

Emory Report



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In the wake of the devastating tsunami that hit 11 countries in Asia and Africa on Dec. 26, 2004, volunteers from around the world traveled to the countries affected by the killer wave. One of them was Beatrice Lindstrom (top right), a rising senior in Emory College. She and Vikash Parekh, a 2003 Emory College graduate, recently spent a month in Thailand helping clean up debris that still remains in many areas. When they weren't shoveling shattered concrete or sifting through sand to pick out bits of glass, they taught English to Thai schoolchildren like the six smiling boys above.

EMORY OUTREACH

Volunteers' paradise in tsunami relief

BY ERIC RANGUS

The photos still remain. More than half a year after a tsunami killed some 300,000 people in 11 countries, pictures of men, women and children are tacked up on bulletin boards in hotels and public spaces in Phuket, Thailand, one of the cities hardest hit by the disaster.

The pictures—the smiling faces—are all that is left of the many who were swept away. “It’s heartbreaking to know that so many of these people haven’t been found and never will be,” said Beatrice Lindstrom, a rising senior in economics and political science double major from Seoul, South Korea, which is where she is spending the rest of her summer break. She spent the first part in Thailand.

The pictures in Phuket are of every age and many nationalities. Many notices are written in Swedish. That hits

Lindstrom hard—her father’s family is from that country. One picture is of a 4-year-old Swedish boy. His mother and brother have already been found dead, but he is still missing, washed away by the devastating wave.

“Although it is clear that none of these people will be found,” Lindstrom said again, “I guess no one had the heart to take them down.”

While Phuket was devastated by the tsunami, it is one of the areas in Thailand that has been quickest to recover. “Other than some construction sites here and there, the only reminder of the tragedy were the signs of the missing hanging in hotel lobbies and public places,” Lindstrom said.

Visiting Phuket was not the goal of Lindstrom’s trip to Thailand. She had much deeper goals. Accompanied by her friend Vikash Parekh, ’03C,

See **TSUNAMI** on page 4

CARTER LIBRARY

Life of Rosalynn Carter on display, July 23

BY TONY CLARK

Rosalynn Carter is the other half of one of the most extraordinary political partnerships in American history. Beginning July 23, visitors to the Jimmy Carter Presidential Library and Museum will have the opportunity to experience her journey from her family’s farm in Plains to first lady of the United States through the exhibit, “The Story of the Life of Eleanor Rosalynn Smith Carter.”

This limited-time exhibition describes Carter’s birth and childhood in Plains. The oldest of four children, her life focused on family, church and school. Her father died when she was young, so Carter assumed many of the household chores and supervised the younger children while her mother was at work. She helped with sewing and shampooed hair in a local beauty parlor for spending money.

While she was in college, Rosalynn began dating Jimmy Carter, the brother of her best friend Ruth. They were married in 1946, after his graduation from the Naval Academy.

Exhibit visitors will learn of Mrs. Carter’s disappointment at returning to the small town of Plains after seven years traveling as a Navy wife. The Carters moved back to Georgia to run the family business after Jimmy Carter’s father died. Soon, there was no place Rosalynn would

rather live than Plains.

Photographs and documents describe Mrs. Carter’s involvement in her husband’s campaigns for governor and for president. Her tireless efforts to improve the lives of the mentally and emotionally handicapped, for human rights and for childhood immunization are all displayed in the exhibit.

“These photographs have special meaning to me, because they show us at work and with our family,” said Mrs. Carter, who personally helped the Plains Historic Site and the Georgia Humanities Council select images for the exhibit. “We hope that visitors will understand how valuable are the ties that bind people together when they are involved in mutual efforts to accomplish exciting and gratifying goals.”

“The Story of the Life of Eleanor Rosalynn Smith Carter” will be on display at the Carter Presidential Library & Museum from July 23–Sept. 18. The museum is open Monday through Saturday from 9 a.m.–4:45 p.m. and on Sunday from noon–4:45 p.m. Admission is \$7 for adults, \$5 for seniors, military and students with ID. Children 16 and younger are admitted free.

A real stamp act

Also at the Carter Library & Museum, the new commemorative “Presidential Libraries” postage stamp will be unveiled on Thursday, Aug. 4 at 10:30



“The Story of the Life of Eleanor Rosalynn Smith Carter,” on display at the Carter Presidential Library and Museum from July 23–Sept. 18, explores the former first lady’s life in a photo-album style.

a.m. The 37-cent postage stamp marks the 50th anniversary of the Presidential Libraries Act and honors the 11 current Presidential Libraries, as well as the Richard Nixon Library which joins the Presidential Library system next year.

“We are pleased to be one of the sites for the official unveiling of the Presidential Libraries stamp,” said Jay Hakes, director of the Carter Presidential Library. “The stamp not only commemorates the Presidential

Libraries, it is a reminder of the important role the libraries play in a democracy.”

The unveiling ceremony will be held in the lobby of the museum. It is free and open to the public. The new Presidential Libraries stamp, as well as commemorative first day of issuance materials, will be on sale at the library.

For more information about either event, call 404-865-7101 or visit www.jimmycarterlibrary.org.

STUDY ABROAD

Students safe after London bombings

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

When the Emory community awoke the morning of Thursday, July 7, to learn of the bombings in London, staff working with the University’s study-abroad programs began immediately to determine that all students, faculty and staff in residence in London were safe.

That process did not take long: At 9:51 a.m., an e-mail from the Center for International Programs Abroad (CIPA) informed parents and emergency contacts that all of 61 students in London on that day as part of psychology and sociology summer programs were present, accounted for—and safe (see *First Person* page 2). Additionally, 39 students at Oxford University as part of a British studies program were safe, as were some 14 Emory faculty and graduate students in Britain working with all three programs. The CIPA e-mail seemed to head off worried inquiries from parents.

“I’ve received a few,” said Gail Scheu, CIPA study-abroad coordinator. “But sending that e-mail to all the parents might have answered their questions.”

Two of the three summer
See **STUDY ABROAD** on page 8

AROUNDCAMPUS

Recycling report card

Emory Recycles announced that it processed 134 tons—that's 268,693 pounds, to be exact. Though it may not hurtle them up the *U.S. News & World Report* rankings, the top three Emory units in terms of recycled content are Woodruff Library (4,466 pounds), Goizueta Business School (4,118 pounds) and the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing (3,794 pounds).

One final tidbit: Over the 2004–05 academic year, Emory Recycles and Building Services coordinated to help faculty, staff and students recycle a total of 676 tons of paper—that equates to saving some 11,395 trees, according to Emory Recycles Coordinator Claire Wall, as well as a substantial energy savings since producing one ton of recycled paper requires only 60 percent of that needed to make a ton of virgin paper.

"Remember," Wall said, "there are two sides to every sheet of paper; if you only use one side, stick the other side in your printer for printing out drafts."

Women needed for polycystic ovary study

Emory researchers are conducting a study of women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS), a common disorder that causes irregular or missing menstrual periods and anovulation—the inability to develop and produce eggs.

Needed are 12 non-smoking women with PCOS between the ages of 18 and 35, who have five or fewer menstrual periods a year, and are of normal body weight for their height.

The study will be conducted over 22 weeks, and eligible women who complete the study may receive up to \$400 for their time. For more information, call 404-727-9835.

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FIRSTPERSON GINGER WICKLINE

We must move on



Jack Keane

Ginger Wickline is a doctoral student in clinical psychology and a teaching assistant with Emory's study abroad program at University College London.

Friday, 8 July, 12:22 p.m. GMT

At 9:45 yesterday morning, we began gathering for breakfast before our last class together in the Psychology Building of the University College, London. Except for the professors, who had separate lodging, we walked each morning from our dorm to the psych building by Tavistock Square, a greenspace caddy corner (kitty corner for those of you in the South) from us. We noted a few stragglers, suffering from fatigue or late nights previous.

Dr. Marshall Duke and Dr. Steve Nowicki were yet to arrive by tube (Underground) train from their lodging in Notting Hill. I remember students talking that they heard the tube stations had been shut down earlier in the morning because of "power surges."

At 9:51 we heard a blast close by, and shockwaves hit the building. We ran to the window and observed people running from Tavistock Square across the street. A few had fainted at the outskirts. We instructed the students to stay put and stay calm. We knew now, not being close to a tube station, that power surges were not responsible for the blast we heard outside. A double-decker bus sat in ruins in sight from our building.

We immediately began taking roll to see who had yet to arrive. CNN and BBC were reporting first power surges, then a handful of unexplained explosions across the city. Several students showed up in tears, having been close enough to the blast to see smoke and fire.

One of my students called moments later asking what to do. "Get here!" I replied. She said that she could not, as police had told her to leave the area. I responded to either get here or back to the dorm—we knew nothing more at that point except that we had heard an explosion several minutes earlier. She hung up, and it took hours to reach her again, as the mobile network instantaneously jammed with people frantically trying to reach loved ones as news spread.

My husband Adam happened to be online, so I was able to tell him of the incidents and let him know I was unhurt. What a strange, darkly ironic greeting that was—telling my combat engineer husband who looks for car bombs in

Iraq that I was the one facing the aftermath of someone's "presents." Adam commented that I was probably the only wife in the company with a firsthand knowledge of what their husbands' job is sometimes like. We now know there were four terrorist attacks in London yesterday, three on subway trains, and one on the double-decker bus outside our window.

At the point when I reached Adam, Drs. Duke and Nowicki were unaccounted for. We later learned they had been ushered off a tube train before the Edgware Station, three trains behind one that was bombed. Over the next two hours, we learned more of the situation about the same time as everyone else did, thanks to modern media.

We managed to make contact with all in our group, none of whom was injured, and began reaching concerned friends and family members to let them know we were all right. There were many sighs of relief, tears and hugs shared among the group throughout the day until we began dispersing around 2 p.m. We were thankful for our good fortune, and we mourned the mindless, needless pain that many people had experienced in the tragedies of the morning.

What was a 10-minute walk in the morning became a two-hour journey for some of us trying to get "home" around the vast police barricades that rapidly sprung up around our lodging area. A handful of students opted to leave for airports almost immediately, wanting some distance from the area to increase their sense of safety.

Last evening, many of the students gathered in groups to prepare meals together. We broke out bottles of wine and Baileys (remembering that drinking under 21 is legal here) and cartons of ice cream. Enjoying the comfort of each other's company, we chatted and played games, adhering to some sort of bizarre normalcy despite the constant drone of sirens throughout the day and night.

Central London was a ghost town yesterday. Eerily, mobs of people moved in silence, slowly plodding to wherever they needed to go because other transportation was not an option. What most impresses me is the stalwartness the British people have exhibited throughout this ordeal. There was no huge wave of panic; there were no riots. People were out and moving about shortly after the series of incidences in the morning. A very clear and insistent message of "we must move on" was palpable, seeming to be on the heart and mind of every British citizen and foreign tourist alike.

Unlike the fear of flying that happened in the United States after 9/11, I watched today as the trains and buses reopened, people proudly stepped back onto public transportation, insistent that the terrorists would not succeed in causing them to live

See **WICKLINE** on page 8

FIRSTPERSON DREW WHITELEGG

The heart of the city



Ann Borden

Drew Whitelegg is a postdoctoral fellow at the Center for Myth and Ritual in American Life.

King's Cross station, where one of last week's bombs exploded, has always been a central part of my life. When I was little, my mum used to take me on day trips from our suburban home to King's Cross, where we'd watch the trains departing to Scotland and Yorkshire. Then we'd go exploring on the buses to London Zoo, Hamley's toy shop in Regent Street, or the Science Museum.

This was my mum's way of introducing me to the big city where she was born. Some mums teach their kids history; mine taught me geography, and King's Cross was at the heart of it.

When I was 15, I'd regularly pass through with wide-eyed friends, on our way to London's music and clothing stores, eager to bring back some urban cool to our smallish town. My first job after university was in a press agency near King's Cross. When I got my doctorate in geography from King's College (my mum had taught me well), I passed through King's Cross on the way to the oral defense. After I got married to an American, we lived one stop from King's Cross. Every holiday, every teenage concert, every night on the town, every budding romance, involved King's Cross.

Of course, not all the memories are good. Waiting for a train at 2 a.m. could often transport me the short step from being alone to just being lonely. King's Cross is also the only place in London where I've been physically attacked.

Late at night, especially in the 1990s when hard drugs moved in, the station—with its pools of urine and syringes and mad people—could be an unnerving place. When my California in-laws came to visit one time, they stayed at King's Cross. "Don't go wandering down dark alleys," I told them, and insisted on walking them to their hotel.

In 1987, a fire in the Underground station killed nearly a hundred people, demonstrating the ramshackle nature of an underfunded tube; in successive years of this century, trains originating from King's Cross crashed in suburbia, killing more, and showing that in addition to the

Underground, the overground system was a mess, too.

Yet as I sat in Decatur last week trying to check on friends and loved ones, it struck me that grimy, chaotic King's Cross is as perfect a symbol of London as the brash, shiny World Trade Center was of New York. In one of the great world cities, King's Cross is one of the great public spaces. I've seen almost every walk of humanity pass through its doors and environs, every race, creed, color, gender, sexuality, class and age: a whole world of individuals merged collectively into the web of London's transport network.

London's tubes and buses throw everyone together into a shared everyday experience. There's no business class or frequent flyer miles involved. Lawyer and laborer, Arab and Jew, schoolkid and pensioner—all are treated alike in this democratic mix. And don't get me wrong: All complain equally loudly about broken down trains, poor service and overcrowding when they reach their destination.

But at a time when politicians spout about spreading democracy, London's transport system is a form of democracy in action. The rich can't escape the poor; they are forced to look them in the eye. Every now and then, the poor look back. When London's homeless launched *The Big Issue* street magazine to raise funds for accommodation, they sold it outside the tube stations. And Londoners, one and all, bought it willingly. *The Big Issue* seller became as much a part of the King's Cross scene as the kebab van and the gay nightclubbers.

The buses and tubes fanning out from King's Cross take rich and poor (and some of the gay nightclubbers, too) into the heart of the city, its streets. And it is in the streets that people lose and then find themselves, in the "only valid field of experience," as Andre Breton puts it. And, as in other great cities—New York and Chicago, for instance—the streets of London provide the anonymity that allows people to be who on earth they want to be. Because, in the spaces of great cities, no one really cares what you are. This is why liberals and progressives flock to them. And why fundamentalists of all types can't stand them.

So King's Cross, in a way, becomes a symbol here of open civilization. I've long argued that public transport helps break down barriers in cities and regenerates the public sphere, and if Americans learned to travel about on it a bit more and to mix with people not like themselves, they might be a tad less paranoid of strangers.

But as a symbol of civilization, of all that London's cosmopolitanism can offer, King's Cross became a logical target for those who'd like to

See **WHITELEGG** on page 8

EMORYPROFILE DANIEL TEODORESCU

Institutional Researcher

by
Eric
Rangus

The practice of institutional research (IR) brings discipline to an area that once was governed by the gut reactions of decision-makers. That's not always the best way to do things.

"The basic function of IR," said Daniel Teodorescu, Emory's director of institutional research, his Romanian accent adding just the right bit of style to his clinical definition of the office he runs, "is to help decision making and policy making on campus by providing accurate, timely and consistent data collection."

"Emory is a dynamic institution, and in the last 20 years there has been a great deal of innovation here and many policy changes, but every single change has been made first by looking at how our peers have done things. That doesn't mean we've copied their models, but you have to see what's outside and then build on your strengths."

—Daniel Teodorescu, director of institutional research

That data collection takes forms both qualitative and quantitative. It looks at a variety of audiences, internal and external. But the goal is uniform: improvement of the University. And for that improvement to take place, there needs to be access to the largest amount of information, and uncovering that information is the job of the IR office.

"Emory is a dynamic institution, and in the last 20 years there has been a great deal of innovation here and many policy changes, but every single change has been made first by looking at how our peers have done things," Teodorescu said. "That doesn't mean we've copied their models, but you have to see what's outside and then build on your strengths."

Institutional research is a relatively new field of study, dating back only about 50 years. As universities grew in both size and complexity, they realized decisions needed to be made on rationality rather than intuition.

The IR office, which is administered by the Office of the Provost, was established in 1991, and from the beginning it has

had the courage to ask innovative questions and boldly challenge the University to take a critical look at itself. The results often are enlightening, but that doesn't necessarily mean they come easily.

"I have been impressed with the openness of the culture here at Emory," Teodorescu said. "I don't recall meeting any significant resistance. There have been discussions that ended up with me convincing people of the need for a study in a certain area," he continued, in his most

diplomatic tone. "But there is an openness toward assessment and improving things."

A majority of IR's internally focused studies have been on faculty and research culture. Recently, though, that focus has turned toward students.

There are almost always projects ongoing in IR; often as many as five concurrent projects are being worked by the three-and-a-half person office, and practically none is routine.

Currently IR is working on the annual senior survey in Emory College, which looks at student satisfaction with its academic program and services. Other projects include the influence of course-taking behavior on achievement in the sciences (another Emory College project) and a study exploring the academic success of Oxford College continuees; their collective scores upon entering college may not be as high as freshmen on the Atlanta campus, but by the time they graduate from Emory College there no longer is a statistical difference from four-year Atlanta students.

"That was a surprising find-



Jon Rou

Institutional research is a relatively new area of study, around 50 years old. Yet, it can tell schools a lot about themselves, their peers and the students and faculty who make up their communities. Daniel Teodorescu leads Emory's Office of Institutional Research, where he and his staff are charged with gathering the data that will help move the University forward.

ing," Teodorescu said. "I didn't expect that, and that begs other research questions. What happens in the classroom at Oxford College? What are the unique qualities of that learning environment that produce such a high value added?"

Teodorescu fortunately avoided the violence prevalent during the Romanian revolution. In 1991, seeking to further his exploration of educational research, he came to the United States as a graduate student. Moving to this country wasn't easy. The Teodorescus had \$100 in their pockets (a wedding gift from Daniel's grandfather) and after staying in New York with a Romanian acquaintance, they were off to Albany all alone.

They lived in a studio apartment with a hole in the wall (strategically covered by a bookshelf). Mariana couldn't work (although she does now, as a financial analyst in the Rollins School of Public Health), and it was difficult for Daniel to negotiate family responsibilities while still focusing on schoolwork and a part-time editing job.

"I think every immigrant goes through a period of insecurity," he said. "But once you pass a certain psychological level, there is no way of returning. I remember, after three years—I was one year away from finishing my studies—we went back to Bucharest to look for an apartment. We realized that Romania wasn't our home anymore."

After graduating from SUNY-Albany, Teodorescu spent a year as a postdoc at the New Jersey Institute of Technology. He moved from there to a statistician position at the College of Charleston, where spent one year before joining Emory's Office of Institutional Planning and Research (as IR was then known) in 1997 as a research associate.

"When I came here, I was very impressed with the vitality of the intellectual life, the spirit of the community and the warmth of the people," Teodorescu said. He was promoted to associate director in 1999 and in 2002 ascended to his current position as director of institutional research.

Now that he is an American citizen, there is no doubt that Teodorescu is in this country to stay, yet he still has strong ties to Romania. He frequently visits family there and finds occasion

to work in Romania, as well. In November, he will spend two weeks there on a research grant from the International Research Exchange studying academic integrity and ethics at universities in Bucharest.

In the years since Teodorescu graduated, integrity in Romanian higher education has slipped considerably, he said. There is rampant cheating among students, and faculty and administrators are hardly immune from corruption.

"The new education minister has asked all universities to have an honor code by December," he said. "It will be interesting to see how things evolve, whether having these principles spelled out on paper will change behavior."

Teodorescu has other, more personal ties to his home country, as well. Earlier this year, the first of a four-volume history of communism in Romania, *The Communist Genocide in Romania*, was published in English translation. Teodorescu was the translator; the author, Gheorghe Boldur-Latescu, is his grandfather. Published in 1992, the book was one of the first from behind the Iron Curtain to chronicle the history of communism.

"I've always wanted to translate his work here," Teodorescu said. "I finally got the time this year." Next, he would like to translate the other three volumes, but rather than go in order, Teodorescu will work on the fourth volume next. "It focuses on his experiences as a political prisoner in some of the most terrifying prisons and labor camps in the Romanian Gulag," he said.

Boldur-Latescu, who would later teach at his grandson's alma mater, Romania's Academy of Economic Studies, was imprisoned from 1949–51; a student resistance leader, he was locked up by the communist government for trying to help his fellow fighters in the mountains.

"He wants me to translate that last one more than anything," Teodorescu said.

FOCUS: HUMAN RESOURCES

Salary structure changes are in store for 2006

Emory is dedicated to attracting and retaining the best staff. With this in mind, the University's compensation department has worked the past year with key managers from various divisions, Emory Healthcare and consultants from Watson Wyatt to realign its salary structures.

A salary structure is a tool that serves as a framework to make structured, fair and consistent pay decisions, while responding to changes in the labor market. The structures are developed in conjunction with market data and are the bases for a number of decisions regarding employees' pay, such as calculating starting salaries and changes in salary associated with job changes, as well as indicating how Emory pays relative to the market.

Since neither salary structure data nor the design of the structure had been altered for several years, the University's goal was to update the salary structures and compensation policies, programs and practices to ensure that Emory is positioned to fulfill its mission as a destination university.

As a result, all employees in classified jobs (jobs assigned to the salary structure and a pay grade) will have new grades and salary ranges effective Sept. 1, 2005. Key points about the salary structure changes include:

- For many jobs, the control point (formerly the midpoint) for the new grades is more market competitive. Where pay ranges were already competitive, the control points and pay ranges are similar to the old ranges.
- The salary range spread for each pay grade varies based on the level of the grade.
- Based on market data, jobs previously in the same grade may now be in different grades; conversely, jobs previously in different grades may now be in the same grade.

In accordance with Emory's salary administration policies, employees must be paid within their salary ranges. If an employee's annualized salary (a rate based on a full year's work), including any FY06 annual merit increase, is less than the new range minimum, it will automatically be adjusted to the new minimum for Sept. 1, 2005. (This will affect fewer than 400 employees.)

Answers to frequently asked questions about salary structures can be found on the Human Resources website at <http://emory.hr.emory.edu/compensa.nsf>. Anyone with specific questions regarding these changes should discuss them with their divisional Human Resources leadership.

Katherine Hinson is director of HR communications.

TSUNAMI from page 1

they set out to reach them.

Before they even stepped on a plane for Southeast Asia, Lindstrom and Parekh did a great deal to help in relief efforts. Both were in Asia when the tsunami hit the day after Christmas—Lindstrom at home in Seoul and Parekh at a wedding in India.

When Lindstrom returned to Atlanta, her goal was to raise funds for tsunami relief. Her efforts were joined by fellow student Snehal Shah, '05C, president of the Indian Cultural Exchange, and together they helped form Emory Tsunami Relief.

A LearnLink conference (soon to number more than 400 subscribers) was set up, and programming—including a candlelight vigil and a benefit show—was planned. On-campus donation tables were everyday sights. Parekh did his part by visiting area businesses to solicit funds. The goal was to raise \$5,000. By the end of March, nearly \$20,000 had been collected. Still, they wanted to do more.

"It's frustrating to see so much destruction and not be able to do anything about it," said Parekh, from Port St. Lucie, Fla. He majored in neuroscience and behavioral biology and will begin dental school at the University of Pennsylvania in the fall. "It's one thing to collect money," he said. "But it is something completely different to give your time."

So that's what they set out to do. Many of the larger relief agencies were looking for volunteers with special skills, such as engineers or doctors. Some of the smaller nonprofits, though, offered a chance to participate without previous training.

The international nonprofit Openmind Projects gave the pair an opportunity to work as English teachers at a primary school while they helped rebuild an orphanage. Though neither spoke Thai, Lindstrom and Parekh signed up and committed to spend a month (May 30–June 29) in Thailand.



"It's one thing to collect money, but it is something completely different to give your time," said Vikash Parekh, '03C, who volunteered this summer to help clean up tsunami-devastated areas in Thailand.

When they arrived there was no orphanage, only a lot of youngsters to teach in the tiny village of Ban Taa Din Deng. The village was relatively unaffected by the tsunami—the poverty was more endemic. Lindstrom and Parekh were fortunate to stay in a home with indoor plumbing and a floor made of something other than dirt. Most of the other buildings were not so nice. The children were eager to learn and precocious. Most had never seen a non-Thai and followed their guest teachers everywhere.

That was their schedule during the week. On the weekends, they were on their own, and Lindstrom and Parekh made the most of the time. Phi Phi Island, a ferry ride away from Phuket, about 90 minutes from Ban Taa Din Deng, was a central area of rebuilding. Much of the work was small-scale—a few dozen volunteers, wanting to lend a helping hand.

Each weekend, Lindstrom and Parekh traveled first to Phuket, then caught a boat to Phi Phi. While the cleanup work was inspiring, it was equal parts tedious, backbreaking and overwhelming by the sheer enormity of it all. Volunteers hailing from Europe, Australia, the United States and elsewhere would work all day and clear just a few square feet. Parekh moved large rocks and carried

buckets upon buckets of debris. The smaller Lindstrom wielded a shovel. They sifted through sand, picking out tiny bits of broken glass.

"We mostly shoveled glass and concrete, but once in a while we found things that reminded us people had been living there," Lindstrom said. "To the side we kept a pile of things that may have been important to someone—toothbrushes, swimming suits and children's shoes. While I saw evidence of the devastation everywhere, it's hard to imagine the full extent of the disaster."

The beaches, slowly returning to the pristine, white paradise they were before the tsunami, once had been littered with 400 bodies.

"It's very humbling," Parekh said. "You spend hours cleaning up an area, but in the wider scope of things, it's just a small patch of land compared to everything else that needs to be done. That's a big motivator."

There is a slogan that's frequently repeated on Phi Phi island: "Return To Paradise." It's a saying Lindstrom continually replays in her mind. "While many struggle to return to their old lives, the overall mood is very positive and everyone is focused on moving forward. I'm just very grateful that I had the opportunity to be a small part of the effort."

EMORY LIBRARIES

'Music of Social Change' event keeps torch lit, July 20



Sheet music from *Broadside* magazine—a publication founded in 1968, that featured protest music from the the Civil Rights Movement—is currently on view at the exhibition "Music of Social Change." "Keep the Torch Lit," a program inspired by the exhibit, will be held July 20 at 6 p.m. in Schatten Gallery.

BY KATHERINE BAUST

The event "Music of Social Change: Keeping the Torch Lit," co-sponsored by Alternate ROOTS and the Friends of the Emory University Libraries, will be held

on July 20, at 6 p.m. in Schatten Gallery of the Woodruff Library.

The evening will feature singing and storytelling, and guests will include John O'Neal, founding member of the Free Southern Theater; civil rights activists Hollis and

Nayo Watkins; Atlanta musician, songwriter and activist Elise Witt; and Carlton Turner, hip-hop activist and program director of Alternate ROOTS.

According to Carolyn Morris, executive director of Alternate ROOTS, the program was inspired by the exhibition "Music of Social Change," currently on view in Schatten Gallery. The exhibit uses images and sounds from the early 1900s to the 1970s to explore the relationship between music and social activism, particularly the music that emerged in the context of the civil rights movement. "The impetus for creating this exhibit was to bring to light the various ways that music has served as a mobilizing force for the African American Freedom Struggle. In this context, protest songs were not "hits" that were recorded and distributed within the channels of the music industry, but instead were "hits" that were written and performed by civil rights activists, and were disseminated broadly during

the marches, sit-ins, protests, imprisonments and public broadcasts of freedom struggle events," said Katherine Skinner, curator of the exhibit.

Morris said the collaboration came about because one of her organization's members saw the exhibit and told her about it. She said that Alternate ROOTS wanted to get involved since the exhibit closely resembles their organization's work. Morris noted that music is a regularly practiced art form for their organization, since whenever its members meet for an event they always open and close by singing together.

Alternate ROOTS was founded in 1976 at the Highlander Center in Tennessee by performing artists from around the Southeast. Its mission is to support the creation and preservation of original art which is rooted in a particular place, tradition and spirit while eliminating oppression and continuing the social justice work of the 1960s.

"Music was essential to the civil rights movement; it brought people together and made them see what they have in common instead of focusing on their differences," Turner said. "A lot of hip-hop music today is perpetuating negative images, but on the flip side, there are hip-hop artists using music to unite and bring communities together like the small movement of songwriters did during the civil rights movement."

"This exhibition affords us a great opportunity to collaborate with an organization in the local community by getting people together to explore the power of music in social change," said Donna Bradley, coordinator for the Friends of the Emory University Libraries. "The event not just about singing the old songs. It's about keeping the torch lit for the future."

The Schatten Gallery exhibition, "Music of Social Change," will run through July 31. "Keeping the Torch Lit" is free and open to the public.

HEALTHSCIENCES

\$9M NIH grant helps establish national molecular library

BY HOLLY KORSCHUN

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) recently announced it is awarding nearly \$9 million to Emory as part of a nationwide research network of nine centers that will use high-tech screening methods to identify small molecules that can be used as research tools.

By screening promising molecular targets against thousands of small molecule compounds, the Molecular Libraries Screening Centers (MLSCs) will give scientists more information about key biological processes involved in human health and disease. Raymond Dingledine, professor and chair of pharmacology in the School of Medicine (SOM), is principal investigator for Emory's MLSC.

The screening centers will use high-throughput robotics equipment to screen huge libraries of small molecule compounds against cells or proteins already identified by laboratory scientists as playing key roles in disease processes. The screening process will single out compounds that modify the target proteins. Eventually this process may help the scientists identify promising new targets for diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

The national screening program is part of the "New Pathways to Discovery" initiative within the NIH Roadmap for medical research. The network is funded by all of the institutes of the NIH and co-administered by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI).

Emory's MLSC builds on the University's recently established Emory Chemistry-Biology Center for Drug Discovery under Dingledine's leadership, which is co-directed by the SOM's Haiyan Fu, professor of pharmacology, and Dennis Liotta, professor of chemistry in Emory College. The drug discovery center is an interdisciplinary collaboration among research departments in the SOM and the college to screen promising protein targets identified by Emory scientists. Fu and Liotta, along with James Snyder, professor of chemistry in the college, also are co-principal investigators of the new NIH molecular screening center.

The national molecular libraries screening program will eventually enable researchers to explore the hundreds of thousands of proteins believed to be encoded by the approximately 25,000 genes in the human genome. At present, only about 530 proteins, out of more than 30,000 proteins identified by the human genome project, have been identified as targets



Jon Rou

Pharmacology's Raymond Dingledine is principal investigator for Emory's Molecular Libraries Screening Center, supported by a National Institutes of Health grant with the goal of identifying small-molecule compounds for potential use in medical treatments.

of marketed drugs.

"Now that all those proteins are known, we need to identify more small molecules that can alter the function of those potential targets," Dingledine said. The molecular libraries screening program is an effort by NIH to take an efficient, high-throughput approach toward the discovery of many more useful compounds.

Dingledine said Emory's success in gaining the national drug screening center designation owes a great deal to the Georgia Research Alliance (GRA), which contributed nearly \$500,000 for the purchase of high throughput screening equipment for the drug discovery center, which owns a library of 100,000 small molecule compounds.

"The strength of our chemistry department and the deep interest of our chemists in drug development is a key differentiating factor for Emory as a drug discovery center," Dingledine said.

"Until very recently, this kind of early drug discovery technology was available only to large pharmaceutical companies that could afford the very expensive equipment and huge libraries of compounds required to identify small molecule compounds that could alter the function of molecular targets," Dingledine continued. "Several factors combined to allow academic institutions to begin participating in this discovery process, including the sequencing of the human genome, more affordable equipment, and the availability of compound libraries for purchase from small biotechnology companies."

Two kinds of robotics equipment in Emory's drug discovery center will combine to give Emory scientists the most precise screening capabilities available. A robotic liquid handler is a highly automated pipette system

that picks up minute amounts of liquid containing compounds of interest and combines them in tiny wells with potential protein targets. Another robotics machine uses an autofocusing microscope that images each combination of protein with its molecular target. The cells are marked with fluorescent dyes. The massive amounts of information gathered from the liquid and imaged screening are analyzed using bioinformatics technology capable of sorting through millions of bits of data to identify the most promising combinations.

In the past, this kind of analysis was a painstaking process accomplished by a technician pipetting liquids for each compound individually from one test tube to another, then writing the results by hand in a notebook.

The academic drug screening centers will not be competing with large pharmaceutical companies, Dingledine said, because academic centers will be working to identify drug targets that currently are not being pursued, but that have potential therapeutic value.

"Academic biomedical laboratories have a Zen-like focus on the properties of disease-related proteins," he said. "We tend to put a lot more effort into understanding the detailed working of proteins than do pharmaceutical companies. And in addition to giving us drug discovery capability, this new center provides a powerful new tool for our investigators to address important questions related to disease."

In addition to Emory, the eight other institutions receiving grants as part of the Molecular Libraries Screening Centers Network are the universities of New Mexico, Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh; Vanderbilt University; Columbia University Health Sciences; the Southern Research Institute in Birmingham, Ala.; The Burnham Institute, La Jolla, Calif.; and The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla.

EMORYHEALTHCARE

EUH ranked near top by *U.S. News*

BY CINDY SANDERS

Emory Hospital has made another strong showing in *U.S. News & World Report's* annual rankings of the nation's best hospitals released earlier this month, earning Top 50 rankings in six specialties, more than any other hospital in Georgia.

Two programs earned national Top 20 designations, including heart and heart surgery (12) and ophthalmology (17). Emory's programs in geriatrics (33), gynecology (46), kidney disease (22) and psychiatry (21) also were included in the magazine's rankings of 17 specialties. Emory had the only programs in Georgia ranked among the Top 50 in each of those specialties. Overall, Emory is one of only 176 hospitals, out of more than 6,000 medical centers in the country, named in even one of the magazine's Top 50 specialty rankings.

"For 100 years, Emory Hospital has been a cornerstone of health care in Atlanta, and to be consistently singled out in rankings such as this is a credit to Emory's rich history in cutting-edge patient care," said Chief Operating Officer Robert Bachman.

U.S. News looks at entire specialties rather than at specific procedures in an effort to identify hospitals that excel in a variety of tough cases across a specialty. According to the magazine, hospitals and medical centers make this elite group because their physicians see sicker patients and perform greater numbers of difficult procedures; follow (and often pioneer) advanced-treatment guidelines; conduct bench-to-bedside research; and exploit

advances in imaging, surgical devices and other technologies.

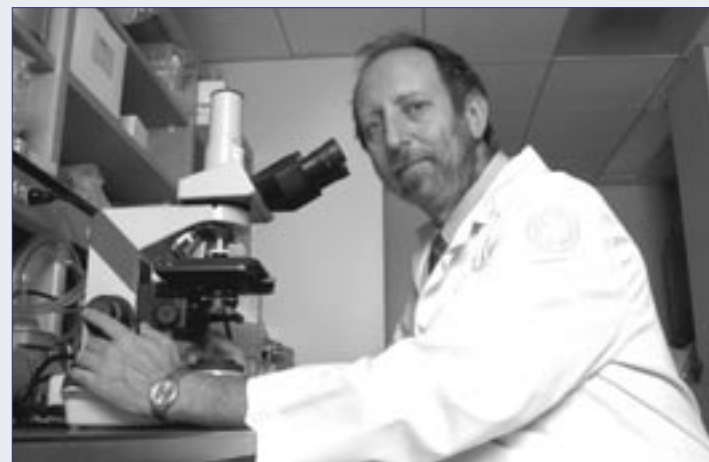
To be considered for this year's rankings, a hospital had to satisfy at least one of three requirements: membership in the Council of Teaching Hospitals, medical school affiliation, or availability of at least nine of 18 key technology-related services such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and positron emission tomography (PET). Reputation, mortality ratio, the measurement of a hospital's ability to keep patients alive, and other care-related factors, such as registered-nurse-to-bed ratios and patient/community services, also are considered.

U.S. News ranks ophthalmology, pediatrics, psychiatry, rehabilitation and rheumatology only by their reputation among board-certified specialists based on a survey of 200 randomly selected physicians asked to name the top five programs in each specialty.

"To be recognized again as one of America's best hospitals—and in so many specialties—is a compliment to our physicians, nurses, medical technologists and support staff across the Emory Healthcare (EHC) system," said John Fox, EHC president and chief executive officer. "Emory's presence in the *U.S. News* rankings underscores our dedication to our patients, and emphasizes our commitment to provide the latest advancements in medical technology and procedures."

Fox said that while Emory Hospital is singled out because of the nature of the rankings structure, these rankings reflect the quality of all the EHC's components, including The Emory Clinic, Crawford Long and Wesley Woods.

EMORYSNAPSHOT



Ann Borden

The American Society for Microbiology (ASM) appointed Keith Klugman, professor of global medicine in the Rollins School of Public Health and professor of medicine in the Division of Infectious Diseases, as chair of its International Committee. His three-year term began July 1.

"He exemplifies the spirit and dedication of our faculty in translating his research and knowledge into programs that directly benefit the health of the world's populations," said Jim Curran, dean of the School of Public Health.

The ASM is the largest single life science society, made up of over 42,000 scientists and health professionals dedicated to promoting research and assisting communication between scientists, policymakers and the public. Klugman has served on many international committees, including those of the World Health Organization and the Institute of Medicine. He chairs the Wellcome Trust Tropical Interview Committee in London and is a fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology.

SCHOLARSHIP&RESEARCH

Humanities center lands five-year, NEH challenge grant

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

It's been barely three years since the Center for Humanistic Inquiry (CHI) officially opened its doors, pledging to move the humanities forward from the "back seat" of modern culture. Evidently it's doing something right: A new, \$2.5 million challenge grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) could mean an upgrade to first class for more humanistic research on the Emory campus.

The grant (\$500,000 over five years, to be matched four-to-one by the University) is one of 10 such awards made to cultural institutions around the country, meant to assist with long-range efforts in refocusing scholarship on the humanities. Such a grant to a 3-year-old organization is impressive enough, but CHI Director Martine Watson Brownley noted that the grant application was written a year ago, when the center was a toddling 2-year old.

"In this short period of time, CHI has attained a national profile," said Brownley, Goodrich C. White Professor of English. "Other universities establishing humanities centers have chosen us as one of their three or four models to

visit. Our post-doctoral applicants come from around the world and from prestigious U.S. universities, and each year every one of our Graduate Dissertation Completion Fellows has earned his or her Ph.D."

Brownley said the NEH grant will accomplish two main objectives: It will provide additional support for CHI's postdocs, including a new fellowship in poetics; and it will allow the center to reach a wider audience with its work through its existing CHI Interdisciplinary Research Seminar series, a new series of seminars to which the public will be invited, and a general public-programming fund.

"From the beginning, CHI was in Emory College, across the campus and into the community," Brownley said. "We've had community members who joined in some of our activities, but we never made a concentrated bid for outreach. And the NEH is going to give us the opportunity to do this."

But instead of one-time lectures, Brownley hopes to involve members of the public directly in programming like CHI's interdisciplinary seminars. For example, a series designed around the year's Flora Glenn Candler concerts, or a string of Theater Emory

productions or Carlos Museum exhibits, could find an audience hungry for intellectual discussion.

To promote the new offerings, Brownley hopes to capitalize on the talents of her own staff, including Associate Director Keith Anthony and Program Coordinator Amy Erbil. Erbil, for example, has a degree in library science from Emory, and she could work with Atlanta Public Libraries to help promote CHI offerings. Brownley also hopes to work with University arts departments to piggyback on their successful marketing efforts.

"Look at those people in Borders whenever you go in there," Brownley said of the potential market. "There's always someone reading, and they're not always in the romance section."

Indeed, the printed word may have helped CHI land the challenge grant. The inclusion of a fellowship earmarked specially for poetics may owe a debt to the Danowski Poetry Library, acquired last fall by the recently renamed Manuscripts, Archives and Rare Books Library in Special Collections. Ron Schuchard, a fellow Goodrich C. White Professor of English and a key player in the Danowski acquisition, wrote a letter in support



Jon Rou

Center for Humanistic Inquiry staff Colette Barlow, Amy Erbil, Martine Brownley and Keith Anthony are ready to make the most of a five-year, \$2.5 million challenge grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

of CHI's grant application to the NEH.

"As scholars from around the world are now coming to work in the Emory archives, it is fitting that the [CHI] play a role in contributing to this ongoing scholarship with a new ... fellowship in poetics," Schuchard wrote. "It would attract the best applicants in poetics in the country, and it would greatly enhance humanities research both intramurally and extramurally."

Postdoctoral fellowships, especially those in humanities, are in need of more support, Brownley said. Too often such

fellows are treated as "contract labor," she said, burdened with heavy teaching duties; with the help of the NEH grant, Emory could develop one of the top postdoctoral humanities programs in country.

"Postdoctoral fellowships in the humanities are a neglected area in U.S. education," Brownley said. "Too often, humanists try to imitate scientists in unfortunate ways, but postdoctoral training is something we should have picked up from our science colleagues long ago."

New projects tackle 'Grand Challenges' of hepatitis C, HIV

BY HOLLY KORSCHUN

The Grand Challenges in Global Health initiative, a major effort to achieve scientific breakthroughs against diseases that kill millions of people each year in the world's poorest countries, is funding research projects at the Emory Vaccine Center, the Yerkes National Primate Research Center and the Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH).

Rafi Ahmed, director of the Emory Vaccine Center and a Georgia Research Alliance (GRA) Eminent Scholar, will lead a project focused on discovering new immunological strategies for curing hepatitis C virus infections. The \$12.5 million grant will include collaborators at Dana Farber Cancer Center/Harvard University, Columbus Children's Research Institute, Rockefeller University and the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

In addition, researchers at Yerkes and RSPH will collaborate with a research team at the University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB) studying the strengths and weaknesses of natural immune response to HIV infection in order to guide HIV vaccine development.

Ahmed and his collaborators hope to develop a new therapy for hepatitis C that is more effective and affordable than current treatment for the

liver disease. Scientists recently discovered that viruses causing chronic infections similar to hepatitis C are able to turn off the body's natural immune defenses and then spread throughout the body virtually unchecked.

The project will focus on developing a therapy that switches back on the immune system's natural defenses against hepatitis C. If successful, this approach could be applied to the treatment of several other chronic viral infections and possibly to certain parasitic diseases or to cancer.

Just as critical to creating deliverable technologies is the \$16.3 million HIV vaccine project led by UAB's George Shaw. Eric Hunter, Yerkes and Emory Vaccine Center scientist in residence as well as a GRA Eminent Scholar, will lead the Emory portion of the grant—approximately \$1.5 million—with collaborators Susan Allen, professor of global health at RSPH, and Cynthia Derdeyn, also a Yerkes and Emory Vaccine Center scientist in residence.

"This project, which involves scientific collaborators at nine institutions in seven countries in the U.S., Europe and Africa, will decipher at a molecular level those aspects of the human immune response to HIV-1 that partially constrain virus growth as a means to identify which responses must

be elicited by an effective vaccine," Shaw said. "The project provides us with an opportunity to examine in a comprehensive and coordinated fashion the body's immune response to the virus, and hopefully, to find chinks in its armor."

"Emory is uniquely positioned to make major contributions to this research program, and we are excited to continue working with our collaborators at UAB," said Hunter. "We have established a strong research program at Yerkes and the Emory Vaccine Center to investigate HIV transmission and early infection in two African cohorts led by Dr. Allen, and we hope to identify potential vulnerabilities as the virus and host struggle during what could be a small window for intervention."

The Grand Challenges initiative was launched in 2003 with a \$200 million grant to the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health (FNIH) by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (in partnership with the NIH), to help apply innovation in science and technology to the greatest health problems of the developing world.

Including the Emory projects, a total of 43 grants totaling \$436.6 million have been offered for a broad range of innovative research projects in 33 countries. The ultimate goal of the Grand Challenges



Jack Kearse



University Photography

Emory Vaccine Center scientists Rafi Ahmed (left) and Eric Hunter will work on hepatitis C and HIV projects, respectively, supported by the Grand Challenges in Global Health Initiative.

initiative is to create deliverable technologies—health tools that not only are effective, but also inexpensive to produce, easy to distribute and simple to use in developing countries.

"Emory's participation in two projects within the Grand Challenges initiative, involving three components of the Woodruff Health Sciences Center—medicine, public health and Yerkes—demonstrates the breadth and strength of our research programs," said Michael Johns, executive vice president for health affairs and CEO of the Woodruff Health Sciences Center. "We are proud of our important role in this effort to make significant discoveries that will curb challenging global diseases."

Each of the 43 projects

selected in the Grand Challenges initiative seeks to tackle one of 14 major scientific challenges that, if solved, could lead to important advances in preventing, treating and curing diseases of the developing world.

The 14 Grand Challenges address the following goals: developing improved childhood vaccines; studying the immune system to guide the development of new vaccines; developing new ways of preventing insects from transmitting diseases; growing more nutritious staple crops to combat malnutrition; discovering ways to prevent drug resistance; discovering methods to treat latent and chronic infections; and more accurately diagnosing and tracking disease in poor countries.

THEOLOGYSCHOOL

Scholars seek answers of faith inside themselves and each other



The scholars of this year's Youth Theological Institute Summer Academy are close in more ways than one, as represented by these dozen rising high-school seniors. The kind of intense study, reflection and discussion they experience over four weeks on campus builds bonds that are difficult to break.

BY ERIC RANGUS

What is heaven? What is hell? Depending on perspective and personality, spending a month on a far-off college campus with 53 strangers just before starting one's senior year in high school, the answer could be one or the other.

More likely, it will fall somewhere in between. Or maybe it will be both at one time or another. Regardless, exploration of big-picture themes like heaven and hell have their place alongside smaller, more personal issues like getting along with a roommate or co-existing with someone whose beliefs are different than yours, among this year's scholars in the annual Youth Theological Institute

"For every question they ask us, we ask three more. If a scholar asks if Jesus is the only way to salvation, we respond, 'What would it mean if we said yes? And what would it mean if we said no?'"

—Faith Hawkins, YTI Director

(YTI) Summer Academy, taking place from June 25–July 23 in the Candler School of Theology.

"All the beliefs I hold dear are challenged every day, but that's all right," said Caitlin Vaughan of St. Paul, Minn., one of the 54 scholars attending this year's academy. "We can all hold different opinions and all be friends in the end."

Of course that doesn't stop the disagreements. For instance, the scholars argued for more than three hours earlier this month about whether Independence Day should be celebrated. Even after passionate discussion, no one's mind was changed.

"This is how great social, artistic or thought movements get started," said Chelsea Mansulich, of Fayetteville, one of 13 Georgians in the academy, showing wisdom beyond her

years. "People get together and talk."

They also read, study, visit faith communities and bond in many ways—at least that's what the YTI Summer Academy scholars do.

"We get fish-out-of-water people," said YTI Director Faith Hawkins. "Generally, they are either students who are part of a religious community who ask questions, or those who are not part of a religious community but are very religious."

Now in its 13th year, the YTI Summer Academy brings together 54 rising high school seniors from around the country to Emory for an intense, month-long program of theological education and service-learning.

In its early years, the summer academy was YTI, but the program has matured into a

yearlong endeavor that includes youth ministry education, research and even publishing. For instance, in partnership with Pilgrim Press, several books are in the pipeline either ready for release or already on shelves, including the recently published *Practicing Discernment With Youth: A Transformative Youth Ministry Approach*, written by Candler's David White.

Still, despite the growth, the core of YTI is the summer academy. So much so that whenever the academy is discussed, it's referred to simply as "YTI". No matter what it's called, YTI has been effective in keeping the scholars it has touched engaged in faith.

Studies show that many young people who are active in their faith communities begin to disengage from those com-

munities in their early 20s. YTI scholars, though, have kept their ties. More than 70 percent of YTI graduates have remained active in their religious communities. The summer academy bonds them not only to their faith, but also to each other.

"The closeness is set up by the program," said Cami King, of Mesquite, Texas. "If you aren't close to everyone else, you must be on a mission to rebel."

Get any group of scholars together, despite their wide range of geographical and ethnic backgrounds (but not religious; all self-identify as Christian or, interestingly, not religious) and their chemistry is so strong that they appear to have been friends since birth.

The program not only forces the scholars to band together, but it challenges them in many ways. One of those is by not directly answering questions.

"Sometimes that can be disconcerting," Hawkins said. "For every question they ask us, we ask three more. If a scholar asks if Jesus is the only way to salvation, we respond, 'What would it mean if we said yes? And what would it mean if we said no?'"

"We're never given any answers, only more food for thought," King said. "We're asked to look inside ourselves and find our own interpretations."

The YTI curriculum includes on-campus classes led by YTI staff, along with improvisational, role-playing modules and field trips around the Atlanta metro area, not only to churches, synagogues, mosques and temples but also to social-justice agencies. Each year also brings to campus a variety of "public theologians."

"We really try with our public theologians to look for folks who are not necessarily theologically trained and ordained, but folks who in their work or their lives live out clearly not just faith, but some theological reflection," Hawkins said. "We try to distinguish between faith and theology."

One of those public theologians is singer/songwriter Carrie Newcomer, who visited YTI earlier this month. Newcomer, a folk artist with a national reputation (she will release her 10th album later this year and has played

FOCUS: HEALTHYEMORY

A heavy subject

Obesity has been much in the news in the past year, and for good reason. The CDC declared it an epidemic, afflicting 30 percent of adults and 16 percent of children and adolescents between the ages of 6 and 19. Obesity has doubled in the last 20 years, representing an unprecedented growth in girth for many Americans.

Why should we care about the growing percentage of fat in our bodies? Because obesity contributes to many diseases that adversely affect our health and diminish our quality of life. Obese people are at increased risk for heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, arthritis-related disabilities and some cancers.

And, as if all that weren't cause enough for concern, it turns out that obesity is also very expensive. Researchers at the Rollins School of Public Health, led by Ken Thorpe, chair of health policy and management, have found that between 1987 and 2002, the share of private health spending attributable to obesity grew from \$3.6 billion to \$36.5 billion—a tenfold increase. In 2002, spending on care related to obesity accounted for 11.6 percent of all private health care spending, compared with just 2 percent in 1987. Health care spending for obese adults is now 56 percent higher than for normal-weight adults. It is one important factor in driving up the cost of both care and health insurance premiums here at Emory.

Also from 1987 to 2002, the share of obese people receiving treatment for high cholesterol, mental disorders and upper gastrointestinal disorders each increased about 10 percentage points.

Of particular significance is the link between obesity and diabetes. Between 1976 and 2000, the prevalence of obesity among U.S. adults more than doubled, from 14.5 percent to 30.4 percent. During that same period, the total prevalence of diabetes increased 53 percent.

The good news is that obesity is largely preventable and reversible. Back on the farm, life was a bit more active. Now, more than half of U.S. adults do not get enough physical activity in their day-to-day lives to provide health benefits. A third of young people in grades 9–12 do not have regular, vigorous physical activity. But we can change that.

Some people like a strenuous goal. The recent Peachtree Road Race was a good cause and a good focus for training, along with family, friends or colleagues. I was there, greeting more than 1,300 Emory participants—a great showing. There are fun events like this to aim for throughout the year, many of them near where most people live or work.

Other people prefer less strenuous activity, which is fine because healthy activity need not be strenuous. Moderate physical activity, such as 30 minutes of walking five or more times a week, can work. In 2001, we adopted "Making People Healthy" as the Woodruff Health Sciences Center motto. I distributed pedometers to all of our employees and announced a "10,000 steps a day" program. You can still see people walking on lunch breaks and before and after work.

Equally important is eating well. In 2003, only about 25 percent of U.S. adults and 22 percent of young people ate the recommended five or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day. By now, most of us know what foods are healthy. As with exercise, it just takes a bit of discipline to get with the program.

Regular physical activity and good eating habits help control weight, reduce your risk for heart attack, colon cancer, diabetes and high blood pressure—and can make you feel better, contributing to healthy bones, muscles and joints, fewer falls among older adults, relief from arthritis pain, and reduction in symptoms of anxiety and depression.

Best of all, regular exercise and healthy eating are fun, a terrific focus for activities with family and friends. So let's put this heavy subject behind us—by at least 10,000 steps a day!

Michael Johns is executive vice president for health affairs and CEO of the Woodruff Health Sciences Center.

with the likes of Grammy-winners Alison Krauss and Mary Chapin Carpenter), not only performed shows in Cannon Chapel and had casual lunch with the scholars, but she also led a creative writing workshop called the "Sacred Ordinary."

"We talked about the idea of writing with a spiritual but not necessarily a religious current," said Newcomer, whose own work falls perfectly within that "spiritual but not necessarily religious" description.

"It's very hard to write about 'world peace,'" she continued, extending her arms, metaphorically wrapping them

around the big theme. "Sometimes it's very powerful to write in that small moment."

"Everything was in metaphor," said Kyle Jeter of Oak Hill, Va., recalling the workshop. "We had 10 minutes to write down what we felt was sacred and use in a metaphor—the mist after you open a root beer is sacred," he said, giving a vivid example.

"You focused on small things you didn't notice before. It might be just a chewed-up pencil, but I appreciate it," he said, symbolically summing up the entire YTI experience.

For online event information, visit www.emory.edu/TODAY

Events for the Emory Community

PERFORMING ARTS

Performing Arts Concert

"Music of Social Change: Keeping the Torch Lit." John O'Neal, Free Southern Theater; Hollis Watkins, Nayo Watkins, Elise Witt and Carlton Turner, Alternate ROOTS, presenting. 6 p.m. Jones Room, Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-7620.

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.

Schatten Gallery Exhibit

"Music of Social Change." Schatten Corridor Gallery, Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-6861. Through July 31.

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20
Agilent Microarray Seminar Series

9 a.m. Seminar Room, Yerkes Research Center. Free. 877-892-2155.

THURSDAY, JULY 21
Surgical Grand Rounds

"Minimally Invasive Video Assisted Thyroidectomy." Paolo Miccoli, University of Pisa (Italy), presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-712-2196.

TUESDAY, JULY 26
PRISM Colloquium

"PBL and ICBL Lessons in Science: Creating a Compelling

Need to Know." 8:30 a.m. Third Floor Planetarium, Math & Science Center. Free. 404-712-9242.

THURSDAY, JULY 28
Surgical Grand Rounds

"Medical Error." Thomas Gallagher, University of Washington, and John Banja, 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.

RELIGION

WEDNESDAYS
Zen Sitting Meditation

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

SATURDAY, JULY 23
Sufi Meditation Workshop

"Tamarkoz—Quieting the Chattering Brain." Lynn Wilcox, California State University, Sacramento, presenting. Noon. 311 Woodruff Library. \$15. 770-579-0701.

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.

TUESDAY, JULY 19

Yerkes Workshop
"Agilent Microarray Gene Expression Workshop." 8:30 a.m. Yerkes Primate Research Center. \$500; \$1000 including two microarrays. 866-220-1903.

EndNote Workshop

11:30 a.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-6863.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20
Bloodborne Pathogen Training

10 a.m. Dental School Building. Free. 404-727-4910.

OSHA General Laboratory Safety Training

10 a.m. Dental School Building. Free. 404-727-4910.

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STUDY ABROAD from page 1

programs in Britain are still ongoing, though the sociology program is due to wrap up this weekend (July 23). Nineteen students, one professor and one graduate student currently are enrolled in that program; the Oxford program involves 39 students, seven faculty and one graduate assistant.

Students in the psychology program began returning stateside the day after the bombings, July 8, and for some even that was not too soon; the bomb that destroyed a bus was detonated just outside the psychology building at University College London, and Scheu said two students witnessed the explosion. Two psychology faculty—Marshall Duke and Steve Nowicki—were riding the London Underground at the time of the explosions, a few trains behind one that was attacked. One student also was riding the subway, but all three individuals were evacuated without incident.

"The three graduate students in the psychology program—Ginger Wickline, Elizabeth Lewis and Janice Hassett—were wonderful," Scheu said. "They really kept their heads and immediately began taking roll and accounting for all the undergraduates."

Vice Provost for International Affairs Holli Semetko said, other than the students

and faculty accounted for by CIPA, she has not heard of other Emory individuals directly affected by the London blasts. She said one project that has been identified as a goal by the Task Force on Internationalization—chaired by former Goizueta Business School dean Tom Robertson as part of the strategic planning process—is to create a central registration system whereby University faculty conducting research abroad could log their travel itineraries.

But at least one parent was grateful for Emory's current efforts. Barbara Wilson, mother of junior Beth Wilson, was one of the people CIPA's e-mail reached informing them that their children were safe.

"I was very impressed with the clarity and consistency of the information the University provided," Barbara Wilson wrote in an e-mail response. "I called the campus police first, because the switchboard was busy. They gave good information, assured me the students were accounted for, and directed me to [CIPA]. Your office was polite, helpful and gave good information."

WICKLINE from page 2

(no, hide) in fear from their daily activities.

I returned to Tavistock Square in the evening, needing to say goodbye to this place and these incidents as a way of closure. I stood at the police tape for 15 minutes and wept with anger and grief for the senseless of it. We had so looked forward in the morning

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to our group pictures and our group goodbyes; they had been marred by chaos and grief.

I left a piece of folded origami at the barrier along with a piece of butterfly confetti I had happened upon during my walk to the site. The metaphor of the butterfly was painfully salient to me. There would be a rebirth from the death of the day.

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I answered almost instantaneously: "Chaotic and bittersweet."

The words repeated themselves in my brain; of course, I had not realized at the time just how true and loudly those words would soon ring in my ears.

With many tears and hugs, the students have been saying

sibility to look out for.

I know having talked to them that all of the professors and TAs, as well as some of the students, felt the same way. My only hope is that those involved in the tragedies will not lose hope or feel afraid but will take this moment with them as one they will remember and grow from throughout their lives. The story of what happened must be told. We must move on. There is no other choice.

This is an edited version of an e-mail sent out by the author.

WHITELEGG from page 2

spread the seeds of bigotry across Britain's capital. Those killed in London's bombs were quite possibly among the million who marched on its streets against the Iraq War—not to mention filled Hyde Park in the recent Live 8 Concert to alleviate poverty in Africa.

I don't think bigotry will succeed. As the city's Mayor Ken Livingstone argued after the attacks, people will still want to go to London, to make their home there. Just like a 10-year-old boy with his mum watching trains at King's Cross, people will take one look at the place, and they'll feel free.

goodbye to their professors in class as well as to each other and to us, the TAs, last night and throughout the day today. I will see the last batch off in a few short hours.

In each painful moment in life, there are lessons to learn, chances to grow. While I would not have chosen this as one of my life's learning experiences by any extent of imagination, I knew my job was to take care of those I had been privileged enough to be given the respon-