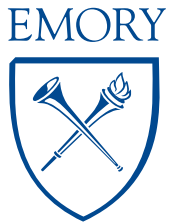


Emory Report



August 1, 2005 / volume 57, number 36

www.emory.edu/EMORY_REPORT



Kay Hinton

Prior to a July 22 speech at the Atlanta Civic Center, President George W. Bush and his mother Barbara dropped by Wesley Woods to talk to a group of 15 seniors about Medicare and Social Security. The group of seniors at Budd Terrace was participating in a special class to learn more about Medicare Part D when the president walked through the door. “[Medicare and Social Security] are of the utmost importance to each of the patients and residents at Wesley Woods Center,” said Wesley Woods CEO Peter Basler. “We were honored that the president made time to visit us during his short trip to Atlanta.”

CAMPUSNEWS

Drug royalty sale fuels Emory research

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

Emory’s record half-billion-dollar sale of royalty rights to the leading anti-HIV drug Emtriva will be reinvested in the University’s scientific and health-related research and education mission for the benefit of Georgia, the nation and the world, according to President James Wagner and other senior officials.

“Very early in my presidency members of the University community came together to draft a vision statement in which we pledged ourselves to work together collaboratively and courageously for the positive transformation of the world,” said Wagner. “It’s hard to think of a more dramatic moment to illustrate just how great our collective impact can be.”

Because of the terms of Emory’s intellectual property policy, it is already clear

that Emory College and the School of Medicine will be major beneficiaries of the \$540 million sale, along with the Departments of Chemistry and Pediatrics and the laboratories of the co-inventors, chemistry Professor Dennis Liotta and pediatrics Professor Raymond Schinazi. They and a third inventor, former Emory researcher Woo-Baeg Choi, discovered the anti-HIV compound patented by the University in the early 1990s, and will share 40 percent of the total sale price.

Also known as emtricitabine and FTC (an acronym for its complex chemical name), Emtriva—the “Em” stands for Emory—is used with another compound to form a daily, combination treatment called Truvada that improves and extends the lives of HIV-infected people throughout the world.

Under the terms of the

See **SALE** on page 4

CAMPUSNEWS

PRISM shines light on learning methods

BY KATHERINE BAUST

Showcasing nontraditional learning methods was the highlight of the third annual PRISM (Problems and Research to Integrate Science and Mathematics program) demo day, held July 26 in the Math & Science Center Planetarium.

PRISM is a National Science Foundation (NSF)-funded program that pairs graduate students in the sciences with middle and high school teachers to develop innovative pre-college science curricula using problem-based and investigative case-based learning pedagogy.

Collaborative teams of graduate students and teachers presented the original problems and cases they wrote this summer and plan to implement over the upcoming year. Presentations covered a range of topics, from lessons about infection control and outbreak, to swabbing surfaces at the schools to find and identify different types of bacteria, to the importance of hand-washing and proper infection-control techniques at hospitals, to learning about engineering by building model planes.

PRISM’s goal is to turn potentially dull or confusing topics into practical and accessible problems students can relate to and understand, and to encourage their active participation in the learning process.

“While student data are still

under analysis, teachers report their students are more motivated to learn and they attend class more often and retain concepts longer than with traditional teaching methods,” said Jordan Rose, program associate for the Center for Science Education (CSE), which helps administer the program.

PRISM was started by a three-year \$1.5 million Graduate Teaching Fellows in K-12 Education (GK-12) award from the NSF. The idea grew out of collaborations between Pat Marsteller, CSE director and senior lecturer for biology, and Preetha Ram, assistant dean of Emory College and senior lecturer in chemistry. The two had brought case-based learning to undergraduate education through partnerships with four metro Atlanta school districts. The collaboration now has grown to include Jay Justice, professor of chemistry, and to focus on case-based learning as a way “to transform the next generation of scientists.”

Last week, one PRISM group demonstrated the importance of hygiene and hand-washing techniques for infection control by incorporating music, graphics and participation in their presentation. The lights were dimmed and the audience’s hands were scanned with UV lights in search of who had bacteria (called “the bug”) on them. The team integrated math



University Photography

Audience participants tell what they learned during an activity led by Chamblee Middle School teacher Emilie Farmer (standing, left) and anthropology graduate student Amanda Hillman. PRISM pairs graduate students with area teachers to develop pre-college science curricula.

and technology with a case study listing statistics of infection rates due to improper disinfection at a hospital, and the presentation ended with the handing out of antibacterial hand wipes.

“Our graduate fellows overwhelmingly report that they are more confident teachers, improved communicators, better team-players, and more committed partners with K-12 educators,” Rose said. “Some even have told us that they are asking better questions about their own research and feel better prepared to enter the professorate

or wherever their career paths might lead them. As one fellow told me, ‘If you can handle 30 screaming seventh-graders for a year, a class of undergraduates doesn’t seem so daunting.’”

Another group initiated an activity requiring the audience partner up and take turns teaching each other how to do something. Designed to address issues of diversity and to help students recognize their individual knowledge and talents, the exercise filled

See **PRISM** on page 7

CAMPUSNEWS

PCSW calls for Emory women in leadership

BY CHRISTI GRAY

The President’s Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW) is taking applications for the selection of two Emory women to attend the Higher Education Resource Services (HERS) 2005–06 New England Management Institute for Women in Higher Education Administration.

“We are looking for faculty members and high-level administrators who are interested in advancing their own careers in higher education,” said Allison Dykes, PCSW chair. “Candidates should also be interested in helping the PCSW advance the status of women in leadership at Emory.”

The Management Institute for Women in Higher Education Administration is one of the most distinguished leadership programs in the country, Dykes said. The instructional areas of this program are planning and fiscal management, managing in organizations, and professional development. The institute seeks to prepare women for deanships and other senior administrative posts. Participants in the institute carry such titles as associate and assistant dean; assistant,

See **PCSW** on page 7

AROUNDCAMPUS

\$2.5M gift endows evangelism chair

With a \$2.5 million gift, Daniel and Lillian Hankey established the Daniel and Lillian Hankey Chair in World Evangelism at the Candler School of Theology, securing "Candler's leadership place in evangelism and mission," said Russell Richey, dean of the Candler school.

With the Arthur J. Moore Chair in Evangelism, Candler now has two endowed positions devoted to education in evangelism, putting it in a unique position among theology schools.

In addition to teaching classes on evangelism, the holder of the Hankey Chair will direct a contextual education group and work with the World Methodist Evangelism Institute (WMEI) and World Methodist Council.

The Hankeys are longtime members of the Emory community, and even met in Emory's biochemistry labs. Lillian Hankey worked in the Department of Biochemistry and Daniel Hankey is an emeritus professor of medicine. Their chair is the first established at Candler by a living donor in 20 years.

HR sponsors Aug. 11 career seminar

Sponsored by Human Resources, the Make a Move Within Career Seminar, to be held Thursday, Aug. 11, from 3:15-7:15 p.m., will include workshops covering topics such as interview and resume tips and career counseling. To register, go to <http://www.emory.hr.emory.edu/hrevents>.

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FIRSTPERSON LAURIE PATTON

Thoughts from Russell Square



University Photography

Laurie Patton is Winship Distinguished Research Professor in the Humanities and chair of religion.

I have never taken much stock in President George W. Bush's admonition to shop as part of our patriotic duty in response to 9/11. But in the weeks since the London bombings, I've been thinking about something else: the fragility of human decency, and its power as a weapon in fighting terror.

I was in Russell Square the morning of July 7, when two of the bombs exploded, one on the

no doubt was on preventing public chaos—but simply chalked it up to his being an unusual policeman. I was wrong.

At about seven that evening, we were finally allowed outside. Russell Square had been completely shut down, and it was eerily quiet—like the moments after a heavy snowfall, when even footprints don't make a sound. My companion and I, an Emory graduate student, also attending the conference, thought it would be easy to cross the square. To a policeman, we pointed toward our hotel, about 100 yards away, and said we wanted to go there. The policeman replied, "Sorry, we need to provide you with an escort. You'll have to wait for my colleague, or else ask for an escort on the other side. Here's the route we suggest you take." He gave us detailed directions.

We ended the evening by walking about two hours on the London streets, still quiet as snow, just to get to the block near our hotel. Everywhere we saw lost and frightened people desperate to get home. How did the policeman have time to give us such detailed directions?

Outside, patrons sat at tables in full view of the ravaged bus.**No one ignored it, but no one gave in, either, and the little restaurant kept on—desserts, piano, pasta and all. Human decency, I learned that evening, means affirming life at the very moment of terror—not in its aftermath, not upon later reflection, but in its very presence.**

tube and one on a double-decker bus, and it left me with a new appreciation for one way we can prepare for terrorist attacks: by developing the everyday habit of civility. Decency, I learned that day, means acknowledging another person's reality, even when it may not be in one's interest to do so.

That morning I had arrived at the University of London, where a group of scholars were welcomed warmly to a conference on the "Mahabharata," an ancient Indian epic about a devastating war between cousins. Welcoming speeches were interrupted by the quiet announcement that there had been a bombing close by, and we were asked to stay inside. The cell phone network had stopped working, and so we raced to the computers to let our loved ones know we were OK.

We decided to soldier on with the conference. During a coffee break, I snuck out to a courtyard to see what was happening. Sirens wailed and the smell of smoke was everywhere. A policeman came up to me with a smile and said, "Best to stay inside, love. You can do your thinking better in there." I was puzzled at how the bobby knew I was a scholar, or that I needed to think—and why he even mentioned it at all since his mind

Indeed, those directions were, for me, the best antidote to fear. And the policemen knew that. Decency, I also learned that day, means unglamorous, unnoticed acts of public cooperation.

When we arrived within 50 yards of the hotel, it was still evacuated. Its back entrance was near the tube station that was bombed, and its front entrance was down the block from the bus bombing. We could still see the twisted wreckage of the bus, its sides splayed out like two red accusing fingers pointing at both sides of the street.

A crowd waited for an escort to walk the last 100 feet to the hotel. Nearby, the Pizza Hut and McDonald's were closed, but other local restaurants had begun to open, and piano music drifted out from their doors. As the crowd patiently waited, a young man wearing headphones pushed through the lines and sauntered into the empty sidewalk toward the bus. A policeman grabbed him by the ear and pulled him back. (I hadn't seen anyone being pulled by the ear since fifth grade.)

"Hey mate!" the policeman said, pointing toward a cordon of yellow police tape. "Can you read this sign for me?" The

young man read: Do not cross. The policeman continued to bel-low, pointing toward us, "You see all these patient people? You see them? What makes you think you're different from them? What?" The young man had no reply. "Well, you just think about it," the policeman said, shoving him into the police car for a minute to stew, then letting him out.

My colleague and I finally walked down Southampton Street for dinner, the bus still in view behind us, the smell of smoke still occasionally burning our nostrils. When we arrived at a little Italian café, the owner and the waitress greeted us with a lavish dessert case as we sat down for pasta. At one point during dinner, I said to the owner, "You're certainly cheery in here!"

"Well," he replied with a wink, "you've got to enjoy your meal and play the piano, then, don't you?"

Outside, his patrons sat at tables in full view of the ravaged bus. No one ignored it, but no one gave in, either, and the little restaurant kept on—desserts, piano, pasta and all. Human decency, I learned that evening, means affirming life at the very moment of terror—not in its aftermath, not upon later reflection, but in its very presence.

These tiny instances of affirming life in the presence of terror were not limited to that horrible day alone. They continued even in the grim aftermath of sorting the wreckage and recovering the remains. In the little lane over the tube stop where they were still digging out bodies trapped in the subway car, there was a Tudor pub with bright red petunias. On the pub sign, there was a brightly painted St. Bernard with a rescue flask. The sign read, "Friends at Hand." The morning I left, you could still hear the drilling and the shouts as they worked to free the bodies near the tube station.

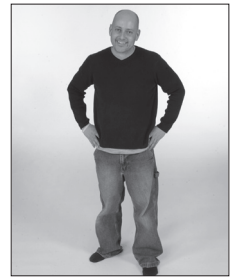
That morning, a little man with a watering can came up to speak with the policeman guarding the lane. "Got to get to my petunias," he said brightly. "They're everyone's favorite!" The policeman laughed and let him through. He watched the little man tend to his flower boxes as the drilling went on beneath them.

The daily habits of all these people—the policemen, the restaurant and pub owners—were simple. They were verbal habits of politeness; they were the great British custom of waiting in the queue; and they were the wry sense of humor in the midst of chaos. These were habits practiced every day, long before the terror. When that terror came, that most fragile of human traits, plain-spoken decency, was the quiet and yet immeasurably effective weapon in the face of those who would prefer widespread destruction and panic.

These people, I learned that day, had already been preparing for the insanity, whether they knew it or not. Keeping the world sane was no special effort. It was, rather, a matter of keeping those most valuable habits alive.

EMORYVOICES

What are your favorite (and least favorite) photo experiences?



My favorite was shooting Kenneth Cole in New York. It was my first trip to NYC and although nervous, I produced really nice portrait.

My least favorite was photographing a fundamentalist preacher who was protesting Emory and the CDC's work on HIV/AIDS. He spat on me. Not too fun!

Jon Rou
assistant director
University Photography



My favorite photo was documenting the Ramesses mummy's final delivery to the Cairo museum.

My least favorite was showing up for a shoot on campus and having someone bless me out for not being there earlier to take photos for her. She later apologized, realizing she did not book her shoot.

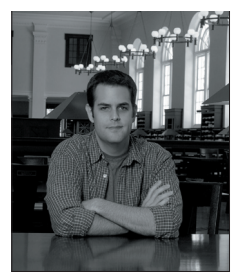
Kay Hinton
associate director
University Photography



Photographing astronaut and Emory alumnus Sonny Carter ranks at the top of great photo assignments.

My least favorite was photographing a Buddhist sand mandala created by Tibetan monks. I unknowingly dragged the cord of my light meter through the sand, disrupting the gorgeous design.

Ann Bordon
executive director
University Photography



Photos by University Photography

My favorite photo experience is when I traveled to England and was able to photograph London, Bath and then Stonehenge.

My least favorite is when I was photographing a wedding with another photographer who was constantly yelling at me. But the wedding party felt bad for me and took good care of me.

Scott Wile
photo production coordinator
University Photography

EMORYPROFILE RICHELLE FULKS



University Photography

Every Friday night Richelle Fulks takes her seat behind this piano at a downtown restaurant. It's not a tough assignment for the classically trained Fulks, who works as a veterinary technician at Yerkes, except for one thing—the stage hangs from the ceiling. “Everybody in the restaurant can see me,” says the shy musician, “I just put my dreads down so I don’t have to look back, because I’ll get nervous and mess up.”

For someone who prefers to remain in the background, playing piano at Mick’s restaurant in downtown Atlanta can be a pretty tough gig. The white baby grand hangs from the ceiling in the center of the place, making it a conversation piece whether anyone is playing or not.

So when Richelle Fulks sits down for her regular Friday night set, she has a certain ritual she follows before taking the airborne stage. “I have a drink before I go up there,” said Fulks, a classically trained pianist who works days at Yerkes. “Everybody in the restaurant can see me, and the only music is coming from me, so people just come in and stare. I just put my dreads down so I don’t have to look back, because I’ll get nervous and mess up.”

Her position atop Mick’s aside, Fulks shies away from the spotlight—she doesn’t sing, which helps—but her talent and versatility make her a tough act to ignore.

Fulks got her regular job at Mick’s about two months ago, and she is a savvy enough performer to gear her playlist to the crowd. She’ll usually open with a melody everyone knows (Ludwig von Beethoven’s *Moonlight Sonata*, for example). If the crowd is older, she’ll play some Duke Ellington. If the diners are younger, she’ll switch to Prince or No Doubt. And she relishes customers who challenge her.

“Just play Mozart,” one of those customers requested on an evening in June during the middle of Atlanta’s annual Music Midtown festival. Fulks was prepared for a lot of festival-related requests and Mozart was a surprise—still, she obliged.

“Now do some Def Leppard,” he challenged. The ’80s metal band was one of the acts playing Music Midtown, and

Fulks was ready for it.

“Now go back to something pretty with Mozart,” he said after hearing enough of his rock request. Fulks again, went with the flow. When she was finished, she was rewarded with a \$50 tip.

“The Def Leppard throws people off,” said Fulks, whose range obviously extends far beyond the classical works she studied as a child. “People are like, ‘I’ve never heard Def Leppard on piano before.’ And with that Linkin Park song, ‘Numb,’” she said, showing her knowledge of 21st century hard rock as well.

“If you really listen to that song, the guy’s playing a keyboard,” she continued. “People are really surprised to see me get up there and play [Def Leppard’s] ‘Love Bites,’ and then the Eagles’ ‘Hotel California.’ I’m just having fun.”

It’s easy to see that Fulks has a remarkably wide repertoire, but there is one popular, Grammy-winning artist she purposefully avoids. “I know four Alicia Keys songs, but because I get compared to her so much, I tend to stay away because I’m trying to build up my own thing. But I do get requests for her stuff all the time.”

After playing intermittently for years, Fulks’ musical career is rapidly moving forward. She played two gigs during the recently completed National Black Arts Festival (NBAF). Fulks backed up the Live Poets Society during “An Evening of Spoken Word,” on Wednesday, July 20, at the West End Performing Arts Center; the next evening the Live Poets performed “Black Erotica” (another spoken-word performance, albeit adult-themed, as the title suggests) at the Loft at Earthlink

Live.

The Live Poets were co-founded and are led by Derrick “Abyss” Graham, a spoken-word artist who has performed nationally with the Def Poets. Fulks met Abyss last year during an open jam session at Atlanta’s Apache Café.

Abyss was looking to put a band together and perhaps set up a future tour, and he liked what he heard from Fulks (who was just getting back into performing at the time.) They sat down together and composed a song in just 10 minutes (Abyss is a guitar-player as well). Their collaboration has grown stronger by the day.

Not only did Fulks back up Abyss during their NBAF shows, they play together at other spots around town (Sundays at the Dave and Busters restaurant in Marietta is a regular stage), and this past winter Fulks and Abyss toured the Midwest, playing college gigs in several states. The stripped down shows were just Abyss and his guitar and Fulks and her keyboard, and one of the most memorable was at Iowa Wesleyan College in Mount Pleasant, a farm city of less than 10,000, south of Iowa City.

“After we performed—it wasn’t a big crowd, maybe 70 students and eight faculty—we had a Q&A session where anyone could ask anything they wanted,” she said. “Everybody was so warm that we ended up inviting them back to our hotel room, and we just played music and they read their poetry.”

During performances, Fulks gets to show off her playing (often at Abyss’ urging); like her Mick’s shows, she bounces from the classical she’s known since childhood to the modern hip-hop sounds of Ludacris.

Fulks started playing piano

at 5. She loved it until she was 9, which is when the inevitable loathing of practice started. Still, there was no denying her talent. She won a statewide competition (the first of many), and got to play for an audience that included poet Maya Angelou (a faculty member at Wake Forest University, located in Fulks’ hometown of Winston-Salem, N.C.).

Fulks eventually went to the North Carolina School for the Arts, where she studied classical piano. Despite a lot of success, she doubted her own abilities and potential. Part of this came from her background (while many classmates were taught at institutes, her piano teacher taught students in the basement of her home). It wasn’t that Fulks’ chops weren’t as good (she was just as talented as the higher-pedigreed players), she just had concerns about making a living as a musician.

“Classical musicians don’t make any money until they’re dead,” she said. “I just had a feeling that this wasn’t going to work out.”

So Fulks applied to the animal science program at North Carolina A&T with the goal of becoming a veterinarian. She got married in the interim, and instead of going to vet school after graduation, she moved to Atlanta to work at Emory’s Division of Animal Resources in the School of Medicine. After two years there, she returned home to work at Wake Forest’s primate center before eventually working her way back to the Atlanta area.

As Fulks’ music career has blossomed, her Emory career is going through some changes as well. After working at the Yerkes Field Station in Lawrenceville since 2000, where she studied

maternal behavior in rhesus macaques, on July 25 she moved to the main campus to take a position as a veterinary technician, involved in clinical medicine

Fulks’ enjoys her animal care work and it pays the bills—something music even with the increased number of gigs she’s getting doesn’t always do. However, not all of Fulks work is geared toward earning a paycheck.

She plays on occasion at a juvenile penitentiary in south Atlanta where she performs during poetry readings. She also plays at Harambee, a holistic stress program for inner-city youth. “There are grants for us to come in and teach music and poetry or just talk to the kids,” Fulks said. Even though the program has funds set aside for artists, she doesn’t accept them.

“It’s the least I can do to just go in there,” said Fulks who has two children of her own. “Sometimes I don’t even get a chance to play because they just want to talk about what happened at home. I’m just an ear or a heart or a hug—whatever they need.”

“I’ll get a lot of paying gigs, so that’s just fine with me,” said Fulks, who speaks the truth. She is featured on three tracks on Abyss’ upcoming CD and has played both session and live work with a variety of hip-hop and R&B artists. Her next goal is to put out a solo CD.

“It’s called *88 Degrees*, because of the 88 keys on a piano,” she said, adding that she hopes to complete work on it in November. It’s mostly instrumental, but also contains some spoken-word pieces, though she is not the speaker.

That might be grabbing the spotlight.

Piano Woman

by
Eric
Rangus

SALE from page 1

Bayh-Dole Act, which was passed by Congress in 1980 to encourage universities to move scientific discoveries rapidly into the marketplace, proceeds from the royalty sale must be used for scientific research and education. After allocations to the schools, departments, laboratories and researchers, Wagner and Executive Vice President for Finance and Administration Mike Mandl explained that the central administration of the University will end up with \$130 million to \$150 million of the \$540 million total.

“We are entering into a very disciplined phase of the implementation of our strategic plan,” said Wagner. “The elements of our strategic plan that are research-related and consistent with the Bayh-Dole Act provisions will benefit from these moneys. But it is important to keep in mind that this is one of several resources that will finance the strategic plan. The comprehensive campaign is another, and internal reallocation toward strategic plan directions is a third.”

For years the University has been collecting patent “milestone” payments from the license of FTC, and for longer yet has been involved in litigation to determine the legal owner of the patent. Senior Vice President and General Counsel Kent Alexander, who spearheaded the litigation in recent years—and who joined Mandl and colleagues in negotiating the sale of the FTC patent rights—said that litigation criss-crossed the globe, from the United States to Europe to the Far East.

Alexander expressed special thanks for the work of his predecessor, the late Joe Crooks, and Mandl’s predecessor, John Temple, saying each “played critical roles in initiating and continuing the dogged pursuit of these valuable patent rights.” He



The groundbreaking work of chemistry Professor Dennis Liotta (left, above), pediatrics Professor Raymond Schinazi and former Emory researcher Woo-Baeg Choi (right photo) will have long-lasting effects on the University, the nation and the world.

also noted the success would not have been possible without the ongoing support of the Board of Trustees.

Four years ago, Emory settled the litigation and retained full patent rights to FTC until 2021, along with a separate interest in another anti-viral HIV drug, 3TC, that continues to pay Emory and the inventors additional royalties. By 2021, the total revenue for FTC could well have reached more than \$540 million, Mandl said, but rather than wait for the money to come in year by year (and risk the value decreasing), Emory chose to accept a bid for a single cash payment from two companies, Gilead Sciences Inc. and Royalty Pharma, which came up 65 percent and 35 percent, respectively, of the final sum. That number, after figuring in money for legal and financial consulting expenses, will still total well over \$500 million.

“The monetization process was a real team effort both internally and with our external partner, Citigroup, who performed very well on our behalf,” Mandl said.

Advancing a research strategy

Under Bayh-Dole, uni-

versities are allowed to collect royalties on patents developed using federal funding—with two caveats: A portion of the proceeds must be shared with the inventors, and the rest must be spent on the institution’s “scientific research or education” mission. Emory’s sale of its royalty stream could not have come at a better time, as the University has embarked on an ambitious strategic plan to advance (among other objectives) that very same mission. Throughout the planning process, Wagner knew this source would be a significant (yet partial) source of early plan funding.

“We felt that, with that magnitude of value, we could do two things which would have a much bigger impact on Emory over the long run than if we had stretched the payments out to 2021,” Mandl said. “First, we could effectively invest the money while we were spending it—that is, annually invest the excess over what we spend—and second we could spend the proceeds over a 10-year period to invest in faculty and academic programs.

“Between the financial return we could get from investing the lump sum now and the reputational return we could



get and build on by having the money up front,” he continued, “it was clear we could make a much bigger difference this way.”

\$540M in perspective

A quick web search of any number of word combinations—try “Emory,” “royalty” and “Emtriva”—reveals a hint of the magnitude of the FTC sale, not only in the world of higher education, but beyond. Wagner said he has received numerous congratulatory e-mails from his counterparts at fellow Association of American Universities institutions. And no one has yet challenged the claim that the \$540 million deal is the largest such transaction in the history of higher education.

Still, some media outlets have publicly linked the sale to the 1979 landmark gift of \$105 million to Emory from the late Coca-Cola Chairman Robert Woodruff (which, at the time, was also the largest gift of its kind in history). While this may be true in terms of actual dollars, Wagner said it may not be accurate to equate the two in terms of long-term impact.

“First, the Woodruff gift was truly a gift—it was unrestricted—and it began a

relationship with the Woodruff Foundation that has been and continues to be truly transformational for Emory,” Wagner said. “It’s not an exaggeration to say that this relationship with the Woodruff Foundation has laid the basis for the modern Emory that we see today. Second, the gift was in Coca-Cola stock that ultimately translated into billions of dollars.

“Still, the income being received from Gilead and its partner is a very important new installment toward the full cost of implementing our strategic plan,” he continued. “It is the result of a business transaction and not a gift. If there is to be a transformational impact from the income of this transaction, it will be owing to its wise use in helping to implement our strategy—and much more income than this will be required to fully achieve our strategic goals.”

Finally, Wagner added, “We are so proud of Drs. Liotta, Schinazi and Choi, who would be regarded as intellectual treasures of the first order on any university campus in the world. We can be grateful they did—and do—their work here.”

Wagner: Emory to be ‘good steward’ of revenue infusion



President Jim Wagner

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

Emory’s sale of royalty rights to the anti-HIV medication Emtriva (emtricitabine) for \$540 million (see story, page 1) is being hailed as the single biggest commercial sale of intellectual property for any university in history. *Emory Report* sat down with President Jim Wagner to discuss what this unprecedented development will mean.

Emory Report: What kind

of immediate impact is this going to have on Emory’s operating budget?

Jim Wagner: There two parts to that answer, and the first is the restriction of the Bayh-Dole Act. That law is a way to make sure that new and beneficial technologies produced by universities would be attractive commercially for companies to license and manufacture. Any proceeds the University receives (after expenses) have to be reinvested broadly in the research and research-re-

lated educational mission. So in other words, we cannot build a parking garage or new dorms, or pay certain staff salaries with that money. So that’s answer one: There are some restrictions.

Answer two is that, even if there weren’t restrictions, we are entering a very disciplined phase of the implementation of our strategic plan. The elements of our strategic plan that are research-related and consistent with the Bayh-Dole provisions will indeed benefit from these moneys.

What was the rationale for taking the money up front rather than wait for annual royalties from this patent?

We think the return on investment for converting that money in the short term to new programs, to investing in people and programs, will pay a benefit—the compounding effect of that investment is far greater than we would have gotten from just the cash spread out. Also, I don’t know that we should expect a measurable, dollar-for-dollar impact from every penny we

spend from this money; just as with any large revenue stream that is spent and invested wisely, there will be intangible benefits. Call it a sort of intellectual compound interest that may not jump out on a balance sheet but is no less real.

The initial amount predicted for the Strategic Plan Initiative Fund, which will serve as start-up funding for endeavors identified in the plan, was \$25 million per year. Will that number go up to, say, \$40 million a year now?

It depends how we manage this, and we really need to talk about that. How much of this cash do we have compelling, immediate needs for? And how much should more appropriately, more responsibly, take the form of an internal foundation? A lot of strategic thinking needs to be done to determine what fraction of this gets immediately invested and what fraction becomes an endowment.

And those decisions have not been made yet?

No. The next step is to assign strategic-program costs and uses

in order to set funding priorities, and that’s part of what’s happening this summer. By the fall it will be clear how this money and future moneys would be used.

I had a conversation yesterday with former President Jim Laney, and I asked him, “When you got \$105 million back in 1979, what did you do with it?” He said they used all of it to boost Emory’s endowment and then tried to use those funds in ways that people could match to the revenue, ways to challenge the University to get even more investment. So we’ve got a lot to think about.

Speaking of President Laney, with the way this is being presented in the mainstream press, a lot of people are going to look at this as a “second Woodruff gift” and possibly expect it to have a commensurate impact on the University. Do you think that’s a fair expectation?

I see both sides of that. In one sense, it’s hard to make the comparison. Remember, the

See **WAGNER Q&A** on page 7

HEALTHSCIENCES

Prenatal health program centers on group support



Jack Keane

A group of "alumni" of Crawford Long Hospital's Centering Pregnancy program gathered for a post-partum reunion last week at the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing. The program, relies on a group approach to prenatal care, combining health assessment, education and support.

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

As any mother can attest, pregnancy is not exactly a stroll through the nursery. But belonging to a group of similarly expectant women can help, and that is the thinking behind a relatively new prenatal health program that is quickly gaining popularity at Crawford Long and Grady hospitals.

Called "Centering Pregnancy," the program is directly adapted from an approach pioneered by Sharon

Rising, a nurse-midwife and former Yale University faculty member who first introduced its concepts at the University of Minnesota. Centering Pregnancy is based on a group approach to prenatal care, combining three essential elements of care every pregnant woman needs: health assessment, education and support.

"It creates a community of pregnant couples," said Maureen Kelley, clinical associate professor and chair of family and community nursing in the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nurs-

ing. Kelley implemented the program in place at Crawford Long, with the sessions taking place at the nursing school. Centering Pregnancy first found its way to Grady through Claire Westdahl, assistant professor of obstetrics-gynecology and director of Grady's nurse-midwifery program.

In the program, groups of up to 10 women (and often their partners) meet regularly starting at the women's 16-week mark of pregnancy. Each session is facilitated by one or more midwives, and the visits take the place of prenatal health checkups (if there is a problem, the woman is referred back to the traditional office setting).

But the health assessments take up very little of the two-hour sessions, and the rest is devoted to education from the midwives and support from the women themselves. Everything from delivery to nursing to postpartum depression to sexuality is covered, and the women gain knowledge not only from professionals (the midwives) but also from their peers.

"It's very focused on women's own experiences," said Kathryn Woeber, instructor in the nursing school, who has the unique perspective of having participated both as a midwife and a patient; Woeber's first child is due in August. "Some of it is practical information—maternity clothes, for

example. Most of the women in our group are very well-educated—a lot of them work at the CDC or as nurses—so they have a lot to offer."

Women are matched in groups with similar due dates, and the entire program is billed to insurance just like conventional prenatal checkups. In one sense, the program is not at all cutting-edge (all of the aspects of Centering Pregnancy have long been available in part through other avenues), but it is the first to bring such a comprehensive approach together in a single format.

And that format works. Centering Pregnancy covers the same prenatal classes that a couple would usually take on top of the traditional care covered by insurance.

"It really is 'prenatal plus,'" Kelley said. "We wanted to offer something special for Emory employees. We care about the community at Emory and wanted to bring this model to Emory women."

Not only Emory women but their partners as well. "The men get as much out of it as the women," Kelley said. One of our new fathers came back to the group and talked about how he went through a sort-of post-partum depression when the reality of life with a newborn at home set in. Where else are men going to get feedback like that?

Andrew Woeber, Kath-

ryn's husband, who dutifully accepted his wife's invitation to accompany her to group sessions ("He's a very smart man," Kathryn quipped), agrees on the merits of the program.

"The closer you get to the due date, they do things like take you to the hospital and show you: 'This is where you would actually come in; you talk to this desk first; now let's go look at a labor and delivery room,'" Andrew said. "They try to fill in as many blanks as possible and make it comfortable for both parties."

Something must be working, because in just a short year since the first Centering Pregnancy group was launched at Crawford Long, the first "alumni" have had their children and reconvened for reunions, suggesting that not only pregnancy support but lasting friendships can be a product.

"We had three couple in our group in the hospital this past weekend, having their babies," Kelley said. "They were checking on each other. So they've got this community of people who are going through the same thing they are, and that's a really nice experience."

For more information on Centering Pregnancy, call Emory Women's Care at 404-686-3643. Though the program was established as a service for Emory employees, it is open to anyone covered by Emory Healthcare.

MEDICALSCHOOL

Summer camp introduces teenagers to science



University Photography

Michael Johns was one of the guest speakers at the School of Medicine's Summer Science and Discovery Camp, which brought groups of teenagers to campus to learn about science and health.

BY TIA MCCOLLORS

Emory area high school students with a love and curiosity for science who spent part of their summer vacation at the School of Medicine's Summer Science Discovery Camp and Academy programs not only gained a strong foundation in science—they learned valuable life lessons as well.

This year, by the closing sessions in July, they were armed with enough knowl-

edge to create their own play for a murder-mystery dinner theater, using topics they learned about over the course of the science programs.

Sponsored by the Office of Multicultural Medical Student Affairs, the camp was birthed in 1995 from humble beginnings by Robert Lee, associate dean for multicultural medical student affairs, to demonstrate the principle that "high expectations often produce high achievement." With eight students (two of them his own sons), four parents, \$600 from his own pocket

and lunches provided by volunteer parents, Lee was determined to see if the Atlanta metro area would embrace and support a summer science camp experience.

"They were a curious lot," Lee said. "Mostly African American males, some girls, two Asian students, but no Caucasians at the time. We took them to Lullwater Park, Zoo Atlanta, an in-town nature preserve and various other places, looking for science in everyday life."

Now with a capacity of 15 campers per session, the camp has three two-week sessions per summer for eighth through 10th graders. In 2000, it expanded to include an academy program for 11th and 12th graders held in two three-week sessions. More than 800 students have been enrolled in both programs since their inception, representing families across the racial, economic, educational and metro Atlanta geographical spectra, although reaching African American and Hispanic students long has been a central goal.

This summer, campers delved into a number of topics taught by their counselors, who are college undergraduate students, medical students and other program alumni. This year's topics included the science of the skeletal, muscular, cardiovascular and reproductive systems, sexually transmitted diseases, infectious diseases, bacte-

ria, neuroscience, immunology, bioterrorism and food science. They also reviewed diseases that disproportionately affect minorities, such as diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease and HIV/AIDS.

Anitra Sumbry, one of the lead counselors, is a rising senior in Emory College. After graduating with a degree in biology and political science, she plans to attend medical school to obtain a combined MD/MPH degree so she can pursue a career in emergency medicine.

"When I heard of this program, I knew it was something I'd be interested in," she said. "I've worked in summer camps before but never one that was just focused on science. I attended a camp like this when I was younger, and it introduced me to the field. I loved the idea of giving that same opportunity to another student."

Counselor and second-year Emory medical student Adaeze Adigweme has always enjoyed teaching and mentoring kids, especially in math and science.

"I think it's important that we get kids really excited about this field early so they can be inspired to pursue careers that often are perceived by young people as being too difficult," said Adigweme, who

aspires to an internal medicine specialty. "When they leave the camp, I want them to have a large bank of knowledge in the sciences that most people don't learn until college or medical school."

Other counselors include second-year medical students Elizabeth Gooding and Matt Wallace; Andy Kedir, a 2005 neuroscience graduate of Emory College; and Gregory Malik Burnett, a past academy alumnus who is a rising junior at Duke University.

Some of the premises that Lee used to establish the program remain the same. "It's our hope that students better understand that science is all around us and that people of color and females can learn and enjoy science," he said. "Equally important is for students to realize that academic achievement knows no racial, color, ethnic or gender boundaries, and it's OK to be smart."

To better prepare the students for college, there are college admissions sessions conducted by the Emory College admissions office. Lee also noted that the Office of Multicultural Medical Student Affairs is beginning to institute a tracking system to determine the educational pathways alumni have taken.

SCHOLARSHIP&RESEARCH

Researchers study secretive bisexual activity and HIV risk

BY ALICIA SANDS LURRY

Despite a great deal of attention in recent years, the issue of some black men keeping their bisexual behavior secretive from their main female sex partners, or “keeping it on the down-low,” does not translate to high-risk sex with male partners, nor an increased risk of HIV transmission, according to David Malebranche, assistant professor of medicine in the School of Medicine and internist at Grady Hospital.

Malebranche is co-author of a recent review article with Gregorio Millett, Byron Mason and Pilgrim Spikes, all from the CDC. The results of the review, “Focusing ‘Down-Low’: Bisexual Black Men, HIV Risk and Heterosexual Transmission,” appear in the July issue of the *Journal of the National Medical Association*. The article is the first of its kind to critically examine the “down-low” theory—that secretive black bisexual men are the primary force behind the current high rates of HIV among black women in the United States.

Using statistical data compiled from 24 reference articles, two conference abstracts and literature about bisexually active men of all races and ethnic groups, the authors examined four key points: estimates of bisexuality among black men; identity versus behavior—or what men call themselves versus how they behave sexually; rates of same-sex behavior disclosure among black men who have sex with men (MSM); and whether

nondisclosure of same-sex activity translates to riskier sex or decreased condom use.

According to the article, the best available studies actually report a low prevalence of bisexual behavior (2 percent) among black men in the United States. The authors also found that when compared to white, Latino and Asian MSM, black MSM were more likely to identify as bisexual or report being behaviorally bisexual, and were less likely to disclose their same-sex behavior.

The authors found studies, however, reporting that nondisclosure of same-sex behavior did not lead to riskier sexual behavior. One such study described that black MSM who did not disclose their homosexual activity were less likely to be HIV positive, have multiple male sexual partners, or have unprotected sex with male partners than those who disclosed their same-sex behavior.

“The purpose of the paper was to examine four major points commonly made when talking about the down-low and to see how much those issues actually played out in the literature and data,” said Malebranche, who also practices at Atlanta’s Ponce de Leon Center, one of the largest outpatient clinics in the country providing comprehensive medical care to approximately 4,000 HIV-infected patients each year.

“What we found was that while the prevalence of bisexuality among black men in general appears to be low, reported bisexual identification and behavior among black

MSM is a lot higher than other ethnicities, and they are not as likely to disclose their same-sex behavior as white MSM,” he continued. “However, when it comes to unprotected sex, it appears that nondisclosing black MSM engage in less risky behavior than those who disclose their same-sex behavior.”

Based on those findings, Malebranche said it’s erroneous to believe that bisexual black men on the “down-low” are disproportionately responsible for transmitting HIV to heterosexual black women.

“When you look at the whole issue of what down-low means, it really translates into the issue of disclosure—who you’re telling and who you’re not telling—and may be dependent upon the nature of the relationship and gender of the individual with whom you’re having sex,” Malebranche said. “If some black MSM are secretly bisexual, studies have demonstrated that they’re more likely to have more female partners than disclosing black MSM, and thus are more likely to have unprotected sex with these female partners. However, these same men report lower rates of unprotected sex with their male sexual partners than disclosing MSM.”

These facts lead the study team to ask, “If bisexual black men represent a small proportion of black men in the United States, and nondisclosing black men are less likely to be HIV positive than gay-identified men or engage in high-risk behavior, then is this population primarily responsible for the HIV epidemic among



Kay Hinton

“Subscribing to the ‘down-low’ theory takes the focus away from the behavior that transmits HIV,” says Grady’s David Malebranche, co-author of a new study that explores one controversial theory on the spread of HIV.

heterosexual black women?”

According to recent statistics, approximately 40 percent of the cumulative AIDS cases among black women through 2003 are attributable to intravenous drug use, with another 40 percent attributable to risky sexual behavior. However, it’s not known what proportion of these cases are infected through having sex with heterosexual, bisexual or homosexual men.

“The flawed logic often perpetuated by the media is that only homosexual men have HIV, bisexual men *only* contract HIV through homosexual behavior, and the *only* way black women contract HIV is through sexual contact with these bisexual men,” Malebranche said. “Homosexuals are not the *only* ones with HIV, and just because someone keeps their same-sex behavior secretive doesn’t necessarily mean that they are irresponsible with condom use.”

The authors argue that the issue of high-risk sexual behavior among heterosexuals has been absent from the discussion involving men on the down-low and the high prevalence of HIV among black women. For instance, they found that rates of condom use by black heterosexuals are low, even among couples, where one partner is HIV positive and the other is HIV negative.

“Subscribing to the down-low theory takes the focus away from the behavior that transmits HIV,” Malebranche said. “As a society, we have to think deeper and more critically about what the reasons are for the high rates of HIV in our community. We hope this article facilitates or at least stimulates critical discussion about this topic because there’s still a lot we don’t know.”

Post-traumatic stress common among mental health patients

BY HOLLY KORSCHUN

More than 80 percent of patients surveyed at Grady Hospital’s outpatient mental health clinic have experienced a severely traumatic event, mainly violence, during their lifetime, according to a study by researchers at the Center for Behavioral Neuroscience (CBN), the School of Medicine (SOM) and the University of Texas at Austin.

Further, of those surveyed, 44 percent met the criteria for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), but only 11 percent of those whose charts were reviewed had been diagnosed with this disabling anxiety disorder. The findings, published in the journal *Psychiatric Services*, suggest trauma is likely underrecognized and PTSD often undiagnosed among low-income, inner-city African Americans in Atlanta. PTSD affects an estimated

9 to 12 percent of the general population. The disorder, which results from a psychologically traumatic experience, is characterized by intense anxiety, insomnia, irritability, outbursts of anger, difficulty concentrating, hypervigilance and an exaggerated startle response.

For the study, researchers surveyed 184 African Americans at Grady’s outpatient mental health clinic about previous traumatic experiences. Most respondents earned less than \$1,000 per month or were homeless. A total of 153 participants (83 percent) reported having experienced at least one traumatic event in their lifetimes.

More than half had been attacked with a knife, gun or other weapon. Forty-five percent of the females surveyed had experienced sexual assault. More than one-third of respondents had experienced childhood physical abuse, and

a similar number had experienced childhood sexual abuse before the age of 13.

Forty-four percent of those surveyed met the criteria for PTSD. The researchers also found that many of those with PTSD suffered higher rates of major depression, suicide attempts and substance abuse compared to those who did not have PTSD. They also were more likely to have had an unstable childhood family environment.

“Despite the high rates of trauma and PTSD, our finding that only a small number of those surveyed had a PTSD diagnosis indicates this population is not currently identified as being in need of treatment,” said study co-author Kerry Ressler, of CBN and the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences in the medical school. “We believe that the underdiagnosis of PTSD is the case not only in our mental health center but also nationally.”



Jan Rott

According to a new study co-written by Kerry Ressler of the Center for Behavioral Neuroscience, nearly half of mental health patients his group surveyed experience symptoms of post-traumatic stress, but very few of these people have been diagnosed with the disorder.

In addition to Ressler, the study’s authors include psychiatry and behavioral sciences’ Ann Schwartz and Rebekah Bradley; Melissa Sexton, of the comparative literature program in Emory College; and Alissa

Sherry of the University of Texas at Austin. The study was funded by a grant from the National Institutes of Health and by the Emory Medical Care Foundation and the School of Medicine.

LAW SCHOOL

Internship program stresses rewards of child-focused law



University Photography

Interns in the law school's Summer Child Advocacy Program spend 10 weeks working in one of the most challenging aspects of the law, but they still find a little time to unwind, like at this social event at the home of law faculty member Mary Margaret Oliver. Those in attendance included (from l-to-r): Atlanta City Hall intern Eric Lee and Emory law students/program interns Peter Morscheck, Dena Crim and Elizabeth Rose.

BY ERIC RANGUS

Child advocacy is one of the most challenging areas of the law—as well as one of the lowest paying. However, the challenges of child-focused law often draw some of the most eager practitioners.

“The work can be difficult at times, but I am learning a great deal,” said Joshua McCabe, a 2004 political science graduate of Emory College. McCabe is one of this year's interns for the School of Law's Summer Child Advocacy Program. He is interning at the DeKalb County Child Advocacy Center, where his responsibilities include assisting in forensic interviews on children who have been abused and neglected by their parents. He has already appeared in court on behalf of a young client.

“The program is amazing,” said McCabe, a perfect example of the program's goal of recruiting the best and brightest students. He spent 2004–05 in St. Andrews as a Bobby Jones scholar and is one of only a handful of 2005 interns without a law background (yet). “I haven't even started law school yet and already I'm making a presentation in court.”

“The intent of the program is to bring the best and the brightest to this kind of work, to turn them on to how wonderful, fascinating and interesting it is, so that they will continue to work and improve the practice of children's law and advocacy,” said program Director Beth Reimels, '01L, an intern herself in 1999.

Part of the law school's Barton Child Law & Policy Clinic, the Summer Child Advocacy Program lines up interns (this year there are 20, the number changes depending on funding) with juvenile courts, state agencies and child advocacy organi-

zations around the state. Most are in the metro Atlanta area, but this year's interns have been placed as far away as the Golden Isles Children's Advocacy Center in Brunswick, Ga.

The program was originally geared toward Emory students exclusively (both those in the law school and Emory College), but now the summer program draws national interest. Seven of this year's interns are from schools outside Georgia (and they come from top law schools including Harvard and the University of Virginia) and four more are from other state schools (the University of Georgia and Georgia State).

The advocacy program began in 1992, and when the Barton Clinic was established in 2000 (clinic director Karen Worthington was part of the original roster of summer advocacy program interns), the most logical place for it to function was under the clinic's auspices.

“These children need advocates,” Reimels said. “Children don't vote, have no voice and need somebody looking out for them to share with the various systems they interact with what these children need and want from their perspective.”

Some internships are with district attorneys' offices prosecuting accused perpetrators of abuse and neglect. Others work in courts helping represent children in juvenile court proceedings.

“We have other interns who are in nonprofits that interact with these systems,” Reimels said. “And some are in policy organizations that are helping inform legislations around these kinds of issues.”

The internships run 10 weeks and include a training session where the interns learn tools of the trade, such as how to make a case from a child's point of view. During the internship, the students submit biweekly

field notes as well as a final report.

The field notes, which Reimels reviews and returns with comments, are the interns' opportunities to ask questions as well as relate their frequently challenging experiences.

“You hear stories about how drug-addicted parents select their drug of choice over [the welfare] of their children,” Reimels said. “The interns also are working with professionals whose jobs are harried; they are overworked and underpaid—the interns are really needed.”

The interns also get together for program-wide events like panel discussions featuring child-law experts, tours of child-focused centers (such as the Fulton County Child Advocacy Center and the neonatal intensive care unit at Children's Healthcare of Atlanta).

Occasionally, they even find time to socialize, like at a July 25 gathering at the home of Mary Margaret Oliver, a visiting professor in the Barton Clinic. “Emory provides a public service to excellent professionals doing excellent work,” said Oliver, who in her spare time serves as a representative in the Georgia House and is former chair of the House Judiciary Committee. “The interns are learning a lot about themselves as well as about the system, which unfortunately can be very difficult in a lot of ways.”

PRISM from page 1

the room with chatter, and “lessons” learned ranged from making origami flowers to learning piano chords.

“In addition to graduate student outcomes, we are having a notable impact on K-12 students and teachers,” Rose said. “Teachers are pleased to be connected with the academic world, to practice new pedagogies, and to share ideas with colleagues across disciplines and grade levels.”

WAGNER Q&A from page 4

Woodruff gift was completely discretionary. I would prefer to interpret this not as a gift that has motivated Emory to evaluate its opportunity for transition, but rather as an infusion of revenue that should give us great confidence to advance rapidly on implementing the strategic plan we've already been developing—and I do think the strategic plan is transformational. So it's more that the plan is transformational than the gift.

Going back to the Bayh-Dole Act, the term “research mission” seems very broadly defined. Will it be enough to simply say Emory is using the money to implement its strategic plan?

There's more to it than that, and in fact there are those in Washington who aren't quite sure they like Bayh-Dole. Our understanding is that this is really something the federal government should see as a great success. After all, with a fairly modest federal investment, we have done a bunch of things, not the least of which is entice a bunch of private dollars into accelerating America's research mission.

But the law says that universities must share with the inventors a portion of the revenue received from licensing, and any remaining revenue after expenses must be used to support scientific research or education.

Is that narrowly construed to mean only the hard sciences?

No, but I think the general interpretation is that it is not principally intended to be used in the arts, and the reason for that is the whole premise

for Bayh-Dole is economic development based on intellectual property. I've tried to say, “Look, this is a great thing in our sciences, but our commitment from our strategic plan is also to raise funds that will address the central importance of the liberal arts in a major university.”

There are plenty of first-rate novelists on university faculties; if one were to write a novel that went on to generate X amount of dollars and then was made into a movie that generated X amount of dollars, is that covered under Bayh-Dole?

No, it's not. Every university I know of has a phrase in its policy that talks about traditional works of scholarship—textbooks, educational CDs, novels (and subsequent movie rights), all of those are excluded from Bayh-Dole.

So, moving into the campaign, does this make your job harder because people might say, “Why should I give money to Emory when they just got \$525 million?”

Interestingly, I think that will not be a factor. I hope it makes the statement that Emory is worthy of more investment. It's interesting that the most highly endowed, richest universities in the world are also those who enjoy year after year the most success in fundraising—think of Harvard and Princeton. Our determination to show good stewardship of this money—so that it's not frittered away, so that it does contribute to transformation—will also convince potential donors that we can make good use of their additional funds.

PCSW from page 1

associate, and full professor; administrator; director; controller; registrar; and chair, less typically, dean or vice president. In addition to pursuing advancement, participants are asked by PCSW to make a “strong and informed contribution to Emory” upon their return.

The Office of the President agreed to fund this annual program, through the guidance of PCSW. The \$14,750 will cover all attendance costs, and a stipend will be available to the attendees to use in helping advance women in leadership at Emory. Also, the two women will be asked to join the PCSW Women in Leadership Committee, and the committee will decide what the stipend will be used for.

“With the expertise these women gain at the institute, we will develop a plan to use the stipend to educate the Emory community about opportunities for leadership development and identify ways to support women at Emory who wish to advance their careers,” said Dykes. “There are many programs at

other universities that support the advancement of women in leadership roles, and we would like to help Emory contribute to these efforts.”

Located on the Wellesley College campus in Massachusetts, the intensive program is held on five consecutive weekends starting in October. This is a deviation from the PCSW's original plan devised in January of sending the two women to the six-week HERS Summer Institute.

“The PCSW wanted to provide a more flexible program to accommodate the many demands women face in managing their careers and responsibilities outside of work,” said Dykes. “The five-weekend program is affiliated and similar to the summer institute, but shorter in duration.”

The deadline for applications is Aug. 25. Applications can be found at the PCSW website (www.pcsw.emory.edu) or picked up at the Center for Women and should be sent through campus mail to Martha Fagan, School of Law, 1301 Clifton Road. For more information, e-mail pcsw@emory.edu or martha@law.emory.edu.

@emory

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

Events for the Emory Community

VISUAL ARTS

Schatten Gallery Exhibit

"To Work His Wonders on the Scene: The Life and Times of William L. Dawson." Schatten Gallery, Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-6861.

Special Collections Exhibit

"A Tornado Turned Loose: An Exhibition Celebrates the 75th Anniversary of Bobby Jones' Grand Slam." Special Collections, Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-6887. **Through Aug. 15.**

Carlos Museum Exhibit

"Excavating Egypt: Great Discoveries from the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology." Third Floor Galleries, Carlos Museum. \$7 suggested donation; free for students and staff. 404-727-4282. **Through Nov. 27.**

LECTURES

THURSDAY, AUG. 1**Surgical Grand Rounds**

"Modern Management of Pelvic Fractures." Amy Wyrzykowski, medicine, presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-712-2196.

SATURDAY, AUG. 13**Center for Women Financial Seminar**

"Everything a Woman Should Know About Her Financial Future." Linda Kuryloski, Cynthia Lynn, Rebecca Godbey, Mary Anne Walser and Stephanie Friese, presenting. 9 a.m. Governor's Hall, Miller-Ward Alumni House. \$35. 404-727-2000.

THURSDAY, AUG. 18**Surgical Grand Rounds**

"Looking for Biomarkers Associated with Diabetes and Insulin Resistance Outcomes After Weightloss Surgery." Nana Gletsu, medicine, presenting. 7 a.m.

Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-712-2196.

THURSDAY, AUG. 25**Surgical Grand Rounds**

"Bleeding Disorders in the Surgical Patient." Yvonne Datta, medicine, presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-712-2196.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2**Servant Leadership Brown Bag Lunch Lecture**

1 p.m. Earl Lewis, provost, presenting. Free. 404-727-7664. 355 Dobbs Center.

RELIGION

WEDNESDAYS**Zen Sitting Meditation**

4:30 p.m. Rustin Chapel, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-5120.

SPECIAL

WEDNESDAYS**Toastmasters @ Emory**

8 a.m. 231 Dental School Building. Free. 404-727-3721.

THURSDAYS**Chess Club**

6:30 p.m. 106 Bishops Hall. Free. 404-778-4121.

SATURDAYS**Swing Dance**

8 p.m. Church School Building, Fellowship Hall. Free. 678-665-6462.

TUESDAY, AUG. 16**School of Nursing Centennial Open House**

10 a.m. Nursing School. Free. 404-727-6917.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31**Center for Women Open House**

11 a.m. Center for Women. Free. 404-727-2000.

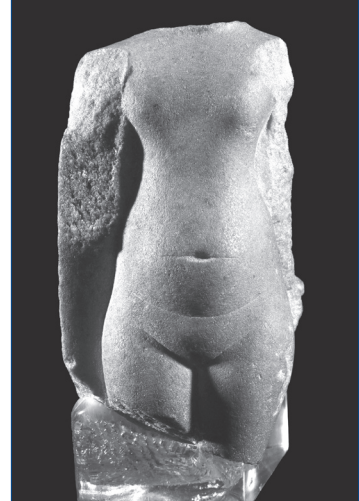
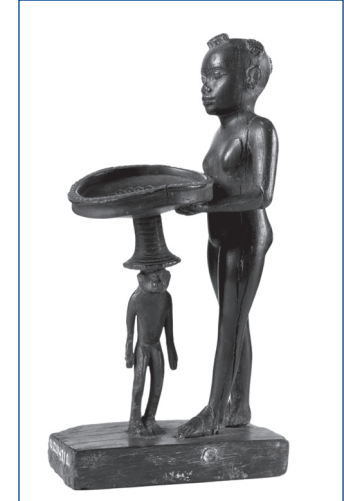
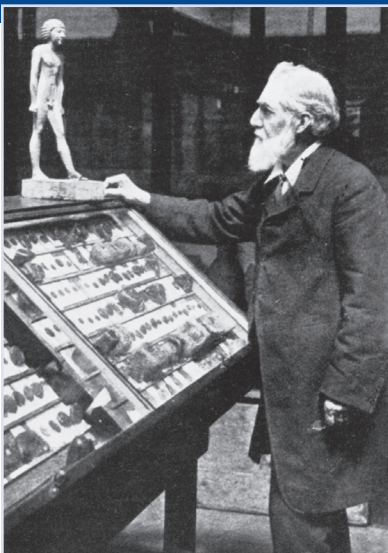
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For sports information, visit www.go.emory.edu.

To submit an entry for the *Emory Report* calendar, enter your event on the University's web events calendar, Events@Emory, which is located at <http://events.cc.emory.edu/> (also accessible via the "Calendar" link from the Emory homepage) at least three weeks prior to the publication date. Dates, times and locations may change without advance notice. Due to space limitations, *Emory Report* may not be able to include all events submitted.

EXCAVATING EGYPT

GREAT DISCOVERIES FROM THE PETRIE MUSEUM OF EGYPTIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE CARLOS MUSEUM



From top left to right: **Sir William Matthew Flinders Petrie**, the father of Egyptian archaeology; **Stela of Nesykhonsu**, Thebes, Deir el-Bahri, Dynasty 21, 990-969 B.C., wood, pigment. **Head of the God Min-Amun**, Koptos, Dynasty 18, reign of Tutankhamen, crystalline limestone; **Ostrakon with girl and monkey**, Thebes, Ramesseum, Ramesside Period, 1292-1069 B.C., ceramic, pigment; **middle left to right: Trial piece depicting Nefertiti**, Tell el-Amarna, Dynasty 18, 1344-1336 B.C., limestone, pigment; **Cosmetic dish in the form of a Nubian girl**, Thebes, Dynasty 18, 1550-1292 B.C., wood; **Torso of a princess**, Tell el-Amarna, Dynasty 18, 1344-1336 B.C., quartzite; **Mummy mask**, Early Roman Period, A.D. 40-60, cartonnage, gilt, bronze, glass; **bottom left to right: Cosmetic implement**, Dynasty 18, 1550-1292 B.C., bronze; **Dyad**, Late Dynasty 18, 1352-1292 B.C., limestone, pigment.

