” and the lack of accountability of the U.S. government.

While in law school days in Sudan, An-Na’im became a follower of Mahmoud Muhammad Taha, who preached a form of Islam that embraced human relations, and Taha was eventually executed by Islamic fundamentalists and An-Na’im was briefly imprisoned for his beliefs before fleeing Sudan in 1985. An-Na’im has worked to keep Taha’s vision alive, advocating for a modernized, secularized form of Sharia — the body of Islamic law.

In 1995, he joined the faculty of Emory Law School, where he is now the Charles Howard Candler Professor of Law and a Senior Fellow at the Center for the Study of Law and Religion. He is currently working on a book, “The Future of Sharia,” which is posted in draft form on several Internet sites such as http://www.law.emory.edu/af to invite critique from throughout the Islamic world. Emory Report visited An-Na’im in his office, a cozy retreat furnished with a tribal rug and overstuffed armchair, where he is surrounded by photos of his wife, five children and new grandchild.

Emory Report: After the Currie Lecture, the U.S. Army officers in attendance, including several military chaplains, asked to meet with you privately. What did you talk about?

An-Na’im: Some of them had served in Iraq and they were asking me how, as military people on the ground, they should engage Muslims in discussions to know what they are thinking and feeling. I advised them that they should avoid accepting some people as religious leaders who speak for entire communities. There are many different perspectives, and you shouldn’t just talk to the usual suspects. If you really want to engage people you should engage a range of voices to get a more accurate picture. Some of it may be favorable to U.S. foreign policy and some of it may not be, but it’s better to know the real picture. Otherwise, whatever programs you are developing are being done in the dark or through misinformation.

ER: You expressed strong feelings in your lecture against the U.S. policy in Iraq.

An-Na’im: I do not mean to insult, but I need to challenge because this is all I am trying to do. The U.S. is colonizing Iraq. Colonizing is seizing sovereignty over land and people through military conquest without legal justification. And that did. European colonization of the 19th and 20th century was legitimized as “the white man’s burden” of promoting stability and bringing law and order to developing societies. The irony is, that is very much like the U.S. mission of going to Iraq to bring it democracy. The citizens of the colonial power don’t see the action of their government as colonial, but that does not mean that it is not true.

Formally, the U.S. handed over sovereignty to the Iraqis in June of 2004. But it’s still a colonial institution because you have 150,000 heavily armed troops there under foreign command. We can’t talk about an Iraqi state and a sovereign government while the government itself has to be protected from its own foreign troops. When the U.S. behaves in this way, it is undermining the rule of law in international relations, and challenging the legitimacy of human rights. That is why I need to challenge this aspect of U.S. foreign policy.

ER: You became a U.S. citizen in May 2001, a few months before the Sept. 11 attacks. What is your perspective on 9/11 — as a Muslim, an American and a legal scholar?

An-Na’im: Terrorism can never be justified, because it’s brutal and always counterproductive. What was problematic is the way the U.S. super power is willing to forgive international laws and due process in the sake of defending its security. It is easy to uphold principles when convenient. But you need to uphold them when you are under attack; that’s when you are tested.

ER: You say that the United States is more of an Islamic state than Muslims states that claim to be Islamic states. What do you mean by that?

An-Na’im: My central point is that I need a secular state to be a Muslim, because belief requires the ability to make a choice. The United States is more secular than any of the states in the Muslim world, so to be an American gives me more of a possibility of being a Muslim than being a citizen of Sudan. The separation of church and state is at a high level of development in the U.S. That’s a problem of religion and build institutions and investing the Constitution with new ideas about what it means to be free.

ER: Do you ever feel like you’re in a battle of wits when you talk about the need for separation of church and state to American audiences?

An-Na’im: No, I’m telling people to take for granted. I’ve lived here since 1993 and I’ve seen a slide in the separa-

tion of church state over the last six or seven years with the rise of the new conserva-

tionists. I’ve seen a creeping away from core values and institutions. People don’t fight back, they could be lost. Take the issue of gay mar-

riage. Don’t tell me this is going to be illegal because it’s a sin. Give me a socio-economic rea-

son that I can debate with you. The legitimacy of the state, if a state makes laws in terms of religion, then my freedom of religion will suffer. I see the universal problem of how to keep the state neutral as long as tension, not as a settled principle that we can assume to always exist once established. The separation of church and state needs to be reiterated with every generation. We should not assume that our children fully understand and appreciate the values of this. Muslims can learn from the American experience about the separation of church and state, but Americans can learn from the Muslim experience about how things are done, as well as to allow the diminishment of that separation.

Legal scholar challenges Muslims, Americans to debate church-state
“Eyewitness - American Originals from the National Archives,” a nationally acclaimed exhibition, is now on view: “Eyewitness” was created by the National Archives and Records Administration and the Foundation for the National Archives. The national tour of “Eyewitness” is sponsored by the Boeing Company.

For more information, contact the Carter Center at 404-865-7100.

Carter Center
ON VIEW: “Eyewitness”

Researchers find new way to track brain tumors

Researchers at Emory University’s Winship Cancer Institute have identified the first cerebrospinal spinal fluid protein fingerprint that can identify low- and high-grade astrocytomas—a type of brain tumor that were once thought to arise from small, star-shaped cells in the brain called astrocytes. The finding could lead to potential new tools for the detection, diagnosis, prognosis and follow-up after therapy of these deadly brain tumors. The researchers also found that some of these protein biomarkers may play a critical role in the development and progression of astrocytomas. This knowledge could lead them to identify targets for new therapies.

The study, “Proteomic Identification of Biomarkers in the Cerebrospinal Fluid of Astrocytoma Patients,” is published in the February issue of the Journal of Proteome Research.

Emory Eye Center physician awarded Senior Scientific Investigator Award

Emory Eye Center’s Hans E. Grossniklaus, F. Phinizy Calhoun Jr. Professor of Ophthalmology and director of the L.F. Montgomery Pathology Laboratory, has been granted a $75,000 Senior Scientific Investigator Award by Research to Prevent Blindness. RPB Senior Scientific Investigator Awards support nationally recognized senior scientists conducting eye research at medical institutions in the United States. Grossniklaus, an ophthalmologist and ocular pathologist, said he plans to use the award for translational research for the treatment of eye melanoma.

Telepsychiatry program connects older adults with Emory psychiatrists

The Fuguia Center for Late-Life Depression at Emory University School of Medicine, has launched a telepsychiatry program that uses videoconferencing technology to connect older adults living in rural communities with Emory psychiatrists. The service provided through the Fuguia Center for Late-Life Depression is one of a number of telemedicine services Emory will put into place to better serve patients across the state of Georgia. There are more than 30 sites at various locations throughout the state that are designated and equipped for telemedicine available to patients who select this option. The patient and doctor are able to see and hear each other by way of a computer monitor and a special camera. A nurse is present at each site to check vital signs before the patient is seated, and remains in the room until the session is completed.

HIV vaccine study nears enrollment limit at Emory’s Hope Clinic

The Hope Clinic of the Emory Vaccine Center reported that the Step Study, a multicenter international study of an HIV vaccine developed by Merck and Co. Inc., has successfully enrolled more than 2,800 people and expects to finalize enrollment within the next few months. Co-sponsored by the HIV Vaccine Trials Network, the study plans to fill 200 slots at the participating sites in North and South America, the Caribbean and Australia.

“Our community is well aware of the need for a vaccine against HIV and has demonstrated its commitment by stepping forward to volunteer for the study,” said Carlos del Rio, principal investigator for the Step Study at Emory.

Emory physician elected chair of the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention

Charles R. Nemeroff, the Reunette W. Harris professor and chair of the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at Emory University School of Medicine, has been elected to chair the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention’s Scientific Council. The AFSP Scientific Council is responsible for planning and advises the board of directors on all matters pertaining to the foundation’s health, medical and scientific activities and projects, including suicide prevention, education and research programs. The Council is comprised of nationally recognized researchers and clinicians with expertise in the biologic, psychological, and social factors that can contribute to suicide.

---Staff Reports

---Staff Reports
University parking rates increase

On Feb. 1, Emory University’s parking rate increase went into effect. The new cost for faculty and staff is now $600 year, an increase of approximately $25 per month over the previous parking rate.

In order to decrease each employee’s parking costs (via a tax benefit), the university strongly encourages parking permit holders to take these payments through pretax payroll deduction. This option provides tax benefits for employees. Payment by payroll deduction will be received beginning in 2008.

Special reserved parking spots, including the president’s senior staff and other academic and administrative leadership who have reserved parking, will increase to $1,500 per year. Student rates will increase to $624 per year, effective Sept. 1, 2007.

In order to mitigate the increase in parking rates for those University employees who make below $40,000 per year, the university is providing a transitional subsidy. University employees who qualify for this subsidy have been contacted directly with details.

University employees who have questions regarding the parking rate change should refer to a series of frequently Asked Questions on the Transportation Services Web site www.epcs.emory.edu/altrans/index.html or contact Bill Collier, director of Parking Services, at 404-727-1868.

Dalai Lama from page 1

contribution in this regard through this appointment,” the Dalai Lama said. “I have long believed in and advocated a cross-fertilization between science and spirituality, as both are essential for enriching human life and alleviating suffering on both individual and global levels.”

“The Dalai Lama’s appointment is the most recent outgrowth of the Emory-Tibet Partnership, which was founded in 1998 to bring together the best of Western and Tibetan intellectual traditions.

Emory is recognized as one of the premier centers of study of Tibetan philosophy and religion in the West, primarily due to the university’s ongoing relationship with Tibetan Buddhist institutions of higher learning based in India, including the Drepung Loseling Monastery and the Institute of Buddhist Dialectics in Dharmsala, the seat of the Tibetan government-in-exile.

One of the most ambitious projects of this partnership is an historic initiative to develop and implement a comprehen- sive science education curriculum for Tibetan monastics.

“I deeply appreciate that Emory University has made a commitment to fully col- laborate with the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives in developing and implementing a comprehensive and sustainable science education program for Tibetan monastics,” the Dalai Lama said.

Many of Emory’s university-wide strategic plan initiatives address the interface between religion and science. His Holiness has pioneered in promoting a genuine and substantive dialogue between science and spirituality. Emory’s commitment to developing and implementing a science education program for Tibetan monks and nuns will help realize the Dalai Lama’s vision of offering comprehensive science education within the monastic community.

As Presidential Disting- guished Professor, the Dalai Lama will also provide private teaching sessions with students and faculty during Emory study-abroad programs in Dharmsala, as well as to provide opportunities for Uni- versity community members to extend their own dialogic engagements. He also will make periodic visits to Emory to participate in pro- grams. Emory students and faculty will have the unique fellowship in the Dalai Lama’s name to fund annual scholar- ships for Tibetan students at- tending Emory undergraduate and graduate schools.

The Dalai Lama has de- voted his life to the non-violent resolution of Tibetan-Chinese conflict and to the preserva- tion of the Tibetan history, culture, education, and traditions. The 1959 occupation of Tibet by China forced the Dalai Lama to flee his country and take exile in India, where he is a nonviolent and spiritual leader of 6 million Tibetans worldwide, including the Tibetan community and government-in-exile based in Dharmsala.

In September 2006, the U.S. Congress passed a bill to award the Dalai Lama the Congressional Gold Medal, the highest civilian honor in the nation, for his advocacy of religious harmony, nonviolence and human rights throughout the world. The Dalai Lama has pledged to use these funds to find a peaceful solution to the Tibet issue through dialogue with Chinese leadership.

For more information on the Emory-Tibet Partnership, go to www.dalailama. emory.edu.
THURSDAY, FEB. 15 Indian Dance Performance

“Krishna Leela: Dancing the Play of a Divinity” by Saisakala Penamarthi, Kuchipudi dancer, performing. 7 p.m. Reception Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-6150.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6 Pharmacology Lecture


TUESDAY, FEB. 6 Pharmacology Lecture

“Receptor and Antibody Specificity Changes in Human Inflammatory Vascular Diseases” by Gillian Air, University of Oklahoma, presenting. 2 p.m. 4052 Rollins Research Center. Free. 404-727-6150.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15 Surgical Grand Rounds

“Tailored Therapy of Breast Cancer” by Elizabeth J. Wood, medicine, presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-778-1903.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7 Film Studies Lecture and Book Signing


THURSDAY, FEB. 8 Visual Arts Exhibit Opening


THURSDAY, FEB. 8 Art Forming Event


Friday, Feb. 16 Biochemistry Lecture

“ENaC Proteolysis.” John Clagett, University of Texas (Deep Vein) Vein.” Patrick Chopin, University of Toronto.

Friday, Feb. 16 Biochemistry Lecture


LECTURES

MONDAY, FEB. 5 Biochemistry Lecture


Tuesdays

SUNDAY, FEB. 11 Concert

Karen Freer, cello, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14 Film

La Ronde. Max Ophuls, director. 8 p.m. 205 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6761.

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“Krishna Leela: Dancing the Play of a Divinity” by Saisakala Penamarthi, Kuchipudi dancer, performing. 7 p.m. Reception Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-6150.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6 Pharmacology Lecture

“Receptor and Antibody Specificity Changes in Human Inflammatory Vascular Diseases” by Gillian Air, University of Oklahoma, presenting. 2 p.m. 4052 Rollins Research Center. Free. 404-727-6150.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7 Film Studies Lecture and Book Signing


THURSDAY, FEB. 8 Visual Arts Exhibit Opening


THURSDAY, FEB. 8 Art Forming Event


Friday, Feb. 16 Biochemistry Lecture

“ENaC Proteolysis.” John Clagett, University of Texas (Deep Vein) Vein.” Patrick Chopin, University of Toronto.

Friday, Feb. 16 Biochemistry Lecture


LECTURES

MONDAY, FEB. 5 Biochemistry Lecture


SUNDAY, FEB. 11 Concert

Karen Freer, cello, performing. 8 p.m. Emerson Concert Hall, Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14 Film

La Ronde. Max Ophuls, director. 8 p.m. 205 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6761.