North Korea in Mourning

Transforming International Development

A Few Steps Ahead

WITH CARLOS DEL RIO
As we prepare for new beginnings in the fall, this is a time to reflect on Emory’s international accomplishments and to embrace the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead for leading universities in a world of rapid technological change, increasing economic interdependence, and limited resources. During the past decade, the number of international students and scholars on Emory’s campus has grown eightfold to more than 3,400, and the number of international alumni clubs around the world has increased tenfold. More undergraduates have studied abroad in an array of locations—including Africa, Asia, and Latin America—than ever before; and, thanks to the generous support of The Halle Foundation, more students have had the opportunity to study or intern in Germany, which you can read about in this issue. Emory has entered into hundreds of research and exchange partnerships with institutions across all world regions in recent years. Each partnership strengthens Emory’s international engagement through innovative projects in fields ranging from health and development to religion and the arts and sciences.

The Halle Institute for Global Learning also has expanded Emory’s international footprint substantially within the past decade, with new programs and an impressive list of distinguished speakers and research conferences. The Halle Study Trip program has expanded from Germany and India to include Brazil, China, Indonesia, Korea, and Turkey. Emory’s Confucius Institute in Atlanta, Laney Graduate School’s new Master’s in Development Practice, and Emory College’s new programs in Korean and development studies all bolster the strength of our existing international curricula. The Global Health Institute and the Hubert Department of Global Health, the Lillian Carter Center for Global Health and Social Responsibility, and the School of Medicine have grown international programs and research organically.

As part of an effort to bring this extraordinary work to the fore, we are proud to announce the launch of Emory in the World online, the new web version of the magazine. Visit international.emory.edu/magazine for web-only videos, photo galleries, and interviews, accompanying remarkable stories from Emory and around the world.

Holli A. Semetko
Vice Provost for International Affairs
Director, Office of International Affairs and The Claus M. Halle Institute for Global Learning
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At Emory’s third-annual India Summit in March, newly appointed Indian Ambassador Nirupama Rao called for broad, multidisciplinary study of India at American institutions. “You’ve studied China very intensely in this country,” she said, “and I would like to bring up that there is a need for the study of India in a very deep and intense way in US universities—not just focused on one area or the other, but in a more integrated, multisectoral sort of manner.”

Among the audience were students and faculty involved in a new university course, India Today: Economics, Politics, Innovation, and Sustainability, which is leading the way toward a truly interdisciplinary approach to teaching and studying modern India.

Each week the class draws on the expertise of Emory faculty in disciplines as wide-ranging as public health, literature, religion, business, and economics—as well as a slew of distinguished guest speakers such as Ambassador Rao, development expert Pranab Bardhan, and novelist Salman Rushdie.

“Because of the diversity of perspectives and approaches represented by professors from different disciplines, the course offers students the opportunity to examine the current state of affairs in India prismatically, from social, economic, literary, and political angles,” says Associate Professor of English Deepika Bahri, who led class sessions on Bollywood, media, and the novel. “They are learning that India today cannot be understood without a sense of the Indias of the past,” she continues, noting that multiple sociopolitical and economic realities coexist within the India of the imagination. “India is best understood today, as it always was, through a conversation with the rest of the world.”

Led by economics department chair Elena Pesavento and Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Media and International Affairs Holli Semetko, the core team of faculty includes Bahri, Distinguished Visiting Professor of History and Political Science Marion Creekmore, and religion professor Joyce Flueckiger. Students also benefit from lectures by Charles H. Kellstadt Professor of Marketing Jagdish Sheth, Director of Goizueta Business School’s Global Perspectives Program Jeff Rosensweig, and Manoj Jain, who teaches in the Rollins School of Public Health.

“We’ve all had a great experience this semester and we are planning to teach India Today annually in the spring term for the coming years,” says Pesavento.
Growing impact on the world stage

“India—with its functioning democracy, booming and innovative economy, strong security establishment, and large population—is playing an increasingly important role in world affairs,” says Creekmore, who is also a Distinguished Visiting Scholar at the Halle Institute for Global Learning and has served as the US ambassador to Sri Lanka. “Depending on how one interprets the data, it has already emerged or will become one of the great powers of the 21st century. The India Today course immerses the students into these and many other aspects of Indian society, helping them appreciate the growing appeal and impact of India on global developments and on their personal lives.”

Creekmore also teaches an undergraduate class on South Asian politics that brings in diplomats from India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan as part of the Halle Institute’s Speaker Series. Semetko, who directs the institute, explained that providing a diversity of perspectives is crucial to the student experience.

“By offering the course during the spring semester to dovetail with the annual Sheth Lecture in Indian Studies”—which was delivered this year by K. Srinath Reddy, president of the Public Health Foundation of India—“and the annual India Summit, we are able to give students unique opportunities to engage with topics outside their major fields,” Semetko said.

Bringing the material to life

The curriculum is designed to move beyond the traditional boundaries of the classroom and to provide students the opportunity to create knowledge in real-world contexts. The class doesn’t just read articles about India’s foreign policy stances; they have dinner with the Indian ambassador to the United States. Students don’t simply write an essay about *The Moor’s Last Sigh*; they pepper Salman Rushdie with questions about the novel during a class discussion with the author himself.

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Work in India professionally, understanding how Indians perceive health and how they utilize health care resources has helped me to think about how to develop a successful public health campaign for India.”

Vivek Gidumal 13C, an economics major from New York, echoed Bhatia’s sentiments. “The content of the class was fantastic and the freedom we had in choosing our final papers was especially rewarding.”

— E.M.C.
To Berlin and Beyond

Even though Emory students can be found studying abroad on six continents any time of year, more and more of them are heading to Berlin to study European politics. This summer, 26 students enrolled in the program, the most in its history.

Until two years ago the program was based in Paris, but the escalating expense led then-director Tom Remington to explore other cities with the same cultural saturation and political vibrancy. Scott Schorr ’12C—who participated in the program not once but twice—likens the new Berlin experience to the U-Bahn, the German rail system. Like rapid transport, the program shuttles students across many diverse cities, ideas, and institutions.

“Berlin is a multicultural, cosmopolitan, and progressive hub of Europe,” he said. “But Berlin is just the starting point for interacting with the modern European Union. During my two years, our group was fortunate to visit Brussels, Prague, Budapest, Dublin, Amsterdam, and The Hague, in addition to Berlin.”

During four weeks of instruction at the Hertie School of Governance, students learn about human rights, comparative judicial politics, and economic decision making in the European Union. But what sets the program apart are the site visits students take across Europe, seeing national and regional institutions and meeting with politicians and policymakers.

“Our very first site visit was a trip to Sachsenhausen, a concentration camp right outside Berlin, for our Human Rights in Europe class,” said Nandita Balakrishnan ’14C, who attended last year’s program. “I had never before gone to a place that actually made me feel physically ill until I went here. It was both horrifying and enlightening. This place makes you reflect on your own life and contributions. You can really envision the suffering the people who stayed here felt. Though the trip definitely left me feeling sad, in retrospect it was probably one of the best experiences of my life. It made me think.”

Berlin isn’t short on history—remnants from the Cold War are everywhere. “For me, the most memorable moment came when we visited the former Stasi headquarters in East Berlin,” Remington said, referring to the secret police of the old East German communist regime, whose headquarters are now a museum. “Before visiting the Stasi headquarters, we watched the film The Lives of Others, a moving and realistic portrayal of the work of the Stasi. At one point the Stasi officer meets with the minister of state security in his office. When our group visited the Stasi building, we saw that very office. What had been a scene in a movie became suddenly real.”

While site visits vary from year to year, students this year spent their first weekend outside Germany in Madrid, followed by trips to The Hague, Brussels, and Paris.

“I look at some programs where they just go to Europe and essentially have a regular class, but it’s done in a classroom in Paris. The extracurriculars are nice, but there’s no real reason to be in Europe,” said David R. Davis, who now directs the program. “So we try hard to really take advantage of these opportunities—that’s the core of the program. Europe is a great place to do human rights because you
have a very strong regional court, you have all the international courts like the ICC [International Criminal Court], and you have a number of governments with a strong commitment to human rights in foreign policy.”

The ICC has become a regular stop for students. “Next to Sachsenhausen, this was my favorite site visit,” Balakrishnan said. “The ability to see war criminals on trial is an experience I think very few people get. I could not believe that the defendants were allegedly responsible for the deaths of thousands of people. I cannot emphasize enough how surreal that is.”

Four years ago, students watched the prosecutor present evidence against former Liberian president Charles Taylor, who was accused of war crimes and crimes against humanity for his involvement in Sierra Leone’s civil war. Davis took students back in 2009 to hear Taylor’s defense. In late April, Taylor was found guilty of all counts and sentenced to 50 years in prison. The Berlin program provided Davis and his students back to the Netherlands to pur sue a degree in human rights, and another has done an internship with the ICC.” Some students also reorient their focus to international law or criminal law as a result of the program.

By the time the program ends in Paris, students have experienced more than 600 miles of rare adventure. “Managing in a new culture gave them a sense of confidence about their ability to handle new experiences,” Remington said. “For some, the opportunity to visit the beautiful East European capitals Prague and Budapest opened their eyes to a new and unfamiliar part of the world.”

—Samantha Perpignand 11 Ox 13 C

who was accused of war crimes and crimes against humanity for his involvement in Sierra Leone’s civil war. Davis took students back in 2009 to hear Taylor’s defense. In late April, Taylor was found guilty of all counts and sentenced to 50 years in prison. The Berlin program provided Davis and his students the chance to witness each stage of the event.

Program organizers depend in part on well-connected colleagues across the university to set up meetings with figures such as Stef Blok, the parliamentary leader of the Dutch People’s Party for Freedom and Democracy, who discussed with students the need to reform Dutch society. “Doing this without a really good support system at Emory would be really hard,” Davis said. In the past, students have had the chance to meet with union leaders in Dublin to discuss the Irish financial crisis.

“Our meetings at parliaments in Germany, Brussels, Prague, and Budapest deepened students’ understanding of the intense struggles taking place in Europe over issues such as the Euro crisis and immigration,”

—Samantha Perpignand 11 Ox 13 C

Emory has approved a new doctoral program in Islamic Civilizations Studies, which will offer an interdisciplinary approach to the study of the global impact of Islam. Emory already is home to top scholars in the fields of Islamic studies, Middle Eastern studies, South Asian studies, political science, law, and anthropology. Though the university currently offers an Islamic track in the Graduate Division of Religion, the new program is designed for study of Islamic civilizations beyond the topic of religion. The program will begin accepting applications in fall 2012 for the first class of students entering in fall 2013.

New PhD program explores global impact of Islam

POLITICS AND SOCIETY

Halle Institute inaugurates China Speaker Series

The Halle Institute for Global Learning organized a new China Speaker Series this spring in collaboration with the China Research Center and The Carter Center China Program. The series was established to explore China’s political history in the midst of its extraordinary rise as a world power in the 21st century.

Speakers included Yu Keping, the Chinese public intellectual who penned Democracy Is a Good Thing; Ezra Vogel, the renowned scholar of modern China and Japan; David Shambaugh, director of the China Policy Program at George Washington University and a fellow at the Brookings Institution; and Elizabeth Perry, who directs the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

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In what might be one of the grandest technology experiments ever attempted, the Indian government has set out to collect demographic information, fingerprints, and iris scans from all of the country’s 1.2 billion residents. With this information, they will issue each person a 12-digit Aadhaar (meaning foundation) number, allowing Indians—for the first time—to prove their identity in a matter of seconds. If successful, India will build the technological infrastructure for a modern economy, while fundamentally transforming the way residents interact with their government. Yet there are enormous logistical difficulties, as well as serious privacy and security risks.

**Identifying the issue**

Currently, each governmental department works in isolation, maintaining its own separate records. Over time, though, systematic corruption and mismanagement have filled these databases with fraudulent information. Hundreds of millions rely on the help of the state, but there are still many places where most of the goods allocated for the poorest families are stolen before they even reach them.

There is a major issue at the root of these problems: large portions of the population lack even the most basic verifiable identity documents. There are countless millions living on the margins of society who have yet to receive any official recognition from their government. As a result, access to financial services remains extremely limited for most of the country, especially in rural areas. For the poorest and most isolated groups, this lack of access is devastating; they are unable to receive benefits, make investments, or accumulate savings.

**Connections and commerce**

However, there are innovative new banking technologies that can reach these groups, presenting an amazing opportunity to reshape the nation and lift hundreds of millions out of poverty. Developers aim to create sophisticated Aadhaar-linked bank accounts that allow for a system of digital payment where two villagers could send each other money with little more than their identity numbers and an internet connection. Here, the mobile phone market could offer a gateway for India’s masses into the financial system.

Unique identity numbers serve as the key with which multiple personal records can be brought together, facilitating things such as background checks, health insurance, and massive identity silos used by advertisers. It also can enable government agencies to target their benefits. Instead of the current inefficient cash distribution system, agencies will be able to transfer money electronically directly into a resident’s account. With its rigorous digital audit trails, supporters of the program believe that its implementation can lead to billions of dollars in savings for taxpayers and greater accountability in public distribution.

**Unprecedented undertakings**

For India, Aadhaar represents an opportunity to showcase its nascent technology prowess. The prime minister selected respected information technology executive Nandan Nilekani, the former CEO of IT outsourcing giant Infosys, to head the authority responsible for designing and implementing the new system. An unelected official, Nilekani has received the rank and status of a cabinet minister.

Developers are looking to leverage India’s biggest public and private institutions in a partnership model, where
dozens of different agencies will assist in the enrollment process. Post offices, banks, hospitals, agencies, and local NGOs—to name a few—all will serve as hubs where residents can enroll for their identity numbers. Residents without reliable documents can be “introduced” by a trusted party who can vouch for the person in question.

With a goal of enrolling 600 million people in four years, Nilekani’s bold target may very well become a reality as he aims to set a new standard for excellence in Indian government. But he will face considerable infrastructure, technological, political, and cultural challenges along the way.

Size, scale, and security
The system will need servers capable of handling hundreds of millions of identity verifications every single day, most of which occur in a 10-hour period. Parts of the country are still without reliable electricity, let alone an internet connection. On top of these daunting challenges, the powerful and entrenched Indian bureaucracy is made up of hundreds of different entities that each will be required to update their systems and comply with procedures.

Does India have the capacity to store securely such massive amounts of sensitive data? Many have serious doubts. Although it has quickly become a technology powerhouse in the private sector, India lacks the types of data-protection laws needed to handle modern-day technology security issues. The prospect of human error looms large at every turn. Developers are encouraging the nation’s largest public and private agencies to create their own extensive Aadhaar-based databases and smart cards embedded with sensitive personal information. Unlike a credit card number or name, fingerprints or iris scans never can be changed. If that information is stolen, security may be forever compromised.

The surveillance problem
Enrollment is described as voluntary, but in practice, residents will find it to be virtually obligatory. Many important public and private services have agreed to require an Aadhaar number for participation. If a resident chooses not to enroll, he or she will be denied the basic rights and entitlements they would have previously received for just being a person in need.

Several of the most important public departments rely on the collection of sensitive data—such as race, religion, caste, income, and health—in order to carry out their core functions. States use income information to allocate public goods, and poverty-alleviation programs often target marginalized groups. Though well intentioned, Aadhaar will help to facilitate surveillance and digitized discrimination of whole segments of the population, grouped by their “undesirable” characteristics.

Government officials have expressed interest in using these sophisticated identity databases to solve internal security challenges. One major proposal, recently adopted but awaiting implementation, would combine 21 different databases containing travel, financial, immigration, criminal, and property information from 11 security and intelligence agencies. It is unclear what the developers of Aadhaar, or anyone for that matter, will be able to do to prevent abuses of information by authorities—especially when so many different entities have access to residents’ personal information.

Global implications
The historic Aadhaar program puts India at the forefront of a technological revolution that is quietly reshaping the world. With its massive population, booming economy, and entrepreneurial spirit, India may offer the world the ultimate case study for the perils, promise, and power of digital-identification technologies.

Tarun Wadhwa speaks about technology, privacy, and India’s new national identity system at the Halle Institute’s third-annual India Summit at Goizueta Business School on March 2, 2012. Photo by Wilford Harewood.

Tarun Wadhwa is a senior research associate with the Think India Foundation, where he analyzes the issues and challenges that India faces due to urbanization. He is currently completing a book exploring the global rise of digital-identification technologies.
A little money can go a long way in the right hands. In this case, those hands belong to nursing and midwifery leaders in sub-Saharan Africa.

The Lillian Carter Center for Global Health and Social Responsibility is part of an innovative program aimed at improving health care in 14 African countries by working directly with nursing leaders to improve professional regulation and education.

“We are working at a regional level with country teams to help ensure that the nursing and midwifery standards of practice for each country are aligned with global standards, that regulatory frameworks reflect current practice and education, and that issues such as task shifting and continuing professional development are addressed,” says Maureen Kelley, Independence Chair of Nursing and project leader in Emory’s nursing school.

The African Health Profession Regulatory Collaborative for Nurses and Midwives (ARC) is a four-year project with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); the East, Central, and Southern Africa Health Community (ECSA-HC); and the Commonwealth Secretariat, a voluntary association of 54 countries that work together toward shared goals.

Adjunct faculty member Patricia Riley, a health workforce expert with the CDC’s Division of Global HIV/AIDS, conceived ARC’s vision. “Pat’s idea was to put together nursing and midwifery leaders and ask them to work together on a regulatory problem that the CDC calls a ‘winnable battle,’” says Kelley. “Instead of telling each country what to do, we have posed the question, ‘In your country, around nursing and midwifery regulation, what discrete problem could you address in a year’s time?’”

Accordingly, in February 2011 in Nairobi, Kenya, ARC assembled four nursing and midwifery leaders from each of the 14 ECSA countries. Leaders included the chief nursing officer, the nursing registrar, a representative from the nursing/midwifery association, and a representative from nursing education. All were divided into their specialty groups to discuss common and unique problems.

“They learned from each other about what was happening in education or regulation,” says Kelley. “Then they developed a report on the most pressing issues facing their professional group.”

Next, all of the leaders reassembled as country teams charged with identifying an issue to address in their nation in a year’s time. Each team then was invited to submit a grant proposal to have its project funded.

ARC selected five proposals to fund at $10,000 each in Lesotho, Swaziland, Seychelles, Mauritius, and Malawi. The country teams moved forward using a model based on the Institute for Healthcare Improvement design for rapid change. The five teams implemented their projects in country and reconvened twice for learning sessions led by ARC. During these sessions, the groups also shared their experi-

“Instead of telling each country what to do, we have posed the question, ‘In your country, around nursing and midwifery regulation, what discrete problem could you address in a year’s time?’”
Emory launches biosciences program in South Africa

Emory has partnered with the Innovation Hub, a science park in South Africa’s Gauteng Province, to launch the Gauteng Accelerator Programme (GAP) in Biosciences. GAP Biosciences is a nine-month education program designed to support the establishment of biosciences-based companies in Gauteng Province, which includes Pretoria and Johannesburg. Emory’s involvement in GAP Biosciences is part of the university’s broader commitment to building bioscience capabilities in South Africa, and one of several collaborations with the South African government. The Emory South Africa Drug Discovery Training Program, established in 2007, also brings South African scientists to Emory and partner sites to receive advanced instruction in drug discovery disciplines.

Involvement and buy-in when CPD is implemented. It’s amazing how far involved nurses every step of the way...so they will have access those activities, how those activities will be monitored and logged, and how many activities nurses need to renew their licenses. Leaders involved nurses every step of the way...so they will have buy-in when CPD is implemented. It’s amazing how far they’ve come in such a short period of time.

Kelley and her team believe the momentum created during ARC’s first year will continue. One positive outcome has been the formation of a unified group among the four nursing leaders in each country.

“This is a group of people who might not have even talked to each other before, and now they have come together as a cohesive unit,” says Kelley. “They have even given themselves a name—they call themselves ‘The Quad.’ Many now meet monthly to discuss issues and brainstorm solutions.”

The Quad is now well versed in the fine art of grant application and management. Each was required to write and submit a grant proposal—a new experience for most, if not all—and prepare a budget and quarterly reports.

“Almost all of the development money flowing into sub-Saharan Africa goes to nongovernmental or bilateral organizations, which partner with local leaders. But the money rarely makes it to the leaders on the ground,” says Gross. “By directly awarding money to the country teams, national leaders can develop a track record for fiscal management, which in turn can help them approach local donors for future funding.”

Getting the money directly and deciding which issues to tackle have empowered and motivated the leaders. “In the world of grants, $10,000 isn’t much money,” says Gross. “But it’s amazing what these country teams have been able to do with it.”

Jill Iliffe, executive secretary of the Commonwealth Nurses Federation and an ARC faculty member, concurs. “The ARC initiative is one of the most successful I have encountered, delivering outcomes that are truly of value to the countries in which you are working.”

—Martha Nolan McKenzie

A version of this story was originally published in Emory Nursing magazine.

New spina bifida center aims to eliminate birth defect on a global scale

In partnership with the Sophie’s Voice Foundation, researchers in the Rollins School of Public Health and the School of Medicine’s Department of Pediatrics announced in May the launch of a new international research and prevention center to fight spina bifida. Spina bifida is a neural tube defect that affects the spine, which can result in severe physical and mental disabilities. Worldwide, more than 325,000 babies are born with neural tube defects each year, and 75 percent of these birth defects could have been prevented with adequate consumption of folic acid.
Uriel Kitron has come a long way since his undergraduate degree in ecology. "When I finished my PhD, I pretty much knew I would be interested not just in theoretical modeling of disease, but in a combination of the basic and the light research, specifically the interface of the ecology of animal and human disease," says Kitron, who has become increasingly interested in and committed to global health issues.

Now chair of the Department of Environmental Studies at Emory, Kitron says his main contribution has been his approach of using math and geographic information systems to guide control agencies in the health industry. In his view, this method is highly relevant to conducting such control programs effectively.

"After my PhD, I did an MPH in epidemiology at the University of Michigan and that was the first time I actually could apply the theoretical and statistical approaches I had learned in my PhD to a human disease system," he says. "That pretty much nailed it."

And he hasn’t looked back. Immediately after his MPH, Kitron returned to Jerusalem, where he grew up, to study malaria-transmitting mosquitos. Since then, he has held positions at a number of universities while continuing his research. With three ongoing research projects in Peru, Argentina, and Kenya and a future project in Brazil, Kitron has created a research niche for himself studying infectious diseases and the impact of human movement on the ecology of diseases.

In Peru he is conducting research on dengue fever, a mosquito-borne viral disease transmitted during the day, typically in homes. The NIH-funded study in Iquitos is led by the University of California-Davis, but also involves several groups from other universities, Peruvian collaborators, and the Naval Medical Research Unit in Peru.

“Our most important question is to understand the transmission of the virus and what determines which locations are more important for transmission, and which human host is most important for spreading the infection when they are infected,” Kitron says. “We’re looking very closely at the issue of movement—human movement and places where people spend extensive time play a role in the transmission of the virus from one place to another.”

In order to study such a complex issue, the researchers provided the people of Iquitos with a global positioning system for 15 days. Through the data gathered on the devices, Kitron is able to look at the spatial dynamic and provide statistical, geographical, and analytical expertise.

Similarly, in Argentina, Kitron and his research team are studying the ecology and the epidemiology of Chagas disease, which is transmitted by an insect called the triatomine. There, Kitron is trying to understand which sites are important for the survival of the insect that carries the disease, when people get infected, what control measures can be used, and how to use them most effectively.

“The biggest challenge has actually been how to answer a very simple question, which is where people are getting exposed to infectious disease,” says Gonzalo Vazquez-Prokopec, assistant professor in the Department of Environmental Studies, who met Kitron when he was a graduate student at the University of Buenos Aires studying Chagas disease in rural northwestern Argentina. Kitron was a collaborator on the NIH grant for Vazquez-Prokopec’s
master’s degree, and the two have been working together for 13 years now.

“It’s easy to say it might be at their neighbor’s or at their house, but to quantify that is the biggest challenge because it requires technology that we acquire,” Vazquez-Prokopec continues. “Once you have the technology, you actually have to use it analytically, and computers have limitations for processing and analyzing data.”

The two also have been working with the minister of health in Argentina and with local communities to help them develop and apply measures that will protect them from the disease.

Kitron says his most active research project is on the south coast of Kenya, studying several parasitic diseases—such as malaria and trypanosomiasis—in collaboration with several Kenyan institutions and Case Western Reserve University. The team works in a large number of rural villages on the coast trying to understand the distribution of disease and why some villages or houses are more likely to be at risk.

The study in Kenya focuses on a central question: why do these diseases continue to persist, despite distribution of bed nets and drugs as well as an eight-year drought off the coast? If found, this explanation would allow Kitron and his research team to target better the tools already available or to develop new tools to reduce disease transmission.

In addition to these three current projects, Kitron plans to begin a new study in Brazil starting in September, when he will make a trip to Salvador to write a grant proposal to study how to utilize the established health infrastructure in relation to the distribution of dengue and make the necessary accommodations for effective control measures.

Why do these diseases continue to persist, despite distribution of bed nets and drugs as well as an eight-year drought off the coast?

“The methods of these studies are really novel in quantifying human movement, and it can be applied to any disease, like influenza,” says Vazquez-Prokopec.

Each year Kitron spends time in Kenya, Argentina, and Peru to do legwork in the communities and train post-docs in the field. Since coming to Emory as the chair of the Department of Environmental Studies in 2008, he also has dedicated himself to growing the department.

“My main role was to bring [the department] to the next level, build up and strengthen the undergraduate curriculum, hire faculty to develop a strong research track, and in the future also develop the graduate program,” Kitron says. “We’re also working to increase the ties between environmental studies and other parts of Emory as well as other institutions, organizations, and government agencies in Atlanta and beyond.”

Kitron says the department has developed a very strong research-engaged learning emphasis that will become a track to allow students to take fewer classes, instead gaining more hands-on experience with research or working in the community. The department also will be starting a track in developmental and sustainability management jointly with Goizueta Business School next year.

—Dana Sand ’14C
ARTS AND CULTURE

Cartooning for Peace and Health

Editorial cartoonists from around the world gathered at Emory in March for Cartooning for Peace and Health, a series of public lectures with an accompanying gallery exhibition. Organized by Cartooning for Peace–America and sponsored by the Halle Institute for Global Learning, the symposium explored the role of the cartoonist in the public sphere, with a special focus on politics, peacemaking, and health.

“Because peace and health are inextricably linked, we decided to bring them together in the symposium,” said Raymond Schinazi, chair of Cartooning for Peace–America’s board of directors and a renowned HIV/AIDS researcher at Emory and the Atlanta VA Medical Center. “The cartoonists conveyed the importance of individual and community health in achieving peace on both small and large scales.”

Chaired by Plantu, whose cartoons have graced the front page of Le Monde since 1985, and political cartoonist Michel Kichka, the event featured a diverse lineup of 18 cartoonists from the Americas and the Mediterranean, including The New Yorker’s Liza Donnelly and the Atlanta Journal-Constitution’s Mike Luckovich.

Emory’s Latin American and Caribbean Studies program hosted a Spanish-speaking panel on cartooning and freedom of expression in Latin America. “We had a full house, and I heard very positive comments from members of the audience after the visit,” said Ricardo Gutiérrez-Mouat, director of graduate studies in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese.

For Schinazi, the most striking discussions were “the personal accounts cartoonists gave of the persecution they continue to face, related both to their professional freedom and physical safety, because of their outspoken and uncensored cartoons,” he said. “We were truly honored to host these courageous artists and journalists as our guests.”

—E.M.C.
ARTS AND CULTURE

More online: Watch interviews with cartoonists about the intersection of art and politics in their work at international.emory.edu/magazine.

▲ Mario Casartelli, Paraguay

▲ Daryl Cagle, United States

▲ Ann Telnaes, United States

▲ Hermenegildo Sabá, Argentina

▼ Liza Donnelly, United States

"Mommy, can we watch the peace channel now?"
On a recent Saturday afternoon, a handful of amateur musicians huddle around as Jamie Laval pulls out his fiddle to demonstrate a point about double-stops. “In Appalachian music you get an ensemble together and you get this rhythm started, and there’s no stopping it,” he says. Laval, a renowned Scottish-style violinist, is conducting an intimate workshop with fellow fiddlers Henry Benagh and Alan Jabbour, part of the symposium “Making Connections: The Celtic Roots of Southern Music” in April.

The free-flowing, music-filled conversation takes place in Cannon Chapel, light wafting through the wooden beams above, and covers everything from the history of cross-tuning to why people stopped making their own violins in the American South. (By the late 19th century, you could get them just as cheaply from Sears.)

Laval, a renowned Scottish-style violinist, is conducting an intimate workshop with fellow fiddlers Henry Benagh and Alan Jabbour, part of the symposium “Making Connections: The Celtic Roots of Southern Music” in April. The free-flowing, music-filled conversation takes place in Cannon Chapel, light wafting through the wooden beams above, and covers everything from the history of cross-tuning to why people stopped making their own violins in the American South. (By the late 19th century, you could get them just as cheaply from Sears.)

Celtic Roots” is the brainchild of James Flannery, who came to Atlanta in 1982 to found Emory’s theater program and now directs the W. B. Yeats Foundation. “Living in the South, I became increasingly interested in the connections between Irish music, Scottish music, and Appalachian music,” Flannery says. Celtic influences in Southern literature have been well documented, he explains, pointing to Gone with the Wind, figures such as Flannery O’Connor, and the clear influence of Irish novelist James Joyce on Mississippian William Faulkner. But the musical connections have not.

“The existing conversation about country music in the South and Irish music just had this glib sentimentality to me,” Flannery says. “I really wanted to trace what the lineaments of those connections were in a lot of different ways, with evidence behind it.”

So he set out to find the best people in the field who had something to say—“but I wanted them to be people who not only could talk about it in solid academic terms but also were practitioners in some way,” he explains. The process took two years.

The event headliner, Henry Glassie—“the dean of American folklorists,” according to Flannery, and one with a knack for dramatic effect—has quite a bit to say. He positions himself against globalization in a fierce way, describing the phenomenon as “the ooze of our [Western] culture over the world by electronic means.”

Glassie spent years living in Ballymenone (population: 153), an isolated hamlet in Northern Ireland. When he first arrived during the bloody years of the Troubles, the community had no electricity, running water, or telephone service. What it did have was a rich cultural life and an abundance of storytellers, musicians, and singers. Ballymenone’s “localizing energy,” particularly its folk arts, were a “subversive form of resistance against mass media,” according to Glassie.

He was appalled to find that 15 years later—after the arrival of television and other modern conveniences—only one house made in the hamlet’s signature architectural style was still standing. “It was all commonplace international bungalows,” he said. “Once tradition becomes heritage, it doesn’t have life anymore. People are fragmented into an infinity of isolations. What’s the cost of globalization?”

The tension between folk tradition and innovation was a constant undercurrent in each session of the symposium, but some participants were more skeptical about the conflict between these two forces. “There’s not a hard, fast line between classical music and folk or ethnic music,” said Ken Perlman, who is known as a pioneer of the “melodic clawhammer” banjo style. “It was literally the same people in late 19th-century Scotland playing violin in the symphony and then afterward going to play fiddle in the pub.” Fintan Vallely, a musician and writer who teaches Irish flute, agreed. “In modern times we’re imposing this sense of tradition, and it’s not a unified thing.”

Punctuated by spontaneous bursts of music and the involuntary tapping of feet, this conversation made clear Flannery’s motivations for seeking out experts who were both researchers and musicians. Panelists’ instruments were always glued to their sides, as if by an invisible force.

“It was a combination of ideas and the demonstration of those ideas in performance,” Flannery says of the
“It was a combination of ideas and the demonstration of those ideas in performance. That leads not only to high points intellectually, but also high points of imaginative discovery, people making connections they didn’t even know existed.”

James Flannery, director of the W. B. Yeats Foundation, welcomes guests to “Making Connections: The Celtic Roots of Southern Music.”

conference. “That leads not only to high points intellectually, but also high points of imaginative discovery, people making connections they didn’t even know existed. Two fiddlers from different parts of the world pick up and they start playing the same tune, and then they analyze it but, most important, they play together and demonstrate that connection. So you not only get a very high intellectual level of discourse, but people who are deeply moved by an awful lot that they experienced.”

Flannery was drawn to Ireland decades ago as a scholar of Yeats, whose work was steeped in Irish folklore.

“I was utterly intrigued by it and then I experienced it myself when I went to the west of Ireland, to West Clare, to the place where my mother was born in an Irish-speaking family,” he says. “And I heard these stories. Some of the people I met there were frankly much wiser, much more whole men, than a lot of academics I’ve known. They knew far more. They knew it by heart. They would quote poems; they would sing songs. They were extraordinarily witty. And I thought, what produces this?”

After the conference, Flannery tells me a story about one of his conversations with former university president Bill Chace. The two were discussing the difference between an academic and an intellectual. “Bill and I were talking about it, and he said that to be a good academic, it’s as if you have a garden that is surrounded by walls,” Flannery recounts. “And you
cultivate that garden as deeply and as thoroughly as you possibly can. But very often you don’t look over the wall. An intellectual looks over the wall.”

“That’s what Henry was really talking about,” he continues. “It’s applied knowledge in the living life of a community, and what it takes to create a community.”

Cultivating a sense of community, both at Emory and in Atlanta, was another “secret reason” Flannery was driven to make Celtic Roots a reality. He felt that Emory, as a uniquely positioned southern institution, bears a certain responsibility for passing on the wisdom of the folklore of the South. After all, the borrowing of ideas and blending of traditions to create a “musical tapestry,” as Perlman terms it, was pervasive not only in 19th-century Scotland but in the American South as well.

“This is a vast area, and you wouldn’t really know how Irish it was and is until you begin to explore it—and particularly the Scots-Irish,” Flannery says. “They made a vast contribution to the South, and indeed to the entire country. But unlike Irish-Americans, they know comparatively little about themselves, and very little is known about them.” He approached the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) with his vision for the conference as a response to this need; NEH offered a $10,000 We the People grant, the catalyst that enabled the event to coalesce.

These efforts soon will create ripples beyond the Southeast. The team behind the Atlanta conference is now busy planning a follow-up symposium in Dublin, where Flannery is a visiting professor at University College. The Celtic Roots experience has been an invigorating one, and he is committed—perhaps now more than ever—to strengthening and preserving “the fragile quality that cultures like this represent. I’ve seen it disappear in the very place where my mother grew up in a little valley they’d lived in for 600 years.”

But back in the fiddle workshop in Cannon Chapel, traditional music appears to be alive and well. After one last demonstration of the intricacies of different enunciations and styles according to regional differences in Scotland, Laval looks back up. “Any more questions?”

A brief pause.

“Play us out!”

—E.M.C.

‘For I Am the Black Jaguar’

From earliest times to today, indigenous peoples of the Americas have valued shamanic visionary trance as one of their most important cultural and religious experiences. In Mesoamerica, Central America, and the Andes, shamans still speak of their wondrous trance journeys to other cosmic realms, the truths they learn, and the information they bring back to cure their communities’ ills.

For many years, I have studied the ways in which these remarkable visionary experiences are embodied in the sacred art from the Americas. The research has resulted in my most recent book, The Jaguar Within: Shamanic Trance in Ancient Central and South American Art, and a parallel exhibition titled, ‘For I am the Black Jaguar’: Shamanic Visionary Experience in Ancient American Art at the Michael C. Carlos Museum. The exhibition explores the intersection of art and religion in indigenous Amerindian cultures and showcases more than 100 of the Carlos Museum’s works of art from ancient Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and Peru, in addition to loans from local collections.

Many Emory undergraduate and graduate students have been intimately involved in the planning, label writing, and installation of ‘For I am the Black Jaguar’ from its conception in 2010. The premise of the show is that the indigenous Amerindian cultures were—and remain to a strong degree—shamanic: their spiritual leaders went into trance to communicate directly with higher beings, and this experience has been embodied in sacred art.

For example, images of entranced shamans often exaggerate the eyes, either making them oversized, bulging, and showing the whites, or squeezed tightly shut. I call these “trance eyes” because many modern practicing shamans I have interviewed or read about say their eyes feel like that when they are in trance. Others explain that they see the “Other Side” more clearly with their physical eyes closed. Throughout the exhibition, the accounts of contemporary
traditional shamans are juxtaposed with ancient works of art, on the assumption that visionary experience shows strong similarities from culture to culture, shaman to shaman, and century to century.

I discovered the repetitive nature of trance consciousness by studying numerous ethnographic reports from all over the Americas and other parts of the world, and was amazed at how consistent the experiences seemed to be. Both modern shamans and those mentioned in 16th-century Spanish chronicles describe a series of common basic perceptual occurrences: geometric patterns, bright lights, snakes and other ferocious but wise beasts, telepathic communication with spirits, a feeling of flying, and having profound realizations (such as life does not end with corporeal death). In the Americas, in particular, shamans say they routinely become powerful wild animals such as jaguars, crocodiles, and owls.

The art in the first gallery of the exhibition features many examples of part-human, part-animal beings, from felines to deer and even whale sharks. Shamans identify completely with these “animal selves”—hence the reference to a Brazilian shaman’s claim, “call upon me for I am the black jaguar.” The second gallery features objects conveying other common visionary experiences, such as shamans flying, turning upside down, simultaneously dead and alive, and disembodied into heads or eyes. The final gallery illustrates the many ways to achieve visions also celebrated in ancient American art, from meditation, dancing, and playing music to ingesting sacred plants. The exhibition features new insights into these “plant teachers,” as modern shamans call them, from Lophophora williamsii and Anadenanthera colubrina to Guarea. ‘For I Am the Black Jaguar’ introduces these challenging and striking works for Emory and the community to enjoy.

—Rebecca R. Stone

Rebecca R. Stone is Masse-Martin Distinguished Professor of the Humanities, professor of art history, and faculty curator of Arts of the Ancient Americas at the Michael C. Carlos Museum.

Chinese Culture Exploratorium opens

The Chinese Culture Exploratorium (CCE) opened in Emory’s Robert W. Woodruff Library this spring. Funded by a grant from the Confucius Institute in Atlanta, the exhibit uses multimedia to enhance learning and promote understanding of Chinese culture. Four stations with 10 interactive modules provide information on traditional Chinese art forms, cuisine, and language. Visitors can also take a virtual tour of various provinces in China. “The CCE has expanded the student learning experience beyond the traditional classroom,” says Rong Cai, director of the Confucius Institute. “It provides an opportunity for students interested in exploring China to acquire knowledge of Chinese language, culture, and society through an innovative new platform.”
North Korea in Mourning

BY JONGDAE KIM 07OX 11C

Last December, Emory alumnus Jongdae Kim was offered an opportunity to attend the funeral of Kim Jong Il. These are his personal reflections on the experience.

A
fter finishing my last exam as a college student at Emory, I was enjoying a few weeks at home in Seoul when the phone rang a few minutes past noon on Monday, December 19. It was my brother, who was completing his military service in the Republic of Korea Army at the time.

“Kim Jong Il just died,” he said. I immediately turned to my computer, and indeed the news already had spread across the internet. According to Korean Central Television—North Korea’s official state news broadcaster—the cause of death was a heart attack. (His actual death occurred two days earlier but was successfully kept secret until the official announcement on the 19th.) There had been signs of the deterioration of Chairman Kim’s health after his stroke in 2008, and rumor had been circulating that it would not be easy for him to make it another three years. However, the news was still sudden and unexpected, leaving the Korean peninsula in panic mode.
Tension between the two Koreas has been rising the past few years, tightening around flashpoints like the controversial sinking of a South Korean ship in March 2010 and the North Korean shelling of a South Korean island in November that same year. The South Korean government has taken a harder stance against North Korea in recent years, and the inter-Korean conversations have been stalling. In the wake of Kim Jong Il’s death, South Korea expressed reserved regret to the people of North Korea and declined to send an official delegation, instead allowing two private groups to visit Pyongyang during the mourning period.

North Korea previously had sent two official delegations to funerals in South Korea: in 2001 to the funeral of the founder and honorary chair of Hyundai Group, Chung Ju-yung, and in 2009 to the national funeral of former South Korean President Kim Dae-jung—my grandfather. Along with my grandmother, father, uncle, and aunt, I was included in the delegation to Pyongyang as the eldest grandson of President Kim Dae-jung.

Growing up in Seoul, I have always held out hope, perhaps naively, for the reunification of the Koreas. I remember learning and singing the famous song “Our Hope Is Reunification” in kindergarten. But I also remember being made to repeat “I do not like communists” in elementary school, without fully understanding the meaning and implications of the refrain. Regardless, it seems as if the ironic coexistence of hostility and longing toward North Korea has always been embedded in our lives. Culturally, we have been the same people sharing the same heritage for 5,000 years, but politically we have been made enemies for the last six decades.

That is part of why many South Koreans were confused about how to react to the death of Kim Jong Il. Some said we should be celebrating the death of our enemy, while others thought it was a courtesy to pay condolences in recognition of the grief of the North Korean people. For me and my family, because Chairman Kim had expressed his deep regrets when my grandfather passed away, it was appropriate to pay respect in return.

We left Seoul on a bus bound for Pyongyang on the morning of December 26. We took the land route via Kaesong Industrial Complex, which was built by South Korea near the border in North Korean territory during my grandfather’s presidency in order to promote industrial collaboration and economic partnership between the two nations.

It didn’t take long to get to the Inter-Korean Transit Office in Paju. The office was already crowded with reporters and cameramen yelling at each other and competing for the best spots for photos. Our visit to North Korea generated
“Still in the reserve forces of South Korea, I had many mixed feelings as I received salutes from North Korean soldiers, which are signs of loyalty and respect.”

a great deal of controversy in South Korea, especially at a time when inter-Korean relations were worsening.

We got back on the bus to drive to the North Korean side of the Inter-Korean Transit Office. It was much quieter than the South Korean side, without the throngs of reporters—only one or two cameras. Instead, when we walked into the building, there was a crowd of North Korean officers standing on the second-floor balcony, trying to get a glimpse of the delegations from South Korea. We were greeted by Won Dong-yeon, deputy chief of the Korea Asia Pacific Peace Committee. After we passed through the building, we were switched into North Korean vehicles.

I was literally only a few steps away from South Korea, but the instantly visible physical differences made the border seem much farther away.

It was a cold day, and the windows in the car were covered with frost, but on the road to Pyongyang I tried hard to capture in my mind’s eye as much of my surroundings as I could. The first thing I noticed was that there were no trees on the mountains. I saw people carrying A-frames (a carriage tool mainly used to carry wood) on their backs, loaded with firewood. There were houses and rice fields under the bare hills, possibly leaving them defenseless against the damages from seasonal monsoons during the summer. Although I was only seeing a small part of North Korea, there was already a big difference compared to the South Korean countryside.

The difference became much clearer when we entered the Kaesong Industrial Complex, just outside of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). The complex was built in a modern architectural style and had large, paved concrete roads and South Korean supermarket chains. But just a few steps outside the complex toward Kaesong city, it was a different world. Some roads were unpaved, there were no traffic lights, and paint was peeling off the walls of the buildings.

Pyongyang, North Korea’s capital, was also a vastly different place from Seoul. The corporate advertisements and billboards that bombard South Koreans in Seoul were replaced by state propaganda paintings in Pyongyang. Police officers on our streets were replaced with military officers there.

Although I knew there were extreme differences between the two Koreas, actually visiting North Korea and witnessing the difference was still a shock. Because of its geographical location, throughout history the Korean peninsula often has been left vulnerable to the decisions of superpowers. This was the case in the division of the country; regardless of the will of the Korean people, the United States and the Soviet Union drew a line along the 38th parallel across the peninsula after World War II and compromised on the temporary governance of Korea when it became independent of Japan. With the establishment of separate governments on each side of the line in 1948, the parallel became a practical border leading to the Korean War in 1950. The seemingly simple and temporary decision made almost 70 years ago has changed the entire destiny of the peninsula.

Our delegation was received with respect by the North. We stayed at the Baekhwawon State Guest House, where both South Korean presidents—my grandfather and President Roh Moo-hyun—had stayed during the inter-Korean summits in 2000 and 2007. During our two-day visit, we also met the secretary of the Worker’s Party, Kim Yang-gon, and the de facto head of state, Kim Yong-nam. In our rooms, we had access to South Korean television channels, which were reporting on our visit and speculating about our schedule in Pyongyang. Everyone we met tried to make us feel as comfortable as they could and sincerely seemed to appreciate our efforts to visit during the mourning period.

One of the more interesting parts of the trip was actually seeing the North Korean soldiers along the way. Just two years before, I was still a soldier in the Republic of Korea Army. Every night I was on surveillance against possible aggression by the North Korean military force and had to be on alert for even the smallest suspicious movement from the North. The North Korean soldiers would have been my main enemies whom I would have had to kill or been killed by in a war-like situation.

Now, however, the soldiers stopped when our vehicles passed by and saluted us. Still in the reserve forces of South Korea, I had many mixed feelings as I received salutes from North Korean soldiers, which are signs of loyalty and respect. Among those feelings was the same sympathy I feel when I see a South Korean soldier on his surveillance duty at the DMZ. North and South Korean soldiers may wear different uniforms and follow different commands, but they have the same young and naïve expressions on their faces. After all, they are in the same position I was three years ago, forced—willingly or unwillingly—by the cruel situation on the Korean peninsula to serve in the military for a certain period of time, and forced to point rifles toward each other.

And I had a similar kind of feeling when I met Kim Jong Un, the new leader of North Korea, for a brief moment.
We were taken to the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun, where the body of Kim Il Sung was preserved and the body of Kim Jong Il was now lying. With the military band playing the funeral music and a crowd of mourners paying condolences, the mood was grim. I looked at one of the soldiers on guard, standing still in the corridor, and a teardrop was flowing down his cheek. Watching the footage from the funeral of Kim Jong Il and dramatic interviews of North Korean citizens, most Americans thought their reactions were extreme, part of a bizarre and incomprehensible nation. However, what I discovered was a cultural resemblance to the funeral traditions of South Korea.

Since the Joseon Dynasty was founded in 1392 AD, Korean culture has been heavily influenced by Confucianism. Part of the Confucian tradition is a strong emphasis on respect for elders and the deceased, and Korea has relatively serious and detailed funeral traditions compared to other cultures. For example, where the body is buried is extremely important because it is believed that a good burial ground will bring fortunes to the descendants of the deceased, while a bad burial ground will have malicious consequences.

Traditionally, Koreans are expected to appear emotionally distressed in front of a portrait or the body of the deceased, and Koreans hire professional weepers to wail constantly in order to help the mourners immerse themselves more deeply in grief. At the Kumsusan palace, there was one lady who seemed to be taking this role in front of the body of Kim Jong Il. Occasionally, there were others breaking down and wailing in front of the body, and this reaction resembled some mourners who attended my grandfather’s funeral in 2009. In person, the atmosphere was not as extreme and exaggerated as portrayed in the media. Rather, I saw traditional Korean reactions to the death of someone highly respected. Outside the palace, North Koreans carried on with their lives, and I occasionally saw smiles and playfulness on the streets of Pyongyang.

We were waiting in a line for our turn to express condolences and walk around the body. Kim Jong Un was standing beside the body as the chief mourner, along with other key members of the party. Our delegation was instructed not to initiate a handshake, for the North Korean funeral tradition is not to hold the chief mourner’s hand. However, when he saw my grandmother, Kim Jong Un stepped forward to greet her and held her hands with both of his. He said that he deeply appreciated her coming a long way to pay a visit for his father’s funeral.

Kim Jong Un also held my hand with two hands. Our delegation’s encounter with him was brief, but he was very young in contrast to the key figures of the party standing next to him—only a few years older than I was.

On the way back to Seoul, as soon as our bus crossed the demarcation line, my grandmother’s escorts sighed with relief. However respectful the North Koreans were, it was still a tense trip. Technically, North and South Korea are still at war, and the armistice agreement has not been replaced with a peace treaty.

My grandfather’s passion had always been the peaceful coexistence and reunification of the Korean peninsula. During his presidency from 1998 to 2003, one of his top priorities was restoring our relationship with North Korea and finding ways to cooperate. Even near his death when he could no longer speak, he had his secretary read aloud for him an article about President Bill Clinton’s visit to North Korea to secure the release of two American journalists detained in 2009.

The past 60 years have completely divided the Korean peninsula, and our differences seem too big to overcome. But 60 years is only a small fraction of the 5,000 years that we spent together as one. During our short time in North Korea, I could feel that—when seen in light of history and culture—we have many more similarities than differences. There is a saying in Korea that goes, “sincere hearts always get along,” and I hope our visit can contribute in some small way to peace on the Korean peninsula.
As Carlos del Rio boards the plane back to Atlanta from Puerto Rico and settles in his seat, a flight attendant approaches him. “We appreciate what you do for us. Thanks for your business. You keep us employed,” the flight attendant says, shaking his hand. It’s May 2, and Del Rio has already traveled 120,000 miles since January.

“I’ve gone three times around the world between January and now. When you reach that on a plane, you’ve been there way too much,” he says with a laugh. The chair of Emory’s Hubert Department of Global Health, Del Rio is always on the move.

“Two weeks ago I was in San Francisco, last week I was in Vancouver, this week I was in Puerto Rico, next week I’m in Denver, the following week I’m in Cancun, and the following week I’m in D.C.,” he says. “For international trips, I’ll be going to Georgia in June and Africa in July. I tend to find time in the summer to do the two- or three-week- long trips I need to do for work.”
Del Rio always returns to fulfill his many roles here at Emory as a researcher, clinician, professor, administrator, and mentor. Every Monday, he meets with his 15-person research team at Grady Memorial Hospital. As he brings up his fully color-blocked schedule on the computer in his office, he describes it as “nonstop and always full of excitement.”

According to Del Rio, who also holds a position as codirector of the Clinical Science and International Research Core of the Emory Center for AIDS Research, about 60 percent of this time is dedicated to his research agenda. He has been studying and collaborating with several faculty members at Emory on HIV/AIDS since his arrival in 1984.

Along with his many domestic studies, Del Rio has also been involved with a number of international research pursuits. In Mexico, he has been working with investigators at the National Institute of Public Health to understand the impact of immigration to the US on the HIV epidemic. In the Republic of Georgia, he has been working for more than 15 years in collaboration with Henry Blumberg studying HIV, tuberculosis, and hepatitis C. Georgia is a country that has a concentrated HIV epidemic, with most cases currently occurring among injection drug users. Thus, there is an opportunity to control the epidemic and prevent it from becoming generalized, as has happened in neighboring Ukraine. According to Del Rio, TB is also a major problem in Georgia like it is in many of the former Soviet Republics, and there is an increasing number of cases of multidrug-resistant (MDR) and extensively-drug-resistant (XDR) TB, which is resistant to some of the most effective anti-TB drugs. In all of these studies, he describes the greatest challenge as “taking research to implementation and policy and practice at all levels.”

Having recently completed two three-year-long studies—HIV Prevention Trials Network (HPTN) 064, or the ISIS study, on women affected by HIV, and HPTN 061 on black men who have sex with men (MSM)—the research team is now in the analysis and presentation stage. For the ISIS study, about 400 women in low-income, high-HIV rate areas in DeKalb and Fulton counties were recruited and observed for one year with a six-month follow-up, and the results were presented at the Retrovirus Conference this February.

“Those are preparatory studies for potentially doing a prevention study here in Atlanta,” says Jeffrey Lennox, who is a principal investigator at Emory’s HIV/AIDS Clinical Trials Unit at the Ponce de Leon Center and a professor at the Emory School of Medicine. “There’s been a set of—during the last 10 years that we’ve been working together—dozens of studies that we’ve been local principal investigators here and some of them that we’ve worked on at the national level as study team members to help actually write the study, get it through all the regulatory hurdles, get all the approvals at the sites, and then do the study and analyze and publish the results.”

In the meantime, Del Rio is starting two new studies as principal investigator. One is CTN 049, the National Institute on Drug Abuse-funded Project Hope study, looking at HIV-infected drug users that are not in HIV care and how to link them to and retain them in care.

“One of my areas of interest has always been why, despite free access to medications and clinical care in the US, we have a large population of people who are not in care,” Del Rio says. “The CDC says there are about a million HIV-infected individuals in the United States. About 20 percent don’t know they’re infected, and at the end of the day only about 20 percent of people with HIV in the country are doing well from a clinical standpoint.”

Along with Project Hope, the second study is also designed to find ways to solve this dilemma. Through Project Retain, an NIH-funded study, Del Rio’s research team hopes to study those who were linked to care but were lost, and to find ways to bring them back to care.

Research Project Coordinator Valerie Hunter says the research team is looking at patients currently hospitalized in Grady Hospital who have substance-abuse issues with alcohol or some type of narcotic.

“We’re trying to see if patient navigation with contingency management will help them stay clean and lower their viral load,” Hunter says.

After enrolling about 80 patients by the end of June, the three-arm study likely will take approximately four to five years to reach completion. Each patient will be randomly assigned to one of the arms.

Chris Root, who worked on the HPTN studies and is now involved in Project Hope and Project Retain, says the study is “looking at those three arms and figuring out which is the best strategy to re-engage HIV-positive substance abusers into care, with the ultimate end goal of biologic depression.”

For Project Hope, Emory is one of 10 sites nationally participating in the study. The Project Retain study, which will activate after Project Hope, is partnered with the University of Miami and will enroll about 260 patients.

As a co-researcher, Lennox describes Del Rio as very creative and quick on his feet. “He thinks several steps ahead, sort of like a chess player,” he says. “He comes up with an idea, then he builds on it and moves forward and can see what the barriers are and plans ahead on how to overcome them.”

With a dozen AIDS Clinical Care binders lining one shelf in his office bookcase and studies on HIV/AIDS both domestically and abroad, it may seem like HIV/AIDS consumes Del Rio’s life—though he makes time to be on the Atlanta Symphony board and attends 10 Braves games a year.

This wasn’t always his plan. He began his Emory residency in 1984 because of world-renowned cardiologist Willis Hurst.
“When I came to Emory as a budding cardiologist, I ended up doing HIV and infectious disease just because the epidemic was starting as I was starting my training. It was a little bit of seeing the train from the very beginning,” Del Rio says.

Although HIV/AIDS research had not always been on his agenda, global health had been. Having been born and raised in Mexico, where he also served as the executive director of the National AIDS Council of Mexico in the 1990s, Del Rio explains that he always looked at the differences between people who had access to health care, vaccines, and clean water, and those who did not.

“I think a little bit of it is a sense of wanting to do my little contribution to equity. Bill Gates does it with his billions, and I do it with my brain,” he says. “I love the motto of the Gates Foundation—that everyone is entitled to live a healthy, productive life. I couldn’t agree with that more. In this world where there are so many resources, why do children need to die of malnutrition or unsafe water or lack of receiving an immunization that costs pennies?”

It only makes sense, then, that his interest in global health led him to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, which he describes as the epitome of what a global disease is. In his several years of studying the disease, Del Rio believes the response to HIV has been unlike the response to any other disease.

“HIV transformed the involvement of people living with HIV, of civil society, of researchers, and the commitment of the UN General Assembly,” he says. “We can really do something to change the course of this epidemic, and to be part of that is exciting.”

Wendy Armstrong, medical director for the infectious disease program at Emory and co-investigator for Project Hope and Project Retain, has worked with Del Rio for four-and-a-half years on HIV/AIDS projects and says one of the unique things about him is that he often sees issues earlier than others—while these issues are hot topics now, he has been working on them for years.

However, what she emphasizes most about working with him is not his extensive publications or involvement in AIDS research, but the breadth of the contributions he has made to the Emory community.

“One of the cool things about him is that he takes pride and feels it’s part of his mission to mentor people who are not as far along in their careers—so that could be me, as a colleague, or it could be our infectious disease fellows in training or residents or students,” Armstrong says. “There are examples of individuals that he has helped at every single level of education and at every single level in their career, from very junior to very senior.”

As the Infectious Diseases Fellowship Training Program director, Armstrong says Del Rio has mentored many of the fellows, such as Krutika Kuppalli, who is looking at the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Indian women and how their marital status affects their likelihood or ability to adhere to antiretroviral therapy, and Sophia Hussen, who is studying the role of “expert patients” in antiretroviral adherence in Ethiopia.

Root also can attest to this firsthand. After having five knee surgeries, she wanted to challenge her strength, so she signed up for the 550-mile Heartland AIDS bike ride in 2001. One of the beneficiaries was the Emory Vaccine Center, and by chance, Root met Del Rio and several other Emory researchers. She began volunteering part-time in her hometown in Wisconsin, counseling and testing for HIV and hepatitis C out of a mobile van for three-and-a-half years. Having worked 15 years in retail management, she decided it was time for a change and left her job to work on HIV/AIDS research at Emory.

“I think for someone like me to try to learn a new career in the field of research, there couldn’t be anyone better to work under. He’s really given me the opportunity to learn and grow in my position,” Root says. “He’s not only a world-renowned researcher, but I think what’s most impressive about him is that he is an advocate for the HIV-positive community, for his staff, for the School of Public Health, and for Emory as a whole.”

Venkat Narayan, a professor in the Department of Global Health, also points to collaboration as one of Del Rio’s many strengths, referencing a paper the two recently co-authored for the New England Journal of Medicine.

“The article was about what noncommunicable diseases can learn from HIV/AIDS through an interactive approach,” Narayan explains. “It was a good example of great collaboration—neither of us could have written that paper alone, but together we were able to write a fantastic paper.”

For his part, Del Rio believes that collaboration and passion are two key ingredients to success in global health. “I think it’s really important for people to realize that change takes time and you need to be persistent. You need to realize that rarely can you change the world alone; you need to work with other people,” he says. “Global health is a team sport, and you need to be able to bring other disciplines in, realizing that there are other ways of doing things and we can learn from each other.”
On the Ground

A new program at Emory is training the next generation of development leaders to face our toughest global challenges, from gender inequality to climate change.

BY ERIN M. CREWS 09C 09G
of the 1994 genocide, during which as many as 500,000 women and girls were raped, Rwanda has seen transformative change in gender relations. The government created a national Gender Monitoring Office (GMO) and gender-based violence (GBV) desks in police stations and judicial institutions across the country. Women now make up more than half of Rwanda’s parliament, which in 2008 passed a landmark law on the prevention and punishment of GBV that encourages police action against rape and other crimes.

But these initiatives have not trickled down to the grassroots level. It is widely believed that GBV cases are chronically underreported, and victims struggle to gain access to needed services. The 1,572 cases of GBV investigated in a six-month period following the passage of the 2008 law vastly underrepresent the extent of the problem, according to a 2010 human rights report issued by the US state department.

Solid laws are in place. Why aren’t they being implemented?

That’s the question that Alicia Clifton 12G and her colleagues spent last summer tackling. “We were documenting the failures in the process so that we could show the authorities, OK, this is where the process is breaking down,” she said. “The police aren’t taking the case, or the hospital isn’t referring the case to the court, or wherever the breakdown was in the process.”

Because the 2008 law was top-down, Clifton explained, “it’s not necessarily something that is embraced by the population, especially by the traditional leaders”—the abunzi, committees that mediate community disputes—“who would generally be men. The local community isn’t entirely on board—yet.”

Clifton was in Butare, Rwanda, working on CARE’s Great Lakes Advocacy Initiative as part of Emory’s new Master’s in Development Practice (MDP) program. Each summer, Emory sends MDP students on fieldwork assignments around the world to tackle complex development issues—whether it’s implementing GBV laws in Rwanda, combating food insecurity in Ethiopia, or improving literacy in Bolivia.

What sets the MDP program apart from traditional development studies programs is its capacity to link the classroom to the field. “We train our students in the conceptual aspects of development so that they will understand the abstract policy dimensions and then also look at what happens as projects get implemented in the particular contexts where students are working,” says David Nugent, the program director and a professor of anthropology. “What does sitting here talking about this stuff in class or in the comfort of my office mean for doing real work on the ground in poor parts of Rwanda? It means nothing.”

This gap between classroom learning and on-the-ground work was one of the limitations of existing programs that the International Commission on Education in Sustainable Development Practice identified three years ago. The commission also found that traditional development training was “very siloed,” according to Nugent. “You could get really good training in economics, you could get really good training in public health, in human rights or policy. But it was really hard for people to talk and work across those boundaries. There was all this expertise and all these research results out there, but nobody could make sense of them in an integrated way. Working on the ground, it’s immediately clear that this is a crucial issue.”

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation had convened the commission, recruiting 20 of the world’s top development experts. “There was broad recognition that much of what was happening in development wasn’t
“There was all this expertise, and all these research results out there, but nobody could make sense of them in an integrated way.”

proposal. In June 2009, they received word that Emory was one of only two US universities to receive funding.

The first incoming class would arrive in fall 2010. Nugent had one year to get the program up and running.

One of the first things he did was call Carla Roncoli, who was working as a research scientist in the University of Georgia’s College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences. Roncoli had been a student of Peter Little, an anthropology professor who directs Emory’s undergraduate minor in development studies. Nugent asked her to serve as associate director for the new MDP program. “I really loved the vision,” she said. “The program sounded so exciting and was something so needed.”

In the summer and fall, Roncoli reached out to her strong network in the agricultural and environmental sectors to bring new partner organizations such as the Nature Conservancy and the International Water Management Institute—one of an exclusive set of prominent international research centers known as the Consultation Group for International Agricultural Research—on board. She and Nugent quickly developed a close working relationship as they designed the curriculum and internship opportunities, both in Atlanta and abroad.

“We felt it was important to combine academic courses with training in specific competences, including things that are not necessarily taught on college campuses,” Roncoli said. Housed in Laney Graduate School, the program would bring together faculty from across the university and experienced practitioners from nonprofit organizations to teach skills such as monitoring and evaluation, gender analysis, organizational management, program design, even budgeting. The program directors asked themselves, How do you both train students in practical skills and make them aware of the limitations of those skills in the particular contexts in which they are working? “That’s an interesting challenge to have because we’re at a university, and universities traditionally have many people who think and fewer people who ‘do’—fewer whose work has a direct impact on underserved populations,” Nugent said. “So the program is a combination of thinkers and doers. We are lucky that we have so many doers here at Emory.”

Applications began flooding in for the first incoming class. “We accepted 20 students, thinking we’d get a yield of about 10,” Nugent said. All 20 accepted their offers.

Rwanda’s genocide was carried out with terrifying speed; within 100 days, more than half a million people were killed. The conflict spilled out beyond Rwanda’s borders and is still disrupting the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) today. (The Great Lakes Advocacy Initiative was designed to be
implemented in Uganda, Burundi, and the DRC as well, but the DRC office has been unable to implement the project.

“The whole Great Lakes region has been in conflict for years,” said Clifton, who is one of the 13 students in the inaugural class—a number of candidates eventually deferred, much to Nugent’s relief. “Gender discrimination was a part of the culture there, as it’s been a part of pretty much every culture every, but I think the conflict made that gender violence more obvious.”

Although ethnic tensions still lurk below the surface, Clifton believes that the genocide has forced Rwandans to take a hard look in the mirror. “I think it makes people say, Wow, look at the violence that human beings are capable of. How can we root this out of our society? People are open to reflecting on their own culture and saying, How can we change? How can we improve? Which not every culture is willing to do.”

She and her colleagues, nearly all of whom were Rwandan, helped CARE implement a two-pronged approach to combating GBV in Butare. First, they partnered with case managers to educate local communities about GBV and the new prevention measures. “It was about getting the laws into a digestible format, into the language of the people,” she said. “We train them [case managers] on gender, on the laws, and then they go out and take it to their communities, speaking in public arenas in their communities.”

The second approach was to train political activists within the government ranks. “In Rwanda, activism can come from outside the government, but the government is more favorable to influence coming from within,” Clifton said with a wry smile. “We chose to partner with local political representatives who were women. We talked to them about the laws and made sure they were armed with the knowledge they needed to put pressure on different governing bodies and the police to implement the law.”

One of these local representatives happened to be the wife of Clifton’s colleague. “We were able to get her insider perspective on how our work actually plays out in the field and whether it really makes sense or not in the countries we’re working in,” she said.

That kind of consideration for context is precisely what Nugent hopes for in students. “Taking a project and doing it in Rwanda is completely different from doing it in Guatemala,” he said. When students return to Atlanta after their field experiences, they compare notes; oftentimes classmates have been working on similar projects halfway around the globe, which can dramatically change their methods of implementation. “We try to create an environment in which each student who’s been in one place is confronted with the challenges of understanding not only what happened there, but what happened everywhere else.”

The program’s emphasis on context and its holistic approach were major selling points for Stephanie Stawicki ’12G, who was applying to graduate school after returning from The Gambia, in West Africa, where she worked as a Peace Corps volunteer. “There were a lot of international development programs out there, but none of them seemed to have the hands-on work I was looking for,” she said. “Through Peace Corps I realized that development is not just health; it’s everything wrapped up together. You can’t remove one sector of development and just focus on that.”

One of the things that Emory’s MDP program does uniquely, according to Nugent, is regularly send students to conduct fieldwork for two successive summers with the same
organization in the same place. “We want students to become an integral part of the projects these organizations are doing, so we try to set up a long-term relationship between students and partner organizations as early in their graduate training as possible.”

Betsy Root ’12G, who recently returned to Cochabamba, Bolivia, for her second summer working for MAP International, is among the first students to benefit from these efforts. “The biggest challenge last summer was striking a balance between learning and actively supporting the organization’s work,” she said. “We spent several weeks in the beginning observing different programs within MAP Bolivia and helping with smaller projects. This year, now that I know the organization’s work and have formed relationships, I was able to hit the ground running from the beginning.”

Of course, in a field in which three- to six-month contracts are common at the junior level, a number of students just began their second summer of fieldwork in a new location. Clifton will soon head to the east coast of Sri Lanka, a conflict-affected area that was impacted by the 2004 tsunami. There she will be working with Oxfam to increase women’s ability to grow food for market. “This is definitely an issue in a conflict-affected area where many of these women’s male relatives—their husbands, their sons—have died in conflict. For widows and other female-headed households, their ability to participate in the market is really crucial in order to sustain their families,” she explained. “That intersection of conflict and how it affects development and people’s ability to have well-being is something I’m really interested in, so this assignment is perfect for me.”

Meanwhile, Roncoli and Nugent are working to broaden the program’s network of partnerships, which has expanded to include UN organizations such as the Food and Agricultural Organization and UNICEF. They are also hoping to grow the resources needed to enroll students from outside the United States. Though the student body is already relatively diverse—the first class included students from across the United States as well as the French West Indies, Kenya, the Ivory Coast, and Togo—we would like to be able to enroll more applicants from the Global South and from China, which would really enrich the class experience,” Roncoli said.

But the program will remain small. “Our vision is not to have 500 applicants,” Roncoli said, “but to draw from the very best and brightest. We feel very strongly about working with students on a one-on-one basis and mentoring them well beyond their completion of the program.”

For now, MDP faculty are celebrating a major milestone: the graduation of the first class of students. Although they still had another three months of fieldwork ahead of them before completing the program, the 2012 graduates walked across the stage at Emory’s commencement ceremony in May.

“Seeing how far they’ve come in just a couple years—I mean, they were already experienced and competent when they applied,” Roncoli told me on the morning after graduation. “But seeing how much they have grown and matured in the last couple years of the program, it was very gratifying.”
Beyond the Land of the Living Fossils

A day in the life of Maya Rao 09C 14PH, a Peace Corps volunteer living and working in Madagascar.

▲ 4:30 a.m. The house is still pitch dark. The crow of a lone rooster and the chill of the winter air pull me momentarily out of sleep. I grab my light sleeping bag and throw it over me for extra warmth in my semiconsious state. An hour later, the chorus of crowing roosters arouses me again, and the village awakens with the echoes of rhythmic rice-pounding, the whining of drowsy babies, and the quiet chattering of women starting their cook-fires and fetching water.

▲ 6:00 a.m. It’s still quite chilly, but I throw on shorts and a tank top and head out the door for my morning run. Most families are just waking up and cooking breakfast as the sun rises, so the path out of the village is almost empty. I pass a few early morning travelers as I jog slowly up the steep, one-kilometer hill to the main road. A few fellow villagers call out to me as I pass, and I invite them to join me, though I know they never will. Their lives are too full every day with hard physical labor. They have no energy to spare for my purely whimsical, recreational exertion. At last I reach my wooden hut after greeting my neighbors. I chug some water and take a refreshing, shockingly cold bucket bath in my three-sided, roofless shower made of traveler’s palm leaves.

▲ 8:00 a.m. I bundle up with a light sweater and head to the village clinic. On the way there I pass my neighbor, setting his freshly harvested and cooked vanilla out in the sun to dry. The fragrance is deliciously sweet and permeates the entire village. Throughout the morning I help the local health workers weigh babies and teach mothers about nutrition and family planning. Since our nutrition worker has been consistently meeting with the young mothers in the village for several years now, most of the babies we weigh are in the healthy green zone, meaning their weight for age is where it should be. A few children are underweight, though, so we counsel the mothers on how to promote their children’s growth. Among the suggestions we give them are washing hands with soap before eating to prevent diarrhea and feeding their babies the appropriate weaning foods that include protein from local, affordable ingredients such as peanuts or dried fish.
Noon. Back at my house, I make rice and cucumber salad and then read lazily into the afternoon. The neighborhood kids come over to color and play cards on my porch. Today, there is added excitement. They have caught a mouse lemur in the woods and have brought it over to show me.

3:00 p.m. Some of the neighborhood women come to my gate and beckon me to come join them on the soccer field. Though I’m somewhat dissuaded by the afternoon heat and tired from my morning run, I put on some shoes to go play, knowing it will be a good opportunity for me to bond with the village women. After practice, the whole team celebrates on my next-door neighbor’s porch.

4:00 p.m. I head to the elementary school for the weekly adult English class. I teach my students vocabulary for body parts and directions. To accompany the lesson, we learn the Hokey Pokey, which everyone thoroughly enjoys—Malagasy love to dance. We laugh at each other as we shake our left arms or right legs or hips and dance in circles. I wrap up the session at dusk, as it is too difficult to see in the unlit classroom.

5:30 p.m. I take a walk through the village to buy some produce for the evening. I pick up greens and tomatoes for dinner. On the coast of Madagascar, there are always plenty of bananas to be found, so I also grab a pile of the ubiquitous yellow fruit for tomorrow morning’s breakfast.

6:00 p.m. The sun is already setting, so I cook dinner before it’s too dark for me to see. I read and write letters by the light of my solar-powered lamp and listen to the BBC World News on my shortwave radio to pass the time before turning in for an early night.

A 2009 graduate of Emory College, Maya Rao has spent the last three years in the Peace Corps, first in Niger, then in Madagascar. She will return to Atlanta this fall as a student in the Rollins School of Public Health.
PEOPLE

Luce Scholar heads to South Korea

Dana Toy 12C is one of five Emory students since 2000 to become Luce Scholars, a prestigious fellowship that allows its recipients to work professionally in an Asian country for one year. Toy will research peripheral nerve injury and functional recovery at Daejeon University in South Korea. “I aspire to be a physician and researcher as both fields require such a dualism in order to advance society and health care,” he said.

Toy double-majored in biology and sociology. The Henry Luce Foundation enhances knowledge of Asia in America.

Flannery named 2012 “Irishman of the Year”

Winship Professor of Arts and Humanities James Flannery was recently named “2012 Irishman of the Year” by the Hibernian Benevolent Society of Atlanta. His father a singer and his mother a musician, Flannery is one of the major figures in the traditional Irish music revival. “From childhood we had Irish music playing constantly in the house. A lot of the music that we listened to was Irish-American music, the songs that Bing Crosby did,” he said. He founded Emory’s theater program in 1982. Seven years later, he established the W. B. Yeats Foundation to support Yeats scholarship among students and faculty at Emory.

Two Emory history professors awarded Guggenheim Fellowships

Professor of History Tonio Andrade and Betty Gage Holland Professor of Roman History Judith Evans Grubbs are among 181 scholars awarded the Guggenheim Fellowship this year. The fellowship is a midcareer award that honors those who have shown exceptional expertise in their field. Through the fellowship, Andrade will study the military histories of Yuan and Ming China, two dynasties that revolutionized the use of guns and gunpowder in warfare. His 2011 book Lost Colony: The Untold Story of Europe’s First War with China explores the Sino-Dutch War. Grubbs is currently writing a book titled Children without Fathers in Roman Law: Paternity, Patrimony, and Freedom, which explores how fatherless children in ancient Rome were prone to enslavement and exploitation.

Romanian immigrant receives McMullan Award

Romanian-born human rights activist Mariangela Jordan 12C earned the 2012 Lucius Lamar McMullan Award, one of Emory’s highest student honors, following a lifetime of hard work and second chances. During her childhood, Romania was ruled by Nicolae Ceausescu’s repressive communist regime. Jordan attended high school and nursing school in her native country before immigrating to South Carolina to start a new life. She has held many odd jobs, including driving a semi-truck across the United States and working at a gas station. At Emory, Jordan worked as an advocate for Atlanta’s refugee community through the Ethics and Servant Leadership program while earning her degree in anthropology. Now 31, Jordan will continue her graduate studies at Cornell University in the fall, spending two years doing fieldwork in Atlanta and Mizoram, India, working with Burmese ethnic minorities. The McMullan Award, which comes with $20,000, is given to a graduating senior who exhibits “outstanding citizenship, exceptional leadership, and rare potential for service to his or her community, the nation, and the world.”

2012 Bobby Jones Scholars named

Brenda Chew 12C, Joel Dobben 12C, and William Eye 12C, along with graduate student Sarah Richards 09C 13G, are the newest recipients of the Bobby Jones scholarship, joining a select group of Emory students who have started their postbaccalaureate ambitions at the University of St Andrews. English major Dobben will study Renaissance poetry and medieval literature and said he always knew that St Andrews would be a good fit for him. Chew, Eye, and Richards each hope to earn a master’s degree from Emory’s sister institution. Four graduating students from St Andrews will attend Emory for a year of study.
The Claus M. Halle Institute for Global Learning

The Halle Institute is Emory University’s premier venue for visits by heads of state, distinguished policymakers, and influential public intellectuals from around the world. This fall’s speaker lineup includes AP Executive Editor Kathleen Carroll, former First Deputy Managing Director of the IMF John Lipsky, Indian author Gurcharan Das, and more.

Find out first: Sign up for the Halle Institute’s mailing list for info about upcoming speakers and events at halleinstitute.emory.edu or by scanning this QR code.

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international.emory.edu/magazine
Mia Gallegos 12G, a student in Emory’s new Master’s in Development Practice program, captured this shot while conducting fieldwork in Addis Ababa for CARE Ethiopia in summer 2011. Read about how the MDP program is transforming the field on page 25.