James Roland an assistant debate coach for Emory's own Barkley Forum greets first lady Laura Bush, who visited Atlanta's Benjamin S. Carson Honors Preparatory School on Wednesday, March 16. Bush, who is touring innovative educational programs across the country, dropped by Carson for a look at its Computer-Assisted Debate program, which Emory supports with students and faculty from the Barkley Forum. “Anyone who has raised teenagers knows they are looking for ways to express themselves,” Bush said of the appeal debating can hold for middle- and high-school students.

BARKLEY FORUM

Laura Bush praises urban debate program

BY MIKE TERRAZAS

An Atlanta middle-school debate program that involves Emory's own Barkley Forum got an endorsement from the highest level on March 9, as first lady Laura Bush visited Benjamin S. Carson Honors Preparatory School as she prepares to lead a new national education program proposed by her husband's administration.

With the westside school ringed by a highly visible force of Atlanta police and Secret Service agents, Bush arrived at Carson Prep in the morning, watching a demonstration of the school's Computer-Assisted Debate (CAD) project, participating in a round-table discussion on student debate, and then addressing an assembly in the school's auditorium.

“Anyone who has raised teenagers knows they're searching for ways to express themselves,” said Bush, the mother of twin daughters who recently escaped relatively unscathed from their teenage years. “Debate is a healthier alternative than violence and gangs. It helps students identify a good argument and reject bad ones, and it makes them better able to deal with negative pressure.”

Carson Prep's CAD is a cooperative program undertaken with the Atlanta Housing Authority, the Boys & Girls Club of Metro Atlanta, Atlanta Public Schools, and the National Debate Project (NDP), which Emory (along with Georgia State University) helped found. NDP, which also includes Tennessee State, New York and Clark Atlanta universities, introduces debate to traditionally underserved urban populations. More than 15,000 students from urban schools in 18 U.S. cities participate. See Bush on page 5

INTERATIONAL AFFAIRS

Democracy translates from any language

BY ERIC RANGUS

The personal stories behind the dramatic elections in Ukraine late last year were so remarkable that two languages were required to tell them.

Held Wednesday, March 9, in 208 White Hall, “Orange Revolution: The Ukrainian Elections” featured seven guests, all of whom had front-line roles in efforts to overturn the results of a corrupted election and bring a truly democratic leader to power in a nation that has seen precious little self-determination throughout its colorful history.

Packed onto a stage that included two interpreters and co-moderator Sam Cherobii, visiting senior lecturer of sociology and interim director of the Center for the Study of Public Scholarship, the panelists took turns introducing themselves, sketching out their roles in the fall 2004 Ukrainian election process and painting an optimistic picture of their country’s future.

That election process yielded three elections in Ukraine between Oct. 31 and Dec. 26, including a controversial vote on Nov. 21 that saw Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko (who was backed by Russian President Vladimir Putin) defeat former prime minister and former head of the National Bank Viktor Yanukovich (a favorite among Ukrainian reformers as well as many in the West).

The Yanukovich victory was quickly called into doubt amid allegations of ballot and voter fraud (there was even an assassination attempt on Yushchenko that left him facially disfigured as a result of ingesting poison), and mass demonstrations began in the country’s capital of Kiev. According to some estimates, millions packed Independence Square in the central city (including many of the panelists, one of whom said he “lived for two weeks” on the square), waving orange banners and wrapping nearly everything in the revolutionary color. Eventually, Ukraine’s supreme court voided the Nov. 21 election, and called for a new vote, which Yushchenko won handily.

Panelists included a lawyer, public policy and government types, and nonprofit workers, ensuring a wide range of stories about the revolution. One theme, however, was consistent: The new government offers a new beginning for a country that spent decades under the heel of the former Soviet Union and centuries ruled by one Eastern European empire or another.

“Ukraine could become a country with unlimited opportunity for young people,” said Volodymyr Harbush, assistant to the deputy of the Verkhovna Rada, Ukraine’s parliament, through an interpreter. “The average age of people in today’s government is about 40. They replaced a generation of 50- and 60-year-olds. [Of course], I’m in my 30s, so I think even these [current] people are too old.”

While language barriers posed some minor problems—frequent translations from the panelists’ native Ukrainian slowed the pace of the discussion—the pride in their country’s move toward democracy shone through.

“We should be thankful to the U.S. and to the West,” said Oleh Savchuk, director of the Institute of the Analysis of State and Regional Policy. “These are the people who taught us what democracy is.”

Ukraine’s complicated relationship with the rest of the world, as well as its internal struggles, was a prime topic of discussion. Geography has always played a major role in the country’s history. Even now, the eastern part of the nation tends to favor Russia, while the rest of the country is more European in its interests. There also are many expatriate Ukrainians who keep a close eye on events.

On March 9 in White Hall, augmented by two translators, a delegation of seven representatives from Ukrainian governmental, nonprofit and public policy groups related their inspirational stories behind the elections in their homeland last fall and winter.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Survey says benefits are satisfying

BY MICHAEL TERRAZAS

Some 70 percent of Emory employees are generally satisfied with their fringe benefits package, according to the survey administered earlier this semester by the Benefits Review Committee.

The committee used the survey to gather data as it prepares to submit recommendations to President Jim Wagner to change the benefits package. A preliminary proposal for those recommendations is expected to make its way by early next week to members of University Senate, the Benefits Review Committee and an ad hoc arm of the Senate.

According to Watson Wyatt, the consulting firm helping the committee conduct its work, the national benchmark for employee satisfaction with benefits is 62 percent, putting Emory well ahead of the curve. (Watson Wyatt helped conduct the survey and tabulated the results.)

Within the 70 percent figure is a slight discrepancy between faculty and staff, with 67 percent of faculty saying they are either somewhat or very satisfied (on a five-point scale) with benefits and 71 percent of staff said.

See Benefits on page 7
A few drinks between friends

Peter BING is associate professor of classics.

S
ay the word “symposium” today, and people usually think of an academic gathering. In its origins, however, the term was anything but academic. It derives from the ancient Greek word symposion, which means an occasion for “drinking together,” or a drinking party. For some years I have taught a course called “The Ancient Drinking Party,” which looks at what people did when they gathered to drink together, mainly in Classical Greece. In its earliest form, it is the most intersubjective social institution of ancient Greece. It was not just one of the most central but arguably the best attested of a people’s values and practices of the Greeks with cultural significance. When this is drunk up, wise Euboulos: ‘ ’

It was uncanny to read in the Emory Wheel of a frat brother condemning “the tyranny of Emory’s regime,” with its oppressive, “un-American administrative structure,” to which ancient members of sympotic brotherhoods railed against the tyrannical state that tried to rein them in.

But solidarity in the ancient brotherhood was not something shared in other, more constructive ways, as well. One of the most striking was through a mentoring relationship between mature adult members of the sympotic company and its younger participants. These relationships sought to instill in the young the ideals of the group, not the least how to behave in a civilized manner during drinking parties. Because moderation is a recurrent theme, as we see in a passage from the poet Pindar:

Three kraters only do I mix for the temperate—one to Health, which they embrace first. The second to Love and Pleasure, the third to Sleep. When this is drunk up, wise guests go home. The fourth krater is ever no longer, but belongs to Hybrias: the fifth to Upoair, the sixth to Drunken Revel, the seventh to Madness, the eighth to the polos, the ninth belongs to the bade, and tenth to Madhouse and Hurting-the-Furniture.

Between the youths and their older counterparts, there arose deep bonds of friendship, which frequently included an erotic component: this sexual bond, which was encouraged in aristocratic circles, has been termed “pedagogical pederasty.” It was frequently celebrated in poetry and depicted in art; in a symposium, it received its most memorable theoretical validation in Plato’s Symposium, where the love of an older lover for his youthful beloved is seen as including both of the virtues of action. Students explore these and many other aspects of the symposium in the context of a term. They also compare the sympotic practices of the Greeks with those of different cultures, for instance the Kwakiutl potlatch, the most famous of a group might even make a “pledge” to undertake some particularly heinous act; its aim was little more than to bind the conspirators together through the very outrageousness of their deeds.

This belligerent aspect of the sympotic group hit home with what is perhaps the single most fallacious of the Pyke Alpha (“Pike”) fraternity was expelled from Emory for its members persistent involvement in brawling and violence.

This essay first appeared in the February/March 2005 Academic Exchange, and is reprinted with permission.

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EMORYREPORT (ISSN5705-780) is published and distributed free to Emory University students, faculty, staff, and alumni of Emory University, weekly during the academic year, semimonthly May-August, by the Office of University Communications, 1627 N. Decatur Road, Atlanta, GA 30322. Periodicals postage is paid at Atlanta, Georgia and additional offices. Send off-campus address changes to EmoryReport, C/o Delivery Services, 795 Gates Ave, Atlanta, GA 30322.
Ulikely many Irish (or anyone else, for that mat-
ter) , Geraldine Higgins did not partake in any alcoholic beverages on St. Patrick’s Day last Thursday.  

“Although,” Higgins says, her Irish accent lifting throughout her office, “I hear Guinness is good for the unborn.”

The eight-months-pregnant associate professor of English is, of course, kidding about the alcohol. Many Irish (regardless of sex, background, occupation, social status, whatever) get a kick out of embracing their clichéd persona as hard drinkers, but Higgins’ pride in her homeland is 100 percent serious, and nowhere is that more apparent than in her work to build Emory’s program in Irish studies.

Just over a year ago, at the Emory-hosted Southern regional meeting of the American Conference for Irish Studies, Higgins announced the creation of Emory’s pro-
gram. For years the University has boasted international-
ally recognized teaching and research strengths in Irish arts and literature, but never had a formal, integrated program.

Emory’s academic offerings and literary holdings, which include extensive collections from W.B. Yeats and more than a dozen other Irish writers, were so strong that in 1996, Higgins, who had just earned her doctorate at Trinity College, Oxford, decided to move to the United States to teach here rather than return home to Ireland. “It was a very difficult decision,” Higgins says. “I was full of apprehension, and it was hard to leave my family, friends and life there.”

Normalizing Irish studies was a project years in the making, but the 2003 acquisition of Nobel laureate Sea-
mas Heaney’s correspondence archive catapulted it into the campus mainstream. In the glow of this atmosphere, Higgins and the Irish studies team made a presentation to Emory College lobbying for the addition of the Irish studies to the curriculum. They were successful, and then Higgins was named the program’s first director.

Irish studies, which aims to graduate its first minor in 2006 (five classes total 20 credit hours are required), is small but has a lot of potential. Currently it boasts seven affiliated faculty (including Higgins and former president and current English Professor Bill Chace) in four disciplines: English, history, music and theater studies.

Emory offers four study abroad programs in Ireland—two in Dublin and one each in Galway and Belfast—which any undergraduates can attend. The considerable faculty ties to Ireland are an added bonus. Current students, Higgins says, have been fortunate in that they have met many of the writers whose works they study. Irish authors Mary O’Malley, Eamon Gren-
an, Karry Hardie and Katharine Worth have visited her classes, while Heaney, Michael Longley, Eavan Boland and Medbh McGuckian have visited the classes of Ron Schuchard. Goodrich C. White Professor of English and an associated faculty member in Irish studies.

Those special guests provide perks for the profes-
sors as well. “I think I’m a groupie,” Higgins says of Heaney, whom she first met while a graduate student at Oxford, where the Nobel laureate taught poetry. “I’ll go wherever he goes to read, he is such an inspiring pres-
ence.”

Despite all of Irish studies’ built-in advantages, cre-
ating a program takes time—even when there is a solid foundation—and Irish studies has not been immune to growing pains. Its website is still under construction, and new courses are being added slowly.

“We are hoping to expand enough to hire a dedi-
cated Irish historian and encourage faculty hires in areas we don’t currently cover—political science, economics, religion, archaeology. Ireland was recently voted the best place in the world to live by The Economist,” Higgins says. “We also want to encourage faculty who may not have Irish studies as a main academic interest to teach an occasional course.”

Higgins doesn’t need an Economist article to tell her that Ireland is the best place in the world to live. Her point of view is apparent right down to the green (Mac sitting on the foot in front of her desk. “But Hig-
gins’ love for home doesn’t mean it’s easy to talk about.”

She grew up in the Northern Ireland town of Ballymena, about 30 miles north of Londonderry. Her childhood was a relatively safe one, but when a fellow countryman like Nobel Peace Prize winner John Hume comes to Emory to discuss the violence in their home-
land (as he did last month) Higgins understands. “I am of the next generation,” Higgins says, noting that she had 30 years’ experience in politics prior to sharing the 1998 Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating the Belfast Agreement, which promised self-determination for Northern Ireland and created the Northern Ireland Assembly. “But the things he said were true about the Northern Ireland I grew up in. It was very much a culture of suspicion, caution and real trepidation about what you said and what was acceptable to say,” Higgins says, her voice halting. “Northern Ireland really does breach from crisis to crisis; everybody just hangs on and hopes the next one will be resolved.” (Lack now, the recent murder of a Bel-
fast man—blamed on members of the Irish Republican Army—has Northern Ireland on edge.)

Higgins earned a bachelor’s degree in English and history at Trinity College, Dublin (unrelated to the school at Oxford). “Dublin was a very liberating place for me to be,” she says.

To call Northern Ireland a complicated place is to dramati-
cally underestimate the situation. The Northern Irish, identify themselves as either “Irish” or “British” and whether they embrace the south (the Republic of Ireland) or the northeast and east (Great Britain) is a decision based on many factors that can date back cen-
turies. Higgins looks to the south.

“Trinity is in the heart of the city,” she continues. “There was access to music and theater. Dublin was the source of much of the literature the country has pro-
duced. Any taxi driver can tell you we have four Nobel laureates and exactly who they are.”

So, it could be said with a straight face that Hig-
gins brings a taxi driver’s love for Irish literature to her work at Emory. She recently explored with her students a play by Irish playwright Brian Friel—who also is a subject of her most recent book, 2003’s simply named Brian Friel. Called “Philadelphia, Here I Come,” the play examines Irish/American immigration, which until very recently has been one way: Ireland to America. “People got on a plane or a boat, came to America and never returned,” Higgins says. “There was always this sense that moving was irrevocable. But now the immigrants who live here are more like tourists than the immigrants of old. It doesn’t have the permanence or sense of desperation anymore.”

For her part, Higgins travels home to Ireland at least once a year—mostly for work. She has served as associate director of the Yeats International Summer School in Sigo, the northwest coastal town named to many of the poet’s works. But the upcoming birth of Hig-
gins’ child, due at the end of April (she also has a 3-
year-old daughter), will keep her in Atlanta with her immediate family members still live there, although like most everyone from Ireland, Higgins has relatives in the United States (her mother’s cousin lives in Califor-
nia).

While Higgins worked for a summer in New Jersey as an undergraduate and has been in the Atlanta area for nearly 10 years, she has not seen much of this country. “I think one of the problems of being Irish,” she says, “is that every time a plane leaves, you feel like you have to be going to Ireland.”

Geraldine Higgins

PROFILE

Irish

eyes

Smiling

by Eric Rangus

About the author:

Emory alumni Lee Demertzis, Hope Mirlis, Kirsten Anderson J. Ivcevic, and Elizabeth McCune Dishman returned to campus March 3 to share their experience in the working world. The event, “Secrets, Wisdom and Little White Lies: Emory Arts Graduates Talk About the Real World,” was held in the Burlington Road Building and gave current students a chance to hear their older colleagues talk about their experiences post-Emory. All the alumni have won grants and awards, published writing or founded companies, and one (Demertzis) even chose medicine as a profession.

“This is a wonderful opportunity for our majors to interact with graduates who are building a life in the arts,” said Sally Redall, director of the Emory Dance Program and chair of the committee that organized the event.

EMORYPROFILE GERALDINE HIGGINS

EMORYSNAPSHOT

From left, Emory alumni Lee Demertzis, Hope Mirlis, Kirsten Anderson, J. Ivcevic and Elizabeth McCune Dishman returned to campus March 3 to share their experience in the working world. The event, “Secrets, Wisdom and Little White Lies: Emory Arts Graduates Talk About the Real World,” was held in the Burlington Road Building and gave current students a chance to hear their older colleagues talk about their experiences post-Emory. All the alumni have won grants and awards, published writing or founded companies, and one (Demertzis) even chose medicine as a profession.

“This is a wonderful opportunity for our majors to interact with graduates who are building a life in the arts,” said Sally Redall, director of the Emory Dance Program and chair of the committee that organized the event.

March 21, 2005
Mehmet Ali Birand, Turkey’s most internationally prominent journalist and commentator, will be at Emory March 21-22 as a Halle Institute Distinguished Fellow to discuss these issues and more. Birand hosts two of Turkey’s most popular current affairs and news programs and is chief anchor and commentator on the primetime 8 p.m. program for the Turkish state television service, TRT, and the current affairs and news program Bir TV that he hosts from the BBC in London. He has produced since 1985 and in which he has interviewed world leaders including Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres, among others.

Chirac, King Hussein and King Abdullah of Jordan, former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher (a former pupil of Andrés Segovia). The Assads have been lauded for their uncanny ability to play guitar together and studied for seven years with classical guitarist and lutenist Monica Tavera (a former pupil of André Segovia).

The Assads with Salerno-Sonnenberg and the Assad brothers (Sérgio and Odair) will bring their brand of gypsy/folk music to campus.

Guitarists, violinist team up gypsy/folk program, March 24

BY SALLY CORBETT & NANCY CONDON

Internationally known guitar duo Sérgio and Odair Assad will join forces with daring violinist Nadja Salerno-Sonnenberg for a Flora Glenn Candler Series concert in the Schwartz Center for Performing Arts Concert Hall on Thursday, March 24, at 8 p.m., marking the Southeast premiere of their highly acclaimed program of gypsy and folk music.

The duo’s wide interpretation of the genre, from gypsy song to tango rhythms, offers musical and historical bridges to Romany, and beyond. As Emory Coca-Cola Artists in Residence, the Assads and Salerno-Sonnenberg also offer a free public lecture presentation earlier that day at 2:30 p.m.

As children, the Assads’ maternal father guided their discovery of Brazilian music. They soon discovered an uncanny ability to play guitar together and studied for seven years with classical guitarist and lutenist Monica Tavares (a former pupil of André Segovia).

The Assads have been credited with reviving interest in both contemporary music for guitar duo and Brazilian guitar music, and for weaving a Brazilian influence into music from all over the world. (The musical virtuosity in the Assad family doesn’t stop with Sérgio and Odair; their brother Aguinaldo will present the duo’s younger sister, guitarist Badi Assad, during the 2005-06 season.)

The Assads dazzled Emory crowds in November 2002 when they performed with the São Paulo Orchestra in Glenn Auditorium. The brothers’ international career has been highlighted by a 1998 Grammy Award and a 2001 Latin Grammy. For additional biographical information on the Assads and to sample their music, visit www.nonesuch.com/Hlバンド/index_frame_set2.html.

Known for her passionate and powerful playing, Salerno-Sonnenberg (www.nadja-salerno-sonnenberg.com) stands out among violinists. A risk-taker and an energetic presence, she burst onto the music scene in 1981 as the youngest recipient of the Walter W. Naumburg International Violin Competition, and continues performing in the spotlight. She won the 1983 Avery Fisher Career Grant, the 1988 Ovations Debut Recording Artist of the Year and the 1999 Avery Fisher Prize. She is in Who’s Who of American Women and in 1999 received an honorary master’s of musical arts from New Mexico State University, the first honorary degree that university ever awarded.

The collaboration of the Assads with Salerno-Sonnenberg reveals a unique chemistry and amuses interplay. Together they recently released a bestselling album of gypsy music on Nonesuch records. To listen to National Public Radio’s “All Songs Considered” interview and musical selections by the collaborators, visit www.npr.org/program/asics/archives/asics03/

The Emory program will include Sérgio Assad’s Gypsy Songs, Bach’s Sonatina in E Major, BWV 1016, Argentinean Tangos by Piazzolla, Ginastera’s Danzas argentinas, Chopin’s Medley; C. Assad’s Three Sketches; and Bartók’s Roman- nian Folk Dances.

Tickets are $48; $36 for faculty, staff, alumni and other discount groups. $5 for Emory students. To order tickets or for more information, call 404-727-5500 or visit www.arts.emory.edu.

Nadja Salerno-Sonnenberg and the Assad brothers (Sérgio and Odair) will bring their brand of gypsy/folk music to campus.

Law alum Barnes killed in Fulton courtroom shootout

BY CHANNI KIM

The Associated Press called him a man who “could laugh at himself.” The New York Times reported he was a “genial, plain-talking extrovert” who had a “savvy, even-tempered” appearance and a penchant for idiosyncratic sentencing. The Atlanta Journal-Constitution said he was a gentle man with a “rubic face and a loving side” who “did his own yard work and often lent a hand or offered advice.”

Flags at Emory flew at half-staff in memory of Judge Rowland Barnes, Fulton County Superior Court judge and School of Law alumnus, who was shot and killed in his courtroom, March 11.

“Our city and our campus community are greatly diminished by the loss of this accomplished and caring man,” President Jim Wagner said in a written statement released March 13. “All of us at Emory have been shocked and saddened.”

A 1972 graduate of the School of Law, Barnes was appointed to the bench by then Gov. Zell Miller in 1979. He received his undergraduate degree in economics from Lebanon Valley College (Penn.), and additional degrees from George Washington University.

“Rowland Barnes was a good judge and a good person who devoted his career to serving the public,” law Dean Tom Arthur said in a statement released March 14.

His death is a great loss for “the Emory Law community and for everyone in Georgia who values the fair and compassionate administration of justice,” Arthur said.

Barnes joined the Emory faculty this spring as an adjunct professor in the law school, where he taught a mediation skills practice litigation course, a trial techniques class that teaches students how to try civil cases.
The search for a new vice president of Human Resources is under way, with the goal of hiring a candidate for a July 1 start date. Executive Vice President for Finance and Administration Mike Mandl appointed an institution-wide search advisory committee to be chaired by Edie Murphree, president for finance.

July 1 is our goal, but the most important thing is to hire the best candidate,” Murphree said. “If it takes longer, that’s OK.”

The selection committee, which met for the first time on March 4, will convene again on April 22 to review resumes provided by Spencer Stuart, the executive search firm employed by Emory to recruit candidates. About four to six candidates will be asked to campus for interviews with the committee. Two or three finalists will be interviewed across campus by a committee that includes Mandl, Murphree and those of the search committee.

The first to vote is a man who looks to be in his 70s. He’s smiling at the poll workers, at the other voters and at us, happily embracing the realization of his right to vote, however late in life. He holds his ballot up in the air, acknowledging the group of international observers, and drops his vote into the box. We make eye contact as he nods in my direction and then shuffles out the door.

Observing the environment outside the center, I notice a table has been set up just outside the entrance. Inquiring further, I discover that [Mahmoud Abbas’s] supporters have set up a system of transport for voters who do not know where they are supposed to vote. Mustapha Barghouthi’s supporters approach us and demand we tell Abbas’ supporters that their campaigning on Election Day is illegal. The Fatah members approach, pushing some of the Barghouthi supporters away to disuade them from talking to us. Again, the Barghouthi supporters implore us to intervene, but we can only respond that we are here to observe and cannot directly affect the situation. As the tension escalates, I file a complaint with the commission. Upon reviewing the complaint, he takes immediate action, pointing out the violation of Palestinian law to the police, and they are able to disable the groups after minor yelling and pushing.

The following are the Emory members of the search advisory committee for the incoming vice president for Human Resources:

Edie Murphree (chair)
Claudia Adkison
Louis Burton
Elizabeth Clark-Morrison
Patrick Hammond
David Hanson
Bob Hascall
Jimmy Hatcher
Ronne Jawors
Harriet King
Laura Papotto
Dianne Smith
Betsy Stegeman
P. Dean Surbery

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8:15 a.m., Ein Al Sultan school
A few voters who cannot read are being assisted by younger family members. One older man announces his entrance with a loud, “I’m here to put for Abu Mazen (Mahmoud Abbas)!" He doesn’t understand voting procedure, much less the concept of a private ballot, and there is much laughter and amusement in the explanation. Caroline and I spend an hour here, taking turns between the cold classroom and the warmth of the sun outside.

9:45 a.m., Aqbet Jaber kindergarten
The station supervisor, Tehaany, is a forty-something lady. Although she is quite strict, the voters and workers are having fun and smiling as she herds them in the right direction, scold- ing children and adults alike.

An old lady does a little dance after she votes. She begins singing in Arabic and she shakes everybody’s hands as she exits. Tehaany doesn’t break a smile and seems a little disturbed by the slight lapse in order. I note her professionalism to the sta- tion manager and, observing our conversation, she asks what I am saying. Upon hearing my compliments, she nods, her shoul- ders go back, and she stands straighter.

8:30 p.m., Aqbet Jaber Women’s Center
Voting has been extended from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. The afternoon was spent observing throughout the Jericho governorate. We re- turned to Aqbet Jaber Women’s Center to observe the closing at the same place we opened, hoping this provides some continu- i
ty to our observation process. We find the same workers who were here at 6 a.m. They look tired but excited to be closing after this long day. They close the doors and clear the tables. One older woman tells us the serial numbers of the ballot boxes were written on our shirts, they were numbered and everyone in the room knew the violation of Palestinian law to the police, and they are able to disable the groups after minor yelling and pushing.

For more than 20 years, a group of dedicated workers has run a program that pairs children from Jerusalem with nurses in the American Peace Corps. Since its founding in 1985, the program has trained more than 400 nurses, including 150 women who have gone on to become nurses in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The program’s success is due to the dedication of its founders, who have been working tirelessly to improve health care in the region. The program is supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of State. It is also supported by a number of other organizations, including the American Red Cross and the World Health Organization. The program has received numerous awards and recognition for its work, including the 2014 International Red Cross Prize for Humanitarian Work. It is one of the most effective and successful programs of its kind in the world. The program is currently funded by USAID and the World Bank, and it is expected to continue operating for at least another five years.
Relieve depression through deep brain stimulation?

BY KATHY BAKER

A study published in the March 3 issue of Neuron reports evidence that deep brain stimulation (DBS) could have clinical benefits for individuals suffering from severe depression who have failed other treatments.

The University of Toronto study, led by Helen Mayberg, now a professor in the departments of psychiatry and behavioral sciences and neurology, opens a promising line of research for depressed patients who do not respond to other therapies.

Currently DBS is used to treat such neurological disorders as epilepsy, Parkinson's disease and dystonia through high-frequency electrical stimulation of specific areas of the brain responsible for symptoms in each disorder. In previous studies using brain imaging, Mayberg and her colleagues found that the brain's subgenual cingulate regulates depression (Cg25) plays a critical role in modulating sadness and other negative mood states in both animal and human patients. In their latest study, they hypothesized that stimulation of the Cg25 area could provide a significant benefit in treating depression.

"We see depression as a complex disturbance of specific circuits in the brain responsible for regulating mood and emotions," Mayberg said. "This approach is similar to that taken in Parkinson's disease where, by electroconvulsive therapy and the relevant motor circuits, DBS was developed to modulate these dysfunctional circuits, and is now used to treat the most severely ill patients.

We hypothesized," she continued, "that if DBS could locally modulate a critical node with this mood circuit, such modulation would result in clinical improvement—and it appears it did.

Six patients diagnosed with major depression were entered into the study. They had not responded to any other type of treatment, including medication, psychotherapy and electroconvulsive therapy. Guided by magnetic resonance imaging, the team implanted thin wires electrodes in each patient's brain adjacent to the Cg25 area. The other ends of the wires were connected under the skin of the neck to an implanted pulse generator (similar to a pacemaker) that directed the electrical current.

Researchers controlled the intensity of the current, and the electrode implantation and initial testing surgery was performed under local anesthesia. The researchers were able to track the patients' clinical response over a six-month period by scanning blood-flow activity through positron emission tomography (PET) and other neuropsychological tests. Four of the six study patients demonstrated significant response, with sustained improvement throughout the six months of the study. In addition to the hypothesized changes in the Cg25 region, PET scans also showed significant response in the frontal cortex, hypothalamus and brainstem, consistent with findings seen with successful response to medication or psychotherapy in less severely ill patients.

"This was a hypothesis-driven, brain-based strategy for the treatment of the most severely ill depressed patients," Mayberg said. "It was the culmination of 15 years of work with brain imaging technology that has worked to characterize functional brain abnormalities in major depression and mechanisms of various antidepressant treatments." Research funding for the study was provided by a project grant from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research and the Canadian Brain Research Network.

The proliferation of recent publications by faculty in the Department of Religion barely fits on a table, and the wide range of subjects explored by these books is at least as diverse as the authors.


Her themes include evidence that anti-African and Afro-phobic sentiments adversely affected African-derived religious cultures in early Jamaica, and that these religions, while based in the New World, have a common African-derived emphasis on healing, well-being and a positive, purposeful life experience.

Liptad's book has received glowing reviews, such as the following from The Washington Post: "Liptad's story is personal, compelling and intriguing. She presents her mixed emotions as the trial progresses—aghast at Irving's testimony and the public forum the trial gives him, but grateful to see him exposed and condemned."

Not only has Lipstadt's book been in the news, but the author herself has been prominent in the media. "We exposed as bogus virtually every argument and contention that Holocaust deniers, like Irving, make to support their false claim that the Holocaust didn't happen," Lipstadt told U.S. News and World Report. "We showed that you can't take history and twist it any way you want.

Relieve depression through deep brain stimulation?

BY ERIC RANUS

Recently, faculty in the Department of Religion at Emory have been prolific in their publishing. Deborah Lipstadt, Dorot Professor of Modern Jewish History and Holocaust Studies, has received well-earned international acclaim for her book History On Trial: My Day In Court With David Irving (RiverheadCollins, 2005), but she is just one of a half-dozen religion faculty who have hit bookstores over the past several months.

These books encompass a wide range of subjects and styles. They include works that investigate religious studies through Afro-African and Indian cultural lenses; interpretations of symbolism in historic-Oriental religious traditions; reference works both on Islam around the world and religion in general in the United States; as well as Lipstadt’s engaging first-person account of her libel trial in England, which saw her square off against Holocaust denier David Irving.

The Hebrew Bible refers to animals took a variety of forms and benefited us in many ways. Vampires are men who were chosen to carry the souls of the fallen into the afterlife and serve many functions. Vampires are men who were chosen to carry the souls of the fallen into the afterlife and serve many functions.

The work numbers some 504 pages on Asian Americans and Hispanic Americans. Vedic rituals, an ancient Hindu practice that incorporates sacrifice, also included a scriptural element. Patton's book offers interpretations of early Vedic texts and explores the artistic and religious crosses of Vedic rituals.

Diane Stewart, assistant professor of religion, Three Eyes for the Journey: African American Sacrifice (Ecco/HarperCollins, 2005), but...
Goizueta renovation earns Emory's first LEED gold rating

BY BEVERLY CLARK

Emory has strengthened its commitment to environmental sustainability recently with the first building on the main campus to earn gold-level Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design for Existing Buildings certification (LEED-EB), a rigorous process overseen by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC). A meticulous renovation of the Goizueta Business School mechanical systems resulted in its earning the gold rating.

The USGBC is pleased to recognize the accomplishment of Emory University and its project team in earning certification. Co-facilitating LEED-EB, said Tom Hicks, USGBC program manager from LEED-EB. “This designation identifies Emory’s building as a pioneering example of sustainable building performance and demonstrates the environmental leadership of the university. Emory’s commitment to LEED-New Construction and LEED-Existing Buildings helps our common mission of transforming the building industry and creating a greener, healthier world for future generations.”

The Winship Cancer Insti-
tute, The Math & Science Center and Candler Library also recently received LEED certification under LEED-New Construction. Both the Math & Science Center and Candler Library have been re-submitted for “silver” certi-
fied status. (LEED-certified at four levels: certified, silver, gold and platinum.) These campus buildings join the Whitehead Building, which in 2002 was the first facility in the Southeast— and among only 28 in the nation at the time—to be LEED-certified.

Emory currently has three more buildings submitted for LEED review, and three other registered projects. All total, Emory is home to 11 build-

ings that already are or could become LEED-certified, for a total of about 1.1 million square feet—or 25 acres. A total of nine national awards from the American Society of Civil Engineers. In 2003, President George W. Bush appointed Clough to the President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, and in 2004 he was named to the National Science Board.

On Friday, the sym-

posium will move into a more academic context, and global water issues will be examined by philosophers, theologians, public health professionals and academicians, historians, and locally active political persons, in order to get all perspectives on water issues,” Eisen said. Beginning with a breakfast at 9:15 a.m., there will be multiple sessions throughout the day, led by several Emory scholars and faculty members. In addition to this be-

ing the first water symposium held at Emory, this academic year also is the first time an undergraduate course has been taught on the topic in Emory College. The inter-
disciplinary course, “Water: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on a Vital Element,” is taught by environmental studies

Scholarly, political and philosophy’s Jack Zipkin, and they will conduct a session on the “Teaching of Water.”

Other discussion topics include “Water as Sacred,” “Water and Disease,” and “Water and Politics,” followed by a sum-

mary by Eisen. Lunch will be provided and there will be a discussion led by the session leaders.

The symposium is free and open to the public, but reser-
vations are required. For the full schedule and to register, visit the website at www.emory.edu/water.

For more information about the symposium, contact Lisa Tidwell at 404-727-3890 or by e-mail at ltidwell@emory.edu.

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MONDAY, MARCH 21
Concert
Atlanta Youth Wind Symphony, performing. Scott Stewart, director. 8 p.m. Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24
Women’s History Month Dance Performance

Concert and Lecture
Nadja Salerno-Sonnenberg, violin, and the Assad Brothers, guitar, presenting. 2:30 p.m. Schwartz Center. Free. 404-727-5050.

FILMS
Elsa. Joseph Losey, director. 7:30 p.m. 205 White Hall. Free.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23
Film:

Political Science Lecture
“The Leftist Wave During the War on Terror: Brazil and Laos versus the United States and Bush.” Fabiano Maione, Folha de Sao Paulo, presenting. 4 p.m. 100 White Hall. Free. 404-727-6562.

Chinese Studies Lecture

HALLE Distinguished Fellow Lecture

TUESDAY, MARCH 22
Friends of Emory Libraries Lecture Series:
“Waves and Summer: From Early Man to The End of the World.” Richard Kieckhefer, presenting. 7:30 p.m. Tull Auditorium. Free. 404-727-6720.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23
Religious Studies Lecture Series:

Religious Studies Lecture
“Sisters of Spirit: The Nuns of Sant.” Sharon Strocchia, history, presenting. 3 p.m. 2211 Callaway Center. Free. 404-727-5798.

Women’s History Month Keynote Lecture

THURSDAY, MARCH 24
Psychology Lecture
“Frontal Temporal Dementia and Other Atypical Dementias.” Bruce Miller, University of California, San Francisco School of Medicine, presenting. 10:30 a.m. Brown Auditorium, Building A, Emory Clinic. Free. 404-727-5004.

PREE Seminar

THURSDAY, MARCH 24
Surgical Ground Rounds
“The Changing Paradigm for Surgical Education.” Thomas Rule, New York University School of Medicine, presenting. 4 p.m. Emory University Hospital Audictorium. Free. 404-712-2196.

Pharmacology Lecture
“Ipson Regulation of NMDA Receptors A Viable Therapeutic Target?” Steven Traynelis, pharmacology, presenting. 9 a.m. 600 Whitehead. Free.

404-727-4701. Registration required.

Biochemistry Lecture

African Studies Lecture

Department of Medicine Research Seminar

Women’s History Month Lecture

THURSDAY, MARCH 25
Neurology Grand Rounds
“Familial Temporal Dementia and Other Atypical Dementias.” Bruce Miller, University of California, San Francisco School of Medicine, presenting. 10:30 a.m. Brown Auditorium, Building A, Emory Clinic. Free. 404-727-5004.

Presbyterian Fellowship
1227 Clifton Road. Free. 404-727-6225.

United Methodist Dinner
7 p.m. Glenn Church School. Free. 404-727-6225.

Presbyterian Fellowship
8 p.m. 106 Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23
Catholic Mass
3 p.m. Catholic Center. Free. 404-727-6225.

Catholic Mass
9 a.m. 106 Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225.

Catholic Mass
6 p.m. 106 Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225.

Catholic Mass
6 p.m. Catholic Center. Free. 404-727-6225.

Reformed University Fellowship Bible Study
7 p.m. Baptist Center, 1227 Clifton Road. Free. 404-727-6225.

ECumenical TaiZe Vesper Service
6 p.m. Emma McAfee Chapel, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225.

United Methodist Dinner
7 p.m. Glenn Church School. Free. 404-727-6225.

Presbyterian Fellowship
8 p.m. 106 Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23
Catholic Worship
3 p.m. Catholic Center. Free. 404-727-6225.

Zen Meditation and Instruction
4:30 p.m. Religious Life Apartment, Clairmont Campus. Free. 404-688-1299.

Episcopal Holy Eucharist
10 a.m. Episcopal Cathedral. Free. 404-727-6225.

Episcopal Holy Eucharist
5:30 p.m. Episcopal Cathedral. Free. 404-727-6225.

Lucas Outlaw, Vanderbilt University, presenting. 4 p.m. Emory Conference Center. Free. 404-727-7598.

Race, Philosophy, and Religion Lecture
“Alexis de Tocqueville and Intellectual Descendants.” Lucas Outlaw, Vanderbilt University, presenting. 7:30 p.m. Emory Conference Center. Free. 404-727-7598. Registration required.

MONDAY, MARCH 21
Zen Buddhist Meeting
4:30 p.m. Rustin Chapel, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225.

Baptist Bible Study
7 p.m. Baptist Center, 1227 Clifton Road. Free. 404-727-6225.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22
Episcopal Noon Prayers
7 p.m. Episcopal Center. Free. 404-727-6225.

Catholic Mass

Baptist Worship Around the Table
5:30 p.m. Baptist Center, 1227 Clifton Road. Free. 404-727-6225.

Ecumenical TaiZe Vesper Service
6 p.m. Emma McAfee Chapel, Cannon Chapel. Free. 404-727-6225.

United Methodist Dinner
7 p.m. Glenn Church School. Free. 404-727-6225.

MONDAY, MARCH 21
Bloodborne Pathogen Training
10 a.m. 306 Dental School. Free. 404-727-4910.

Plagiarism Workshop
10-40 a.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-6863.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22
EndNote Workshop
10 a.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-0147.

Government Documents Workshop
2 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-0893.

Also 4 p.m.

Internet Workshop
2:30 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-0178.

The Odyssey Book Club
7 p.m. Board Room, Carlos Museum. $60. 404-727-0519. Registration required.

MONDAY, MARCH 23
Yoga Workshop

Biography Workshop
4 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-2684.

MONDAY, MARCH 24
Book Signing
Plan B: Further Thoughts on Faith. Anne Lamott, author, presented. 3 p.m. Room 203, Rollins School of Public Health. $5. Free. 404-727-2629.

** Please recycle this newspaper.

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

To submit an entry for the Emory Report calendar, e-mail your event to the University’s web events calendar, 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.

Friday, March 21—Sunday, March 30