Emory trustees have formally accepted the results of a nine-month feasibility study on proposed replacement facilities for the current Emory University Hospital and Emory Clinic. Following the recommendation of the Woodruff Health Sciences Center board, the University’s Board of Trustees voted Thursday to authorize the preparation of architectural schematic designs for new hospital and outpatient facilities.

The healthcare facilities will be the anchor of an ambitious multi-year strategy by Emory to enhance the livability, accessibility, and vibrancy of its own campus as well as the surrounding Clifton community. Goals include restoring a walkable environment, creating a beautifully landscaped public realm, transforming Clifton and North Decatur roads, and expanding the concept of transportation.

The University has not yet selected an architect for the schematic design or new health sciences complex, a process that could take up to three months. Actual preparation of the schematic drawings will then probably take an additional 12 months following the identification of an architect.

In accepting the feasibility study, the trustees endorsed a strategy for the new hospital and clinic that could require as long as a decade and cost as much as $2.2 billion to complete. Groundbreaking for a new clinic building depends on securing critical funding and would not be expected to occur before 2009, with preparatory work beginning in 2007. Groundbreaking for a new hospital building would not be expected to occur before 2014.

See CAMPUS PLAN on page 4

Feasibility study accepted by Board of Trustees

BY RON SAUER

Emory campus

The administration and the Board of Trustees have enthusiastically endorsed the feasibility study conducted by the Woodruff Health Sciences Center.

The study recommended replacing the current hospital and clinic with new facilities that would enhance the livability, accessibility, and vibrancy of the campus. The goal is to create a walkable environment with a beautifully landscaped public realm.

By accepting the recommendations of the feasibility study, the trustees have set in motion a multi-year strategy to improve the health sciences campus. The project will be led by Jan Love, the current dean of the Woodruff Health Sciences Center.

See CANDLER DEAN on page 7

THEOLOGY SCHOOL

BY ELAINE JUSTICE

J an Love, currently chief executive of the Women’s Division of the United Methodist Church’s (UMC) General Board of Global Ministries, was announced last month as the next dean of the Candler School of Theology.

Love, who will begin her tenure Jan. 1, 2007, will be the first woman dean in the history of Candler, one of 13 United Methodist seminaries.

“As one of the most widely recognized United Methodist leaders on the ecumenical, interfaith and global stage, Jan Love is the right person at the right time to lead Candler,” said President Jim Wagner. “The school is poised to be a world leader in theological education and religious studies, a molder of the church’s social conscience and an agent of reconciliation and change as it serves the United Methodist Church in particular, as well as the broader church in the world.”

“Jan Love brings a rare combination of widely recognized scholarly achievement, administrative expertise and broad ecumenical and international experience to Candler,” said Provost Earl Lewis. “She will help Candler achieve its potential of being recognized as the premier school of theology in the country, building on the strong scholarly base of Emory’s Graduate Division of Religion as well as Candler’s 92-year affiliation with the church.”

“I’m honored that a globally recognized theology school has invited me to be its leader,” Love said. “Candler is situated within a distinguished research university, and what I find most exciting is the combination of a school of theology deeply committed to the formation of Christian leaders within a university that acknowledges the significance of religion in public life. That is an ideal environment for shaping Christian leaders in the 21st century.”

Current Dean Russ Richey, who will serve through the end of the year, said, “Candler will be indeed fortunate to have Jan Love, who brings long-term and significant leadership experience within United Methodism.”

Richey cited Love’s “engagement with Christian communities at the global level, hands-on administrative savvy, distinguished academic career of teaching and scholarship in religion and political science, concern for the identification and nurturing of leaders for the church, and deep roots in southeastern Methodism.”

Love, 53, has led the Women’s Division of the UMC since August 2004. The division is the administrative arm of the one million-member United Methodist Women organization, which has an independently elected board of directors, a staff of about 100, annual expenditures of approximately $30 million, and programs and property across the United States and in 100 countries around the world.

In 1975, she was nominated to serve on the World Council of Churches meeting in Nairobi, Kenya. She served as the United Methodist Bishops for leadership in ecumenical areas.

Emory faculty and staff will receive new options for making their commuting lives easier this week as the University gets ready to launch two programs tabbed to play major roles in the effort to remove single-occupant vehicles from the Clifton Corridor.

Technically, the first of the two efforts will add cars to campus: six of them, to be exact, in the form of Honda Civics that will create the nucleus of Emory’s Flexcar fleet, operated through an arrangement with the national program of the same name. The six Civics, one of which has a hybrid engine, will serve as community vehicles, available for rent at a reasonable fee to all Emory employees—and free (for up to four hours a week) to registered participants in the University’s transportation and parking program.

What transportation officials hope is that the availability of the six Flexcars will remove one more of employees’ reasons for not leaving their own cars at home (or, at least, some distance from campus) and promote taking advantage of Emory’s programs such as carpools and vanpools, MARTA subsidies, and vanpools, MARTA subsidies, and vanpools, MARTA subsidies.
MINIMIZING CANCER

T his year’s Relay for Life started for me with setting up my tent and lawn chair on our team’s designated 15x15 plot of land next to about 30 other tents on Emory’s event sponsored track field at the P.E. Center. It was Friday, April 28, just after work. At 7 p.m., we were about to walk around the track, and the walking would continue until the next day.

My team, Marathon Madness, would be honored in the closing ceremonies for having the most team spirit, and I must say that we deserved it, due to the passionate drive of our team leader, Samantha Smith, and her friend and team member, Susie Lackey, who each walked a marathon during the night. That’s 105 laps around the track. They walked all night long together (and not at a stroll, but at a fast clip).

Our other team members were Jan Saul, Verena D’Mellow, Charmayne Johnson, Carol Nicolas, Louis Leon and Paula Marble.

Then I attended the Survivor’s Reunion where I met Andy and Gerry Andy helped organize this event and also works at the University. Twenty years ago Gerry was a world-class athlete on the very track we were about to walk. He even saw the 1-mile record broken here. Now Gerry is undergoing cancer treatment, which he described as “plenty of pain” even while sharing his warm smile. At the reception we also received some gifts, one was a survivorship notebook given by the Lance Armstrong Foundation entitled “Live Strong.”

Relay for Life is an annual event sponsored by the American Cancer Society to raise money for cancer research. One of the most beautiful parts is the Luminary Ceremony before the relay begins. Our opening ceremonies speaker Minah Yacher, a four-year survivor, reminded us that in one of her treatments she had to undergo chemotherapy. “It shouldn’t be that way,” she said. Describing the cancer treatments she underwent during her senior year in college, Yacher said it became easier when she accepted her situation. What was hard to accept was the change in her relationship to her student community brought about by her overt symptoms. She looked different. She needed special assistance. She was mindful of what she was going through. But accepting her condition made it easier to accept the community’s support.

After she finished speaking, the stadium lights were turned out and she lit a candle. All the volunteers were called forward to light their candles themselves. A small group, we looked out on a sea of people, mostly Emory students, and I felt transfixed with their support. Then all the caretakers were invited up, so I lit my husband’s candle. At that moment I learned from the “Live Strong” notebook, caretakers are also cancer survivors and survivorship begins the day of the diagnosis.

Soon the flame spread to everyone else’s candles, and we began a silent walk around the track, our luminary candles lighting the way. On one of the white bags hanging a candle was the words, “In Honor of Cicely,” who is one of my friends and who is also a cancer survivor. Up to this point, I had experienced the relay as something like a festival. There were games, music, information tables; many teams sold such goodies as donuts, cookies and boiled peanuts. One tent advertised henna tattoos. For a donation, you could even try climbing the rock wall in the Emory Gym. (Of course, all proceeds were to be given to the American Cancer Society and added to the total raised by the teams.)

Several people were dressed in costumes. The students, seemingly full of energy, were jogging, practicing soccer and dancing.

And, then around 10:30 p.m., the participants started to thin. Three of our team members (including my husband Louis) were about to walk the track until the closing ceremonies, and the night stretched long in front of us. Thankfully, the arrival of a new team member provided reinforcements, there were now four of us to make the night. 11 p.m. came and went, then midnight, then every hour, on the hour, and nothing changed until the sun rose at about 6 a.m. Throughout the night, there always seemed to be about 20 people walking the track. A group of tireless young men practiced soccer on the infield. Some things did change: I developed a blister on my right heel, and several of my friends and who is also a cancer survivor.

To be honest, I don’t feel like a cancer survivor. I feel more like a cancer imposter. Cancer is part of my history, not part of my future. Most people with thyroid cancer are cured with a relatively short and limited treatment. I had two surgeries and one radiation treatment in the course of about three months. A couple of months later I was riding my bike to work again. That’s the short and sweet version of it. I have tried my trials and tribulations, too, so I don’t want to make too light of it, but I got off. And compared with some people I know who have gone through chemotherapy, I think the worst part of the night came when I awoke, and I thought, “You’re the one who has cancer.” And I was thinking, “What’s the one thing Emory needs most?”

A book store like Barnes & Noble where you can sit down and read.

John Lemus, Class of 2006
Golzoeta Business School

WILL CALDWELL
Philosophy

Brenda Brossett
Finance research specialist
Office of Grants and Contracts

ELIZABETH LIPPINCOTT
Senior international Business

MILA PIerre-Guiden
Research assistant of Liberal Arts

A B A R

More places to eat. Some people only have a few minutes for lunch, and it would be very convenient.

What’s the one thing Emory Village needs most?

Brenda Brossett
Finance research specialist
Office of Grants and Contracts

Elizabeth Lippincott
Senior International Business

Mila Pierre-Guiden
Research assistant of Liberal Arts

A B A R

More places to eat. Some people only have a few minutes for lunch, and it would be very convenient.

What’s the one thing Emory Village needs most?
Prior to coming to Emory in 2001, Louis Burton spent 22 years in the Air Force. He enlisted right out of high school, and he retired as a senior master sergeant—the second highest enlisted rank attainable.

Burton served all over the world from two bases in Virginia, to Hawaii, to the Republic of Korea (where he was stationed for a year), to Atlanta and even a three-month stint in Jordan in 1997 where his unit was responsible for securing the no-fly zone in Iraq.

Also while in the service, Burton earned two advanced degrees, a bachelor’s of business administration from St. Leo University and a master’s degree in health care management from the Florida Institute of Technology (both fully online programs). Burton also completed multiple residencies and fellowships at different medical centers, hospitals, and clinics around the world.

Burton started his career as an ambulance medic in Virginia, Florida, and on military bases, including the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center (VAMC). A native of Virginia, Burton spent his last two years in the service in Atlanta; and he and his wife enjoyed it so much that, when he retired he decided to stay.

Burton had a strong aca démic background in healthcare and got it with the Department of Emergency Medicine— Grady Hospital. A demanding position, where every day has different challenges, Burton has responded well and relishes the opportunity he has been given.

After a couple of years on staff and as senior business manager, a position opened on the Emory Employee Council and Burton took it. Midway through his first year, he was encouraged to run for president. He was elected.

“It’s been a learning experience,” Burton said. “Being on the Grady campus, I’m somewhat isolated. But since I’ve been on the council, I’ve been able to look at all the issues Emory-wide, not just from the Grady point of view. I believe I’ve been able to see where the administration fits in, learn about all the other commi ni ttee and the University Senate works. It’s been a great experience.

When Burton took over the council presidency last year, he asked members to do four things: get involved, have a commitment, be passionate and work as a team. They succeeded on all fronts.

The council moved forward with its strategic plan ini tiatives, which brought a staff perspective to the effort, and they also worked to improve communication and coordination among the various university governance entities on campus, which too often have worked in isolation.

For instance, the council and the President’s Committee on the Status of Women are working on a joint effort related to family care issues. And next year, for the first time, there will be a quarterly leadership group meeting involving the council, the president’s commission on the University Senate, the Student Government Association and the Office of Equal Opportunity Programs.

Burton said it’s a way to improve communication and coordination among the other campus entities.

Looking toward his post-presidency, Burton has another year remaining in his term as Past President and he said he wants to make sure the transition is smooth for the incoming council President Ron Gatlin.

“The council job is very demanding, so [afterward] I’ll be able to focus more on my core job,” he said. (Translation: “I don’t ever regret doing it, I really enjoyed it, but the council president is a TOUGH job!” This is not an uncommon feeling among council presidents.) Burton said “I was elected to the position and took very seriously the commitment to the council members and university staff. I was not going to let anyone down.”

Burton was complementary not only to the administra tors and faculty of emergency medicine but for giving him the flexibility to perform his coun cil responsibilities, but also was summering the executive committee, a group of advisers and other council leaders without whom he stated his support and assistance his job would have been much harder if not im pos sible.

And despite all the sub text, Burton has no intention of retiring. “I still want to be involved in the Emory community regarding staff issues,” he said. “I am still a staff member and I take these issues person ally. I’d be happy to sit on committees or help in any way I can. I want to make sure I’m still involved.”

If you have a question or comment for Employee Council, send e-mail to President Louis Burton at louis.burton@emoryhealthcare.org.
Test your knowledge about the U.S.
ACADEMICSERVICES
Walls, Mugg take on new roles in student academic services

BY BEVERLY CLARK

Emory University President Provost Lewis has announced two new appointments in student academic services that are designed to enhance and streamline the areas of admissions, financial aid and student records.

Daniel Walls, most recently Emory College’s dean of admissions, has been appointed associate vice provost of enrollment management. Heather Mugg, who oversees Emory’s comprehensive student information systems, has been appointed associate vice provost of operations and student services. Walls will focus primarily on student recruitment strategies, and Mugg will be responsible for managing operations to create a more seamless student experience, beginning in July.

“After an external review and national search, we concluded that the best people to help lead and renew efforts in the area of student academic services already worked on our campus. I am delighted to announce promotions for both Dan Walls and Heather Mugg,” said Lewis.

In his new role, Walls will execute strategies, insure coordination and improve the integration of admissions and financial aid for all undergraduate programs. His responsibilities will include ongoing analyses of admission trends, prospective student markets and undergraduate admission and financial aid policies and procedures. In collaboration with the vice president for marketing, Walls will develop a more comprehensive and coherent approach to undergraduate student recruitment at Emory.

Prior to joining Emory in 1983, Walls was assistant dean of admission and financial aid at Northwestern University in Illinois, and an admission counselor and assistant director of admission at Illinois Wesleyan University. He has spoken extensively at schools across the country on different aspects of the admissions process and financial aid.

Walls is an active member of the Southern and National Association of College Admissions Counselors, the Southern and National College Board, and was chair from 1988-1990 of the Southern Consortium on College Admission. He has served on the National Merit Scholarship Program Committee, as well as the Coca-Cola Scholars National Selection Committee.

Mugg’s primary responsibilities will be to improve the student experience from an administrative perspective. She will focus on improving operational efficiency and collaboration within the three central administrative areas: admissions, financial aid and student records. Her ongoing responsibilities will include oversight of computer systems, effective use of technology to enhance processes, better process development for cross unit collaboration and improved use of resources.

Mugg began her professional career at the University of Illinois at Chicago. She served in the offices of administration, human resources, and student affairs. She earned a Masters degree from the University of Illinois at Chicago.

ACADEMICINITIATIVES
Ono appointed as vice provost for academic initiatives

BY BEVERLY CLARK

Emory University has named Santa Ono to the newly created post of vice provost for academic initiatives. Ono, who currently is associate dean of students and GlaxoSmithKline Professor of Biomedical Sciences at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) also will serve as deputy Provost for Lewis and as provost’s special assistant for student affairs at the School of Medicine. He will begin his new post on July 3.

“Santa’s considerable administrative experience in strategic planning and student academic services, as well as his enthusiasm for innovative research and teaching, are ideal for Emory’s mission. I am confident he will make great contributions to the University and provide key leadership as we work to achieve Emory’s immediate and long-range goals,” Lewis said.

As vice provost, Ono will work with other senior staff to coordinate and implement the University’s strategic plan and oversee specific projects.

“It is a distinct honor to join Emory,” said Ono. “Emory is a stunning institution, both steeped in tradition and renowned for its pioneering spirit. But it is the University’s future that has attracted me to join the provost’s office. On the landscape of leading global universities, there are very few that will keep pace with what will be accomplished at Emory in the next 10 years.”

Ono is a graduate of Towson High School in Lutherville, Md., and received his undergraduate degree in biological sciences at the University of Chicago. He received his Ph.D. in experimental medicine from McGill University, and did his postdoctoral training in the department of biochemistry and molecular biology at Harvard University, where he was a Helen Hay Whitney Fellow.

In 1992, Ono was appointed assistant professor of medicine, pathology and biology at The Johns Hopkins University, where he won both the American Diabetes Association Career Development Award and the Investigator Award from the National Arthritis Foundation. In 1996, Ono was recruited back to Harvard University, where he was an associate professor and director of the Immunity, Inflammation & Transplantation Focus Group at the Schechman Eye Research Institute. He was recruited to the GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) chair at UCLA and Moorfields Eye Hospital in London in 2001.

As an administrator, Ono has served on admissions and strategic planning committees for the past 15 years at Hopkins, Harvard and London universities. He has been highly active in forging global links between universities and in promoting diversity at UCL, where he helped draft the university’s race equality policy.

As a scientist, Ono has published more than 125 articles and scholarly abstracts and has been continuously funded as a scientist-researcher since 1985. Ono serves on the Medical Research Council’s Medical Advisory Board and College of Experts, and the Hypersensitivity, Autoimmune and Immune-Mediated Diseases Study Section of the National Institutes of Health.

FOCUS:HUMANRESOURCES
2006 Employee Distinction

E very year Emory recognizes 10-15 University employees who through their initiative, innovation or leadership have made outstanding contributions to the Emory community. This year 12 such individuals were recognized by Provost, Debbie Cowan, Donna Crab, Cheryl Elliott, Ellen Canup Hale, Marty Ike, Tim Lawson, WeMing Lu, Steven Marzec, Neville Whitehead and Donna Wong—were celebrated at the 2006 Awards of Dis- tinction ceremony, held March 29 at Miller-Walter Alumni House.

In recognition of their accomplishments, each recipient will be awarded a $1,000 salary increase for the next several months in the Emory HR column. This month features Debbie Cowan and Donna Crab.

Debbie Cowan, administrative assistant, Hoke O’Kelley Library, Oxford College

During her 13-year tenure, Cowan has provided excellent support to the nine library staff members and the Associate Dean of Library Services. Flexibility and a willingness to do whatever it takes to get the job done—and done well—describes Cowan’s approach to her work, her nominator said. Challenges only lead her to find new and innovative ways to find solutions.

Cowan consistently looks for increased efficiencies and ways to decrease costs for the library. By making significant contributions through her knowledge, research assistance and personal interactions with everyone she meets, she has increased customer satisfaction for students, employees, visitors and alums.

Recently, her contributions to Emory’s strategic planning process were lauded by Kent Linville, dean for academic affairs and co-director of Oxford’s strategic planning. “Debbie worked tirelessly behind the scenes as well as [tended] to the myriad of administrative tasks,” Linville said. “Debbie is always a helpful and friendly presence at our meetings.”

When Kitty McNeill, associate dean of library services, talked about Cowan, she recalled a quote from Eileen de los Reyes. “[Debbie is a] creator of pockets of hope…[those] protective, loving and caring places where students can live in their world and dream about a healthy and humane future,” McNeill said.

Katherine Hinson is director of communications for HR.

Donna Crab, manager, Emory Temporary Services, Human Resources

Who do you call when you need help, even if it is only tempo- rary? After working in many areas of Human Resources, Crab realized that there was a need to place temporary staffing with- out depending on the services of outsourcing agencies. Rising through the ranks of Emory over the last 15 years with hard work and dedication, Crab is an inspiration not only for those seeking employment with Emory but also to those, for whom she provides temporary staffing.

She is the “go to” person across campus when a department is looking for talented candidates. Her commitment to customer service is well known, and her program’s efforts consistently show high levels of customer satisfaction.

According to Tom Fitch, director of employment services, Crab “has epitomized the vision of the University by making Emory Temporary Services a destination employment center for Atlanta’s diverse community, positively transforming the lives of hundreds and ethically engaging individuals committed to Emory’s mission.”

It is not too early to start nominating someone for the 2007 Awards of Distinction. For more information visit HR website (http://emory.hr.emory.edu) under “Workplace Resources.”
First-year college students at greater risk for chlamydia

BY HOLLY KORSCHUN

College freshmen are most likely to test positive for chlamydia than their upperclassman peers according to the research of Adelbert James, senior program associate in gynecology and obstetrics.

When the Mystery of Capital: Why Capitalism Triumphs in the West and Fails Everywhere Else hit the shelves in 2000, it marked a turning point in the understanding of economic failures in less developed countries. In this landmark book, Peruvian economist Hernando de Soto contends that the success of the complex financial arrangements and widely accepted and legally enforced property rights. Their acceptance allows land and property to be used not only directly, but also as collateral for loans to accomplish other productive activities. De Soto calls this the "energy in assets."

Today, as economic theorists, leaders in international finance and charity and relief organizations debate how to reduce poverty, the lessons of de Soto's work are more relevant than ever. It helps if everyone believes property rights over a large geographical area. It is often difficult to get people to change their old norms and customs. It helps if everyone believes that property rights will be enforced impartially and vigorously, and that private property will be protected from the rich and powerful, especially those in government. De Soto describes settler communities that had legal rights, but no enforcement. He notes that in the American West marked local property claims and how these were eventually formalized into legal claims. Japan made a similar shift during its land reforms in 1945. The Japane se trusted the government, and so the transition was much easier. The biggest block to more productive countries is the governments there only seem to care about their allies and supporters. The elites under the current regimes cannot take the psychologically difficult step of letting other people also have a chance to do well and get ahead in life.

De Soto's research found that in Lima, Peru, it took about six hours a day for 289 days to legally register a business. In this area, "it is the most important aspect of this research on extralegal economic activity." He powerfully illustrated just how difficult it is to do business in an extralegal economy on a day-to-day basis. It is often difficult to get people to change their old norms and customs. It helps if everyone believes that property rights will be enforced impartially and vigorously, and that private property will be protected from the rich and powerful, especially those in government. De Soto describes settler communities that had legal rights, but no enforcement. He notes that in the American West marked local property claims, and how these were eventually formalized into legal claims. Japan made a similar shift during its land reforms in 1945. The Japanese trusted the government, and so the transition was much easier. The biggest block to more productive countries is the governments there only seem to care about their allies and supporters. The elites under the current regimes cannot take the psychologically difficult step of letting other people also have a chance to do well and get ahead in life.

The prospect of economic benefit is what takes people to the city in the first place, but then they are more easily exploited, as they are much easier to find. What do you see as the first step to a better economic system in Eastern Europe, certain parts of Asia, Latin and Central America and Africa? You have to start small, possibly by getting the rural poor integrated into the economy. The microloan approach appears to be very effective. Basically, you get people together in a group to take a loan, and they then decide who is best equipped to use the loan, and the others serve as collateral. You are essentially monetizing human capital and also getting them to monitor each other. Also, you can market to the poor instead of excluding them from the marketplace. So, micromarketing itself will help you sell a smaller scale and at a cheaper price point—makes it easier for the poor to buy what they want only when they want it and in the quantities needed for immediate use.

De Soto argues that the poor in less developed countries should not rely on international financial institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. What is the biggest problem with current aid and investment? A big problem is that the money is often not reaching those it was intended for, as the governments are corrupt. It's basically giving charity to the rich. Certainly, a push toward justice and the punishment of elites that commit the abuses are needed. Much more importantly, these international institutions plans assume that their experts know what the poor need and can design optimal strategies to deliver these needs. This is a fallacy that the communist world also believed in for many decades. It would be much better for the poor to express their demands in the marketplace and let the private sector fulfill them, as we have seen from the emergence of the newly industrialized countries in East Asia.

A version of this article first appeared in Knowledge@Emory, and it has been edited and reprinted with permission.

First-year college students at greater risk for chlamydia

The study, conducted by student health centers in April 2004, included 789 students (263 freshmen) screened voluntarily at 10 colleges in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. Due in part to the participation of several historically black colleges, the majority of participants were African American (80.2 percent), and almost half of students screened being female (57 percent). The average age of participants was 21.7.

While chlamydia prevalence in all students was 9.7 percent, the average of the 263 freshmen was 13 percent. James, who directs the CDC-sponsored Region IV Intemal- ity Prevention Project, said it is critical for student health centers to provide chlamydia screening and treatment services. He says it is just as important to educate college freshmen and other students about STD risks and prevention strategies.

The CDC recommends that women under the age of 25 who are sexually active and engage in unprotected sex be tested for chlamydia, he said. "This is very important, because chlamydia causes ectopic pregnancies and infertility in young women; it is asymptomatic in 80 percent of women and 50 percent of men. It’s especially important for college students, many of whom exhibit high-risk sexual behavior and don’t use condoms as often as others. It is imperative that they protect themselves.

Typically, student health centers only provide chlamydia testing and treatment to students with symptoms of the disease. It is very difficult to visualize that such a different society is possible without actually having lived in one or observed one up close.

The author contemplates on the need to give more support to those in problem areas, and gives less attention to rural poverty. Why? When poverty becomes more concentrated, it becomes more entrenched and obvious to the outsider. Also, the difference between rich and poor is much starker in the cities. Cities are engines of innovation, and that’s where increased economic opportunity can do the most good. Conversely, having people in the city imposes much greater costs on them, usually because they have borrowed heavily to finance their stay. The prospect of economic benefit is what takes people to the city in the first place, but then they are more easily exploited, as they are much easier to find. What do you see as the first step to a better economic system in Eastern Europe, certain parts of Asia, Latin and Central America and Africa? You have to start small, possibly by getting the rural poor integrated into the economy. The microl Bitcoin approach appears to be very effective. Basically, you get people together in a group to take a loan, and they then decide who is best equipped to use the loan, and the others serve as collateral. You are essentially monetizing human capital and also getting them to monitor each other. Also, you can market to the poor instead of excluding them from the marketplace. So, micromarketing itself will help you sell a smaller scale and at a cheaper price point—makes it easier for the poor to buy what they want only when they want it and in the quantities needed for immediate use.

De Soto argues that the poor in less developed countries should not rely on international financial institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. What is the biggest problem with current aid and investment? A big problem is that the money is often not reaching those it was intended for, as the governments are corrupt. It’s basically giving charity to the rich. Certainly, a push toward justice and the punishment of elites that commit the abuses are needed. Much more importantly, these international institutions plans assume that their experts know what the poor need and can design optimal strategies to deliver these needs. This is a fallacy that the communist world also believed in for many decades. It would be much better for the poor to express their demands in the marketplace and let the private sector fulfill them, as we have seen from the emergence of the newly industrialized countries in East Asia.

A version of this article first appeared in Knowledge@Emory, and it has been edited and reprinted with permission.

First-year college students at greater risk for chlamydia

The study, conducted by student health centers in April 2004, included 789 students (263 freshmen) screened voluntarily at 10 colleges in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. Due in part to the participation of several historically black colleges, the majority of participants were African American (80.2 percent), and almost half of students screened being female (57 percent). The average age of participants was 21.7.

While chlamydia prevalence in all students was 9.7 percent, the average of the 263 freshmen was 13 percent. James, who directs the CDC-sponsored Region IV Intemal- ity Prevention Project, said it is critical for student health centers to provide chlamydia screening and treatment services. He says it is just as important to educate college freshmen and other students about STD risks and prevention strategies.

The CDC recommends that women under the age of 25 who are sexually active and engage in unprotected sex be tested for chlamydia, he said. "This is very important, because chlamydia causes ectopic pregnancies and infertility in young women; it is asymptomatic in 80 percent of women and 50 percent of men. It’s especially important for college students, many of whom exhibit high-risk sexual behavior and don’t use condoms as often as others. It is imperative that they protect themselves.

Typically, student health centers only provide chlamydia testing and treatment to students with symptoms of the disease. It is very difficult to visualize that such a different society is possible without actually having lived in one or observed one up close.

The author contemplates on the need to give more support to those in problem areas, and gives less attention to rural poverty. Why? When poverty becomes more concentrated, it becomes more entrenched and obvious to the outsider. Also, the difference between rich and poor is much starker in the cities. Cities are engines of innovation, and that’s where increased economic opportunity can do the most good. Conversely, having people in the city imposes much greater costs on them, usually because they have borrowed heavily to finance their stay. The prospect of economic benefit is what takes people to the city in the first place, but then they are more easily exploited, as they are much easier to find. What do you see as the first step to a better economic system in Eastern Europe, certain parts of Asia, Latin and Central America and Africa? You have to start small, possibly by getting the rural poor integrated into the economy. The microl Bitcoin approach appears to be very effective. Basically, you get people together in a group to take a loan, and they then decide who is best equipped to use the loan, and the others serve as collateral. You are essentially monetizing human capital and also getting them to monitor each other. Also, you can market to the poor instead of excluding them from the marketplace. So, micromarketing itself will help you sell a smaller scale and at a cheaper price point—makes it easier for the poor to buy what they want only when they want it and in the quantities needed for immediate use.

De Soto argues that the poor in less developed countries should not rely on international financial institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. What is the biggest problem with current aid and investment? A big problem is that the money is often not reaching those it was intended for, as the governments are corrupt. It’s basically giving charity to the rich. Certainly, a push toward justice and the punishment of elites that commit the abuses are needed. Much more importantly, these international institutions plans assume that their experts know what the poor need and can design optimal strategies to deliver these needs. This is a fallacy that the communist world also believed in for many decades. It would be much better for the poor to express their demands in the marketplace and let the private sector fulfill them, as we have seen from the emergence of the newly industrialized countries in East Asia.

A version of this article first appeared in Knowledge@Emory, and it has been edited and reprinted with permission.
PERFORMING ARTS

2006–07 Candler Concerts feature distinctive artist collaborations

BY NANCY CONDON

This year’s series continues to offer such remarkable artist pairings as Meyer and Thile, who will play classical and bluegrass on some bluegrass, as well as von Stade and Ramey. McKay said: “The spice is Krakauer’s Klezmer Madness! It will be lots of fun.”

The reach of Candler artists extends by the Emory Coca-Cola Artists-in-Residence Series masterclasses, lectures and demonstrations and outreach.

David Krakauer’s Klezmer Madness

Internationally acclaimed clarinetist Krakauer expands musical boundaries, fusing traditional Yiddish klezmer music with rock, R&B, jazz, classical, funk and hip-hop, appealing to a wide variety of students ($36 employees, $5 Emory students).

The English Concert with director Andrew Manze, violin, Nov. 9

The English Concert commemorates the 250th anniversary of the composer’s birth. The orchestra of 22 string and wind musicians will perform three of Mozart’s works and Bach’s Symphony No. 3 in F. McKay said: “The spice is Krakauer’s Klezmer Madness! It will be lots of fun.”

Joshua Bell, violin, Feb. 10, 2007

The Grammy winning virtuoso Bell debuted with the Philadelphia Orchestra at age 14, ten years after picking up his first violin. Now in his 30s, Bell and the sounds of his 1733 Stradivarius, channel global audiences. According to Interview magazine, Bell’s playing “does nothing less than tell human beings why they bother to live.” ($42 employees, $5 Emory students)

Frederica von Stade, mezzo-soprano; and Samuel Ramey, bass, Feb. 24, 2007

Two of the world’s greatest vocalists, von Stade and Ramey, appear together in a joint recital. Von Stade is known internationally for her work in opera and concert, with dozens of major awards and more than 60 albums. Ramey, the most recorded bass in history, is known for his portrayal of operatic devils and clowns. ($42 employees, $5 Emory students)

National Philharmonic of Russia; Vladimir Spivakov, conductor; and Olga Kern, piano, Mar. 27, 2007

Component of Russia’s leading symphonic virtuosos and led by Spivakov, this orchestra is the musical symbol of the new Russia and cultural ambassador. Spivakov upholds Russia’s great symphonic traditions while performing rare works and 20th century pieces. Kern is the first woman in more than 30 years to win the gold medal of the Van Cliburn International Piano Competition ($45 employees, $10 Emory students)

For the first time, faculty and staff can purchase discounted subscription packages, at 40 percent off the purchase price of four or five concerts, and half off the full series, with prices ranging from $96 to $51. Packages are available now at the Arts at Emory box office in the Schwartz Center or by calling 404-727-5500 (weekdays, 10 a.m.–6 p.m.). Single tickets go on sale to faculty, staff and students Sept. 12 for the public. For more information, call the box office or visit www.arts.emory.edu

National Philharmonic of Russia; Vladimir Spivakov, conductor; and Olga Kern, piano, Mar. 27, 2007

Component of Russia’s leading symphonic virtuosos and led by Spivakov, this orchestra is the musical symbol of the new Russia and cultural ambassador. Spivakov upholds Russia’s great symphonic traditions while performing rare works and 20th century pieces. Kern is the first woman in more than 30 years to win the gold medal of the Van Cliburn International Piano Competition ($45 employees, $10 Emory students)

For the first time, faculty and staff can purchase discounted subscription packages, at 40 percent off the purchase price of four or five concerts, and half off the full series, with prices ranging from $96 to $51. Packages are available now at the Arts at Emory box office in the Schwartz Center or by calling 404-727-5500 (weekdays, 10 a.m.–6 p.m.). Single tickets go on sale to faculty, staff and students Sept. 12 for the public. For more information, call the box office or visit www.arts.emory.edu

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Humanities leader honored by governor

BY CHRISTI GRAY

Georgia: Gov. Sonny Perdue presented one of Emory’s own with a 2006 Governor’s Award in the Humanities on May 11 at the Old Georgia Railroad Freight Depot in downtown Atlanta. Recognized for “creative leadership and careful stewardship that has expanded Emory’s library collections and made the university a national and international destination for humanities researchers,” Vice Provost and Director of Libraries Linda Matthews was one of 11 Georgians who received the annual award.

The award is nominated by the public, reviewed by a committee of the Georgia Humanities Council Board and ultimately approved by the governor. “These individuals go above and beyond in their efforts to build a sense of community, character and citizenship in our state,” said President of the Georgia Humanities Council Jamil Zainaldin. “Linda is a perfect example of the type of citizen we seek out for these awards.”

With a library degree earned from Emory and a Ph.D. in history from Duke, Matthews, who is retiring in August, has spent 35 years as a professional at Emory, moving her way up the University library ranks. She started in what was then called Special Collections, becoming director of that department before assuming her current position in 2003.

In addition to her work at Emory, Matthews is a founding member of the Georgia Historical Records Advisory Board. Its members appointed by the governor, the board works to improve awareness, access and preservation of Georgia historical records. Matthews helped to develop its first long-range strategic plan and obtain more than $500,000 for a grants program for local historical societies and government agencies. In 1992, she was named a fellow of the Society of American Archivists, the organization’s single most prestigious award, and recently received an arts and sciences distinguished alumni award from Emory.

“Dr. Matthews has worked diligently to sustain the unique character of Georgia,” Perdue said. “I commend all the winners for their hard work in promoting the humanities in Georgia and around the nation.”

Nominated by several colleagues and students, Matthews was stunned she had been chosen for the Governor’s Award. “First, reading the letter quickly, I didn’t realize I had been selected—I thought the letter was just telling me about the upcoming program and hoping I’d attend,” she said. “[Then] I called the director of the Georgia Humanities Council to make certain the letter had not gone to the wrong person.”

The ceremony and event reminded Matthews of the power of community and the individual in making good things happen. “It was an honor to be among the diverse and dedicated group of individuals, from every conceivable area of the humanities,” she said. “I encourage individuals who have the opportunity to become involved in their professional work or in community organizations to further recognition of the humanities as critical elements of our lives and our culture. The humanities, in all of the many and diverse elements that make up that term, give us our soul.”
**Lectures**

**THURSDAY, JUNE 15**

Surgical Grand Rounds

**THURSDAY, JUNE 22**

Surgical Grand Rounds “Carotid Stenting: Will (Should) it Replace Carotid Endarterectomy?” Kenneth Ouriel, The Cleveland Clinic Foundation, presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-712-9126.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 29**

Surgical Grand Rounds “Surgeons as Communicators.” Christopher Dente, medicine, presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free. 404-712-2000.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 29**

Women’s Center Lecture “Sex, Hormones and Mood.” Sally Lehr, nursing, presenting. Time and location TBA. Free. 404-727-2000.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 15**

EndNote Workshop 1 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-6863.

**MONDAY, JUNE 26**

Summer Camp “Challenge & Champions Summer Camp for Middle School Students.” 8:30 a.m. SAAC, Clairmont Campus. $1000, $900 faculty and staff. 404-727-6471. Through July 14.

**THURSDAY, JULY 20**

EndNote Workshop 1 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-0147.

**TUESDAY, AUG. 15**

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

**Special**

**THURSDAY, JUNE 15**

EndNote Workshop 1 p.m. 310 Woodruff Library. Free. 404-727-6863.

---

**Visual Arts**

**MARBL Exhibit**


**Carlos Museum Exhibit**


**Carlos Museum Exhibit**


---

**Staff Fest 2006**

All Aboard!

From left to right: Dan Macaluso, vice president for development, dishes out salad to hungry faculty and staff; Julius Whitfield of building services sits in the shade as he gets his caricature drawn; Beau Aldridge of the department of infectious diseases tries out the very popular “bungee jump;” Mary Woods of DUC building services hula hoops as she competes with other colleagues in relay races; employees take to the wall, rock climbing at medium or easy levels; Emory Hospital admissions retiree Ethel Delman takes her turn at one of many carnival style games; Lisa Hayes of the Task Force on Child Survival and Development rides a bucking bronco; and employees boogie on the outdoor dance floor as music is heard throughout the quad.