In this issue of *Emory in the World*, readers travel to China with two English professors teaching in Nanjing; meet the first six King Abdullah Fellows from Saudi Arabia, who began their studies at Emory’s Rollins School of Public Health last fall; and sit in on a groundbreaking Shakespeare workshop that spans the Atlantic. Sections on politics and society, health and science, and arts and culture shed light on a few of the ways in which Emory students, faculty, staff, and alumni are engaging with communities around the world.

Our campus is also increasingly a global destination as a site for international collaboration across the arts and sciences. Nanjing University’s renowned ancient instruments orchestra gave a captivating performance in Atlanta last month. Emory’s ties to Nanjing will be further strengthened when a number of faculty visit China this spring for a joint conference—the first of a two-part conference that will bring Chinese scholars to Emory next year—thanks to support from Emory’s Confucius Institute in Atlanta and the Halle Institute for Global Learning.

As this issue goes to press, Emory is gearing up for the third-annual India Summit, when we will welcome India’s newly installed ambassador to the United States, Nirupama Rao. Organized by a dynamic team of students and faculty in partnership with the new Consulate General of India in Atlanta and the India China America Institute, this year’s program is grounded in the cross-cutting theme of innovation and addresses such wide-ranging topics as medical tourism, technology and privacy, public health, the arts, and international business.

Cartooning for Peace and Health returns to Emory from March 28 to 30, thanks to Le Monde’s Plantu, Raymond Schinazi, and the Cartooning for Peace–America Foundation. Award-winning editorial cartoonists from the Americas and the Mediterranean will be on campus, visiting schools and speaking at a public conference. In a program that opens at the Rollins School of Public Health, Vice President and Secretary Rosemary Magee will host a conversation on the creative process, Center for Ethics Director Paul Root Wolpe will lead a panel on bioethics, and Ricardo Gutierrez-Mouat, who directs the Latin American Studies Program, will conduct a unique session in Spanish with prominent cartoonists from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela. Co-chaired by Plantu (France) and Michel Kichka (Belgium and Israel), the conference features simultaneous translation for the Spanish speakers and cartoonists from Algeria, Canada, Haiti, and Israel, along with a noteworthy group of American participants, including Atlanta’s own Mike Luckovich.

As Emory builds and strengthens its important international partnerships around the world, this spring’s highlights remind us that our campus is a special place for sharing worldviews and global experiences.

**Holli A. Semetko**
Vice Provost for International Affairs
Director, Office of International Affairs and the
Claus M. Halle Institute for Global Learning
Professor of Political Science
Contents

FEATURES

16 The Oldest Mummy in the New World
After a century-long hibernation in storage, Emory’s Old Kingdom mummy stars in Life and Death in the Pyramid Age at the Michael C. Carlos Museum.
BY PETER LACOVARA

20 A Public Health Transformation, from 7,000 Miles Away
A new cohort of Saudi Arabian students in Emory’s Rollins School of Public Health is poised to revitalize public health practice in the Arab Gulf.
BY ERIN M. CREWS 09C 09G

23 Nanjing Diary: The Past in the Present
Nanjing’s past is both meticulously documented and full of traumatic unknowns.
BY WALTER KALAIDJIAN

POLITICS & SOCIETY

2 Indonesia: The New Gravity of the Muslim World?

4 Stories Untold

HEALTH & SCIENCE

5 Tackling Climate Change and Livestock Markets in the Horn of Africa

6 Making Smoking History

7 A Decade of Global Outreach

8 The Best Medicine: India’s Move toward Universal Health Coverage

ARTS & CULTURE

9 Ties That Bind: Emory and Korea

10 My English Breath in Foreign Clouds

13 Fresh Lens

PEOPLE

26 Finding a Larger Self: James Turpin 49C 51T 55M

27 The Latest Chapter: Josep Call 97PhD

28 Changing Childbirth, Saving Lives: Lynn Sibley
Indonesia: The New Gravity of the Muslim World?

In 1979, Dino Patti Djalal was living near Washington and working as a dishwasher in the basement of the Indonesian embassy. Three decades later, he landed an appointment as ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia, his office in the very same building—this time above ground.

Audiences delight in hearing of Djalal’s unlikely career trajectory, which he sums up by saying, “America really is the place where dreams come true, you know?” The Twitter-savvy ambassador is disarmingly funny, spending the first few minutes of his September 7 lecture at Emory joking about everything from Argentine basketball to Justin Bieber.

His self-deprecating humor is offset by the weightiness of the topic at hand, which Djalal ambitiously frames in the grand terms of a “battle for the soul of humanity,” asking questions like, “What will the future be?”

“This battle involves forces of moderation and forces of extremism; forces of inclusion versus forces of exclusion; forces of democracy versus forces of authoritarianism; forces of freedom against forces of tyranny,” he says. “And this is a battle that constantly asks you and me, ‘What does it mean to be an Indonesian today? What does it mean to be an American today? What does it mean to be an Egyptian today? A Libyan, or a Tunisian? And it also asks what it means to be a Muslim in the 21st century, and what it means to be a Jew, or a Christian?’

As part of Ambassador Djalal’s visit to Emory, traditional Indonesian dancers perform at a dinner hosted by the Indonesian American Chamber of Commerce and the Halle Institute for Global Learning.
There are now 1.5 billion Muslims across the globe. By 2025, it is expected that 30 percent of the world population will be Muslim. “Spiritually, the Islamic world is in Mecca,” Djalal acknowledges. “But culturally, politically, and economically, it is in Indonesia.” The question, he says, is, “What kind of Islamic world will it be?”

Djalal sees religious extremism and political radicalism as a growing threat, pointing to “pockets of intolerance” in places such as Pakistan and India, but also in Europe, the United States, and Indonesia. He describes his approach to this threat as deriving from famed political scientist Samuel Huntington’s book *Clash of Civilizations* and the theory it espouses that the primary source of conflict in the post-Cold War world order will be cultural and religious differences rather than political or economic tensions. “We can have not a clash of civilizations, but a confluence of civilizations,” he insists. “It’s not going to be easy, but it can be done.”

The ambassador takes Huntington’s theory as a serious warning and also as a challenge of sorts. He urges the deployment of “weapons of peace” such as multiculturalism, education, and tolerance to combat radicalism and calls for “militant moderation.” “Moderates must be militant—when I say militant, I don’t mean violent—but they must be passionate and at all times defend their moderation and push back when radicals try to take over the mainstream,” he says. “The conflict is not between Islam and Christianity. It’s not between the Muslims and the Jews. It’s not! The conflict is between the radicals and the moderates.”

This fundamental clash between radicals and moderates of all faiths is the thread that holds the fabric of Djalal’s various views together, but he offers specific criticisms for Muslim and Western nations alike, starting with gendered educational standards. “Educating women has been something that has been missing in the Muslim world, and we are trying to restore that,” he says. “People are starting to realize—both in terms of economics, microcredit and banking, the fight against poverty, [as well as] development and modernization—women and educating women are the key to progress and peace.”

He asks Americans for a more critical look at the meaning of freedom in non-Western contexts. “I tell my American friends very openly, ‘Wherever you are, wherever you are trying to promote American values, your war cry should not be just about freedom. In different places, freedom doesn’t mean the same thing as it does here,’” he explains. “Freedom, unless coupled with tolerance, will not produce the peaceful, progressive society that you seek.”

Djalal is, after all, less interested in Western notions of freedom than in bridging a false binary between religious faith on the one hand and modernity on the other. Underlying much of his rhetoric is a commitment to defending Islam against ongoing marginalization of Muslim communities on the world stage—just look at the makeup of the G8, he points out. “I hope America and Indonesia can intensify efforts toward interfaith harmony,” he says. “In the 20th century, there was too much of ‘us and them.’ We should work on the notion of the new ‘we.’ And it’s much more difficult. But I think that is the challenge of our generation.”

—E.M.C.
Stories Untold

Tonio Andrade uncovers a lost chapter in Chinese maritime history

For centuries, historians have believed that China’s maritime power ended abruptly after 1433, when the voyages of the great Chinese navigator Zheng He came to an end. But a new wave of scholarship—led in part by Emory history professor Tonio Andrade—is challenging this notion. As Andrade puts it, the current research is “suggesting a new interpretation of China’s maritime presence during an age of purported Western dominance, sketching out a new, revisionist approach to the so-called ‘Great Divergence’ between China and the West.”

Andrade explores these findings in his recently published book, *Lost Colony: The Untold Story of China’s First Great Victory over the West*. In it, he focuses on China’s 1662 victory in the Sino-Dutch War over the claim to Taiwan. Scholars long have asserted that Europeans had two major advantages over China: revolutionary weapons technology and superior military discipline.

Andrade contests this perspective, concluding that Dutch and Chinese soldiers had similar technology and disciplinary techniques. The true advantages of the Dutch army, he found, were their durable fortresses and ships that could withstand monsoonal winds. Despite this edge, China won the war because its military leadership was more effective—just one example of the ways that *Lost Colony* challenges the traditional view that Europe outpaced China starting in the mid-15th century.

With his book newly in release, Andrade partnered with the American Council of Learned Societies and the Halle Institute for Global Learning in October 2011 to host top scholars from around the world for a conference on the emerging field of maritime East Asian history. For the first time, experts from China, Europe, Australia, and the Americas were able to come together and address the shifting perspectives on China’s maritime empire.

Andrade attributes the surge in interest in China’s maritime presence to the nation’s rise as a world power. “China’s recent rise is really more a return to the historical status quo. When we look at long-term historical trends, the rise of the West in the 1800s and 1900s was important and epochal, but now Asia—particularly China—is once again regaining its traditional economic, political, and cultural pre-eminence.”

When asked for his thoughts on the October conference, Andrade responded with the Chinese proverb “Yi jia san dai,” which translates as “one house, three generations”—meaning that a house with three generations is a fortunate one. He was thrilled to see young scholars discuss their research for the first time with field pioneers such as John Wills of the University of Southern California and Leonard Blussé of Leiden University. The groundbreaking conference stands as testimony that further growth in this fledgling field awaits us.

—Hannah Coleman 14C
For thousands of years, Muslims have gathered in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, for the hajj—an annual, five-day pilgrimage to the holy city. The largest pilgrimage in the world, the hajj draws millions of Muslims, and each year they feast on ritually sacrificed meat.

Much of that livestock, more than two million animals, now comes from the Horn of Africa. “It’s big business, but it’s unclear how much small-scale livestock producers in East Africa really benefit from the growing demand for their products in the Middle East,” says Emory anthropologist Peter Little.

That’s one of the questions Little plans to tackle during the next phase of his research into how East African pastoralists make a living amid the vagaries of a harsh environment and climate change.

Little, who has been studying the region’s pastoralists for three decades, recently received an additional $700,000 from the Livestock-Climate Change (LCC) Collaborative Research Support Program to continue working on a joint project in the region. The LCC program, based at Colorado State University, was established in 2010 through an agreement with the US Agency for International Development.

Emory is partnering with Pwani University College in Kenya, Addis Ababa University in Ethiopia, and the Nairobi-based International Livestock Research Institute for the current phase of the project. In addition to Little’s deep experience in the region, Emory brings a strong public health component to the research and the expertise of disease ecologist Uriel Kitron, chair of environmental studies.

“One thing we will be looking at is how the warming of East Africa is creating different kinds of disease vectors, affecting both livestock and humans,” says Little, who also directs Emory’s new Development Studies program. The project ultimately aims to increase income and food security in the extremely vulnerable Horn of Africa. The region is confronting yet another drought disaster and violent conflict between Kenya and Somalia. “It’s a challenge working in the Horn of Africa on many levels,” Little says. “But the research questions are exciting, and so is the potential to have an impact. It’s a worthy goal.”

Small-scale livestock keepers have managed climate variability and many other challenges by moving to new sources of water and pastures. Fences and settlements increasingly are restricting their moves, however, while new technologies—such as cell phones and trucking of water and feed—have expanded access to information and resources. Although the current market risks facing mobile pastoralists remain largely unknown, the livestock trade continues to be an integral part of the economies of the region.

Students from Emory and the African universities also will be involved in the project, which includes training local counterparts to continue the work of pastoralist development in the region after the project ends in 2015.

—Carol Clark

Read more about this project and other scientific research at essciencecommons.blogspot.com.
The numbers are daunting.

More than 301 million smokers call China home—the highest rate of tobacco use in the world, according to Pam Redmon, executive director of the Emory Global Health Institute–China Tobacco Partnership (EGHI-CTP). The country is now the globe’s leading producer of tobacco products. Seventy percent of nonsmokers in China are affected by secondhand smoke.

Even as smoking has become socially marginalized in the United States thanks to successful tobacco control and advocacy efforts, tobacco use remains embedded in Chinese culture. Despite the uphill battle, Emory is working to strengthen the capacity of Chinese tobacco control professionals through the EGHI-CTP, a Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation–funded program.

As part of this effort, EGHI-CTP created Tobacco Free Cities—a partnership with a number of Chinese city governments that is laying the foundation for a comprehensive approach to preventing the initiation of tobacco use, promoting tobacco cessation, and eliminating exposure to secondhand smoke.

Launched in 2009, Tobacco Free Cities initially provided funding to seven Chinese cities to build programs designed to change social norms surrounding tobacco use in their cities. Their efforts are focused on creating smoke-free workplaces, schools, hospitals, and homes. By 2010, 17 cities across China were involved in implementing tobacco-control programs.

Last summer, the Emory Global Health Institute funded eight students from the Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH) to travel to China and work with cities on their tobacco-control efforts. After receiving some basic training, these students—many of whom are Chinese nationals—spent eight weeks developing public-service messages and tobacco-prevention health education materials targeted at families, pregnant women, schoolchildren, and business leaders. Interns also conducted focus groups and surveys, analyzed data, and drafted reports that guided the decisions of Chinese policymakers.

“I travel to China a lot, and one of the things that bothered me was the prevalence of smoking there,” said Yubo Li, an RSPH student from Michigan. “People in China don’t seem to be bothered by it, and I always...
The Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing recently observed the 10th anniversary of the Lillian Carter Center for Global Health and Social Responsibility, dedicated by former President Jimmy Carter in October 2001. Formerly known as the Lillian Carter Center for International Nursing, the center is named for Miss Lillian—nurse, Peace Corps volunteer, and the president’s mother. The anniversary celebration featured a series of special events, including a keynote address by environmentalist Robert F. Kennedy Jr.

“Our center has touched the lives of so many people across the world,” says director Martha Rogers. “The 10-year anniversary is the perfect time to announce the center’s new name and reflect on its many accomplishments as we forge ahead with our mission to transform health and healing on a global scale.”

Through the Lillian Carter Center, Emory nursing faculty and students have provided critical nursing care to thousands of people by:

• Treating more than 15,000 farm workers and their children in Moultrie, Georgia, through the Farm Worker Family Health Program;
• Working with underserved populations in Jamaica, the Bahamas, and the Dominican Republic through the Alternative Break Program for students;
• Strengthening the delivery of maternal and newborn health services in Ethiopia;
• Enhancing the health care workforce in Zimbabwe and Kenya; and
• Offering health care in clinics for vulnerable populations across Atlanta.

“It is very meaningful and rewarding to be committed to the work of tobacco control for its long-term effect. It’s like planting a big tree under whose shade the coming generation can sit.”

“It is so deeply rooted in our society—politically, economically, and culturally. But it is not unchangeable. It is very meaningful and rewarding to be committed to the work of tobacco control for its long-term effect. It’s like planting a big tree under whose shade the coming generation can sit.”

Redmon, who developed the program, was pleased that the interns had positive learning experiences that were also beneficial to Emory’s Chinese partners. “It is gratifying to hear the many positive stories from the field from the students as well as from the Tobacco Free Cities grantee hosts,” she says. “The students gained valuable field experience and some developed a passion for tobacco-control work and a desire to aid China in addressing the tobacco-use epidemic upon graduation.”

—Rebecca Baggett 99PH

More online: For more information on program developments heading into summer 2012, visit ghi-ctp.emory.edu.
The Best Medicine

India’s move toward universal health coverage

With 14 million Indians pushed into poverty each year due to unaffordable health care costs, the country is facing a health care crisis with global implications. K. Srinath Reddy, the president of the Public Health Foundation of India, is at the forefront of the push to develop a universal health coverage plan for India. As this year’s Sheth Lecturer in Indian Studies, he made a case for the plan during his February 12 talk at Emory, emphasizing the global aspiration for equitable coverage.

“Exchange of information is going to be vital in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world,” Reddy said. “Providing this kind of rich knowledge-sharing is something vital, and this particular lecture has given an opportunity for that.”

That’s what Charles H. Kellstadt Professor of Marketing Jagdish Sheth and his wife Madhu had in mind when they created the lecture series. “Reddy is a world-renowned expert on global public health,” Sheth said. “He was the obvious choice for the Sheth Lecture because of his visionary leadership in shaping India’s public health policy.”

In his talk, Reddy acknowledged the headway India must make compared to other countries in terms of major health indicators to make this goal possible. “Before we look at why India requires universal health coverage and what we need to do about it, we have to clearly understand the failings of India’s health system and be candid about that,” Reddy said.

Some of these shortcomings include India’s number of underweight children—42 percent of children under five, which India’s prime minister deems a “national shame”—and an infant mortality rate of 47 per 1,000 live births. Both statistics fall far short of the goals set for 2015.

Reddy also emphasized the huge disparity of health statuses within India, which he attributes to income and educational strata and gender and caste systems. He characterizes this inconsistency by comparing Kerala’s 11 per 1,000 live births mortality rate versus Odisha’s 53 per 1,000.

“Why are we insisting on universality instead of targeted programs as in the past?” he asked the crowd. “Because it has been repeatedly demonstrated that programs meant only for the poor are poor programs,” as the rich do not have a stake in them.

To remedy this, Reddy said it is crucial to increase India’s public spending on health as a percentage of India’s GDP. Currently at 1.2 percent, today’s spending level contributes to a situation in which outpatient care and medicines make up about three-quarters of out-of-pocket expenditure.

Reddy chaired a high-level expert group on universal health coverage for eight months, creating a comprehensive package addressing needs such as better access to services and community participation. The program seeks affordability, accountability, and assurance.

“What we’d like to see in an ideal system is a linkage between primary, secondary, and tertiary care services,” Reddy said. This would require more evenly distributed facilities and a higher health worker density, which the World Health Organization currently declares a crisis in India.

Although Reddy recognizes political, organizational, and commercial challenges to the plan, he hopes that public health officials will be able to implement it and successfully monitor its quality, cost, and health outcomes.

“India is attempting to embark upon this path with determination this year, though we recognize that attainment of universal health coverage in the complete form is an evolutionary process, not an overnight event,” Reddy said. “This might take a decade or two, but if India does indeed accomplish this, even in the next 10 years, that will be a remarkable feat.”

—Dana Sand 14C
Ties That Bind: Emory and Korea

Emory junior Jennifer Song can’t remember when she started speaking Korean. Born to Korean American parents, she was bilingual as a young child, but lost her Korean soon after starting preschool. At Emory this year, she’s taking the beginning Korean course with the aim of gaining fluency in the language spoken by her parents and especially her grandparents. “My goal is to write properly to my grandparents,” says Song, who already had finished her Emory language requirement with Spanish courses, but decided to take Korean for personal reasons.

Korean is growing in popularity on Emory’s campus, with student requests for Korean language coursework far exceeding seats in available classes. The past fall semester alone, 58 students enrolled in introductory or intermediate courses taught by Bumyong Choi, hired this year as the first full-time, permanent faculty member in Korean language.

Emory has had a long and important history with Korea, with enduring ties involving theology, arts and sciences, and nursing, and more recent collaborations among faculty in medicine and law. “When I found out about the long relationship between Korea and the university, it made the opportunity to teach at Emory even more interesting to me,” says Choi, who holds a PhD in Korean linguistics from the University of Hawaii at Manoa in Honolulu and has taught at the elite Korean Language Flagship Center there.

Yun Chih-Ho, Emory’s first international student in the 19th century, hailed from Korea; his papers are housed in the university’s Manuscripts and Rare Books Library.

Former South Korean Prime Minister Lee Hong-Koo 57OX 59C 86H and Han Wan-Sang 64G 67PhD 99H, who served as a government minister and head of the Korean National Red Cross, are among the long list of prominent Korean alumni.

Former university President James T. Laney—for whom the Laney Graduate School is named—left Emory in 1993 to become the US ambassador to South Korea. He now advises the Halle Institute’s Korea programs that bring distinguished fellows and speakers to campus, and Emory faculty to Korea. Last summer Emory’s Vice President and Secretary Rosemary Magee and Vice Provost Holli Semetko led a Halle Study Trip to Seoul, visiting Yonsei University—where Emory has a longstanding exchange agreement and a new study abroad program—and Ewha Womans University. The latter is in discussions with Emory’s top-ranked Women’s, Gender, and Sexuality

“Maintaining peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in the wider region is critically important, and I am pleased that Emory is increasingly engaged across a wide spectrum of disciplines.”
Studies graduate program to develop a transnational network of feminist researchers.

Last fall, Laney and former Ambassador Marion Creekmore, distinguished visiting professor of political science, participated in Track II talks between North and South Korean officials hosted at the University of Georgia. The North Korean delegation later met Emory faculty to discuss the future of diplomatic relations between North and South Korea and the political role of the United States. “Maintaining peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in the wider region is critically important, and I am pleased that Emory is increasingly engaged across a wide spectrum of disciplines,” Laney said.

But Emory had no formal program in Korean studies until the Department of Russian and East Asian Languages and Cultures (REALC) launched the program in Korean language and culture in fall 2007 with critical support from the Academy of Korean Studies, says Juliette Stapanian Apkarian, department chair. “We began the program as we did earlier with Russian, Japanese, and Chinese studies, with language study,” she says. At the same time, REALC also sought to offer coursework in English on modern Korean society and culture. A four-year grant from the Korea Foundation to seed a tenure-stream position in Korean studies will fund the hire of a permanent faculty member in Modern Korean Society and Culture this fall.

Although only beginning and intermediate Korean courses are offered this year, Choi says he anticipates a need for advanced Korean courses. Ethan Carlson, a senior majoring in history and East Asian Studies, agrees. He got a late start on Korean, but after participating in Emory’s first study abroad program at Yonsei University this past summer, his goal is a career in government specializing in US-Korea relations or in teaching. For Song, a biology major, learning Korean is more about family. She’s working on the letter to her grandparents and says that after taking a recent practice test, “I’m a lot more comfortable with it.”

—Elaine Justice and Erin M. Crews 09C 09G

A version of this article originally appeared in Emory Report.

To support Emory’s Korea programs at the Halle Institute for Global Learning, visit halleinstitute.emory.edu/supportkorea.

“Ties That Bind continued from page 9”

Emory English professor Sheila Cavanagh on virtual Shakespeare and international collaboration

“You know, I could Skype into your classes.” This chance comment to me by Kevin Quarmby, longtime actor in London, now Shakespeare scholar, changed both of our approaches to Shakespearean pedagogy irrevocably. Immediately captivated by the idea of offering students in my Shakespeare in Performance class the opportunity to work with such a talented actor, teacher, theater reviewer, and academic, I eagerly accepted Quarmby’s offer, and we set up a trial session where he could interact with Emory students from his office in the United Kingdom.

Our initial idea was that he would lead my students through an acting workshop or two and that we would experiment with videoconferencing in the classroom. When I first approached Wayne Morse and Chris Fearrington in Emory’s Center for Interactive Teaching (ECIT), I didn’t know if they would be interested in or horrified by the prospect. Fortunately, they have been indispensable allies in what has followed.

Against the boundaries of geography

Our original “Let’s put on a show” impulse has evolved significantly from that first conversation. Quarmby and I now co-teach the Shakespeare in Performance course, co-direct the World Shakespeare Project, and will offer International Shakespeare and New Media as one of the inaugural classes in Emory’s new Maymester Program.

As a distinguished visiting scholar with the Halle Institute for Global Learning and Shakespeare Perfor-
Emory English professor Sheila Cavanagh (far right) and London-based actor and scholar Kevin Quarmby (on screen) teaching their Shakespeare in Performance class. The two co-direct the World Shakespeare Project and will offer International Shakespeare and New Media as one of the inaugural classes in Emory’s new Maymester Program. Photo by Brian McGrath Davis.

“However valuable a guest-lecture format via Skype may be in some settings, this is not our goal. Instead, we build up a relationship between both instructors and the students that spans an ocean.”
and the level of experimentation and risk that participants are bringing to their creative final projects demonstrates the far-reaching benefits of this collaboration.

**A fortuitous visa mixup in India**

Quarmby and I first met in Kolkata, India, during an international Shakespeare conference. I have been teaching and lecturing in eastern India for many years and have built strong relationships with a number of institutions there, ranging from major, cosmopolitan universities to remote tribal colleges attended predominantly by first-generation learners. This shared experience in India prompted me to explore incorporating Indian faculty and students into our videoconferencing endeavors, and my colleagues have introduced me to a number of students and performers in rural areas of West Bengal.

A fortuitous visa mixup meant that I unexpectedly visited many of these students, singers, and dancers toward the end of the first semester of Skype classes. Our success emboldened me to invite several Indian colleagues and students to join us in our electronic experiment, and the World Shakespeare Project was born.

Quarmby and Amitava Roy of the Shakespeare Centre in Kolkata came to Atlanta last June for a week of intense but productive meetings with an array of talented Academic Technology Services staff, interested local faculty, and enthusiastic students at Emory. This new knowledge and support propelled our plans to use Shakespearean videoconferencing as a means for international cooperation and education.

**Macbeth, with a Bengali twist**

Our first successful electronic connection with Indian students took place this past fall. Aparajita Hazra’s students at Nistarini Women’s College in Purulia, West Bengal, were preparing to participate in a Shakespearean performance competition. Time-zone differences meant that I joined the videoconference in the middle of a dark Atlanta night; nonetheless, Quarmby and I delightedly watched Hazra’s eager students rehearse several continents away. Quarmby later told me that he grinned broadly on his walk to the London Underground shortly after our connection. “It was amazing to watch and hear the students perform part of their adaptation of Macbeth,” he says. “The witches were really scary, wailing and swaying. Translated into their local dialect, the play took on a new life, with so many cross-cultural references and implications.”

Our cross-cultural Shakespearean dialogues soon will expand beyond London and West Bengal; talks are already under way with faculty in Morocco. Our first stop on this journey will be the Rose Theatre in Kingston upon Thames, the UK base for the World Shakespeare Project, in July. Artistic director Stephen Unwin will offer Emory students the opportunity to meet and work with artists and directors affiliated with the Rose, which regularly includes figures such as Sir Peter Hall, Dame Judi Dench, Sir Derek Jacobi, and Sir Ian McKellen.

This international dimension of the project has had far-reaching effects, and academics and theater professionals on both sides of the Atlantic have expressed interest in a venture that stretches the boundaries of international collaboration and new media experimentation. At the 2012 Modern Language Association conference in Seattle in January, the groundbreaking nature of the project attracted the attention of the producers of a major 10-part PBS documentary series, Shakespeare Now. The result? A long day in front of the TV cameras devoted to Emory’s far-sightedness in forging a new path in digital pedagogy.

The serendipity of a brief remark, combined with the eagerness of two Shakespearean academics and a remarkable level of support from across the Emory campus—including the Center for Faculty Development and Excellence and Goizueta Business School—has created a valuable learning opportunity for faculty and students in several countries. It’s a remarkable privilege to be involved in this endeavor. My teaching will never be the same.

—Sheila T. Cavanagh
Fresh Lens
At the intersection of health sciences and fine arts

Students from across the university showcased their work during the Emory Global Health Institute’s fourth-annual student photography contest in November 2011.

Washing off the heat of an Indian summer, four young boys already are acquainted with the burden and joys of water. One enjoys the cool and refreshing splash, while the other uses every muscle possible to pump up water. It’s an exhaustive tradeoff, but they each get a turn under the corner pump. This image depicts the relationships water creates within communities. More often than not, water is exposed as the root of negative health outcomes, but this life force is also what ties people together. Whether it’s lending a hand to scrub a friend’s hair or using every inch of muscle to pump, these boys have a bond that now binds them together—that’s the power of water.

The Corner Pump
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India
Niharika Bhattarai 12PH
Here, young boys from an adolescent boys program in Maharashtra, India, sit in front of a chalkboard with village health statistics. Whereas many programs exist to empower young women in this region, this program was started in recognition of the vital role that men play in realizing gender equity. The group learns about the health of their community by helping frontline health care workers collect data. They also have a lending group; they use their favored position as males to borrow small amounts of money from their families, which they aggregate and donate to support girls’ education. Most important, they discuss gender issues, addressing the feelings that arise as they witness gender-based violence and learning how to advocate for gender equity in their communities.
Presence of Hope
Thomonde, Haiti
Melissa Etheart 12PH

This ten-year-old boy serves as a health advocate for his community. He was inquisitive about the public health team’s presence in Haiti and our project on mental health. It is his and our hope that our ongoing project will open new doors and strengthen the community with inner resources.

Untitled
Tabarissa Refugee Camp, Port au Prince, Haiti
Aubrey Graham 18G

Children take turns showing off their sister for the camera in Port au Prince’s overcrowded refugee camp, Tabarissa, on January 10, 2011. Immediately after the earthquake of January 2010, more than a million people fled the destruction for the security and provisions offered within camps. Though the camps became an access site for the distribution of goods such as food, water, and basic health care, they nonetheless suffered from the problems of overcrowding and, consequently, poor sanitation. In October 2011, cholera broke out. In January, a year after the earthquake, the epidemic was declining, and a host of international and local nongovernmental organizations had taken charge of providing treatment and increased sanitation in the regions most at risk. Agencies and the government alike were pleased to see that the numbers of people in the camps is steadily declining and that families were able to return home.

Untitled
Guatemala
Ian Goldlust 09C 09G

I met this fortune teller in the Guatemalan Chichicastenango market. When I asked him to tell me my fortune, he released a small canary from the cage at the right of the picture. The bird selected a folded piece of paper out of the wheel at the center—revealing my future. Locals later explained to me that if a villager heard voices, it was assumed he could communicate with other worlds. These people usually became fortune tellers or acted as liaisons between the spirit world and ours. This man, they told me, once suffered from auditory hallucinations. Loss of control of the jaw is often a symptom of prolonged use of first-generation antipsychotic medication, the only type available to this man.
The Oldest Mummy in the New World

By Peter Lacovara
EVERYONE who has studied ancient Egyptian history is familiar with the inscription of Weni the Elder, which dates back to the end of the Old Kingdom more than 4,000 years ago. The inscription, carved on a limestone slab, describes Weni’s service under three kings, culminating in his appointment as governor of Upper Egypt. It was excavated from his tomb in the Abydos Middle Cemetery in 1860 by French archeologist Auguste Mariette. Unfortunately, in his haste to find objects to fill the new national museum in Cairo, Mariette neglected to record the find spot of the inscription, and the location of Weni’s tomb was lost.

The mystery took more than a century to solve. After an initial survey in 1995, the University of Michigan Abydos Middle Cemetery Project conducted an intensive topographic, ceramic, and architectural survey in an area where many experts suspected Weni was buried. As a member of a small followup team led by Michigan archeologist Janet Richards in 1996, I took charge of the ceramic and architectural components of the survey. Through tracing the remains of mud brick architecture and examining potsherds on the ground to determine dates, we were able to identify a likely spot where there was a great concentration of Old Kingdom fine wares—and the outlines of what appeared to be a very large mastaba tomb.

HIDDEN CHAMBER

Our survey, combined with a study of Mariette’s finds from the site, encouraged the Michigan team to return to Abydos three years later. During the course of several excavation seasons, the Michigan team discovered a number of tombs in the area, including those of a prince and of a chief priest named Idy, which became the focus of a large complex of subsidiary monuments constructed in the late Old Kingdom, the First Intermediate Period, the Middle Kingdom, and the Late Period. North of Idy’s complex was an even larger structure, and it was here in 1999 that the expedition found the long-lost tomb of Weni the Elder.

Excavations revealed it to be a massive enclosure built of unbaked mud bricks 95 feet on each side, 10 feet thick, and more than 16 feet high, with burial shafts inside. Inscribed limestone relief fragments bearing the name “Weni the Elder” and the title “True Governor of Upper Egypt” were found in the debris.

The top half of a relief showing Weni himself had been brought to the Egyptian Museum in Cairo more than a century ago; the Michigan team found the bottom half of this relief still in position on the doorway leading into the mastaba chapel. And although the tomb had been looted in antiquity, reused in later periods of ancient Egyptian history, exposed to the elements for thousands of years, and dug up roughly by Mariette’s men, the Michigan excavation miraculously found the remains of a serdab, or hidden chamber. In it were the remains of more than 30 wooden bases for statues along with other fragments. The
best preserved and most significant of all of these was a beautifully carved limestone statuette of the tomb owner as a young boy, identified by an inscription on its base as Weni.

FROM CAIRO TO ATLANTA

Coincidentally, more than 80 years before the Michigan excavations, decayed mud brick from the eastern end of the site was being quarried away as crop fertilizer by local inhabitants, and some tombs belonging to the cemetery appear to have been discovered and destroyed. It was just at this time that Emory theology professor William Arthur Shelton happened to visit Abydos on a collecting trip. He was looking for an early mummy to enhance the curriculum of Emory’s theology school. In 1920, he purchased a mummy from the site, had it packed with cotton wool, and sent it to Cairo, then on to Alexandria, and then by ship to Georgia.

The fragile object, more than 4,000 years old, did not fare well. At some point during its many moves, the coffin, except for the bottom board the mummy was resting on, was discarded. Recent examinations revealed the mummy to be in a dreadful state: the hands and feet had deteriorated into scatters of small bones; one arm had fallen from its socket; and the skull, minus its jaw, was detached and unwrapped. Despite its poor condition, it is an extremely important artifact, dating back to the same time period as Weni’s tomb—around 2300 B.C.—which makes it the oldest true Egyptian mummy in North America.

A NEW AFTERLIFE

For many decades, the mummy remained forgotten in a crate, but its rarity compelled us to make it accessible
to scholars and museum visitors. The Michael C. Carlos Museum’s chief conservator, Renee Stein, enlisted a number of specialists to assist with the daunting process of restoration. With the aid of Emory Hospital’s radiology department, the mummy was X-rayed and CT-scanned to determine the body’s condition better and to glean further information. The mummy, it was revealed, was that of a young man who appeared to have enjoyed a healthy diet and a fairly easy, if short, life.

Before the restoration could begin, there were questions that could be answered only by going back to Abydos and re-examining other mummified remains found by the Michigan expedition in the Middle Cemetery. Last year, in the midst of the revolutionary uprising in Cairo, I once again joined Richards and her team from Michigan’s Kelsey Museum of Archaeology for a study season looking at the finds from the tomb of Weni and other late Old Kingdom burials. Although the tombs had been extensively robbed in antiquity and early modern times, large quantities of mummy wrappings had been left behind by looters, which gave us valuable clues as to how the hands, head, and other features of these Abydos Old Kingdom mummies must have appeared.

Armed with this comparative knowledge, the restoration of the Emory mummy was completed, and the results of these efforts were the focus of a fall 2011 exhibition at the Carlos Museum titled Life and Death in the Pyramid Age: The Emory Old Kingdom Mummy. Visitors will have another chance to see this 4,000-year-old mummy next year, when it will be installed in the permanent collection galleries.

Peter Lacovara is senior curator of ancient Egyptian, Nubian, and Near Eastern art at the Carlos Museum.
Fatima Al-Slail always dreamed of being a cardiologist. The youngest of five children, she grew up discussing medical advances over the dinner table and eventually earned a scholarship from the Saudi Arabian government to attend medical school in Cairo.

“But when you actually work with a cardiac patient, you see the other side of the field,” Al-Slail says. After graduation, she had returned to Saudi Arabia and was working in the cardiology unit at Saud Al-Babtain Cardiac Center.

“It’s not just that the patient comes in with a heart attack,” she continues. “They’re diabetic, hypertensive, hyperlipidemia, smoking, obese. And when they come in with a first MI”—myocardial infarction, or heart attack in layman’s terms—“you know they will come back with a second MI. I have seen it. Within two months they’ll be back.”

What lies behind these patterns? Al-Slail believes it boils down to a deep need for education. She tells stories of patients refusing to cut sugars or simply opting not to take their hypertension medication.

“Sometimes I would just sit there and cry with these patients, saying, ‘Come on, take this medication!’ And they just don’t understand me, because nobody teaches them about these things,” she says, sounding mildly exasperated.
even now, after months of living an ocean away. “I was thinking, What can I do to help these patients?”

**SOMETIMES YOU JUST KNOW**

Enter Scott McNabb, a public health epidemiologist and informatics expert who was working on a project with the military health care system in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) when he retired from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 2010. Now a visiting professor in the Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH), McNabb and his team so impressed Minister of Health Abdullah Al Rabeeah that they were recruited to expand the collaboration with Saudi Arabia’s Ministry of Health to RSPH.

Al Rabeeah and his delegation visited Emory that spring, forging ties and laying the groundwork for a partnership between KSA and RSPH. As part of this agreement, the KSA Ministry of Health launched the King Abdullah Fellows program, providing scholarships for Saudi students to earn their master’s of public health (MPH) at Emory.

Back in the Eastern Province, Al-Slail heard about the new program from the Ministry of Health. “They gave a presentation about an opportunity to join Emory. And he gave the criteria, and I said ‘Yes—this is where I want to go.’ Sometimes you just know.” She is now among the first cohort of six fellows who arrived in Atlanta last August.

“These are professionals working in the Ministry of Public Health who are given special scholarships to come here to train and then go back and make a difference,” McNabb explains. “So they become part of a special cohort of public health officials in the kingdom that have been specially trained by Emory. The idea is to transform the ministry in terms of their ability to deal with public health issues.”

**A BRAND-NEW CULTURE**

As the adviser to each of the King Abdullah Fellows, McNabb admits that there have been challenges in the program’s first year. Half of the fellows never had visited the United States, and most moved to Atlanta for the two-year program with their families.

“For the whole family to adjust to a brand-new culture, a brand-new language, that’s the biggest challenge,” he says. “We’re trying to provide opportunities for the family members to have English-as-a-second-language training, to make sure those needs are met.”

Al-Slail echoes this concern, advising that the next cohort of students have a rock-solid background in English. When asked if her classmates are struggling with language barriers, Al-Slail—who speaks confident and fluent English—responds, “I’m struggling with it! Regular talking is not like science talk.”

Overall, the transition to life in the United States has been a smooth one for Al-Slail, who visited more than a half-dozen times growing up. The biggest difference is the rigor of RSPH’s program; she says that class sizes are about one-fifth of the size of her classes in Cairo and that “the load is heavier here—a lot heavier.”

But as McNabb points out, the Saudi fellows are near the top of their classes at RSPH. “They’re really dedicated
to performing well academically, and they have done so. I give them great credit for their hard work. They have greatly honored themselves, their families, the Ministry of Health, and their country.”

WHERE MODERN TECHNOLOGY AND ANCIENT TRADITION INTERSECT

McNabb believes that Saudi Arabia—a country about the size of California, with relatively few silos and legacy systems in its health care sector—will leapfrog the United States in public health advances in the next 10 years.

“The kingdom is a key strategic ally of the United States, and very much misunderstood by the West,” McNabb says.

“This project is playing a positive part in what I call ‘global public health diplomacy,’ and Emory is making a significant, peaceful impact on the region by supporting the revitalization and reform of public health practice in the Arab Gulf.”

One of the major issues the Ministry of Health is tackling is how to prevent the spread of communicable diseases during the hajj, the annual convocation of more than three million Muslim faithful in Mecca. “You can imagine the potential public health issues related to that many people coming to your country for a short period of time. And this occurs every year,” McNabb says. “People come from 140 countries and oftentimes are poor, with poor access to health care, so in the past there have been large epidemics that have occurred during the hajj. The ministry has a responsibility to protect the pilgrims, but then the pilgrims also go back to their own countries.”

McNabb and his team are helping the Saudis combine the use of mobile phones and health care informatics to understand better the distribution of disease among pilgrims. During the hajj, staff have been trained to enter health data into smart phones, which communicate that data electronically and in real time back to a central operations center in Mecca. RSPH sent two MPH Global Field Experience students to help the ministry analyze health care databases as part of this effort.

“The exchange of students, the exchange of faculty, the opportunity to do creative research that is mutually beneficial are elements of the growing partnership,” according to McNabb. “Together, we are building our friendship, the science base, the collaboration, and the peace.”

BUILDING HEALTH, BUILDING PEACE

For now, public health as a science remains a relatively new venture in Saudi Arabia. There is just one school of public health in the country—McNabb happens to be an adjunct professor there—and Jazan University has approached Emory for help in developing a new school of public health in the southern part of the kingdom.

“This is a powerful opportunity to build the relationship between our countries,” McNabb says. “Emory is providing expertise and supporting the development of best practices in public health on a global scale. That’s a part of how we grow through understanding and social justice, and public health is a tool for building relationships and friendships that create true peace.”

“Emory is providing . . . best practices in public health on a global scale. That’s a part of how we grow through understanding and social justice, and public health is a tool for building relationships and friendships that create true peace.”
The Past in the Present

Exploring the Social Palimpsest of China’s Southern Capital

By Walter Kalaidjian

Only the low, distant hum of the air raid sirens seemed out of the ordinary in the busy Nanjing morning. No one, however, among the crowds of students and commuters seemed to pay much attention to the soundtrack of warning blaring in the background. Yet as I made my way to class—dodging the rush of bicycles, scooters, cars, and vans—it was resonant for me, no doubt, because I was teaching a seminar that day on post-9/11 literature and trauma theory.

I had been invited to lecture in China by Jincai Yang, an international authority on 19th-century American literature. I was there for about three weeks teaching a graduate seminar on contemporary American literature at Nanjing University. My wife, Pat Cahill, was lecturing on Shakespeare, and our two-year-old son, Aedan, was in tow for the trip. As I learned later, the sirens were commemorating the anniversary of the infamous Nanjing Massacre that commenced on December 13, 1937.

I was familiar in a general way with Nanjing’s singular history of trauma: the fact that during Japan’s six-week assault on the city, some 300,000 were systematically murdered, and an estimated 20,000 women were raped. Among the gifts that we brought for Yang was a copy of the 2011 novel Nanjing Requiem, autographed by our friend and former colleague Xuefei (Ha) Jin. That month, Zhang Yimou’s controversial film on the Nanjing massacre—The Flowers of War, starring Christian Bale—premiered in China and was everywhere in the news.

Nanjing’s past was a narrative that was both widely known and yet, as I would learn from my students, full of traumatic unknowns. As it happened, a graduate student in my seminar was unearthing accounts of the massacre for his dissertation. He was eager to guide us on our visit to the Nanjing Massacre Memorial Hall, an international site of memory every bit as powerful as Washington’s United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Designed by architect Qi Kang, the memorial hall’s subterranean environment houses a collection thick in historical exhibits, photographs, films, and survivor testimony. The hall’s literal descent into disaster culminates in a hushed atrium space and library that signifies the massacre as a meticulously archived event. On the one hand, the history of Nanjing’s
traumatic past is fully known, documented, and on display there. But on the other hand, as a site of trauma, the expanded museum site also occupies an open graveyard, evidencing the remnants of those victimized by total war. There, among the commemorative footprints of survivors cast in a bronze walkway, we also noticed other traces of domestic trauma in the stunted impression of one pair of footprints bearing the trace of foot binding. Witnessing the memorial’s imprint is something that remains a latent horror for many who have an intimate link to the event.

One Nanjing colleague confided that her family members had experienced the massacre firsthand. She would not go near the memorial site. Another graduate student who accompanied us on any number of excursions likewise could not bring himself to revisit the museum.

Nanjing’s history of violence, however, is not contained by the hall. It goes to the heart of the city’s main campus. Located in the international “safety zone,” the university was nevertheless a site where war atrocities were perpetrated. Indeed, the home of John Rabe, the former Siemens China representative and chair of the International Committee for the Nanjing Safety Zone—which sheltered 200,000 people from slaughter during the massacre—is located on campus and today houses the John Rabe and International Safety Zone Memorial Hall.

Nanjing’s opulent, postmodern surfaces and obscure historical depths were woven into a larger brocade of social contradictions that defined our brief but multifaceted journey in China. In Shanghai, for example, our hotel happened to be in a heavy construction zone of rapid gentrification. But it was also a stone’s throw from the historic Hongkou neighborhood, which housed some 20,000 European Jewish émigrés in what was a “Designated Area for Stateless Refugees” during the Second World War. There in the community’s historical synagogue, we visited the Shanghai Jewish Refugees Museum. But around the corner, we also came upon a present-day neighborhood jogging park whose gardens and facilities were funded and maintained by the state of Israel.

One source for exploring China’s social palimpsest was our students. Although their parents had grown up under the austere and oppressive conditions of the Cultural Revolution, our graduate students were the beneficiaries of China’s “open door” and “soft power” policies of liberal economic and social change. Yet the past was not far away.

One student who came with us on an excursion to Nanjing’s Chaotian Palace—built in the 14th century during the early years of the Ming Dynasty—made the trip in order to visit the ashes of Sakyamuni Buddha that were recently unearthed in Nanjing. Originally, the palace served as a site for the veneration of ancestors, among other things, and so it was fitting that before we went in, our student said, “I hope you do not mind if I kneel before the ashes to show my respect for the Buddha.”

Asking our permission bore a trace, perhaps, of a moment when Buddhism and such acts of ancestral veneration would have been discouraged a generation earlier during the Cultural Revolution. We assured him that it would be no problem; in turn, he helped us locate the Shigu Road Church in Nanjing’s only Catholic archdiocese recognized by both the government and the Holy See. The site of the cathedral not only dates back to the 16th century but, ironically, also incorporates the ruins of an older Buddhist temple.

The uneven, sometimes competing developments in religious worship mirrored the contradictions we encountered between popular culture and media representations of the Communist Party of China. On one occasion we had spent a busy morning visiting the historic gardens of Shouxi Lake, and later in the afternoon I lectured to some 150 students at Yangzhou University. So, after attending a banquet...
that night, we needed little persuading to join our hosts for late-night foot massages. Soaking our feet in tubs of hot water, we watched a Chinese drama about World War II on TV and compared favorite show moments from series such as Desperate Housewives and Sex and the City that can be accessed in China only below the radar on satellite dishes.

When images of the National People’s Congress came on, we were struck by the extreme representational differences between the somewhat austere way the party is portrayed in the official state media versus the flood of Western-influenced advertising signage, pop culture, and social media that otherwise make up the fabric of everyday life in contemporary China. Negotiating those visual and political contradictions requires a kind of doublethink that everyone we met took for granted, and it made us wonder how our own American Congress might appear to the rest of the world.

What also seemed more pleasantly peculiar was the warmth and attention everywhere paid to our two-year-old toddler. A social symptom, perhaps, of China’s one-child policy, it was not unusual for him to be the object of hugging, tickling, picture taking, gift giving, and unending gestures of welcome offered, more often than not, from complete strangers. The Confucian value placed on family also was extended to us at every turn, and we considered it an honor to meet and spend time with the parents of the one graduate student who is currently studying in Emory’s English department on a Chinese Scholars Council fellowship.

These rich encounters convinced us of the immense benefit to Emory of supporting such international opportunities for student and faculty exchange with our friends at Nanjing University. The graduate students I worked with were incredibly smart, worldly, and progressive. They were eager to learn the latest scholarly methods, theoretical approaches, and critical issues defining contemporary American studies in gender and sexuality, feminism, posthumanism, postcolonialism, and post-9/11 literature and culture. Although they were accustomed to a lecture format, which I provided with multimedia supplements, they also welcomed the chance to participate in the seminar discussion format that was more typical of American graduate pedagogy. By the time my seminar ended, I had learned as much as I taught, discovering a great deal about everyday life in contemporary China from my out-of-class experiences with students and professors at Nanjing and Yangzhou universities.

My wife Pat was busy learning about the cultural meanings of Shakespeare in modern China from her conversations with Nanjing students about the English history plays, Hamlet and King Lear. Although she had read of Chinese premier Wen Jiabao’s enthusiasm for Shakespeare, she knew little about the staging of Shakespeare in China and was delighted to spend some afternoons talking with a visiting scholar on Chinese productions of Shakespeare as well as with Nanjing professor Zhang Ying, who was in the middle of directing a student performance of The Merchant of Venice. The play was hugely popular in China in the 1920s and 1930s, but historically, Chinese performances have paid little attention to the play’s religious tensions, foregrounding instead the play’s gender politics and the role of Portia. In fact, in 1927, the play was made into a silent film and retitled The Woman Lawyer.

Through conversations over chrysanthemum tea, Pat also learned much about Shakespearean performances after the decade of the Cultural Revolution, during which most forms of theater were banned (1966–1976). She was especially captivated by Zhang Ying’s descriptions of contemporary performances of Othello. Shakespearean tragedy has become deeply intertwined with Chinese traditional drama as, for example, in Beijing Opera (Jingju), whose stylized aesthetic incorporates elaborate costumes and masks as well as music, dance, and acrobatics.

Flying back on China Eastern Airlines, we ended our trip with a whimsical taste of the collective spirit defining life in the People’s Republic of China. Some 13 hours into the journey back, an exercise video came on, and our flight attendants led our whole group in airplane aerobics. Looking out across the huge airbus cabin, we moved our bodies in communal synchronicity: at one with the odd spectacle of hundreds of hands and arms reaching up in perfect formation from the rows and rows of seats as far as the eye could see.

“Nanjing’s past was a narrative that was both widely known and yet, as I would learn from my students, full of traumatic unknowns.”

Emory and Nanjing

In 2009, Emory and Nanjing University launched the Emory-Nanjing Visiting Scholars Program with the goal of engaging Emory faculty in the humanities and social sciences with their counterparts to promote research, teaching, and learning on both campuses. The program is administered by Emory’s Halle Institute for Global Learning and Nanjing University’s Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences. With the program now in its third year, Emory and Nanjing are deepening relations by bringing Emory faculty to Nanjing for longer stays to teach graduate courses, give public lectures, and conduct research.
Finding a Larger Self

JAMES TURPIN 49C 51T 55M

The day before James Turpin 49C 51T 55M is set to receive the Emory Medal—the highest university honor awarded exclusively to Emory alumni—he visits the Emory University School of Medicine. During lunch, a group of six medical and public health students join him, and he begins to choke up while reminiscing about a time when he and a team of volunteers cared for two small children suffering from pneumonia in Tijuana, Mexico.

Worried about their chances of survival, he explains, the volunteers spent the night caring for the children who exhibited high temperatures, purple lips, and heavy breaths. After long hours of constant attention, they began to perk up. “I remember going home that night knowing that they were going to be okay and feeling 10 feet tall,” he recalls. “For the first time in my life, [I felt] relevant.”

Turpin’s experience in Tijuana changed his life, leading him to create Project Concern International (or PCI Global), an organization on a mission to prevent disease, improve community health, and promote sustainable development worldwide.

Though Turpin says he founded PCI Global for selfish reasons, the organization has made a distinct and positive impact on the world’s medical problems for 50 years and now operates in 19 countries, including Ethiopia, Haiti, and Bangladesh. “I had to do it,” he says. “I don’t believe I really could have considered myself happy if I hadn’t done it.”

In addition to the help that he has received from volunteers who believe in PCI Global’s mission, Turpin often credits the organization’s success to his Emory education. “I realized what my undergraduate work, my Candler School of Theology and Emory medical school training meant,” he says. “It was to prepare me to be a doctor who would [take] medical care to parts of the world where there wasn’t very much.”

Through the years, Turpin has been honored for his global work, most recently being named a 175 Emory Maker of History. As this year’s Emory Medal recipient, Turpin’s work demonstrates his devotion to global medical care. He has laid a foundation for many concerned and interested in global health issues to lend a hand around the world. “I’m not going to ask how the process [of receiving an Emory Medal] works because I’m afraid they’ll find out they’ve made a mistake,” he laughs. “But I’m delighted, honored, and humbled. I felt that the university had chosen to acknowledge and give credit to the work that I have done these last 50 years.”

After his visit with the Emory students, he offers these words of wisdom: “There’s nothing much more important than to feel that your life is relevant, and that night [in Tijuana] I saw where I might be and what I might be doing if I wanted my life to make sense. To work in international health is a challenge. But, having discovered some of what’s out there, it’s fascinating, and I feel like I’ve found a larger self.”

Today, Turpin is retired, but he stays very much involved in PCI Global’s work, remaining in close contact with the current president of the nonprofit. In addition, he continues his medical education so that he qualifies for a medical license renewal each year.

“I’d like to die with a stethoscope around my neck or listening to somebody using that stethoscope,” he jokes. “I’m not ready to slow down.”

—Tania Dowdy 08Ox 10C
The Latest Chapter

JOSEP CALL 97PHD
Sheth Distinguished International Alumni Award

“Tonight, you see the latest entry in my diary about Emory University,” says Josep Call 97PhD during his acceptance speech at International Awards Night in November 2011. “This is a very important moment. I’m deeply honored by this recognition. But I will also tell you about my first encounter, not with Emory University, but with this country.”

Call, a Spanish native, arrived in the United States with just two suitcases in 1991. Upon landing in Atlanta, he planned out a strategy for hailing a cab in English and finding his way from the airport to a hotel in an unfamiliar land.

“The driver says something that I obviously did not understand,” he remembered. “I assume that he has said, ‘Where do you want to go?’ So I’ve been rehearsing what I’m going to say to this driver for the last 30 minutes. We are sitting at the terminal, ready to go, and then he says something, and I produce my sentence. And my sentence was, ‘Please take me to the nearest airport.”

From these humble beginnings—“I was in that taxi thinking, ‘I am doomed,’” he laughed—Call went on to complete his doctorate in psychology at Emory in 1997 and since has established himself as a leading expert in primate social behavior and cognition.

“Emory University really has changed my life not only in terms of academics,” said Call, who met his wife, Malinda Carpenter 95PhD, while earning his doctorate at Emory. “It has helped me to be, I think, a better person.”

He is now the director of the Wolfgang Köhler Primate Research Center and a senior scientist in the Department of Developmental and Comparative Psychology at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany. His work has taken him to Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

“Dr. Call is an outstanding scholar, highly talented, and dedicated to his research,” said Lisa Tedesco, vice provost for academic affairs–graduate studies and dean of the Laney Graduate School. “In the time since his studies at Emory, he has become a world leader in a field of growing interest, competition, complexity, and importance. By looking to his research, we might deepen and broaden our knowledge of the complexities that surround understanding self, others, groups, and cultures.”

A prolific scholar with more than 200 publications, Call recently was appointed editor of the Journal of Comparative Psychology. His primary research interest lies in elucidating the cognitive processes underlying technical and social problem solving in animals. He uses comparative data to reconstruct the evolution of human and nonhuman cognition.

The Sheth Distinguished International Alumni Award, established by a gift from Madhu and Jagdish Sheth, Charles H. Kellstadt Professor of Marketing, recognizes Emory’s international alumni who have distinguished themselves in service to universities, governments, private-sector firms, and nongovernmental organizations.

—E.M.C.
Changing Childbirth, Saving Lives

LYNN SIBLEY
Marion V. Creekmore Award for Internationalization

The seeds of Lynn Sibley’s passion for providing equitable health care were planted back when US doctors still made house calls. She remembers accompanying her father Jim Middleton—a pediatrician in Florence, Alabama—on home calls as a child and “having to be quiet.”

Since then, Sibley—now an associate professor in the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing—has taken those lessons from rural Florence and brought them around the world, most recently to Ethiopia. For her work to make a difference in the lives of mothers and newborns in resource-poor settings, she received the 2011 Marion V. Creekmore Award for Internationalization, which is given by the Office of International Affairs to an Emory faculty member who advances understanding of global issues through teaching, scholarship, or other work.

“Dr. Sibley is an extraordinary clinician, researcher, and educator who epitomizes nursing at its finest,” said Linda McCauley, dean of the nursing school. “She is engaged in transformative research to change childbirth outcomes in poverty-stricken countries.”

As the director of the Maternal and Newborn Health in Ethiopia Partnership (ManHEP), Sibley works closely with the Ethiopian Ministry of Health and other community leaders to improve maternal and newborn survival by teaching pregnant women, family care workers, and health-extension workers simple techniques to prevent life-threatening complications.

An estimated 22,000 women and 100,000 newborns die every year from childbirth-related causes in Ethiopia. “Most of these deaths occur right around the time of birth and could be prevented with access to basic care,” Sibley says. Yet Ethiopia is largely rural, and more than 90 percent of births occur at home.

“It is one of the most exquisitely beautiful and rugged countries that I think I’ve seen,” Sibley says. “When you come off the high plateaus and you look at the distribution of population, it’s mind-boggling that any woman in labor can get care in her home. It really takes on a new meaning when you see the topography of the country.”

In response to these challenges, Sibley and her colleagues at the American College of Nurse-Midwives developed the revolutionary Home-Based Lifesaving Skills program (HBLSS), which has been recognized as a 21st-century model for birth-attendant education by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Created to educate home birth attendants about basic lifesaving techniques without expensive tools or technology, HBLSS is an innovative, community-based health care program with the power to save millions of lives in developing countries. It has already expanded from Ethiopia to help families in India, Bangladesh, and Belize.

The Creekmore Award was established by Claus Halle in honor of Marion V. Creekmore, who served as Emory’s first vice provost for international affairs and as the director of the Halle Institute for Global Learning. —E.M.C.
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 spring’s speaker lineup includes Al Jazeera Washington Bureau Chief Abderrahim Foukara, Indian Ambassador Nirupama Rao, a series of experts on China, 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.

Visit Emory in the World online for more

→ Photo galleries of Indonesian Ambassador Djalal’s visit and other events
→ Interviews with Sheila Cavanagh and Kevin Quarmby on the future of the World Shakespeare Project
→ Videos of the Maternal and Newborn Health in Ethiopia Partnership in action, this year’s Turkish Lecture Series, and more

international.emory.edu
Women distribute bugali porridge at the Heal Africa Transit Center in Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), on May 23, 2011. Since 2004, the people of eastern DRC have negotiated conflict in their region, which is marked by its extraordinarily high rates of sexual violence. Heal Africa, a Congolese-run nongovernmental organization, provides housing, food, physical, and psychosocial care for women who have experienced sexual violence. In contrast to the common image of these women as passive victims, they actively strive to recompose their lives, gain new skills such as literacy and couture, and carry on in a region still filled with risk. Photo by Aubrey Graham 18G.

See more photos from the 2011 Emory Global Health Institute's student photo contest on page 13.