EMORY in the world
Spring 2013

New Frontiers

Mapping the Future of Emory’s Relationship with Brazil

Groundbreaking Brain Injury Treatment | Postconflict Recovery | New Delhi Vaccine Partnership
As I step into the position of vice provost for international affairs, I am deeply grateful to my predecessors for their significant contributions to the internationalization of Emory during the past two decades. One has only to look at issues of this publication to realize the scope and depth of Emory’s international engagement. The university has a rich history of educating students from abroad, offering language and international programs to its students, and supporting its students and faculty in conducting international scholarship and research. It is now impossible to imagine that any of us works in a field of academic endeavor that is not affected by its global context.

During my 16 years with Emory’s Center for International Programs Abroad, the Institute for Comparative and International Studies, and other programs at Emory, I have witnessed the pace of internationalization challenge the university. The Office of International Affairs (OIA) and the Claus M. Halle Institute for Global Learning have championed internationalization at Emory by building awareness and focusing energy around initiatives of particular importance and timeliness. In the coming years, we will work to define Emory’s global strategy further, to foster Emory’s research and other strengths at home and abroad, and to embed our international ambitions throughout Emory’s organizational culture. OIA, the Halle Institute, and International Student and Scholar Services all will play a vital role, and placing Emory’s extraordinary set of international initiatives front and center will invite the creativity and involvement of many others across the university.

When I arrived at Emory as an undergraduate in the 1980s, I could not have foreseen encountering such international diversity as exists now on campus. Today, hearing many languages spoken in our residence halls is commonplace, and classroom discussions are enriched by the perspectives of students who are from or have studied in other cultures. As rapid as this transformation has been, there will certainly be more changes to come. Emory is now in an enviable position to embrace its role as an international university and to build upon it.

Philip Wainwright
Vice Provost for International Affairs
Director, Claus M. Halle Institute for Global Learning

Editor’s note: Philip Wainwright, formerly the associate dean for summer and international programs and executive director of the Center for International Programs Abroad, assumed the role of vice provost for international affairs on March 1.
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Diplomat in the Classroom

South Asian politics course brings policymaking to life

Marion Creekmore is lecturing on the territorial dispute between India and Pakistan over the region of Kashmir when his phone rings. He takes a moment to glance at the number and excuses himself, saying, “Sorry, class. I have to get this. It’s Washington.”

With more than 20 years of service as an American diplomat, Creekmore is not your average professor. He teaches about India’s foreign policies not only from textbooks; he shares personal accounts of his interactions with India’s former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi from his time serving as the deputy chief of mission at the US embassy in New Delhi.

Offered each fall, his “South Asian Politics since 1945” course examines the increasingly prominent role the region is playing in international affairs, with a focus on the historical and current foreign policies of India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. Creekmore—a distinguished visiting professor of history and political science in Emory College—draws from his personal experience to teach students about the ambiguous and demanding nature of diplomacy.

“Though I have the degree, I am not the scholar most professors are because I spent 30 years working in diplomatic corps,” says Creekmore, who also serves as ambassador-in-residence at the Claus M. Halle Institute for Global Learning. “I am teaching students about the policies made by a number of people I personally knew. These are real people making real decisions under very difficult circumstances,” he continues, noting how moral evaluations are often made in hindsight. “When you are looking out into the future and deciding which way to go, it is very difficult. But that’s what policymaking is about.”

Emory has long benefited from the wealth of Creekmore’s diplomatic experience, knowledge, and leadership.

He was the university’s first vice provost for international affairs and director of the Halle Institute. He also served as program director of The Carter Center in the 1990s following his service as US Ambassador to Sri Lanka. In his “retirement,” he has rededicated himself to the classroom, teaching courses on India and the wider region each year.

“Ambassador Creekmore brings a wealth of diplomatic and foreign policy experience to students in his very popular course on India and South Asia,” says Holli Semetko, Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Media and International Affairs. “And with the public lectures given by diplomats each year as part of the course, the Emory community gains unique insights about the most pressing foreign policy issues in South Asia.”

The South Asian politics course brings the material to life by transforming the classroom into an international stage where key figures evaluate, discuss, and propose policy objectives. Students not only examine the historical and current political, economic, and security concerns of India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan through articles and books, but also listen and pose questions to diplomats and policymakers. Visiting speakers include Consul General of India in Atlanta Ajit Kumar, Consul General of Pakistan in New York Faqir Syed Asif Hussain, and US State Department Director of Pakistan Affairs Tim Lenderking.

Students work throughout the semester to produce group policy
More online: Watch a video of Tim Lenderking discussing the regional ramifications of the impending withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan at international.emory.edu/magazine.

papers simulating how policymakers prepare and present new initiatives. The policy papers propose a five-year plan outlining how a government from one of these countries will seek to advance its key policy objectives toward another. Unlike a traditional research paper, where students write about what happened and why, students must take the knowledge of the past and decide how to move a relationship forward in the future.

For students such as Pritika Gupta 14C, a history major from Mumbai, the class imparts an appreciation for rigorous political evaluation of the present in light of the past. She says the course added to her understanding of diplomacy and furthered her career aspirations in international finance and Indian politics.

“I am an Indian citizen with an Indian passport who grew up India, and I do not know anything about the other side of the border, which is what makes me want to go to his class every day and learn something new,” Gupta says.

SooJin Jeong 14C, an international studies major from Seoul, echoed Gupta’s sentiments despite having no intention to pursue a career in international politics. Instead, she pointed to the practical skills she gained from the course.

“The policy paper was different from the research papers I’ve written for my other classes,” she says. “The paper taught me how to address political problems in a diplomatic manner, to think diplomatically, and write professionally. These are all qualities I can contribute to my future career, whatever it may be. It’s tough at times, but I always walk out of the classroom with something new.”

—Linda Chen 13C

Indian Consul General Ajit Kumar answers questions from Creekmore’s students following his lecture at Emory.

Slave trade database expands to include 90,000 names of African captives

African Origins, an Emory database that records the names of Africans liberated from the slave trade during the 19th century, has expanded from 10,000 to more than 90,000 names, making it the most comprehensive record of individuals affected by the slave trade between Africa and the Americas.

According to project leader David Eltis, Woodruff Professor of History, the database is meant to establish the origins of those of African descent in the Americas with an unprecedented degree of clarity and precision. It contains the names and records of Africans found on board 515 different slave vessels captured between 1808 and 1862. There are also records of captives leaving from and arriving at every significant slave port on either side of the Atlantic. “In short, it covers every major link between Africa and the Americas during the last six decades of the transatlantic slave traffic,” Eltis says.

Visitors can search for a specific name, select one or more countries, and explore the results to find the age, gender, and other personal details of an individual with that name. In addition, several pronunciations of the name can be heard, as many African languages previously had no written form and names were spelled phonetically.

More online: Visit the database at african-origins.org.
Transforming health care in the ‘other’ Georgia

Last fall, just as US presidential politics were reaching fever pitch, a small but important group at Emory was instead tuning into election results more than 6,000 miles away. In the Republic of Georgia, a country less than half the size of the state of Georgia, two million people had just gone to the polls in a parliamentary election.

The results revealed a significant change in power. Doug Ander, professor of emergency medicine, knew this might mean going back to the drawing board. He was part of an Emory team partnering with the previous Georgian government on a new national training center for doctors. Would the incoming minister of health allow it to continue as planned?

Around Emory, other faculty members asked similar questions about programs they had helped start in the former Soviet state. What about the continuing education programs for nurses, the initiative for emergency medicine, and efforts to modernize the country’s medical school curricula? At stake were health care initiatives to improve medical care throughout the country. After all, during the last 20 years, more than 125 Emory faculty members have worked to help that small country make big changes in its health care.

In the months that followed Georgia’s fall 2012 election, the answers to Ander’s question revealed themselves.

Professor of medicine Ken Walker has been spearheading Emory’s work in Georgia since the US Department of State first requested that the university help the country after the breakup of the Soviet Union.

Walker is the founder and executive director of the Emory-Georgia nonprofit partnership, Partners for International Development (PfID). On trips to Georgia after the election, he met with new government officials. Afterward, he reported back to Ander and others. “The new team in the Ministry of Health is reviewing the plans and will come up with some minor additions and revisions, so they will feel it is their project. The schedule will be changed slightly. We don’t anticipate any major changes.” Faculty members breathed more easily: Emory’s work to improve the health care of millions could continue.

It is hard to overstate the breadth and depth of PfID’s work in Georgia during the last 20 years. Emory professors truly have helped revolutionize health care in Georgia. Emory faculty have flown across nine time zones to conduct workshops on health care policy, perform trainings on health care administration, analyze health outcomes, and help Georgians lobby for and create health care reform.

All this is possible because of Emory’s culture of collaboration and Georgia’s culture of learning. Says Ander of his Georgian colleagues, “They want to learn and want to be able to practice medicine well. The people as a whole there are incredibly friendly and open to learning new things and accepting new ways of doing things.”

Georgia had no contemporary system for providing emergency medical care, so Emory faculty created eight-month-long miniresidencies in emergency medicine for already trained doctors, helped hospitals establish emergency departments, and successfully lobbied the government to recognize the new specialty in emergency medicine. Because of quicker diagnosis and treatment, the first hospital to create an emergency department watched as admissions dropped along with the length of hospital stays and costs.

Soon after, PfID faced an unexpected test when tensions broke out between Georgia, the semiautonomous region of South Ossetia, and their neighbor Russia. Walker and his Emory colleague Archil Undilashvili were both in Georgia when the three groups began exchanging fire. They watched as doctors newly trained in emergency medicine cared for the casualties streaming into the capital city’s Central Republican Hospital. Undilashvili—a Georgian native now
In June the Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing received $4.5 million from the Micronutrient Initiative for a project designed to improve maternal and newborn survival rates in rural Ethiopia.

“This grant will help us develop sustainable approaches to improving care for pregnant women and the health of newborns in Ethiopia, where 22,000 women and 100,000 newborns die annually from complications from childbirth,” said Linda McCauley, dean of the nursing school.

Over four years, the grant will improve the capability and performance of volunteers and birth attendants. It will also provide targeted services to mothers and newborns during pregnancy and around the time of birth, as well as promotion of healthy self-care behaviors, such as essential maternal nutrition. The project will be led by Lynn Sibley, associate professor of the nursing school, and co-investigator Abebe Gebremariam Gobezayehu, in partnership with the Micronutrient Initiative, the Ethiopian Federal Ministry of Health, Regional Health Bureau, and District Health Offices.

Hospitals all across the country are now implementing emergency departments, and the fourth miniresidency program for emergency medicine physicians is now under way.

Meanwhile, Georgia was updating its medical infrastructure rapidly, and officials realized they had a problem: most of the doctors in the country didn’t know how to use this new equipment and technology. “They decided every physician in Georgia—about 21,000—needed to have a course to improve clinical skills in the context of new infrastructure,” Walker says. “So the government came to us and said, ‘Will you be our partners?’ and we helped them develop a new national training center.”

Why Emory? Ketevan Stvilia, a Georgian physician and the point person for PfID, says that government officials have taken notice of Emory’s long-term commitment to collaboration. “They decided to have Emory in

Global Health Institute names new director

In April Robert F. Breiman will assume the role of director at the Emory Global Health Institute (EGHI), while also holding faculty appointments at the Hubert Department of Global Health in the Rollins School of Public Health and in the Division of Infectious Diseases at the School of Medicine.

Previously the Kenya director for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Global Disease Detection and Emergency Response Division for CDC-Kenya, Breiman will bring expertise in global health research and leadership as well as new perspectives and potential partnerships, says Jeffrey P. Koplan, founding director of the EGHI. Koplan will continue as the university’s vice president for global health.
charge of this new national medical center because of the good reputation and confidence that Emory can do it,” she says.

Soon Walker had enlisted Ander, who also directs the Emory Center for Experiential Learning, for the effort. “It’s a group of doctors there who’ve been trained for the most part in an old Soviet system,” says Ander. “We thought this was a great opportunity to bring everyone up to the same level to practice 21st-century medicine.”

Like his fellow Emory colleagues, Ander wants Georgian doctors to have modern skills and to be comfortable using advanced medical technology. But he also wants to offer Georgians a new model of teaching and learning. “None of us wants to sit in a lecture. The goal is not to just bring them up to par in their medical abilities but also in how they do their trainings in the future. The ability to work with simulators or actors playing the part of a patient makes the learning experience more vibrant, more active, and you get more out of it.” And, he says, there’s an added bonus to not using real patients while learning: “You can’t kill a simulator by accident.”

At the heart of all of Emory’s work in Georgia is the goal of building knowledge within the country so that Emory can become less and less important. “The principle that’s been so important to us is to educate the people of Georgia so that from then on they can educate their own people,” explains Walker. With each project, Emory faculty train the first, pilot class. Then they hire promising Georgian graduates as the next trainers and move into support and consultant roles.

“This is basically about taking a resource-challenged or developing country and helping them bring the standards of their lives up,” Walker says. “What we have focused on is educating the people who can then continuously educate others.”

And for Emory professors, that’s what they love about their work. “You always benefit from helping out in one way or another,” says Ander. “As an academic institution it’s part of our responsibility. That’s what we do in academic medicine. That’s our DNA.”

—Dana Goldman

**Emory expands vaccine partnership in New Delhi**

Building collaborative relationships between institutions—especially in the scientific, technological, and health fields—has been a crucial focus for the US and India in the past few decades.

The Emory Vaccine Center (EVC), based in Atlanta, is doing just that. The EVC has become a fully functional facility with faculty, postdoctoral fellows, graduate students, and trainees working together to foster research training and technology transfers between the US and India with a current focus on HIV, influenza, tuberculosis, and malaria.

“The whole idea is to help with capacity building of that target country to fight infectious disease, and one of them is developing vaccines,” says Rama Rao Amara, an EVC research associate in the Division of Microbiology and Immunology of Emory’s Yerkes National Primate Research Center. “There are so many other infections you might not see in the US but you’d see in the developing world, so you want to share your expertise and build capacity there.”

While the EVC participates in the Indo-US Vaccine Action Program (VAP) funded by the Department of Biotechnology of the Government of India and the Public Health Service of the US Department of Health and Human Services, it hopes to further its ties in India.

One of the major collaborations leading to new connections is a program at the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) site in New Delhi, allowing collaboration between EVC faculty and ICGEB analysts. Since this joint center began in 2008, several of its initiatives have seen significant progress, and faculty members at the EVC now have access to a 4,000-square-meter lab for projects based at the site in India.

During the past few years, Amara has helped develop an AIDS vaccine that is currently in Phase I clinical trials in the US. Now, he is working with ICGEB to develop another version of the same vaccine for the strains of HIV particular to India.

Murali Kaja, who is spearheading the program in India and serves as the associate director of the ICGEB-Emory Vaccine Center joint venture, is working to set up more relationships with critical groups in

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**New Queensland partnership for drug and vaccine development**

In Australia this past December, Emory announced the Queensland Emory Development Alliance and its commitment to accelerate the development of new drugs and vaccines for cancer and infectious diseases. Comprised of Emory, the Queensland Institute of Medical Research, and the University of Queensland, the alliance signed a 10-year agreement that leverages support from industry, government, and philanthropies. In turn, it will build awareness of the opportunities for researchers and the available resources for making drug and biologic development for cancer and infectious diseases more efficient.

The alliance is one of several initiatives between Emory and Queensland. In 2009, the Queensland-US Vaccine Technology Alliance was formed to combine the expertise of the Australian Centre for Vaccine Development and the Emory Vaccine Center.

India, including researchers in Bangalore and Chennai studying tuberculosis and organizations like the Translational Health Science and Technology Institute, as well as connect researchers in India to those at Emory.

“We want a collaboration where we can contribute to global health internationally, and that can only be done by combined efforts from scientists in different countries,” Kaja says. “Many areas of research are beginning to take shape, and prominent among them are tuberculosis, dengue, and malaria.”

Faculty at the Hope Clinic, the Atlanta-based clinical arm of the EVC, conduct translational and clinical vaccine research as well as community-based research. Mark Mulligan, executive director of the Hope Clinic and professor in the Division of Infectious Diseases in the Department of Medicine at Emory, says the clinic also aims to increase the footprint of Emory’s interactions with India.

“The Hope Clinic has recently started a major new initiative in India to broaden the Emory Vaccine Center’s activities there beyond the laboratory,” Mulligan says. “We have a major proposal to NIH for Bangalore, India, with St. John’s Research Institute [to set up a vaccine test and evaluation unit]. We’re very hopeful and excited, but we don’t know if that will be funded yet.”

According to Mulligan, the NIH often requests that US-based programs have an international partner for their research projects for two reasons. First, many infectious diseases are much more prominent and problematic in developing countries. For example, the US may have cases of tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, malaria, and many other viral infections, such as hemorrhagic fever viruses and dengue, but the magnitude of the problem is much greater in many developing countries.

“These are all diseases we need new or better vaccines for,” he says. “We can do the early half of the pipeline and preclinical work here in the US, but to test the protection provided by the vaccine, you need to be in a location where there’s a lot of that particular infection ongoing.”

However, Mulligan emphasizes that this collaboration benefits both the US and India and that the incentives are far-reaching.

“We in the United States are scientific and policy leaders globally and we recognize that in the current world of global travel, when there’s an infectious problem anywhere in the world, it can become a problem here at home,” Mulligan says. “We have to have a broad interest in infectious diseases all over the world because they can rapidly spread. We have an obligation and a desire to be collaborating in an international setting.”

As part of the NIH-funded HIV Vaccine Trials Network, the Hope Clinic faculty also plans to submit a proposal to include in its AIDS vaccine, treatment, and prevention clinical research program new international sites in three African countries as well as in Thailand. These major new proposed initiatives, if funded and developed in the coming months, have the potential to expand dramatically the reach of research at Emory and the EVC.

“We have to have a broad interest in infectious diseases all over the world because they can rapidly spread. We have an obligation and a desire to be collaborating in an international setting.”

— Dana Sand 14C
It was one of the most sumptuous buildings the ancient world had ever seen. Its floors, walls, and ceilings were decorated with exquisite paintings; its furnishings glittered with gold and colored faience inlay. Erected by Amenhotep III (1390–1353 BC), Egypt’s greatest builder, the palace-city was composed of an extensive complex of structures stretching out more than four miles in Western Thebes. To the north stood his immense mortuary temple and site of the famed Colossi of Memnon—statues of Amenhotep himself.

The palace–city of Amenhotep III was created for the festivities marking the king’s heb-sed, or jubilee. This festival, an important milestone celebrated during the 30th year of a pharaoh’s reign, marked a renewal of his rule. As in everything else, Amenhotep III was not to be outdone, and he elevated this ceremony to a major spectacle. He named the palace at the center Per-Hay, “the House of Rejoicing,” and in it he celebrated not just one but three of these festivals, marking the 30th, 34th, and 36th years of his reign.

The buildings, which were made almost entirely of mud brick, included a temple dedicated to Amun, several palaces, administrative buildings, storerooms, housing for officials, and settlements of the artisans, servants, and other people needed to support the royal court. The structures also included a vast harbor (the Birket Habu), two isolated platforms along the desert edge, and an immense causeway running from the Nile’s bank to the west through the desert up to the high cliffs at the edge of the Sahara.

After Amenhotep’s death, his son moved the capital from Thebes to Amarna, where he and his wife Nefertiti promoted a new monotheistic cult and artistic style. The religious revolution did not last long, and the old beliefs returned—along with the young King Tutankhamun—to Thebes. Tutankhamun and his wife Ankhnesenamun appear briefly to have moved into their grandparents’ palace (probably while building their own), but it seems to have been destroyed in a rare torrential storm. The palace was long forgotten—until modern times, when its treasures began to attract attention.

The site became known by the locals as el Malqat—the place where things are picked up or found—for the myriad faience ornaments, jewelry fragments, and decorated pottery shards that littered the area. It was excavated repeatedly, first by the Egyptian Antiquities Service in 1888, followed by Massachusetts State Senator Robb de Peyster Tytus in 1902, and then by the Metropolitan Museum of Art from 1910 to 1920. The site was revisited more recently by expeditions from the University of Pennsylvania in the 1970s and Japan’s Waseda University in the late 1980s.

The expeditions found many fragments of beautiful mural paintings of animals and plants celebrating Egypt’s...
bounty. These fragments were packed off to museums in Tokyo, New York, and Cairo; many others were left in storerooms hidden in the cliffs and tombs of ancient Thebes.

As more of the palace was cleared, it was left exposed to the elements and deteriorated during the course of several decades. With the pressures of modern Egypt’s burgeoning population and a need for more housing and farmland, as well as increased tourist traffic, this important site was threatened with total destruction. The authorities in Luxor approached me for assistance, knowing my dissertation had been on royal cities—and that I couldn’t resist a challenge.

I discussed the fate of Amenhotep’s palace with colleagues in the Egyptian Art Department at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and we decided to collaborate on a project to preserve the site and publish the long-neglected records from the Metropolitan’s original excavations.

The first season of the Joint Michael C. Carlos Museum/Metropolitan Museum of Art Expedition to Malqata began in winter 2008 with subsequent seasons in 2010 and 2012. During those seasons, we mapped the site with the aid of state-of-the-art surveying equipment, Google Earth, and a hot-air balloon. We worked with our colleagues in the Egyptian Antiquities Service to build a vast wall to protect the site from urban and agricultural encroachment. Clearing and re-excavating many of the ancient buildings, we were able to check and correct the plans of earlier archeologists and gain a better understanding of what they had found.

With much of the basic recording now finished, we can turn our attention to our next season, when we will concentrate on the delicate task of conserving, protecting, and restoring the pharaoh’s palace. Joining the expedition will be the Carlos Museum’s Andrew W. Mellon Advanced Fellow in Objects Conservation Kathryn Etre and Emory PhD candidate Annie Shanley. They will survey and record the fragile paintings that are still in place and help oversee the reconstruction of the palace walls, which will be capped with new, unbaked mud bricks handmade just as they were 3,500 years ago. The courses of new bricks—marked with the logo of the expedition—will help protect the ancient walls underneath, as well as make the complex labyrinth of rooms, corridors, and courtyards understandable to tourists who flock to this important site.

Future seasons will see the palace and its surroundings rise again above the plain of Thebes, along with a visitor museum and signage. The work of Emory’s joint expedition to Malqata will increase our understanding of this magnificent palace-city, and in cooperation with the Ministry of State of Antiquities, ensure the long-term preservation of Malqata so that future generations will also have an opportunity to view and learn from this remarkable place.

—Peter Lacovara

Peter Lacovara is the senior curator of ancient Egyptian, Nubian, and Near Eastern art at Emory University’s Michael C. Carlos Museum.
Afterward, when the world was exploding around him, he felt annoyed with himself for having forgotten the name of the BBC reporter who told him that his old life was over and a new, darker existence was about to begin.

She called him at home, on his private line, without explaining how she got the number. “How does it feel,” she asked him, “to know that you’ve just been sentenced to death by the Ayatollah Khomeini?”


And so it began for Salman Rushdie—the earliest moments of an ordeal that would capture international headlines, stir public debate, and shape his personal and writing life for nearly a decade.

Rushdie recalled his impressions of that morning—which abruptly shifted from conventional to life-changing with the news that he’d been targeted for death by the Ayatollah Khomeini—during a November reading at Emory from his new autobiography, *Joseph Anton: A Memoir*.

It was February 14, 1989, when the spiritual leader of Iran proclaimed Rushdie the target of a fatwa for penning *The Satanic Verses*, a novel the cleric deemed blasphemous; all “zealous Muslims” were urged to execute the author.

His new memoir marks the first time Rushdie has written at length about his experiences living under that death threat. Narrated in third person—a key to helping the acclaimed novelist tell his story, he said—his eleventh book explores the weight of a life in hiding under round-the-clock police protection, the healing power of relationships, and the battle for free speech.

**MARBL and the memoir**

A University Distinguished Professor at Emory, Rushdie opened the evening by acknowledging the role having his archives housed at Emory’s Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library (MARBL) played in helping him assemble the memoir.

“I think it’s quite clear to me had it not been for the work that was done here, I would have never been able to write the book,” recalled Rushdie, whose papers had previously been stuffed in about “150 cardboard boxes I made no attempt to organize.”

Without appearing “to be the least bit alarmed with this,” Emory spent years organizing it, he explained. “Eventually, I found myself in a position with my entire life neatly catalogued,” he said. “That’s one of the moments when I thought, ‘Now, I actually could write this book.’”

Writing an autobiography was not something Rushdie had ever aspired to attempt. “I thought it was the most tedious form,” he acknowledged. “I became a writer to make things up and write about people who are not me. Then I acquired the curse of an interesting life.”

In some ways, a memoir was inevitable. “Writing is a sort of disease,” Rushdie explained. “Even when a writer is going through a part of his life which is not at all pleasant, there is a bit of him . . . whispering in his ear saying, ‘good story.’ The worse it is, the better it is. I knew there was this story to tell. I used to joke to my friends it was my old-age pension.”

**A disjointed decade**

Reading from his memoir, Rushdie described the day he learned of Khomeini’s threat as bewildering. After a reporter’s phone call, he “moved nervously around the house, drawing curtains, checking window bolts, his body galvanized by the news.”

But when a car arrived to take him to a previously scheduled television interview, he didn’t think twice about keeping the commitment. Although he did not know it at the time, he would not return to that house for three years.

Immediately, there were concerns for the safety of his family: a mother and younger sister, still in Pakistan, two...
other sisters scattered about, a nine-year-old son with the boy’s mother.

The next day, a British intelligence officer came to see Rushdie. The threat against him was serious; he was entitled to the protection of the British state. They asked him to choose a pseudonym, advising against an Indian name.

“I thought I would go to literature, my other country,” Rushdie explained, choosing “Joseph Anton” as a nod to authors Joseph Conrad and Anton Chekhov.

Thus began a long-running relationship with Scotland Yard’s Special Branch and the beginning of a life strangely disjointed, at times both harrowing and comical, Rushdie said. “Nobody thought it would last very long,” he recalled. “It ended up being more than a decade.”

Humor amid the fear

Rushdie recounted the many absurdities of his new life. Once, while watching a British Muslim leader interviewed on TV, he heard the interviewer ask the soft-spoken older man if he’d actually read The Satanic Verses. No, of course not, he replied. It was evil.

“What have you read of Mr. Rushdie’s books?” the interviewer asked.

Lifting his shoulders in a half-hearted gesture, the man explained: “You know, books are not my thing.”

“If it wasn’t for the fact that this wasn’t funny at all, it would have been very funny,” Rushdie recalled.

Rushdie also found himself learning about the unique humor of his protectors. When he asked why one of his drivers was called “The King of Spain,” he learned that it was because he’d had a police car—a Jaguar—stolen from him while on duty.

“The King of Spain—Juan Car-loss,” Rushdie explained. Yet through all the years of varying threat levels and meetings with top British intelligence officials, the closest Rushdie actually came to being killed was in a car accident in Australia. The car he was driving bounced off a truck hauling—ironically—fertilizer.

In closing, Rushdie acknowledged the power of friendship in helping him through those years, from the support of personal friends to London’s literati and his police protectors.

“This conflict was a big battle between love and hatred,” he said. “In the end, I think the reason I’m here is that love proved to be stronger than the hate.”

—Kimber Williams

Atlanta Celtic Christmas Concert wins Southeast Emmy Award

James W. Flannery, Winship Professor of the Arts and Humanities, was honored as producer when the Atlanta Celtic Christmas Concert earned a Southeast Emmy Award for Outstanding Achievement in Arts and Entertainment. The winning broadcast of the concert was performed at Emory and televised on Georgia Public Broadcasting.

Flannery, who has produced the event for 18 years, is also director of the W. B. Yeats Foundation at Emory. During that time he has received numerous accolades for his own “beautiful tenor” and “gorgeously lyrical” voice, distinguishing him as one of the foremost interpreters of Irish song, according to the foundation’s website. As recipient of the Wild Geese Award and the Governor’s Award in the Humanities from the state of Georgia, he is considered one of the foremost contributors to Irish culture and Celtic heritage in the South.
The humidity was so thick I could swim through the air if I jumped high enough. Thirty degrees Celsius. I did quick math in my head, inaccurate probably due to my exhaustion and general lack of knowledge of the metric system. It shouldn’t feel this hot. It was the humidity. It crushed and the sun burned. I admired how the locals didn’t break a sweat, sauntering around like veterans of war.

I threw myself into the first restaurant I saw with menus in English. My arms rippled with goose bumps from the blast of the air-conditioner in this bright little place off Waterloo Road. I sat down in the back near the kitchen and counted only three items on my table: a small white placemat, white chopsticks, and a short white teacup. A young woman approached my table and began to pour hot water into my cup.

**ARTS AND CULTURE**

**Boundaries Blurred**

A semester in Hong Kong

Big City: Hong Kong is home to a new study-abroad program between Emory and Hong Kong Baptist University. Photos by Samantha Perpignand.
Perplexed, I turned to the woman and asked slowly, “Excuse me, do you have any cold water?”

She did not meet my eyes, but instead continued pouring. “Lengshui?” I tried again, remembering the word that an airhostess on my 20-hour flight to Hong Kong repeated to Chinese passengers during lunch and dinner.

The woman put a menu on my plate and walked away. As soon as she left, a tall, suited man took her place by my table. “Excuse me, do you need something?” he asked in English.

“Yes, do you have cold water?” I asked, shivering. The city of fire and ice, my local friend Lawrence later told me when I recounted this story to him. During the summer the air-conditioner is wonderfully abused.


He picked something for me to eat from the menu and walked away to fill the order. I stared, dazed, at the family of locals eating at the large round table in front of me. Water water everywhere, and not a drop to drink. I waited a few minutes for the water to cool and sipped it cautiously. It was warm on my tongue and not very refreshing.

This was my second day in Hong Kong—the day I couldn’t find cold water on a hot day. I predicted a long semester.

I always wanted to study abroad, but I never knew exactly where or when. As an English and journalism co-major, I knew I wanted to focus on journalism and observe how it is practiced abroad. Fate led me to Hong Kong. Asia seemed like the most foreign place in the world, but it was an opportunity that I couldn’t pass up. So the summer before senior year, when everyone fretted about our imminent graduation and life beyond, my worries were far more short sighted. I was thinking more about my upcoming semester abroad, alone, in one of the most densely populated areas in the world.

When I arrived at Hong Kong Baptist University, I was thrown into a whole new world. It was the first day of kindergarten all over again; more than 200 exchange students from a dozen countries glancing nervously at each other, not knowing which language to introduce themselves in. Many of my professors were foreigners themselves, and they empathized with our situation.

I’ve learned to let go of all expectations. On Hong Kong Island I’ve walked down streets that felt like home. Streets bordered by tall buildings, taco trucks, and people that look like me. But taking the Cross-Harbor Tunnel to the Kowloon side of Hong Kong, I’ve seen places that look ancient. Bruce Lee lived here, and that makes me feel young in a city so old.

The whole world is here. My roommate is from Shanghai, and my two suitemates are from Sweden and Hong Kong. But this world is so different from home. Buddhist temples and shopping malls coexist on the same street. Hong Kong is a place for everyone, where the boundary between here and there, then and now blurs into something that could never exist anywhere else.

—Samantha Perpignand 11Ox 13C

Samantha Perpignand was the first Emory student to participate in a new media studies program in Hong Kong.
Sunset in Rio de Janeiro. Photo by Nikada (Vetta).
Josafá Barreto has spent two years examining some 4,500 residents of Brazil’s Amazon region for signs of an ancient disease now unfamiliar to most of the world: leprosy. Though 15 million people worldwide have been cured in the last two decades, leprosy still plagues a handful of countries, hitting India and Brazil particularly hard.

Why does a disease that has been virtually eradicated in recent years persist in the Amazon?

“It’s not an easy question,” says Barreto, a doctoral student in the Federal University of Pará’s tropical diseases program. “Especially in these areas, people do not have access to health centers.”

Barreto intends to change that.

**BEYOND SOCCER AND SAMBA**

Barreto is studying spatial analysis and disease ecology at Emory for six months through a grant from the Brazilian government, part of the country’s ambitious Science Without Borders program. During the next two years, Brazil will send 100,000 students and scholars around the world.
to conduct research in fields ranging from aerospace technology to biomedicine.

“Brazil is really doing a lot of stuff right,” says Uriel Kitron, chair of the Department of Environmental Studies and Barreto’s advisor at Emory. “They are investing a lot in infrastructure, in technology, in science, energy.”

Kitron was part of an Emory delegation led by former Provost Earl Lewis to Brazil last spring.

“We went on that trip to explore the possibilities for collaborations and interactions in Brazil,” says Dabney Evans, executive director of the Institute of Human Rights and a faculty member in the Hubert Department of Global Health. “We were thinking about that in terms of the university’s mission, in terms of research, teaching, and service.”

Participants in the Science Without Borders program, known as “sandwich students,” play a role in the collaborations that Evans envisions. But she and Kitron are co-chairing a series of faculty seminars this spring called “Brazil, a Growing Global Force: Beyond Soccer and Samba” that they hope will lead to deeper ties between Emory and institutions in Brazil. This Academic Learning Community, cosponsored by the Center for Faculty Development and Excellence and the Claus M. Halle Institute for Global Learning, grew out of the faculty members’ experiences on the provost’s delegation last year.

SANDWICH STUDIES

After visiting patients in eight cities in the state of Pará, collecting blood work, performing laboratory tests, and mapping residences, Barreto had mountains of data—and few tools to make sense of it. But he knew about Kitron’s work using geographical information systems (GIS) and spatial analysis to contain outbreaks of a number of diseases.

Kitron had never studied leprosy, however, and is wary of accepting students he has not met. Barreto cold-emailed Kitron to present his case.

“I didn’t realize how big a problem it [leprosy] still is,” Kitron says. “They had some ecological questions about the distribution of leprosy and they needed some tools they did not have. Usually I don’t accept students without meeting them, but all the Brazil projects happened together—I just felt like it was meant to be.”

Barreto arrived at Emory in August with a stipend from the Brazilian government, enrolling in a GIS course and studying informally under Kitron.

“The idea is to detect clusters of disease in the city, looking at past data, and then focus attention to that area, because it’s transmitted from person to person,” Barreto says. When he examined students in Brazilian schools, his team found that 4 percent of students had leprosy without their knowledge. “Sometimes they do not recognize a single lesion as an important disease. But without treatment, it can evolve to a class of deformity that you find histories of in the Bible.”

“Before coming here I had just a general idea of GIS and knew nothing about spatial analysis. And I found here a structure that was necessary to learn. I see him [Kitron] like a hub, a center of distribution who connects people. It makes a difference.”

Thanks to the sandwich studies program, Barreto expects to return to Pará with his data fully analyzed, at least one paper in the works, and a new wealth of international experience.

“I’m lucky to be in this stage in my life exactly at this moment,” he says.

The Science Without Borders program is certainly opening doors, but Brazilian students have been coming to Emory for years.

LAND OF IMMIGRANTS

Jeff Lesser’s research methods are, shall we say, unconventional.

When he heard there was an open casting call for Gaijin 2, the sequel to the 1980 Brazilian film about Japanese immigration to Brazil—“gaijin” means “foreigner” in Japanese—he showed up to stake out his place in line. Never mind that the director was looking for 18-25-year-old Japanese Brazilians.

“Two really interesting things happened,” says Lesser, the Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of History and chair
During the next two years, Brazil will send 100,000 students and scholars around the world to conduct research in fields ranging from aerospace technology to biomedicine.

of Emory’s history department. “Not surprisingly, nobody thought I was 18 to 25 years old”—he’s now 52—“and nobody thought I was Brazilian.”

“What made it worthwhile was that at some point when I finally fessed up that I wasn’t, many of them started saying, ‘Oh, I’m really relieved to hear that you’re not Japanese Brazilian. I’m not Japanese Brazilian either. I’m Korean, or I’m Chinese.’ In the United States, the idea of a Korean American pretending to be a Chinese American often creates a lot of tension. It’s seen as a kind of betrayal. And in Brazil it’s being done in this very kind of normalized way.”

Lesser recounts this story in his office as he prepares to travel to Brazil for the fourth time in a semester, ahead of the publication of his new book about ethnicity, immigration, and national identity. He has made a career of studying the construction of national identity, and his work on immigration is well known in Brazil.

At the casting call, the producer eventually approached Lesser to let him know he would not be auditioning. “I didn’t even know what I would do, right, if I made it,” Lesser remembers, laughing. “But when I told him who I was, he said, ‘Oh, Jeffrey Lesser! We read your previous book in preparation for this movie. Why don’t you come and spend the day with us as we do the casting call?’ It ended up being this really amazing research experience.”

Lesser’s research experiences are often made possible by his strong personal network in Brazil, which he attributes to fluency in Portuguese—often an obstacle for American scholars.

“One of the terrific advantages of being so deeply linked to Brazil is incredible access,” says Lesser, who lived in Brazil as a young man and has 20-year-old Brazilian-American twins. Access could mean “chatting up the archivist to get them to show you things” or the ability to conduct oral histories. “That’s the only way you would even come to know that there’s a quiet casting call going on, and then going there and being able to work it out. That’s how we understand Brazil.”

Since Lesser arrived in 2000, Emory’s Latin American history program has attracted students from around the world. Oxford University’s master’s program in Latin American Studies regularly sends Brazilianists across the pond to study at Emory.

“We have students from England, Israel, Brazil,” Lesser says. “I have students from Brazil who come to work with me, to study Brazil.”

FOOD VS. FUEL

The history department is still strengthening its Latin America focus, recently bringing labor and environmental historian Tom Rogers on board. Rogers, assistant professor of modern Latin American history, is studying what he calls the “stunning explosion in production” of ethanol in Brazil.

The story begins in the wake of the 1973 oil crisis, when the price of oil in Brazil quadrupled just as the Brazilian military government was attempting to industrialize the country rapidly. Sugarcane ethanol soon became an attractive alternative fuel. By 1986, a decade after the program began, three-quarters of cars sold in Brazil were powered only by ethanol.

Sugarcane agriculture was largely concentrated in Pernambuco, one of Brazil’s first sugar colonies. It was also the site of the two largest strikes of rural workers in Brazilian history.

“There were communist and church-related labor organizers out there talking to the workers and everything, and that is a big part of the story,” Rogers says. “But also the workers were reacting to processes of expansion and intensification of agriculture and the effects that had on them.”

Oil prices dropped in the 1980s, leading the government to shutter the ethanol program in 1990, though ethanol was still used in a mix with gasoline. It wasn’t until 2001, amidst fluctuations in the petroleum market and new government incentives, that ethanol production began surging again. Today, the heart of sugarcane production is in the state of São Paulo, and virtually all cars in Brazil are flex engine.

“How does a military government execute this program versus a sort of left-leaning but ultimately quite capitalist-oriented modern government in the 2000s?” Rogers asks. “But I’m also interested in the environmental angle. When you ramp up your production of ethanol from something quite low in the early ’70s to something that’s on the order of 3,000 percent more within a decade, that takes a lot of sugarcane!”

One of his major concerns is whether using agricultural land for biofuels supplants food, an issue shorthanded as the “food vs. fuel” debate.

“Sugarcane workers are among the most nutritionally underserved populations in the country. And it’s not a coincidence.” Rogers concedes that there are other factors
at play, but says that biofuel production is also displacing food in a fairly straightforward way.

“At the same time that you’re replacing food crops, the expansion of sugarcane fields is also replacing a whole bunch of other stuff: forests, savannah lands, grasslands, which have a higher degree of biodiversity than a simple monocrop of cane stretching forever,” Rogers says.

What makes Rogers’ work unique is that he tackles these issues from a historical perspective. He worked for an environmental organization, the Southern Appalachian Forest Coalition, before attending graduate school, and had been a biology and history double-major in college. His current work is a marriage of his enduring interests in both labor and environmental history.

Rogers will return to Brazil next year to conduct interviews with sugarcane producers. “There’s so much connection in global agriculture and energy policy, and that’s what my project really is: both. And so both of these two things that lie at the center of my work—agriculture and energy—are deeply, profoundly global.”

**BRIDGING TWO WORLDS**

Five years ago, Juan Leon was looking for a project to study Brazil’s health care system when he met Jose Ferreira, a microbiology professor at Faculdade da Saúde e Ecologia Humana (FASEH) in Vespasiano, Brazil. Ferreira had approached Emory’s Rollins School of Public Health about a collaboration with FASEH’s medical school and the Vespasiano secretariat of health.

“FASEH is very connected to the city’s health system, and they have been one of the pioneers in the country of Brazil in starting its new health system,” says Leon, an assistant professor in the Hubert Department of Global Health.

Brazil’s health system has changed dramatically since 1996. “In the United States, when you get sick, you go to the doctor and they take care of you. In Brazil, you have teams of health professionals coming to your house every month to take care of you. So the focus is more on prevention rather than treatment,” explains Leon, a native Peruvian who spent several years living in Brazil in the 1980s. “We thought this would be a great model to learn from, not only for the United States but for other countries.”

Leon secured funding from Emory’s Global Health Institute to send two students to FASEH in the summer of 2009 to evaluate diarrhea treatment and satisfaction with Brazil’s health system. Ferreira would serve as their on-site mentor.

Lilian Perez 10PH was one of the first students to travel to FASEH. Perez worked in 11 clinics in Vespasiano and interviewed patients and health professionals over 10 weeks. She and Katie Mues 10PH were paired with two students each from FASEH’s medical school, who helped translate health surveys into Portuguese. They sampled households, collected data from mothers and children about their diarrhea status, and interviewed health professionals about their satisfaction with the health delivery model.

Perez was impressed with the health teams, but one of her major findings was that community health workers were not receiving adequate training. “This came not only from the health workers themselves, but also from the nurses,” Perez says.

Perez and Mues involved the secretariat of health when making recommendations about areas needing improvement. Since then, the secretariat has allocated more resources for training, set up transportation systems in difficult-to-access regions, and disseminated more health
Vespasiano, Minas Gerais
Brazil

promotion materials to the wider community. FASEH has also begun sending medical students to Atlanta to complete rotations with Emory’s School of Medicine.

“Then Parmi’s story comes into the picture,” Leon says.

Parminder Suchdev, who splits his time between Emory’s School of Medicine and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), has been friends with Leon since the two met at Northwestern a decade ago while earning their MPH degrees. He arrived at Emory in 2007 as an assistant professor of pediatrics.

“It was surprising to me when I came to Emory that we didn’t even have a global health track in pediatrics. It seemed obvious,” Suchdev says. A year later, he had formed a curriculum series. By 2010 pediatrics had begun a formalized global health track.

Suchdev is driven in part by the conviction that working in low-income settings makes for better doctors. “You shouldn’t really leave [residency] as a doctor not knowing that a lot of kids still die of diarrhea in the world.”

The global health track in pediatrics established two domestic field sites—“We think local health is global health,” Suchdev says—at the International Community School in Clarkston and at a refugee screening clinic in DeKalb County. Residents could gain international field experience in Ethiopia. But Suchdev was hoping to establish another international field site in Brazil.

“Gaining experience in Minas Gerais”—the Brazilian state where FASEH is located—“would allow our residents to focus on public health implementation, assessing infant and child primary care, researching in the community, and practicing medicine in poor-resource settings, thereby honing their clinical skills,” Suchdev says. “There would also be opportunities to manage infectious disease pathology that we are not used to seeing, such as leishmaniasis and dengue.”

He was also drawn to FASEH because it offered an opportunity for the medical school to partner with public health faculty and students. “To me, it’s all about bridging the worlds of clinical medicine and public health,” he says.

The Department of Pediatrics will send its first resident to FASEH this summer, who will work directly with public health students on a nutritional supplement study.

In the meantime, Laura Doerr 10M, who is completing her residency in pediatrics without formally participating in the global health track, recently spent four weeks in Brazil to pilot the program.

“For a country with a large income disparity, they are committed to finding novel yet inexpensive ways of improving the treatment of common medical conditions,” Doerr says.

“There’s pretty good evidence out there that having global health tracks or experiences in residency changes your career direction into dealing with underserved populations,” Suchdev says. “You’re more likely to get an MPH; you’re more likely to work in rural America; you’re more likely to work in an urban city.”

For those residents, and the university as a whole, Suchdev says, “I hope this will be a piece of a larger puzzle.”

LOOKING AHEAD

Participants in the Academic Learning Community are working to piece together that puzzle. Rogers, the labor and environmental historian, hopes that faculty and graduate students will “come out of the spring having developed the kinds of relationships and having recognized the kinds of overlaps in intellectual interests that produce synergy.”

“Brazil has a really developed system of higher education, and there’s tons of energy,” he says. “They have enormous political will to make things better. They’re sending 100,000 PhD students around the world, and that kind of thing is just one register of what’s happening in higher education. If we want to be an internationalized institution with a global reach, then that’s a natural place to be.”

Evans, the human rights and global health specialist, would like to see the development of a network of scholars working in Brazil, both from Emory and other Atlanta institutions like the CDC and CARE.

“Brazil is a growing economy and is going to be a major player on the world scene,” she continues. “It seems like Emory should have a place in the conversation. The timing is right.”
Don Stein came across some clinical reports that appeared to show that women recover better from stroke and trauma than men. Stein had been pursuing a better treatment for traumatic brain injury (TBI) since witnessing its devastating consequences while interning at VA Medical Center near the University of Oregon with psychiatric and brain-injured patients during his first year of graduate school.

Intrigued by the reports, Stein decided to study this phenomenon in rats. Sure enough, he found that female rats recovered better from severe brain injury than their male counterparts.

“It turns out that where the female rat was in her estracycle determined the outcome, so we could measure progesterone and estrogen levels,” says Stein, Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Emergency Medicine at the Emory University School of Medicine and director of the department’s Brain Research Laboratory. “What we found, much to our surprise, was that when the female was high in progesterone at the time of her injury, the outcome was much better than with the same injury when she was high in estrogen.”

The brains of these animals showed much less swelling and damage, so Stein took it a step further. With positive results from administering progesterone to male rats, Stein knew that his findings had the potential to transform dramatically how brain injuries are treated. Rather than the standard treatments postdamage, progesterone offered a much better prognosis by changing the way patients’ brains react to trauma. Stein continued his research and sought clinicians to begin human trials.

“There are probably more than 200 publications from all around the world showing beneficial effects of progesterone in about 20 different kinds of injury models and four species, including people,” Stein says. “This kind of international . . . corroboration of your work is very important to a scientist. It says that other people have been able to apply what we’ve learned in our laboratory and try the use of progesterone in different types of central-nervous-system injuries and have found it quite successful.”
THIS WORK MOVED from the laboratory—although a good portion of it still goes on in the lab—to a 100-subject Phase II clinical trial that the NIH awarded the research team in 2001. This initial safety study, on which clinical researcher David Wright collaborated, found a 50-percent reduction in mortality in the treated group. Now the researchers have moved to a Phase III clinical trial, the ProTECT III study led by Wright, using progesterone to treat TBI in humans.

According to Wright, associate professor of emergency medicine and director of emergency neurosciences at Emory’s School of Medicine, the epicenter of the current double-blind study is at Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta, with about 40 other Level I trauma sites enrolling a total of 1,140 patients throughout the US.

More than 70 percent of these patients have blunt head injuries due to vehicular accidents. Because of the potential severity of the injuries, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) granted Wright and the other clinicians an exception to enrolled consent. With only four hours postinjury to administer progesterone, the time window is small. According to Wright, after a patient is enrolled, they are given an intravenous (IV) fusion for four days; a one-hour bolus, or increased dosage of the drug; three days of steady infusion; and, finally, an eight-hour taper of the treatment. Each patient is followed to see his or her outcome six months after treatment.

“P1 is the research we’re doing now, which is a clinical trial to prove that a drug that works in animals works in humans. That’s quite a task because so far there’s been no drug that’s ever worked for TBI despite hundreds of clinical compounds and trials,” Wright explains. “There’s also P2, which is convincing people to change their practice. It’s likely to be so incredibly safe that it will be quickly adopted by clinicians.”

The study, which began in 2009, is a little over halfway to completion. With no signs of any serious side effects and positive results during the first interim analysis by an independent data safety monitoring board, Stein and Wright are optimistic. If the study continues on this path, progesterone will become a standard of practice treatment for TBI in the near future.

THE PROTECT III study, aside from leading to a potential new treatment, is revolutionizing the way researchers look at progesterone and TBI worldwide.

“There have been many different trials for components of traumatic brain injury. There are trials to look at depression, epilepsy, growth, and many factors,” Stein says. “But in terms of neuroprotective trials—trials that actually try to shut down the injury and repair the damaged brain pharmacologically—there haven’t been that many.”

The international outreach for ProTECT III has attracted postdocs and graduate students who are interested in brain injury and stroke from around the world, including China, India, Israel, and Italy.

“I think this work would have gone far more slowly had it not been for the very extensive numbers of foreign or international postdocs who have come here, and certainly moving the understanding of how progesterone works at the mechanistic level would have never happened without this close collaboration,” Stein says.

One of these collaborators is Rachida Guennoun, a senior researcher at the French Institute for Health and Medical Research. Guennoun studies the neuroprotective effects and mechanisms of actions of progesterone and has worked with Stein on six publications and counting. Stein visits her lab in Paris annually, and Guennoun came to Emory in 2003. Guennoun says their collaboration has shown that progesterone has significant neuroprotective qualities, and its effects may be mediated by biological mechanisms.

EMORY’S WORK ON progesterone also has attracted the interest of BHR Pharma, a French-Belgian pharmaceutical company that produces the majority of the world’s natural progesterone.

“They approached us, and to disclose this, after much discussion and negotiation, they licensed our technologies and continue to work with us to move progesterone forward as a potential treatment,” Stein says. “In order to do
this, they are funding another separate Phase III clinical trial that is in 21 countries around the globe.”

With the license from Emory to access all prior data from Stein, Wright, and the NIH, the company developed a formulation of the drug in a stable oil and water mixture that can sit on the shelf for three years. BHR Pharma began its SyNAPSe trial in 2010 and has enrolled more than 800 of its expected 1,200 patients thus far. If the study is successful, the FDA has agreed to register the new drug immediately, meaning it could be available for hospital use next year.

“The goal is not just to get the FDA to approve this, but to get it approved everywhere around the world,” says Thomas MacAllister, president and chief executive officer of BHR Pharma. “Severe brain injury is certainly a problem in the Western world, but if you can think about countries like India and China that are still rapidly developing and don’t have the seatbelt laws, for example, you can just imagine it’s essentially an epidemic.”

MacAllister also emphasizes the benefit this drug has based on the targeted age group. While the studies have no upper age limit for patients, 50 to 60 percent of those enrolled are under the age of 35.

“These are people that are getting half of their lives back. They have another 35, 40, 50 years potentially of productive and high-quality living,” MacAllister says. “There is nothing out there in modern medicine that can compare to this in terms of its societal impact.”

**AS THE TBI** work goes forward, BHR Pharma and Emory plan to address several populations that are not yet being reached by the current IV progesterone treatment. In an offshoot of the current study, BHR Pharma is developing a nasal spray to address the majority of brain-injured patients who do not suffer from severe TBI. This version of the drug could reach people with military and sports-related injuries using similar mechanisms, and the company will begin trials next year.

Iqbal Sayeed, lab director of the Brain Research Lab and assistant professor at the Department of Emergency Medicine at Emory, says he is collaborating with the Emory Institute of Drug Development to develop a “novel, water-soluble form (pro-drug) of progesterone which can be stored and transported as a powder or liquid and administered immediately to stroke and TBI patients in emergency field conditions.”

With the advancement of progesterone trials, other Emory researchers are developing studies with colleagues, both domestic and abroad, for progesterone in the treatment of stroke as well as a 22-center trial for children with severe TBI. With an award from the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke Cooperative Program in Translational Research, designed to meet FDA requirements for an investigational new drug application to test progesterone in human stroke, and a planning grant partnered with the Pediatric Trials Network funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, respectively, these two studies are set to begin later this year.●
In 2003 the civil war in Liberia—its second in as many decades—finally had ended. After years of coups d’état, rigged presidential elections, and approximately 250,000 dead, Liberians and international organizations set about establishing security for the fragile state and those around it.

By all measures, it was a task easier said than done. According to a 2011 report by the International Crisis Group, humanitarian groups struggled to meet the immediate needs of the estimated 10,000 refugees and more than a million internally displaced persons throughout the entire Mano River region (comprising Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Côte d’Ivoire). More pressing, mercenaries and the proliferation of arms still posed a threat, particularly as Côte d’Ivoire descended into violence following the 2010 presidential election (the defeated leader, Laurent Gbagbo, reportedly recruited Liberian mercenaries to terrorize citizens who generally supported the new president, Alassane Ouattara).

How could such a region, with crippled governments and corrupt leaders, get on the path to recovery and sustainable peace? How should international organizations work with local groups to bring lasting change?

**Seeing the Need**

Bruce Knauft is not a political scientist or a seasoned humanitarian. As an anthropologist, however, what he saw
in the Mano River and other conflicted regions around the world was the need for a collective dialogue between policymakers, humanitarians, scholars, and other groups to help find a sustainable solution for these states at risk. With a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, Emory’s Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of Anthropology formed the States at Regional Risk Project (SARR) in 2008 to jump-start this much-needed conversation in conflicted regions around the world.

He realized that the local governments, international organizations, and civil groups worked more or less on the same issues in postconflict countries, but didn’t necessarily discuss them with one another. As a result, little progress was being made.

Knauft explains, “We looked within the core country of policymakers, civil society leaders, and scholarly experts and put them in dialogue that they weren’t having under the auspices of the United Nations [UN] or other kinds of organizations,” he says. “We’re a neutral organization, so we don’t have a vested interest in a certain outcome, whereas the government is seen to have a vested interest, and even NGOs or the UN have their mandates and are trying to achieve very specific objectives.”

Emphasizing a regional perspective on the conflicts that often spread across countries, SARR has held conferences in each of its five concentration regions—West Africa, Central East Africa, the Northern Andes, Central Asia, the Himalayas—during the past four years. Each has created a forum to discuss a number of pressing issues for countries recovering from war or other forms of instability, such as postsocialist economic development and divisive political ideology. The gatherings have led to multilingual research publications and even an official declaration of human rights for Himalayan Buddhists.

“How could such a region, with crippled governments and corrupt leaders, get on the path to recovery and sustainable peace?”

Knauft says. “Or, in the case of Liberia, the war went across three to four countries. It’s impossible to see it with respect to only one country.”

Now with SARR coming to a close this spring, the program is in the process of transitioning into the Comparative Post-Conflict Recovery Project (CPRP). With an award of nearly $300,000 from Carnegie’s “States in Transition” grant program, Knauft plans to narrow the focus of CPRP to state-building and peace-building, particularly in Asia and Africa.

“The goal of the project is to facilitate peace-building in relationship to state-building,” Knauft says. “We identify people from different world areas based on previous work and make new visits to find case examples of positive change even in difficult situations.”

Although much of the foundation already has been created through SARR, plenty of questions still remain for entire regions, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, that are seeking to rebuild and move forward.

**Building the Foundation**

The situation in Liberia was not an isolated one. In the Northern Andes, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia recently endured a tense political climate over a range of issues: competing influences from the United States and Venezuela regarding oil resources, drug trafficking, production of cocaine, and several other longstanding problems.

“The Andes is a region where state-related processes have been, to a considerable degree, up for grabs,” says...
David Nugent, a professor of anthropology at Emory, who co-organized the 2010 SARR conference in Quito, Ecuador. He refers to the “pink tide,” a commonly used term to describe the recent shift of several Latin American countries from a hard-lined Leftist, or “red,” position, to a more moderate stance.

“Ecuador has debated, for example, a form of country that would feature a number of independent nationalities, each of which would determine its own affairs in an autonomous manner,” explains Nugent, who is also director of the Master’s in Development Practice (MDP) program at Emory. “The idea was to look at what the dynamics are of the region that lead states to do what they do and lead them to be stable or unstable, and to look at the relationship to democracy and the process to democratization.”

Through the years Knauft and a team of Emory professors and postdoctoral fellows reached out through their personal networks in each world region to explore how they could set up the conferences, review submission papers, and bring together people who often don’t engage in dialogue into a single conversation.

The first conference was held in Monrovia, Liberia, over two days in January 2009. Titled “Mano River Region at Risk? Post-Conflict Conversations within and across Borders,” the conference brought together local policymakers, activists, and even a head of state—President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia, the first elected female leader of an African country—to discuss the overwhelming task of rebuilding the West African region postcivil war.

Joanna Davidson, now an associate professor of anthropology at Boston University, was a fellow with SARR from 2008 to 2011. She was attracted to the project not only for its alignment with her previous research in Guinea-Bissau but also for its aim to bring in people who normally wouldn’t sit together to discuss these issues.

“The advantage of doing a conference in a place like Liberia is that the people working on it have spent many years in West Africa, so they weren’t unfamiliar with what it takes to put on a conference,” she says. With participants such as Sirleaf, the directors of nongovernmental organizations, and the local leaders, answers to questions such as “What would you do with ‘no strings attached’ donor funding?” and “Can international institutions engage in locally relevant regional networks in a meaningful way?” were freely discussed.

“The goal is to get as relational as you can in a society,” Davidson says. “Keeping connected to the various aspects of life is the best solution for understanding any problem in a society, and a big part of it is studying on the ground.”

In addition to the local media buzz, an important feature of the Liberia conference was the implementation of the Chatham House Rule, which allowed the press to quote UN and other government officials, but on the condition they would go unnamed in order to facilitate honesty.

“It was really important to learn the perspective of the other parties in a more neutral format,” Knauft says. “They didn’t have to make a formal statement for the press and

A PEACEFUL STATE

Last year the Carnegie Corporation—the primary source of funding for SARR and CPRP—shifted its program’s emphasis from “States at Risk” to “States in Transition.”

“They’ve replaced the notion of states at risk—which emphasized failure of the state or at least their lack of effective governance—with a more progressive notion of how states can change,” Knauft says. “This way, it had more of a positive emphasis.”

Traditionally, a large component in resolving the problems of states at risk has involved increased activity of national—and in some cases, international—military and police. The Rand Corporation, a nonprofit research organization, defines state-building (a term often interchangeable with nation-building) as involving “the use of armed forces as part of a broader effort to promote political and economic reforms with the objective of transforming a society emerging from conflict into one at peace with itself and its neighbors.”

While part of CPRP’s objectives align with this definition, military action in postconflict development holds little prominence in the project’s scope, chiefly because it hasn’t always provided a long-term solution.

“In some cases, you have an outside military force [come into the country], but after that, the roads need to be rebuilt and the schools are destroyed and people don’t have health care,” Knauft says.
“Bruce brought together a group of people who had one foot in both the academic world and the engaged world to talk about how we might have these two worlds speak to each other more effectively.”

Other times international aid rushes in to fill the humanitarian needs, but again, only for a limited term. “It’s not their job to keep a country afloat or organize it for decades or longer. They’re supposed to satisfy humanitarian needs, withdraw, and let the country recover on its own terms,” he says. This remains a struggle in the Mano River region where the UN continues to manage refugee operations in Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia, largely without a set end date.

Instead, Knauft thinks about state-building in concrete terms, asking practical questions such as how the state can rebuild a road or washed-out bridges.

“The idea is that it’s not simply a case of having peacekeepers there to make sure people aren’t killing each other,” he says. “It’s the process of building positive alternatives to conflict through education, economic development, public works, and infrastructure.”

The peace-building concept is meant to fill in some of these gaps—and what can be done to counteract them.

“The focus of CPRP is on the relationship of state-building in a way that also in tandem builds peaceful development,” he says. “How to link together building a state, which also facilitates the peaceful development of a society as a whole, is something that is not as well understood.”

The project ultimately will culminate in “South-South” workshops and conferences, including one anticipated at Emory next year, that will bring together state-builders and peace-builders across Africa and Asia. By inviting scholars, policymakers, and other key players—many from the SARR conferences—Knauft hopes the project will emphasize learning across developing countries that have endured similar circumstances.

“It’s not really for us to decide how exactly a country should develop, but we can facilitate learning so that key young and other professionals can be exposed to points of view and understanding that will help them strategize and develop their careers as humanitarian professionals,” Knauft says.

BRINGING IT HOME

As a cultural anthropologist, Knauft is an anomaly among the usual cadre of academics that deal with politically charged topics like state-building. But lending an anthropological perspective, a way of thinking outside the political frame, has proven beneficial.

“SARR itself was a more engaged form of anthropology, not strictly academic,” says Nugent. “Bruce brought together a group of people who had one foot in both the academic world and the engaged world to talk about how we might have these two worlds speak to each other more effectively.”

Knauft anticipates a seamless transition from SARR to CPRP, which now with a solid four years of productive international conferences will serve to strengthen the project’s trajectory.

“The ultimate goal is to empower local people to be able to institute sustainable ways of maintaining good governance and peaceful development,” he says. “The goal is not for us to institute, but to help the people who really would know better than us how the local conditions can be shaped and to help them do that.”

Delegates listen to presentations during the International Conference on Himalayan Buddhism in Lumbini, Nepal. Photo by Bruce Knauft.
As a graduate student who had just arrived at the University of Pittsburgh from India, Jagdish Sheth went with a classmate to a store named Kaufmann’s to buy some shirts. He picked one off the rack and approached the store clerk.

“I said, ‘How much?’ He said, ‘$5.’ My immediate instinct was ‘How about $2.50?’ because in India, you bargain. He said, ‘We don’t bargain here.’ I said, ‘$3, take it or leave it.’ I still remember his frozen face,” says Sheth, now the Charles H. Kellstadt Professor of Marketing at Emory’s Goizueta Business School.

After several similar encounters, a spark of curiosity was lit in Sheth—who says his “primary passion is learning”—that led him to research international cross-cultural consumption and consumer behavior for the next 50 years.

For his influence at Emory and abroad in marketing strategy and policy, Sheth received the 2012 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 and promotes cultural exchanges at Emory.

Born in Burma as the youngest of six children, Sheth’s family returned to India when he was just a toddler ahead of the Japanese invasion in 1941. He was educated in Madras (now Chennai) before arriving in the United States and since then has become a global thought leader in competitive strategy and a pioneer in forging stronger ties between India and the United States.

“Rarely does a rigorous researcher, known for creating seminal academic work early and throughout his career, also become a prolific writer of international trade press books, an adviser to governments and corporations around the world, and a selfless contributor to Emory,” wrote James Curran, dean of the Rollins School of Public Health, in Sheth’s nomination letter. “And even more rarely do such busy and highly sought-after scholars so humbly and generously devote time to others.”

Reflecting his colleagues’ assessments of his generosity, Sheth opted to donate the monetary portion of the award

Marketing Legend, Cultural Ambassador

Goizueta Business School’s Jagdish Sheth receives the 2012 Marion V. Creekmore Award for Internationalization.

Jagdish Sheth accepts the 2012 Marion V. Creekmore Award for Internationalization. Photo by Alex James.
people

to the India Summit, an annual event hosted by the Claus M. Halle Institute for Global Learning that brings together scholars and facilitates the relationship between India and Emory.

In his 21 years at Goizueta, Sheth has made many contributions aside from his academic endeavors in marketing. “He’s participated a lot on curriculum development and has been very generous with his teaching time with the obvious demand across several programs to have Jag as a colleague,” says Benn Konsynski, George S. Craft Distinguished University Professor of Information Systems & Operations Management. “He represents a continuously high productivity rate that is certainly something to envy and aspire to. Through the years, he’s always been fresh in new ideas that reach beyond the core discipline.”

Sheth’s current work deals with the rise of emerging markets with a special focus on China and India. He describes these two nations, along with the US, as the three largest sourcing destinations, but also the largest competitors to each other. Thus, he is studying markets and models to aid in building effective relationships between them.

In Atlanta he has contributed to setting up the new Indian consulate, founded the India China America Institute, and worked with the Metro Atlanta Chamber of Commerce to attract investment and jobs. Globally, Sheth has served as an adviser to the governments of China, India, and Singapore.

With mixed feelings of surprise, gratitude, and fulfillment after receiving the award, Sheth celebrates the progress the university has made toward internationalization. “I’m so pleased that Emory University is truly becoming global or international,” Sheth says. “When I came, it was very much an excellent regional university, and the investment in internationalization has become very, very rewarding and satisfying.”

—Dana Sand '14C

The Right Touch

The 2012 recipient of the Sheth Distinguished International Alumni Award expands the role of nurses in the Caribbean.

Leila McWhinney-Dehaney recalls watching, as a young girl, as nurses in her native Jamaica gave vaccinations to her and other children. Despite witnessing the cries around her, she somehow knew a good thing was happening.

This gut feeling led her to embark on a career that encompassed 38 years as a registered nurse and midwife, multiple high-level positions within regional and global health ministries, and a doctoral degree in nursing from Emory’s Laney Graduate School in 2006.

“Nurses play a critical role in the health of the nation. They are the group of persons who are always in contact with the patient,” McWhinney-Dehaney says. She believes nurse care does not stop with sick patients, but should also extend to those who are well.

Since 2007 she has served as the chief nursing officer for the Jamaican Ministry of Health, overseeing nursing and midwifery services for the entire Caribbean nation and providing guidance to health ministers. For her work in this role and others, she received the 2012 Sheth Distinguished International Alumni Award this past November, which recognizes Emory alumni for distinguished service in universities, governments, the private sector, and other organizations.

“She has undoubtedly advanced Emory’s international footprint as an alumna,” says Linda McCauley, Sheila Tefft, senior lecturer in Emory’s journalism program, has been named a Fulbright Senior Scholar. She is teaching courses at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in Indonesia through June. Prior to her teaching career, Tefft spent 12 years as a correspondent and bureau chief in Beijing, Bangkok, and New Delhi for the Christian Science Monitor.

Tefft receives Fulbright to teach in Indonesia

Leila McWhinney-Dehaney greets brothers of the Missionaries of the Poor, which is based in Kingston, during Emory’s International Awards Night in November. Photo by Alex James.
“When I began my journey in nursing, I had no idea it would take me to this point.”

Assistant Professor of English and Creative Writing Jericho Brown has been awarded a fellowship from the Civitella Ranieri Foundation, which includes a six-week residency in Umbria, Italy. The foundation offers fellowships to visual artists, musicians, and writers on an invitational basis. Brown worked as a speechwriter for the mayor of New Orleans before earning his PhD in creative writing and literature. He joined Emory in fall 2012 after teaching at the University of San Diego.

Dean of Emory’s Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, “Her extraordinary commitment to nursing is awe-inspiring, and I am confident she will be recognized in the future as an international nursing legend.”

In addition to advising research initiatives on HIV policy development in sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean at the University of West Indies School of Nursing, McWhinney-Dehaney sits on the board of the Regional Nursing Body of CARICOM (Caribbean Community) and is a member of the World Health Organization’s Global Leadership Collaborative.

“When I began my journey in nursing, I had no idea it would take me to this point,” McWhinney-Dehaney says. She credits Marla Salmon, former dean of Emory’s School of Nursing, as one of her primary influences in building nursing leadership in the Caribbean through the Lillian Carter Center for International Nursing.

Like many countries, Jamaica struggles with a number of public health issues, including public health promotion, chronic disease, and clinical disease. “There has been an effort by the health team to really put Jamaica in a position where it focuses on the solution, rather than problem,” says McWhinney-Dehaney. Part of that solution is reviewing the current cadre of nurses and midwives in Jamaica and finding ways to improve their education and skill acquisition.

“There was a time when nurses did not have full student status,” she says. “Now we have a situation where nurse training and education are actually in universities, starting at the BA level.”

Jamaica also has signed on to the eight Millennium Development Goals set by the United Nations, in which countries pledge to address and resolve various problems related to health, education, poverty, and the environment. As part of this pledge, nurses are charged with promoting early-age immunization in order to reduce childhood mortality and acquiring advanced skills in midwifery to improve maternal health.

“Our infant mortality rate is going down. Not as much as it ought to, but these are significant changes for a country like ours,” McWhinney-Dehaney says. Health education also has improved, with nurses who now work in schools and teach the right messages early on.

At the same time, she believes that health care is not the sole determinant of a nation’s health. “Your education system—how people see themselves, how they see health care—the other social amenities in the country have to be developed in order to have an impact on the person,” she says.

It also should involve other health care providers, such as doctors, midwives, and pharmacists, and helping them to see themselves as part of a team. To her, this would be an accomplishment that has gone “far down the wicket,” a reference to the scoring method of cricket, Jamaica’s de facto national sport.

“We cannot forget the touch of a nurse. As human beings, we like contact. It brings out the best in us most of the time,” she says. “Nurses must be equipped with care and nurses must be equipped to inspire.”

—Lola Pak
Emory’s campus has seen dramatic changes since Scott Allen joined the college’s admission team 25 years ago. The first-year class was 900 students when he arrived; today it is 1,400. The international undergraduate population has grown by 88 percent in just the last five years.

But Allen also sees important shifts that don’t lend themselves to quantitative measurement.

“Emory is much less southern in its perspective. It has mirrored Atlanta in that regard,” says Allen, who now serves as senior associate dean of admission and director of international recruitment. “It has a much broader view on so many matters and is certainly far more diverse. And not just in the ways we see and count superficially, but I think Emory is more intellectually diverse—the range of interests and how students express their depth of curiosity and talent.”

This growth is due in part to Allen’s work in designing Emory’s original international recruitment strategy back in 1997. “It was at that time when Emory was arriving at so many different pieces of its identity,” the Atlanta native says. With limited resources, Allen began reaching out to college counselors to establish an Emory presence in high schools abroad, starting in the Middle East and Asia. Since then, he has traveled to more than 75 countries to recruit students.

“Scott’s international outreach and recruitment efforts have made Emory a more diverse, culturally vibrant campus, and a globally prominent institution,” says John Latting, dean of admission. His efforts were recognized this year through the inaugural International Outreach Award, given to a staff member who has made significant contributions to Emory’s internationalization.

But Allen is just getting started. While East Asia remains a priority for the college—“China is fast chang-
Emory in the World | Spring 2013

PEOPLE

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AT EMMORY

Where do international students at Emory come from?

How many students at Emory are international?

How has Emory’s international student population grown?

TOTAL ENROLLMENT: 14,236

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS

16%

(2,303)

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS

16%

(2,303)

TOTAL ENROLLMENT: 14,236

ING AND IF WE’RE NOT THERE, THEN LONGER-TERM, WE’RE FAILING EMORY’S MISSION,” HE SAYS—ALLEN SEES ATLANTA AS A “LATIN GATEWAY,” ALONG WITH MIAMI. HE IS HIRING MORE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SPEAKERS TO JOIN A REVITALIZED ADMISSION TEAM, AND THE OFFICE IS INCREASING TRAVEL TO LATIN AMERICA TO MAKE THE CASE FOR EMORY IN PERSON.


“ARE THEY HERE TO HAVE THEIR POTENTIAL AND EMORY’S TOGETHER MAXIMIZED?” HE ASKS. “ACADEMICALLY, SOCIALLY—EVERY WAY WE CONSIDER COMMUNITY. THOSE ARE THE RIGHT REASONS. WE’RE HERE PRIMARILY TO EDUCATE SOCIALLY AND INTELLECTUALLY—NOT SIMPLY TO COUNT ANOTHER SEAT FILLED IN THE CLASS.”

THAT COMMITMENT MAKES RECRUITMENT VISITS ESPECIALLY REWARDING OVERSEAS, AND ALLEN—WHO HAS BEEN THE PRIMARY AMBASSADOR ABROAD FOR THE ADMISSION OFFICE FOR THE PAST DECADE—LOOKS FORWARD TO SHARING THE EXPERIENCE WITH OTHER STAFF MEMBERS WHO WILL BEGIN TRAVELING INTERNATIONALLY THIS YEAR.

“I’VE HAD SEVERAL MOMENTS WITH STUDENTS AND FAMILIES THAT YOU DON’T GET STATESIDE. STUDENTS WILL HUG YOU AND LET YOU KNOW HOW MUCH THEY APPRECIATE YOU COMING, AND YOU KNOW YOU’RE HAVING AN AUTHENTIC MOMENT WITH THEM,” HE SAYS. “THAT’S POWERFUL. THAT’S WHAT YOU WANT EDUCATION TO BE. THAT’S THE COMMUNITY YOU WANT THEM TO FEEL WHEN THEY’RE HERE AT EMORY.”

—E.M.C.
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international.emory.edu/magazine

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 tech entrepreneur Vivek Wadhwa, South Korean Ambassador to the US Choi Young-jin, and famed author Salman Rushdie.

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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This paper was manufactured using 50 percent postconsumer fiber, the highest percentage for domestically produced coated papers. The electricity used in the manufacturing of this paper is offset by clean, renewable wind power, and the manufacturing process was made carbon neutral through the purchase of Verified Emission Reduction credits (VERs).

A student takes a vitamin A pill from a local nurse in Arusha, Tanzania. Emory College junior Austin Price submitted this winning photo to the Global Health Institute’s annual Global Health Student Photography Contest.