Life of Rosalynn Carter on display, July 23

BY TONY CLARK

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

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

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

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

“These photographs have special meaning to me, because they show us at work and with our family,” said Mrs. Carter, who personally helped the Plains Historic Site and the Georgia Humanities Council select images for the exhibit.

“We hope that visitors will understand how valuable are the ties that bind people together when they are involved in mutual efforts to accomplish exciting and gratifying goals.”

“The Story of the Life of Eleanor Rosalynn Smith Carter” will be on display at the Carter Presidential Library & Museum from July 23–Sept. 18. The museum is open Monday through Saturday from 9 a.m.–4:45 p.m. and on Sunday from noon–4:45 p.m. Admission is $7 for adults, $5 for seniors, military and students with ID. Children 12 and younger are admitted free.

A real stamp act

Also at the Carter Library & Museum, the new commemorative “Presidential Libraries” postage stamp will be unveiled on Thursday, Aug. 4 at 10:30 a.m. The 37-cent postage stamp marks the 50th anniversary of the Presidential Libraries Act and honors the 11 current Presidential Libraries, as well as the Richard Nixon Library which joins the Presidential Library system next year.

“We are pleased to be one of the sites for the official unveiling of the Presidential Libraries stamp,” said Jay Hakes, director of the Carter Presidential Library. “The stamp not only commemorates the Presidential Libraries, it is a reminder of the important role the libraries play in a democracy.”

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

For more information about either event, call 404-865-7001 or visit www.jimmycarterlibrary.org.

Volunteers’ paradise in tsunami relief

BY ERIC RANGUS

The photos still remain. More than half a year after a tsunami killed some 200,000 people in 11 countries, pictures of men, women and children are tacked up on bulletin boards in hotels and public spaces in Phuket, Thailand, one of the cities hardest hit by the disaster.

“The pictures—the smiling faces—are all that is left of the many who were swept away. “It’s heartbreaking to know that so many of these people haven’t been found and never will be,” said Beatrice Lindstrom, a rising senior economics and political science double major from Seoul, South Korea, which is where she is preparing for the rest of her summer break. She spent the first part in Thailand. The pictures in Phuket are of every age and many nationalities. Many notices are written in Swedish. That hits Lindstrom hard—her father’s family is from that country. One picture is of a 4-year-old Swedish boy. His mother and brother have already been found dead, but he is still missing, washed away by the devastating wave.

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

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

Visiting Phuket was not the goal of Lindstrom’s trip to Thailand. She had much deeper goals. Accompanied by her friend Vikash Parekh, ‘03C, in the wake of the devastating tsunami that hit 11 countries in Asia and Africa on Dec. 26, 2004, volunteers from around the world traveled to the countries affected by the killer wave. One of them was Beatrice Lindstrom (top right), a rising senior in Emory College. She and Vikash Parekh, a 2003 Emory College graduate, recently spent a month in Thailand helping clean up debris that still remains in many areas. When they weren’t shoveling shattered concrete or sifting through sand to pick that bits of glass, they taught English to Thai schoolchildren like the six smiling boys above.
View Picture
Institutional Researcher

by Eric Rangus

The practice of institutional research (IR) brings discipline to an area that once was guided by the making of decisions of decision-makers. That’s not always the best way to do things. “The basic function of IR,” said Daniel Teodorescu, Emory’s director of institutional research, his Romanian accent adding just the right bit of style to his clinical definition of the office he runs, “is to turn misery by making reactions of policy making on campus by providing accurate, timely and consistent data collection.”

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

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Daniel Teodorescu leads Emory’s Office of Institutional Research, where he and his staff are charged with gathering the data that will help move the University forward.

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

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they set out to reach them. They even worked on a plane for Southeast Asia, Lindstrom and Parekh made a great deal of international trips. Both were in Asia when the tsunami hit the day after Christmas—Lindstrom was in Seoul and Parekh at a wedding in India. When Lindstrom returned to Atlanta she decided to raise funds for tsunami relief. Her efforts were joined by fellow student Sushil Shah, Ph.D., president of the Indian Cultural Exchange, and together they helped form Emory Tsunami Relief.

A LearnLink conference (soon to number more than 400 subevents and one benefit and one grand—pro- gramming—including a candle-light vigil and a benefit show—was planned. On-campus donation tables were everywhere sights. Parekh did his part by visiting area businesses to solicit funds. The goal was to raise $5,000. By the end of March, nearly $20,000 had been raised. Still, they wanted to do more.

"It’s frustrating to see so much help,” said Parekh. "You can’t do anything about it,” said Parekh, from Port St. Lucie, Fla He suggested that if people had biological and behavioral will and begin dental school at the University of Pennsylvania. So it’s ‘one thing to collect money,” he said. But it’s something completely different, you give your time, you work.

So that’s what they set out to do. Many of the larger relief agencies were looking for volunteers with special skills, such as engineers or doctors. Some of the newer organizations, though, offered a chance to participate without previous training. Island of Opportunity and OpenMind Projects gave the pair an opportunity to work as English teachers at a primary school while they helped rebuild an orphanage. Though neither spoke the language, Parekh signed up and committed to spend a month (May 30–June 29) in Thailand.

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

Phi Phi Island, a ferry ride away from Phuket, about 90 minutes from Ban Taa Din Deng, was a central area of rebuilding. Much of the work was small-scale—a few dozen volunteers, wanting to lend a helping hand. Each weekend, Lindstrom and Parekh traveled first to Phuket, then caught a boat to Phi Phi. While the cleanup work was inspiring, it was equal parts tedious, backbreaking and overwhelming by the sheer enormity of it all. Volunteers sailing from Europe, Australia, the United States and elsewhere would work all day and clear just a few square feet. Parekh moved large rocks and carried buckets upon buckets of debris. The smaller Lindstrom wielded a shovel. They all threw sand, picking out tiny bits of broken glass.

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

There is a slogan that’s frequently repeated on Phi Phi Island: “Return To Paradise.” It’s a saying Lindstrom continually repays in her mind. "While many struggle to return to their old lives, the overall mood is very positive and everyone is focused on doing something that’s important There’s no time for letting yourself get down about anything. I’m just very grateful that I had the opportunity to be a small part of the effort."
T he National Institutes of Health (NIH) recently announced it is awarding nearly $9 million to Emory as part of a nationwide research network of nine centers that will use high-tech screening methods to identify small molecules that can be used as research tools.

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

The screening centers will use sophisticated robotics and computing equipment to screen huge libraries of small molecule compounds against proteins or proteins already identified by laboratory scientists as playing key roles in disease processes. The screening process will single out compounds that bind tightly to the target proteins. Eventually this process may help the scientists identify more promising candidates for diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

The national screening program is part of the "New Pathways to Discovery" initiative within the NIH Roadmap for medical research. The network is funded by NIH of the institutes of the NIH and co-administered by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI). Emory's MLSC builds on the University's recently established Emory Chemistry-Biology Center for Drug Discovery under Dingledine's leadership, which is co-directed by the SOM's Haun Fa, professor of pharmacology, and Dennis Liotta, professor of chemistry in Emory College. The drug discovery center is an interdisciplinary collaboration among research departments in the SOM and the college to screen promising protein targets identified by Emory's chemistry and biology departments.

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

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

"The advent of robotics equipment in Emory's drug discovery center will combine to give Emory scientists the most precise screening capabilities available. A robotic liquid handler is a highly automated pipette system that picks up minute amounts of liquid containing compounds of interest and combines them in triplicate with potential protein targets. Another robotics machine uses an autofocusing microscope to image the combination of protein with its molecular target. The cells are marked with fluorescent dyes. The massive amounts of information gathered from the liquid and imaged screening data are analyzed using bioinformatics technology capable of sorting through millions of bits of data to identify the most promising combinations."

In the past, this kind of analysis was a painstaking process accomplished by a technician pipetting liquids for each compound individually from one test tube to another, then writing the results by hand in a notebook. The academic drug screening centers will not be competing with large pharmaceutical companies, Dingledine said, because academic centers will be working to identify drug targets that currently are not being pursued, but that have potential therapeutic value.

"Academic biomedical laboratories have a Zen-like focus on the properties of disease-related proteins," he said. "We tend to put a lot more effort into understanding the detailed working of proteins than do pharmaceutical companies. And in addition to giving us drug discovery capability, this new center provides a powerful new tool for our investigators to address important questions related to disease processes."" For 100 years, Emory Hospital has made a corner- stone of health care in Atlanta, and to be consistently singled out in rankings such as this is a credit to Emory's rich history in cutting-edge patient care," said Chief Operating Officer Robert Bachman.

"And it looks at every specialty rather than at specific procedures in an effort to identify hospitals that excel in a variety of tough cases across a specialty. According to the magazine's hospitals and medical centers make this elite group because their physicians see sicker patients and perform greater numbers of difficult procedures; follow (and often pioneer) advanced-treatment guidelines; conduct bench-to-bedside research; and exploit advances in imaging, surgical devices and other technologies. To be considered for this year's rankings, a hospital had to satisfy at least one of three requirements: membership in the Council of Teaching Hospitals, medical school affiliation, or availability of at least nine of key technology-related services such as magnetic resonance imaging and positron emission tomography (PET). Reputation, mortal- ity ratio, the measurement of a hospital's ability to keep patients alive, and other care-related measures such as tered-nurse-to-bed ratios and patient/community services, also were considered.

U.S. News ranks oncol- ogy, pediatrics, psychiatry, rehabilitation and urology only by their reputation among board-certified specialist- ists based on a survey of 200 randomly selected physicians asked to name the top five programs in each area.

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

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

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

Klugman is recognized as an international leader in the fields of infectious diseases and antimicrobial resistance and drug discovery, with a focus on tuberculosis.

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

"The ASM is the largest single life science society, made up of nearly 42,000 scientists and physicians throughout the world, providing a forum for promoting research and assisting communication between scien- tists, policymakers and the public. Klugman has served on many international committees, including those of the World Health Organization and the Institute of Medicine. He chairs the Wellcome Trust Tropical Interic Committee in London and is a fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology.

By CINDY SANDERS

BY HOLLY KORSCHUN

$9M NIH grant helps establish national molecular library

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

"Now that all those pro- teins are known, we need to identify more small mole- cules that can alter the function of those potential tar- gets," Dingledine said. "Two kinds of robotics technology were available. A robot designed for cultivating cells in tiny wells with potential protein targets. Another robotics machine uses an autofocusing microscope to image the combination of protein with its molecular target. The cells are marked with fluorescent dyes. The massive amounts of information gathered from the liquid and imaged screening data are analyzed using bioinformatics technology capable of sorting through millions of bits of data to identify the most promising combinations."

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New projects tackle ‘Grand Challenges’ of hepatitis C, HIV

By Holly Korschun

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

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

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

Ahmed and his collaborators hope to develop a new therapy for hepatitis C that is more effective and affordable than current treatment for the liver disease. Scientists recently discovered that viruses causing chronic infections similar to hepatitis C are able to turn off the body’s natural immune defenses and then spread throughout the body virtually unchecked.

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

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

“This project, which involves scientific collaborators at nine institutions in seven countries in the U.S., Europe and Africa, will decipher at a molecular level those aspects of the human immune response to HIV-1 that partially constrain virus growth or cause viral steady state, which responses must be elicited by an effective vaccine,” Shaw said.

“The project provides us with an opportunity to examine in a comprehensive and coordinated fashion the body’s immune response to HIV and, hopefully, to find clues in its armor.”

“Emory is uniquely positioned to make major contributions to this research program, and we are excited to continue working with our collaborators at UAB,” said Hunter.

“We have established a strong research program at Yerkes and the Emory Vaccine Center to investigate HIV transmission and early infection in two African cohorts led by Dr. Allen, and we hope to identify potential vulnerabilities as the virus and host struggle during what could be a small window for intervention,”

The Grand Challenges initiative was launched in 2003 with a $220 million grant to the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health (FNIH) by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (in partnership with the NIH), to help advance innovation and technology to the greatest health problems of the developing world.

Including the Emory projects, a total of 43 grants totaling $436.6 million have been offered for a broad range of innovative research projects in 33 countries. The ultimate goal of the Grand Challenges initiative is to create deliverable technologies—health tools that not only are effective, but also inexpensive to produce, easy to distribute and simple to use in developing countries.

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

Each of the 43 projects selected in the Grand Challenges initiative seeks to tackle one of 14 major scientific challenges that, if solved, could lead to important advances in preventing, treating and curing diseases of the developing world.

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

By Michael Terrazas

It’s been barely three years since the Center for Humanistic Inquiry (CHI) officially opened its doors, pledging to move the humanities forward from the “back seat” of modern university life to something right: A new, $2.5 million challenge grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) could mean an upgrade to first class for this new work research on the Emory campus.

The grant ($500,000 over five years, to be matched four-to-one by the University) is one of 10 such awards made to cultural institutions around the country, meant to assist with long-range efforts in refocusing scholarship on the humanities. Such a grant to a 3-year-old organization is impressive indeed, but CHI Director Martine Watson Brownley hopes it will be enough, but CHI’s interdisciplinary seminar series, a new series of workshops to which the public will be invited, and a general public programming fund.

“When the beginning, CHI was in Emory College, across the campus and into the community,” Brownley said.

“We’ve had community members who join us in some of our activities, but we never made a concentrated bid for outreach. And the NEH grant is going to give us the opportunity to do this.”

But instead of one-time lectures, Brownley hopes to involve members of the public directly in programming like CHI’s interdisciplinary seminars. For example, a series designed around the year’s Flora Glenn Candler concerts, or a string of Theater Emory productions or Carlos Museum exhibits, could find an audience hungry for intellectual discussion.

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

Brownley also hopes to work with University arts departments to piggyback on their successful marketing efforts.

“Look at those people in Borders whenever you go in there,” Brownley said of the potential market. “There’s always someone reading, and they aren’t in the romance section.”

Indeed, the printed word’s short period of time, with a $200 million grant to the Grand Challenges in Global Health initiative, a major effort to achieve scientific breakthroughs against diseases that kill millions of people each year in the world’s poorest countries, is funding research projects at the Emory Vaccine Center, the Yerkes National Primate Research Center, and the School of Public Health (RSPH).

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

Ahmed and his collaborators hope to develop a new therapy for hepatitis C that is more effective and affordable than current treatment for the disease. Scientists recently discovered that viruses causing chronic infections similar to hepatitis C are able to turn off the body’s natural immune defenses and then spread throughout the body virtually unchecked.

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

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

“This project, which involves scientific collaborators at nine institutions in seven countries in the U.S., Europe and Africa, will decipher at a molecular level those aspects of the human immune response to HIV-1 that partially constrain virus growth or cause viral steady state, which responses must be elicited by an effective vaccine,” Shaw said.

“The project provides us with an opportunity to examine in a comprehensive and coordinated fashion the body’s immune response to HIV and, hopefully, to find clues in its armor.”

“Emory is uniquely positioned to make major contributions to this research program, and we are excited to continue working with our collaborators at UAB,” said Hunter.

“We have established a strong research program at Yerkes and the Emory Vaccine Center to investigate HIV transmission and early infection in two African cohorts led by Dr. Allen, and we hope to identify potential vulnerabilities as the virus and host struggle during what could be a small window for intervention.”

The Grand Challenges initiative was launched in 2003 with a $220 million grant to the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health (FNIH) by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (in partnership with the NIH), to help advance innovation and technology to the greatest health problems of the developing world.

Including the Emory projects, a total of 43 grants totaling $436.6 million have been offered for a broad range of innovative research projects in 33 countries. The ultimate goal of the Grand Challenges initiative is to create deliverable technologies—health tools that not only are effective, but also inexpensive to produce, easy to distribute and simple to use in developing countries.

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

Each of the 43 projects selected in the Grand Challenges initiative seeks to tackle one of 14 major scientific challenges that, if solved, could lead to important advances in preventing, treating and curing diseases of the developing world.

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

Scholars seek answers of faith inside themselves and each other.

*Faith Hawkins, YTI Director*

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

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**Focus: Healthy Emory**

A heavy subject

Obesity has been much in the news in the past year, and for good reason. The CDC declared it an epidemic, attributing 30 percent of adults and 16 percent of children and adolescents between the ages of 6 and 19. Obesity has doubled in the last 20 years, representing an unprecedented growth in girth for many Americans. Why should we care? More than 100 million Americans are no longer a healthy weight. But why? Why would they experience over four weeks on campus builds bonds that are difficult to break.

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*By Eric Rangus*
PERFORMING ARTS
Performing Arts Concerts


 gården Exhibition


Lectures

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20
Agilent Microarray Seminar Series
9 a.m. Seminar Room, Yerkes Primate Center. Free. 877-892-2155.

THURSDAY, JULY 21
Surgical Grand Rounds
“Minimally Invasive Video Assisted Thyroidectomy.” Paolo Miccoli, University of Pisa (Italy), presenting. 7 a.m. Emory Hospital Auditorium. Free: 404-727-196.

TUESDAY, JULY 26
PRISM Colloquium
“PBL and ICBL Lessons in Science: Creating a Compelling Need to Know.” 8:30 a.m. Third Floor Planetarium, Math & Science Center. Free: 404-712-9242.

SPECIAL
SATURDAY, AUG. 13
Center for Women and Women’s Financial Seminar
“Everything a Woman Should Know About Her Financial Future.” Linda Kurlyskoi, Cynthia Lynn, Rebecca Godby, Mary Anne Walser and Stephanie Frese, presenting. 9 a.m. Governor’s House. Free: 404-727-2000.

VISUAL ARTS

Schatten Gallery Exhibit


Through July 31.

Special Collections Exhibit


Carlos Museum Exhibit

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

RESEARCH

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

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

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

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

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

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

Whitelegge from page 2

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

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