

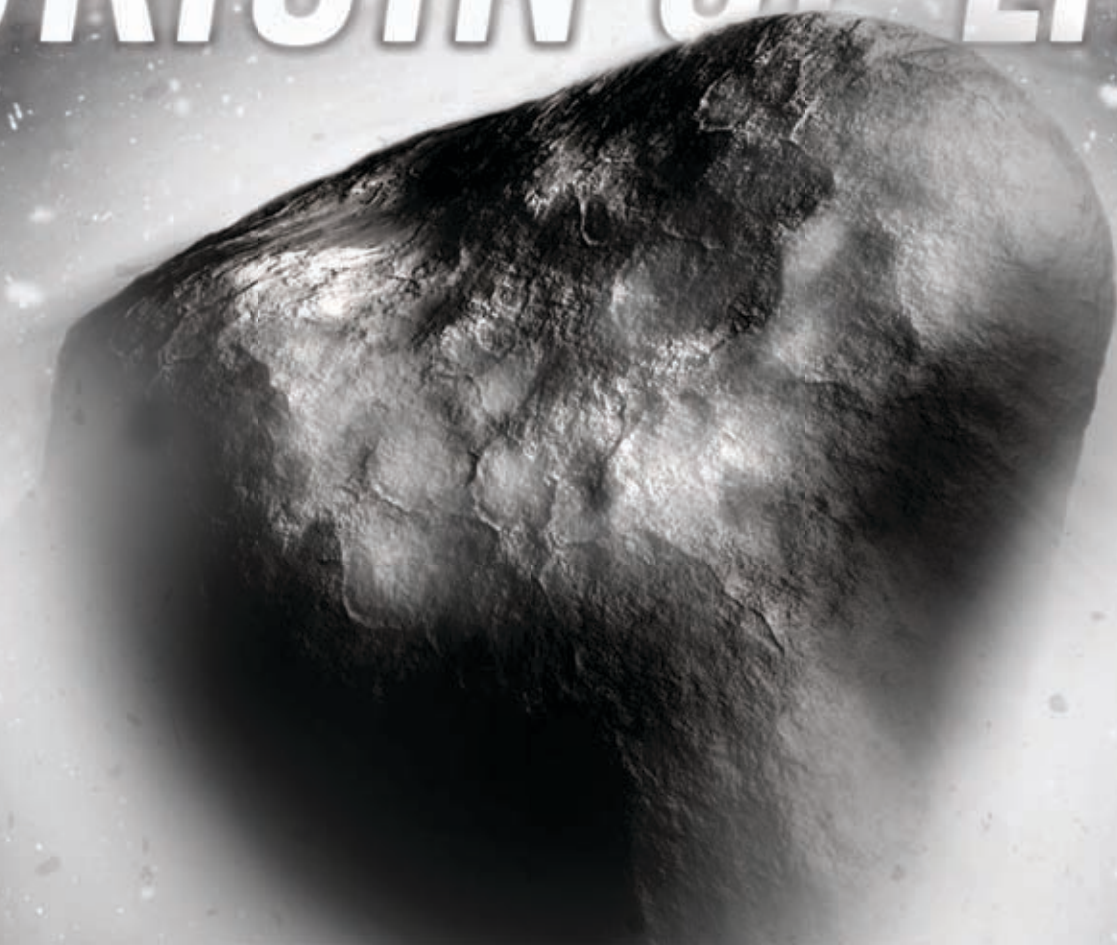
MOVING THE MUSEUM /// THE ARAB SPRING /// A LUCKY CHILD

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A MAGAZINE FOR ALUMNI AND FRIENDS



Thomas Buergenthal, one of the youngest survivors of Auschwitz, returned to the Nazi camp in 1995.

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Original comet art: ESA-C. Carreau; illustration by John McGlasson



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Behind the Scenes

Preparation for this edition of *GW Magazine* afforded us the opportunity to visit three sites relating to the opening of The George Washington University Museum and The Textile Museum.

First, we observed the meticulous packing and moving preparation at The Textile Museum building on S Street NW, where the museum closed to the public in October. It will reopen later this year as part of The George Washington University Museum and The Textile Museum at its new home on the Foggy Bottom Campus.

We also visited GW's Virginia Science and Technology Campus, where a newly built conservation and study center will house expanded museum storage and workspace. Last, we received a hard-hat tour of the in-construction museum home on campus at 21st and G streets.

In this and previous editions, we have documented the move of The Textile Museum as well as another part of the museum, the Albert H. Small Washingtoniana Collection. I hope you are impressed with the caliber of the individuals as well as the assets of both of these groups.

Similarly, I hope you are equally impressed with the topic of this edition's cover story. Astrobiologist Pascale Ehrenfreund is part of a European Space Agency mission to land a satellite onto a comet to study the origin of life. Dr. Ehrenfreund is just one of so many leaders with profound skill and applied knowledge in a particular area of expertise here at George Washington.

In this issue, we also employed three of our top Middle East experts to provide an at-a-glance look at the state of the region, three years into the Arab Spring. And my note would not be complete without mention of professor Thomas Buergenthal, a former judge at the International Court of Justice, in The Hague, who shares his wrenching story of surviving the Auschwitz concentration camp at 10 years of age.

Stay tuned in future editions for more coverage of other amazing GW community members as well as the much-anticipated opening of the museum.

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Volume 24, Issue 3

Looking Good



What a positive and wonderful change. The magazine is a jewel.

Those who designed the new magazine deserve much credit. I'm sure there have been and will be many letters reflecting considerable surprise and satisfaction.

William A. Morgan, BA '77
Washington, D.C.

I've been intending since I got the summer 2013 *GW Magazine* to tell you how much I like the changes you've made. This is probably the first time I really paid attention to the magazine and actually looked through it cover to cover. Good work, guys.

Jim Cook, MA '81
Reston, Va.

Tracking a Correction

I enjoy reading the new, improved *GW Magazine*. However, the fall 2013 issue describing the return of the university's track team ("GW Athletics Welcomes Back Diving and Track") merits a correction.

There was a GW track team in 1955 that competed with Roanoke College, the University of Richmond, and the College of William and Mary. Edward Jaffee, BA '55, and I served as *Hatchet* sports editors as well as

"tracksters." With the aid of the athletics department, we created a track team that year. Please refer to the 1955 *Cherry Tree* (p. 205) for further details. By the way, I ran the mile and the two-mile events that spring.

Rabbi A. James Rudin, BA '55
New York

Operation Education

I noted in the recent issue an article discussing Operation Education and veterans. I am a 1975 master's graduate of GW who started at the then small, off-site campus of GW in the Hampton Roads area (circa 1971-72), followed by a dedicated year at the main campus. Being military, I was finally able to take the time away from military duty to complete my master's.

I feel that GW was very veteran friendly at that time. The interaction among a variety of military studying for their degrees together with what I shall call younger students was very rewarding. It was a great experience that enabled me to move onward career-wise, both in and out of the military.

Being fully retired for 10 years now causes me to reflect based on my experience and your recent article. I applaud your veteran efforts, although one could read into it that this is something really new for GW. From my experience it dates back to the '70s and probably much earlier.

Francis C. Marr, MS '75
Dumfries, Va.

GW Valor initiative! I am very happy to see GW embrace the military. Thirty-five years ago, in my time, it was quite different.

Fifteen of us active-duty Navy and Air Force men were enrolled in the School of Medicine & Health Sciences. We were fresh from service in the Vietnam War and were chosen by the military to further our education. Military uniforms, ROTC, and all references to the military were banned on campus. We stood out, however, as we all had regulation military haircuts in the hirsute era of the '70s.

I can still hear the echoing cries of "warmonger" and "baby killer" shouted at us as we traversed the campus. Tolerance and diversity did not extend to us. The concept of hate the war but love the warrior was not, it seems, going to be in vogue for some 35 years. I am happy that at GW that time has finally come.

Jeffrey Purtle, BS '81
Pratt, Kansas

After receiving my latest *GW Magazine* (Fall 2013) on the theme of veterans, I knew it was time to write to you. As a lowly E-2 in the U.S. Army, stationed in the Pentagon in 1967 during the Vietnam era, I needed a break. I was drafted after having my share of college failures in New York. A career I thought I was headed toward fell through. I got drafted, wound up in D.C., and knew it was time to figure the future out. I registered for several off-campus courses before I was to be deployed (that got canceled due to, the Tet Offensive), got all As, but was rejected for matriculated status by the admissions office.

But there was a wonderful gentleman named John Lobuts who met with me. He took an interest in soldiers; even more than that, he really cared. The results were that all my off-campus courses were credited to me, and many of my credits from several other schools were advanced to me as well. I was matriculated and graduated one month after I was honorably discharged in July 1969.

I have since gone on to receive an MSW from the University

of Maryland, retire from the Medical School Faculty of the University of Maryland in 2004 (after serving 26 years), and continue to be on the faculty of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, and maintain an active psychotherapy practice. In my mind I owe this all to GW, my alma mater, and to that "can do" guy, John Lobuts.

Stuart A. Tiegel, BS '69
Havre DeGrace, Md.

The ACA Explained

I enjoyed the article about the Affordable Care Act in the latest issue of *GW Magazine*, but I was hoping to see some information about important but less well-publicized parts of the ACA.

As part of the ACA, the Elder Justice Act was enacted to protect America's elderly community from abuse, neglect, and fraud—all of which are a growing trend in the United States. The National Background Check Program is one initiative; it provides grant funds to states to upgrade or create a background check process for people working in long-term-care facilities.

I have been working on the National Background Check Program since 2010, and I would like to propose a story on this program and other aspects of the Elder Justice Act. The ACA is more than just insurance reform, and the public should know this.

Kristin Schrader, MA '10
Washington, D.C.

Regarding "The Affordable Care Act Explained," the correct Health Reform GPS website is: healthreformgps.org.

Most of the 10 items discussed in this article are not innovative or new. My insurance company

has been doing these actions for several years. I would love to see a more in-depth retort to these 10 ACA policy initiatives.

Peter Contos, MS/IS '95
Venice, Fla.

Thank you for spotting that typo and sending the correct web address for Health Reform GPS. We regret the error. —Eds.

President Elliott

I attended the School of Government and Business Administration from 1966 to 1970 and the National Law Center from 1971 to 1974. The letters about President Elliott since his passing remind me of my own experiences with that outstanding educator.

My first encounter with Dr. Elliott was in 1968, when I was elected student council representative for the SGBA. It was during the height of on-campus protests and

demonstrations over the Vietnam War. On at least one occasion, Dr. Elliott was held “hostage” when the university’s administrative offices were “overtaken” by protesters. My recollection is that Dr. Elliott did what he did best: He sat down with the students and listened attentively to their grievances.

The protests generally emanated from segments of the university other than the SGBA. Nonetheless, the business school community was hardly removed from what was going on.

Students in the business school were anxious to have a voice in a rational discussion of how change would be implemented. To that end, I met with Dr. Elliott and with then Dean Phillip Grubb—another truly wonderful educator and administrator—to convince them to allow the student council representative to sit in and speak on agenda items raised at SGBA faculty meetings, a truly

radical idea for that time. Not only did Dr. Elliott and Dean Grubb agree with the proposal, but they also became active proponents, so much so that they lobbied faculty members to embrace the concept, and they did.

While I served in that capacity, the faculty never tried to censor me; they never ejected me from meetings save for discussions of hiring and firings, compensation, and the like; and they allotted time to me every meeting to speak on whatever I wished. Indeed, they seemed to share Dr. Elliott’s view that students’ voices and ideas should not be stifled but rather heard and considered.

It was an amazing time to be in school, in the nation’s capital no less, and the experience was only enriched by the “top down” policy of openness that emanated from Dr. Elliott.

Scott L. Baena, BBA '70, JD '74
Miami

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WORLD BANK PRESIDENT JIM YONG KIM, ADDRESSING STUDENTS IN THE MARVIN CENTER (P. 12)

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COLLABORATIONS

State of the Art

In a historic agreement, the Corcoran Gallery of Art plans to partner with GW and the National Gallery of Art to preserve its collection, academic programs, and iconic 17th Street building, yielding “unparalleled opportunities for students and scholars.”

The George Washington University, the Corcoran Gallery of Art and Corcoran College of Art + Design, and the National Gallery of Art announced a proposed collaboration that would significantly raise the stature of arts education in Washington, D.C.

The arrangement, announced in February, would generate new arts and interdisciplinary programming at GW, preserve gallery space in the Corcoran’s Beaux Arts building on 17th Street, and continue the legacy of the Corcoran School of Art + Design.

Under the proposed collaboration, GW would receive the Corcoran’s 17th Street building, its Fillmore building in Georgetown, and the Corcoran College of

Art + Design, which would be integrated into the university.

“The George Washington University will work with the Corcoran to create a world-class arts education program in close affiliation with the National Gallery of Art,” GW President Steven Knapp says. “Such a program, situated in an iconic Washington landmark, will offer unparalleled opportunities for students and scholars, and provide a powerful new focus for the arts in the heart of our nation’s capital.”

The National Gallery of Art would organize and present exhibitions of modern and contemporary art and maintain a Corcoran Legacy Gallery, displaying works closely identified with the 17th Street landmark, within the Corcoran building. The remainder of the Corcoran collection would be transferred to the National Gallery of Art.

After the announcement the three institutions entered a discussion period to explore the definitive terms of collaboration.

“This coalition among our three

institutions will open important new possibilities for Washington, D.C.,” says Peggy Loar, interim director and president of the Corcoran Gallery of Art and Corcoran College of Art + Design. “The Corcoran’s great cultural, educational, and civic resources that are at the heart of this city will not only remain in Washington but will become stronger, more exciting, and more widely accessible in a way that stays centered on the Corcoran’s dedication to art and mission of encouraging American genius.”

The university and the Corcoran have a rich history. William Wilson Corcoran served as the president of GW’s Board of Trustees from 1869 until 1872 and donated generously to the university. In 1884 he founded the Corcoran Scientific School, which is now the GW School of Engineering and Applied Science. He also donated a building on H Street that served as the location for the medical school and later as the university hospital from 1898 to 1948. In 1924, Foggy Bottom’s Corcoran Hall was dedicated to

honor Mr. Corcoran’s memory.

He founded the Corcoran Gallery of Art in 1869 and donated additional funding to establish the Corcoran school in 1878. The gallery’s collection includes more than 17,000 works and objects and is considered one of the world’s best American art collections. The institution moved to its present 17th Street location in 1897.

The new collaboration will complement the university’s existing range of arts programs, which include theater and dance, music, fine arts, interior and architectural design, and museum studies.

“This is an exciting opportunity for us to dramatically enhance our arts and arts-related footprint in the academic community and in Washington, D.C.,” says Ben Vinson III, dean of the Columbian College of Arts and Sciences. “The Corcoran and the National Gallery of Art are titans in the art world—our new collaboration with these two cherished entities will instantly elevate our endeavors in the field.”

LEADERSHIP

Former U.S. Official to Lead Universitywide Sustainability Initiative

Kathleen A. Merrigan, former deputy secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has been named the first executive director of GW’s Sustainability Institute, the university announced in February.

As leader of GW’s sustainability initiatives, Dr. Merrigan will be responsible for launching and nurturing a Sustainability Institute that advances GW’s prominence in multidisciplinary education, research, and outreach. She will also join the university’s academic faculty.

“Kathleen Merrigan has exactly the combination of deep experience, professional stature, and energetic commitment we need to launch this important effort,” President Steven Knapp says. “Under her leadership, the

Sustainability Institute will enable us to develop a full academic complement to the sustainability work we are actively pursuing across the university’s operations.”

Named one of *Time* magazine’s “Most Influential People in the World” in 2010, Dr. Merrigan brings to the university a diverse range of experience spanning nearly 30 years.

In 2009 she was nominated by President Barack Obama to serve as USDA deputy secretary and was unanimously confirmed by the U.S. Senate. During her four-year tenure she oversaw the agency’s daily operations. Her accomplishments include creating and leading the Know Your Farmer, Know Your Food initiative to support local food systems; serving as a key architect of first lady Michelle Obama’s “Let’s Move!” campaign; and representing the United States before the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development.

Before joining the USDA, Dr. Merrigan served for nearly a decade as a faculty

member and director of the Agriculture, Food and Environment Program at Tufts University.

“I’m thrilled to build upon the university’s innovative sustainability efforts. GW is ideally located, situated among federal and international agencies and in a city with its own ambitious sustainability plan,” Dr. Merrigan says. “Given the limitless opportunity in our capital city coupled with the extraordinary expertise across GW faculty and staff, the university is well positioned to advance the field of sustainability in profound ways through research, teaching, and practice.”

At GW, Dr. Merrigan will oversee universitywide sustainability efforts with the goal of building programs focused on sustainable systems. She will work closely with GW’s Office of Sustainability to integrate academics with GW’s successful sustainability outreach and practice initiatives, including its Ecosystems Enhancement Strategy, Climate Action Plan, and GWater Plan.

Sustainability is one of GW’s core strategic initiatives and an area of wide-ranging research and academic expertise. The university offers more than 250 courses on topics related to sustainability and 40 undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate programs in related fields, including an 18-credit minor in sustainability.



Kathleen A. Merrigan

Exploring Churchill's Past, Future

More than 350 scholars and enthusiasts of British statesman Sir Winston S. Churchill flocked to Washington this fall for the 30th International Churchill Conference, hosted by GW.


The conference commemorated a partnership between the university and the Chicago-based Churchill Centre to create the National Churchill Library and Center, a seat of scholarship and archival materials to be housed at the Estelle and Melvin Gelman Library.

A formal dedication of a bust of Mr. Churchill took place at the U.S. Capitol prior to the start of the conference, kicking off three days of events. The conference featured a salon, a gala, a dinner, and presentations examining Mr. Churchill's contributions to literature, his relationship with numerous U.S. presidents, and his leadership as Britain's wartime prime minister from 1940 to 1945.

The Churchill family, represented by Randolph Churchill—Winston Churchill's great-grandson—also announced a major philanthropic commitment to the project, which was promptly matched by Churchill Centre Chairman Laurence Geller and then, again, by another member of the Churchill Centre's Board of Trustees.

"Our family is so excited about the plans being developed to give us a proper home," Mr. Churchill said.

The Churchill Centre, in cooperation with GW, seeks to raise \$8 million for the project. The four components of the project include renovating the street-level floor of Gelman Library to include a Churchill reading room and exhibit gallery, which will host special events and public lectures.

Also included in the project are an endowed professorship in the Department of History to facilitate scholarship and original research, an endowed curatorship position to oversee the collections and their preservation, and a fund to build a collection of Churchill-related research materials and provide programming for future scholars and the public. 



Associate Dean Phyllis Goldfarb, Justice Sonia Sotomayor, President Steven Knapp, and Law School Interim Dean Gregory E. Maggs

LAW

Sotomayor Inaugurates Renovated Legal Clinics

It's where GW Law students experience firsthand the art of lawyering and community service, as they represent people in need of legal services. And earlier this year the legal clinics not only got a new home, but a U.S. Supreme Court justice cut the ribbon.

In one of two visits to GW in January, Justice Sonia Sotomayor helped inaugurate the newly renovated building that houses the Jacob Burns Community Legal Clinics.

The clinics' facilities, at 650 20th Street, now feature 4,000 square feet of common space, a moot courtroom, four private rooms for client interviews, and five classrooms with state-of-the-art technical equipment. They also boast a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design gold rating from the nonprofit U.S. Green Building Council.

In her remarks, Justice Sotomayor underscored the importance of public service in the legal field and said she is passionate about law because the profession places a premium on *pro bono* work.

"To me the students in this room, the faculty members, and the administration who have supported the building of this center put on display the importance of law in service. It's a great, great testament to the heart of GW," Justice Sotomayor said. "Now you have a home befitting of your efforts."

At the ceremony, Phyllis Goldfarb, the

Jacob Burns Foundation Professor of Clinical Law and associate dean for clinical affairs, noted the university's unique connection to clinical education: alumnus William Pincus, who earned a JD in the 1950s, is widely considered the father of clinical education.

Inspired by the clinical programs that Mr. Pincus helped create, professor Eric Sirulnik led the effort to open a law clinic at GW more than four decades ago. The clinics received significant support from alumnus Jacob Burns, LLB '24, whose generosity helped GW's clinical program thrive.

Today the clinics allow students to practice in international human rights, immigration law, domestic violence advocacy, and community economic development law, among other areas.


The dedication coincided with the 64th annual Van Vleck Constitutional Law Moot Court Competition, which Justice Sotomayor judged.

Just a few weeks earlier, she was on stage before a capacity crowd of 1,500 at Lisner Auditorium for a discussion hosted by Smithsonian Associates about her life and road to the court. Afterward, she signed copies of her 2013 autobiography, *My Beloved World*.

When the topic turned to diversity on the bench, she focused on the diversity of ideas rather than religion, ethnicity, or gender.

"We are being asked to become experts in someone else's problems," Justice Sotomayor said. "The way you can do that with greater facility is if you've had enough of your own life experiences to be able to comprehend the width and depth of issues that judges face."

That kind of diversity, she said, is the foundation of what she calls her "beloved world."

"You educate yourself to make yourself a more interesting person," she said. "You can't be interesting unless you learn." 



GW Trustee Mark Shenkman at the dedication of the expanded and relocated Veterans Park

VETERANS

New Park Location, Commemorative Wall Honor Service

Veterans Memorial Park, a tribute to the GW community’s veterans and military service members, has a prominent new home in front of the Estelle and Melvin Gelman Library entrance at Kogan Plaza.

At a Veterans Day dedication ceremony, more than 200 people gathered to hear remarks from President Steven Knapp, Associate Provost for Military and Veterans Affairs Vice Adm(ret.) Mel Williams Jr., and GW Veterans President Mitchell Bent. A commemorative wall, prominently displaying

the park name in silver as well as insignias for all five branches of the U.S. armed forces, was also unveiled.

The memorial park—formerly located in an open green space by the intersections of 22nd and G streets—and the wall are gifts funded by GW Board of Trustees member Mark Shenkman, MBA ’67, a veteran who served as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army Computer Systems Command from 1967 to 1969.

“We felt it was critically important to

recognize and honor the students, faculty, staff, and alumni of the George Washington University who have served in the U.S. armed forces,” he says. “We salute all of the military heroes, and we thank you for your service.”

The university’s commemoration of Veterans Day also included a service project assembling 500 care packages for sailors aboard the *USS George Washington*, an aircraft carrier in Yokosuka, Japan. At Arlington National Cemetery the previous week, Dr. Knapp, student veteran Verónica Maria Hoyer, Mr. Shenkman, and Adm. Williams also participated in a wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Also on Veterans Day, GW was named a “Best for Vets” college in *Military Times’* 2014 rankings. — **Lauren Ingeno**

For more on military and veteran student services, visit:
services.military.gwu.edu

CELEBRATIONS

Colonials Weekend

Colonials Weekend brought students, family, and friends to campus in October for three days of GW pride. More than 4,200 attendees joined the festivities, which included a ribbon-cutting for the newly renovated Gelman Library entrance floor; a performance by best-selling author David Sedaris at Lisner Auditorium; a variety of lectures for students and nonstudents alike; and a concert in the Charles E. Smith Center featuring The Fray.

TOP LEFT Student Samantha Law sings—accompanied by her father, Hakim Anthony Law, on keyboard, James Cheeks, B.A. '96 on saxophone, and GW President Steven Knapp on percussion—at the Colonials Weekend Jazz Brunch hosted by the student-run radio station, WRGW. **MIDDLE LEFT** Denver-based quartet The Fray rocked the Charles E. Smith Center Oct. 19, performing hits like “You Found Me” and “How to Save a Life” along with tracks from their new album, released in January. **BOTTOM LEFT** Students celebrated fall by carving and decorating pumpkins at Octoberfest on the Mount Vernon Campus Quad. **TOP RIGHT** Men’s basketball senior standout Isaiah Armwood stole the show by dunking over teammate Kevin Larsen, a 6-foot-10-inch sophomore, at the close of the Colonials Invasion celebration. **BOTTOM RIGHT** Colonials Invasion served as the tip-off event for both the weekend and the official start of the men’s and women’s basketball seasons. Audiences enjoyed acrobatics from GW gymnasts, a dance by the women’s basketball team, and performances by student groups GW Bhangra, the GW Troubadours, and Sons of Pitch.



CURRICULUM

'I am Malala' Comes to Classrooms

Sixteen-year-old Malala Yousafzai has become a symbol of peace and hope to millions around the world. The youngest-ever Nobel Peace Prize nominee has campaigned since the age of 11 for the education rights of girls and was shot in the head by the Taliban in 2012 for making her voice heard.

Now GW's Global Women's Institute is bringing her story into the classroom, hoping it will deepen students' understanding of women's rights issues and inspire activism.

As the educational partner of the Malala Fund—a nonprofit that works to ensure girls' access to education—GWI-affiliated faculty members will work with publisher Little, Brown and Co. to develop a university-level curriculum to accompany Ms. Yousafzai's 2013 memoir, *I Am Malala*.

The curriculum will focus on themes such as the importance of a woman's voice, how education empowers women, global feminism, and political extremism, and it will encourage students to take action through service learning and advocacy.

“Malala's courageous campaign for girls' education is an inspiration to all,” says GWI Director Mary Ellsberg. “We are honored to serve as the Malala Fund's educational partner, and to work with Little, Brown and Co. to develop a curriculum that will not only educate students but spark the very activism Malala stands for.”

The curriculum will be made available to faculty members and students around the world at no cost beginning in mid-2014. At GW, it will be created by an interdisciplinary group from the Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, the Elliott School of International Affairs, the Graduate School of

Education and Human Development, and the University Writing Program.

“We'd like to encourage college students and eventually high school students to get involved, to facilitate dialogues among various groups and to influence public opinion,” says Michele Clark, an adjunct professor in international affairs who is among those working on the project.

Shiza Shahid, co-founder and CEO of the Malala Fund, says the group is “so heartened by the support Malala has received, and we hope her book and this curriculum will give students the knowledge and resources to join Malala in her fight.”

At the announcement of the “I Am Malala” curriculum development, in October, students and faculty members gathered in support of activist Malala Yousafzai, who was shot by the Taliban.



INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

One Day Apart, World Bank and IMF Leaders Address GW Students

Christine Lagarde, IMF managing director (left), and Jim Yong Kim, World Bank president, addressed students in October.



In back-to-back appearances by heavy hitters in global finance, World Bank President Jim Yong Kim and International Monetary Fund Managing Director Christine Lagarde addressed GW students one day apart in October.

Mr. Kim, who spoke and took questions from students, focused his address on the World Bank's goal of ending extreme poverty.

"This is the defining moral issue of our time," he said. "We cannot let over a billion people suffer in extreme poverty when we have the tools and the resources to change their lives for the better. We cannot allow the bottom 40 percent of the population be denied opportunities for jobs, health, and education. We can do better."

In working toward that 2030 goal, Mr. Kim outlined the World Bank's plans to overcome challenges by partnering with the private sector to generate job growth for the poor; increasing its commitment to conflict-ridden areas, like the Middle East; and focusing on issues that directly affect poverty, like climate change and

investments for women and girls.


Ms. Lagarde, who is the first woman elected to lead the International Monetary Fund in its 67-year history, spoke and took questions at an address kicking off the IMF's annual meeting, which was held in part on GW's Foggy Bottom campus.

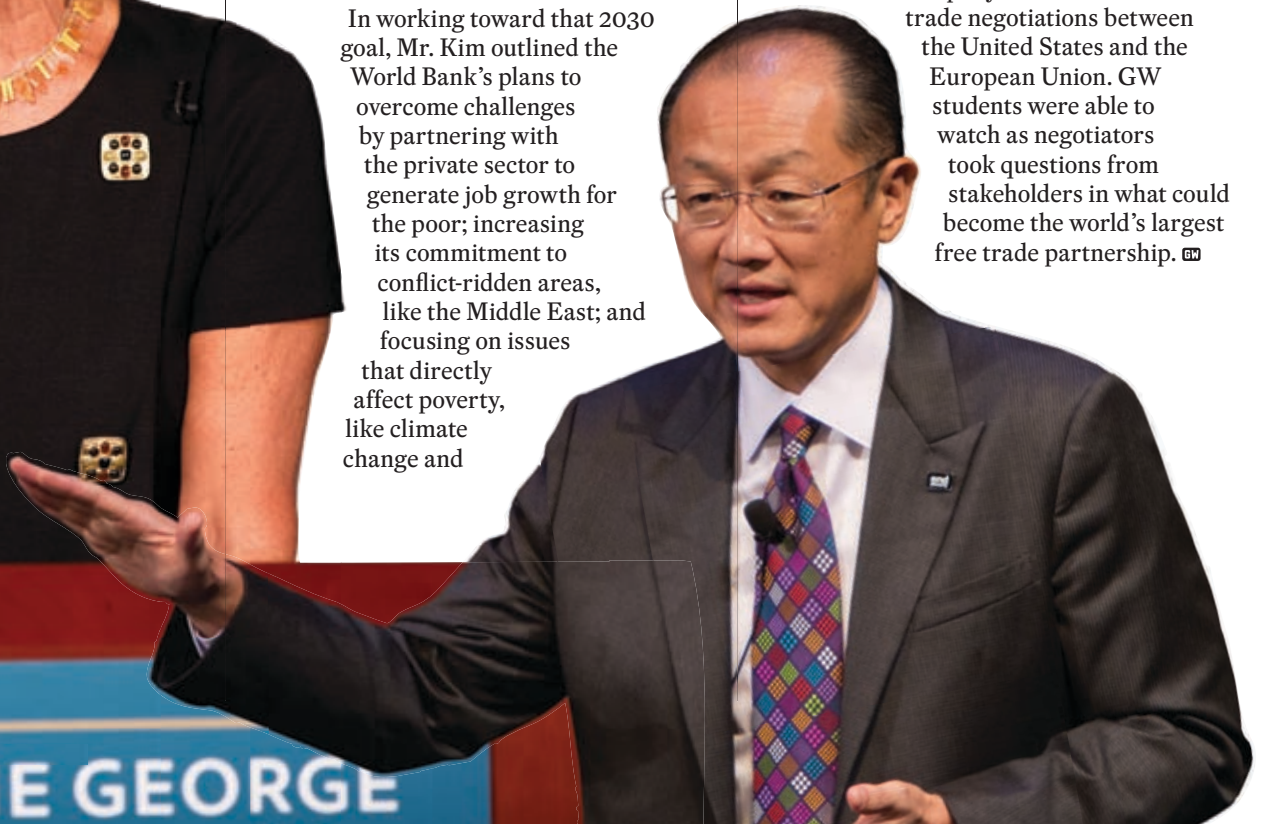
Five years after the global economy avoided going into a depression, the fog of the financial crisis is starting to lift, she said. But even as the economies of the United States, Europe, and Japan show signs of stabilization, it will be crucial to carefully manage monetary policies.

"The key now is to use this time wisely and not waste space," she said. "This means different things in different countries. All advanced economies need to move on a broad policy front, but with different emphases: financial in the euro area, fiscal in the United States and Japan, structural in the euro area and Japan."

Emerging markets, she said, must cooperate internally and with each other. And low-income and conflict-ridden countries, especially in the Middle East, will need more engagement with and support from the international community and organizations like the IMF.

For the IMF, she sees its role as "not leading, not following, but helping."

Separately, in December, GW's Institute for International Economic Policy hosted the Office of the United States Trade Representative for a series of dialogues to accompany the third round of trade negotiations between the United States and the European Union. GW students were able to watch as negotiators took questions from stakeholders in what could become the world's largest free trade partnership. 



THE GEORGE



IN PICTURES

Dancers from the Dana Tai Soon Burgess Dance Company perform “Homage” in November at the National Portrait Gallery. Mr. Burgess, MFA ’94, chair of GW’s Department of Theatre and Dance, is serving as the Smithsonian’s first-ever resident choreographer during the portrait gallery’s first American dance exhibit, “Dancing the Dream,” for which he created “Homage” and another piece. As part of their residency, Mr. Burgess and his dancers held public rehearsals in the exhibition space leading up to the performance of “Homage.” A second piece will be performed at the gallery in April.



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THE GEORGE
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Sophomore Ben Pryde sits at the solar table he built with the help of students and departments across the university.

GOING GREEN

Plugged into the Sun

The world's first walkable solar-paneled pathway and a student-built solar-powered table, capable of fueling the equivalent of eight laptops for nearly seven days, are among the university's latest forays into sustainable energy.

The 100-square-foot solar-paneled pathway is part of the Solar Walk project on GW's Virginia Science and Technology Campus, completed in the fall. The project includes 27 slip-resistant, semitransparent walkable solar panels and a solar-powered trellis.

In peak conditions the walkable panels, designed by Spain-based Onyx Solar, generate enough energy to power 450 LED pathway lights, while the trellis generates energy that feeds back to the campus' Innovation Hall.

"We are excited to explore the potential of this newly patented product and participate with Onyx in its goal of furthering unique photovoltaic technologies," says GW Senior Land Use Planner Eric Selbst.

The solar table, on the Foggy Bottom Campus, was proposed and built by students, led by sophomore Ben Pryde.

Installed on a plaza between 21st and 22nd streets and F and G streets, the six-foot-long table is made of rain-resistant plywood and aluminum, with a layered tabletop of

plywood and a 280-watt solar panel covered with Plexiglas. Devices like cell phones and laptops can be placed on the table and plugged into one of its eight, 120-volt outlets.

"We wanted this table to be simple to build and durable," Mr. Pryde says. "It can be built by anyone."

The project was funded through the GW Center for Student Engagement, the Student Association, and the Residence Hall Association. Mr. Pryde led a team in drafting the proposal, outlining how the solar table would improve student space, increase awareness about sustainability, and align with the university strategic plan's emphasis on innovating through cross-disciplinary collaboration. ☐

CURRICULUM

Federal Reserve is Topic of First Open, Online Course

The university this fall plans to offer its first-ever massive open online course, or MOOC, which will examine the Federal Reserve. The free course will be open to the public through a collaboration among GW, Pearson Education, Blackboard Inc., and In the Telling, a documentary film-education

company.

The class will examine the philosophical underpinnings, operations, and policies of the Federal Reserve, drawing up a series of lectures given at GW in 2012 by then Federal Reserve Chair Ben Bernanke; an event last spring featuring former Federal Reserve Chair Paul Volcker; and interviews with leading scholars, policymakers, critics, and current and former Federal Reserve officials.

"There are very few institutions that are simultaneously so

important and so little understood as the Federal Reserve," says Paul Schiff Berman, GW's vice provost for online education and academic innovation. "This MOOC will be a significant, non-partisan contribution to public discourse on the Fed, and it will use the online medium in new and innovative ways in order to reach a broader public."

The announcement was made in December at a daylong symposium called "Past, Present and Future of the Federal Reserve System," which featured former leaders of the Federal Reserve; Rep. Jim Himes (D-Conn.); Pulitzer Prize-winning author Liaquat Ahamed, and other finance and government experts. The event was the first of four to be organized by GW to mark the Federal Reserve's 100th anniversary.

Provost Steven Lerman says the MOOC will not be built around the traditional classroom approach that is standard among large-scale online courses. Instead, it will have a more narrative format, with documentary-style interviews conducted by School of Media and Public Affairs Director and former CNN anchor Frank Sesno, as well as detailed reporting and intensive interactive learning modules.

"We are consistently able to provide public access to leaders in public policy and, through our scholarly research and our convening role, to deepen public understanding of the key issues underlying influential institutions of governance," he says. "The MOOC is an extension of that commitment and expands our relationship with key governmental agencies."

The seven-week, noncredit course is planned for launch in fall 2014. Registration will begin in the summer. ☐

STUDENT PROFILE

GW Junior Brings 'Ideas Worth Spreading' to Foggy Bottom

Home to the Kennedy Center, the U.S. State Department, the World Bank, and other institutions, GW's Foggy Bottom neighborhood is no slouch when it comes to ideas. But Brian Doyle is trying his best to pile on more.

As curator of TEDxFoggyBottom, Mr. Doyle, a junior at GW who is studying human services and social justice, is in his third year of bringing to the neighborhood a part of the renowned TED speaker series, which carries the motto, "Ideas worth spreading."

TED—which stands for technology, entertainment, design—provides a platform for visionary presenters to discuss everything from the perfect spaghetti sauce (Malcolm Gladwell, 2004) to whether eating certain foods can "starve" cancer (William Li, 2010). Thousands of people have attended TED events, from its main annual conference to smaller, independently organized versions known as TEDx events. In 2010 GW co-hosted a TEDxPotomac event, whose speakers included Craigslist founder Craig Newmark, a 7-year-old tap dancer, and a Paralympic athlete.

TEDxFoggyBottom began two years later, with Mr. Doyle assisting the group of organizers he now helps lead.

It was a role that he prepared for well as a San Diego high schooler involved in the local TEDxYouth@SanDiego. Mr. Doyle became the speaker coordinator for that event, and it took just a month for him to be appointed student lead organizer.

"The journey was one of the most incredible adventures I've ever been on," he says. "I wanted to take part

in something that was changing the world for the better—something that put the power of ideas in the hands of everyone."

After working with the organizers of the first TEDxFoggyBottom in 2012, Mr. Doyle was selected to attend TEDGlobal in Edinburgh, Scotland, which afforded him the official capacity as a TEDx organizer to produce events of any size, he says.

Last March he helped lead TEDxFoggyBottom 2013, which featured eight speakers and drew 400 people. This year's event, in February, grew to include 21 speakers and performers before an audience of 1,200.

In the meantime, his TEDx experience came full circle in November when he was invited to deliver a talk at the San Diego youth event that gave him his start. The mission of spreading ideas now includes, in part, his own.

Mr. Doyle discussed "365 Days of 'Thank You,'" a project—to express appreciation to one person each day for a year—that he launched after he and two friends narrowly evaded a car crash.

His final "thank you," issued on the project's blog (365thankyou.wordpress.com) two days before the talk, went to the people who would be in the audience. The audience, he writes, "is the whole reason the event exists." —Menachem Wecker

For more on TEDxFoggyBottom, visit tedxfoggybottom.net.

Brian Doyle



Members of the GW community toured the Science and Engineering Hall in December to celebrate the completion of the initial concrete structure.

FACILITIES

Science and Engineering Hall 'Tops Out'

Donning hard hats and safety glasses, GW President Steven Knapp, trustees, university administrators, donors, and friends of the university took a sneak-peak tour of the Science and Engineering Hall in December to mark the completion of the top-most point of the building's concrete structure, a stage known as "topping out."

The university broke ground on the building in 2011, and the milestone brings it a step closer to becoming a hub of research and teaching on the Foggy Bottom Campus. Occupancy is slated for winter of 2015.

With eight floors above ground and six below, including four floors of parking, the building will offer 290,000 square feet of space for classrooms, teaching labs, specialty research facilities, and a multiuse auditorium, among other amenities.

"This is going to put George Washington on the map as a center for science and engineering innovation," Dr. Knapp says.

The building "is sometimes referred to as a catalyst, but that is not entirely accurate," says School of Engineering and Applied Science Dean David Dolling. "A catalyst simply speeds things up that were going to happen anyway, whereas this center is an enabler, because it has enabled us and will continue to enable us to do what we could not do before and accomplish more as a university." —Brittney Dunkins

HEADLINERS AT UNIVERSITY EVENTS

GEORGE WELCOMES

“You’re not thinking about your own emotions; you’re a reporter. What have you got? You’ve got a dead man, and you know it.”

Journalist **Dan Rather**, who was organizing coverage for CBS News in Dallas on the day President John F. Kennedy was shot. Fifty years later, at the National Press Club in November, he spoke about his experience on *The Kalb Report*, with host Marvin Kalb.

“I told a bunch of my law school friends they should invest in [cell phones]. And they said, ‘Warner, you are so crazy. Go get a real job. Who is ever going to want a cell phone?’”

Sen. **Mark Warner (D-Va.), BA ’77**, on investing in mobile phones at the age of 25—a decision that would become his defining entrepreneurial success and would presage his political career. The Class of 1977 valedictorian spoke and fielded questions in February at an event hosted by the GW College Democrats at the Marvin Center Amphitheater.

“Teddy Roosevelt, definitely, and Andrew Jackson, because he has experience with duels—but I would hope that Lincoln would tower above them all and persuade them to put down their weapons.”

Presidential historian **Doris Kearns Goodwin**, author of *Team of Rivals: The Political Genius of Abraham Lincoln* and the new book, *The Bully Pulpit: Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and the Golden Age of Journalism*, when asked which of her subjects would win in a fight to the death. Dr. Goodwin sat down with Steve Inskeep, host of NPR’s “Morning Edition,” at Lisner Auditorium in November for the Newsmaker Series, co-presented by Lisner Auditorium and Politics & Prose.

“We cannot keep funding the same things we’ve been funding without continuing to strive to ensure that we are constantly, relentlessly in search of results.”

House Majority **Leader Eric Cantor (R-Va.), BA ’85**, spoke at the first-ever Autism Speaks Action Summit, hosted in November by GW’s Autism and Neurodevelopmental Disorders Initiative.



Dan Rather

Mark Warner

Doris Kearns Goodwin

Eric Cantor

“If you look at how it played out, with Jim Crow, and impoverishment and isolation of the South, it really took a century before the civil rights movement essentially fulfilled the promise of the Civil War and the South began to rejoin the nation. I think it’s worth asking: Was that the best we could do?”

Pulitzer Prize winner **Tony Horwitz**, author of *Confederates in the Attic*, discussed the ramifications of the Civil War and its enduring relevance in the national conversation. The event, sponsored by Altria and held at Dorothy Betts Theatre, was facilitated by GW Professor of History and International Affairs Andrew Zimmerman and is part of GW’s ongoing participation in the National Civil War Project, an initiative of four universities and five performing arts organizations to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Civil War.

“Here’s the thing: You can’t laugh at Jon Stewart’s jokes unless you’ve got the information. And guess where he gets his information. Guess who he reads. Us.”

Award-winning journalist **Gwen Ifill**, with colleagues Thomas Friedman and Andrea Mitchell, brought her foreign affairs experience to “America’s Changing Role in the World and How the Press Covers It” in November at Lisner Auditorium. The conversation was organized by the School of Media and Public Affairs and the News Literacy Project.

“Most small businessmen are liberal arts majors. They’re close to their market, and they’re independent thinkers ... If you are a liberal arts major you’re going to get a good return on your investment, but it wouldn’t hurt to take a couple of math classes.”

Business mogul **Ted Leonis**, majority owner of the Washington Wizards, Mystics, Capitals, and the Verizon Center, and founder of Snagfilms, an online distributor of independent and documentary films, sat down with School of Media and Public Affairs Director Frank Sesno for an installment of the school’s Conversation Series.

“At first, I was shocked—then, I was shocked that I had been shocked.”

Academy Award-winning director **Kathryn Bigelow** on discovering, during the research for her film *Zero Dark Thirty*, that many of the CIA analysts working to locate Osama bin Laden were women. She discussed her career, her filmmaking process, and the role of women in the film industry in October as part of the School of Media and Public Affairs’ ongoing Conversation Series.



Tony Horwitz

Gwen Ifill

Ted Leonis

Kathryn Bigelow

AT A GLANCE



GW President Steven Knapp, left, and Teamsters General President James P. Hoffa.

HOFFA RECEIVES PRESIDENT'S MEDAL

The GW President's Medal was awarded in January to James P. Hoffa, general president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. In bestowing the honor, GW President Steven Knapp said the university "is proud to honor Jim Hoffa as a passionate advocate for social justice and the labor movement, as one of the foremost experts on labor issues, and also as a dedicated partner and friend of this university." The ceremony for Mr. Hoffa, the son of former Teamsters president James R. Hoffa, was held at Gelman Library's International Brotherhood of Teamsters Labor History Research Center, a joint initiative of GW and the Teamsters launched in 2008.

FINANCE DOUBLE MAJOR

GW's innovative new Bachelor of Science in finance double-major program, which debuted in the fall, allows students to focus on finance while pursuing a second degree in a nonbusiness field.

The interdisciplinary degree program provides finance students with "the opportunity to pursue their passion—whatever it is—and still major in a business discipline that makes them very marketable," says Isabelle G. Bajeux-Besnainou, associate dean for undergraduate programs at GW's School of Business. Other departments within GWSB are developing curricula for similar programs employing the double-major model.

WASHINGTONIANA SYMPOSIUM

The history of Washington took center stage at this year's Albert H. Small-George Washington University Washingtoniana Symposium and Luncheon in October. In his address, Mr. Small, one of the nation's foremost collectors of historic documents, shared the story of his Washingtoniana collection, which he donated to GW in 2011. The collection, comprising rare papers, maps, drawings, and other artifacts chronicling the history of the nation's capital, will be permanently displayed in a museum on GW's campus slated to open later this year.

RODHAM INSTITUTE FOCUSES ON HEALTH EQUITY

The Rodham Institute, which recently opened its doors at GW's School of Medicine and Health Sciences, promotes health equity in the District of Columbia through health-care provider training and community-focused education. Named in honor of the late Dorothy E. Rodham, mother

of Hillary Rodham Clinton, the institute serves as "a catalyst" to "unite and commit to a common goal of improving the health of all District residents, regardless of their neighborhood, their skin color, their gender, or their bank accounts," says Professor of Medicine Jehan El Bayoumi, the institute's founding director.

STUDY ABROAD AMONG TOP 25

GW's Office for Study Abroad was recognized among the top 25 university study abroad programs in the nation by the Institute for International Education. The rankings, released in November in the institute's annual "Open Doors" report, highlight universities with the highest rate of student participation in study abroad. The university's Office for Study Abroad offers more than 350 semester- and yearlong study abroad options in more than 60 countries.

TOP POST FOR GSEHD DEAN

Michael J. Feuer, dean of GW's Graduate School of Education and Human Development, was installed in October as president of the National Academy of Education, where he will serve a four-year term. Dr. Feuer brings to the new position a wealth of experience as an expert and leader in educational research. As president of the academy, he plans to advance programs that prepare future education scholars, enhance international programs, and develop new ways to communicate research and connect the work of the academy to the behavioral and social science community.

GW HOSTS SIEMENS FINALS

For the fourth year in a row GW

hosted the finals of the Siemens Foundation's annual Siemens Competition in Math, Science, and Technology, where 20 top contenders competed to win up to \$100,000 in scholarship funds. The competition showcases the original research projects of high school science students from across the country.

A SECOND HELPING OF 'THE WORLD ON A PLATE'

Renowned chef José Andrés offered "The World on a Plate: How Food Shapes Civilization" for the second year in a row last semester. The 1.5-credit hour course, organized by GW's Urban Food Task Force, explored food from a variety of perspectives: as a public health issue, an industry, a science, a craft, and a political instrument. Mr. Andrés is a James Beard Award winner who has been recognized as a culinary innovator. (For more, see "Food for Thought," *GW Magazine*, summer 2013.)

CHARTING POTENTIAL PATHS

DegreeMAP—a tool that enables students to monitor their progress toward a program's degree requirements—introduced its "What If" functionality in January. The new application allows students to explore requirements for degree programs other than their own, which aids in decision-making for those wanting to add a major or minor or to switch programs. The removal of "unnecessary barriers" to changing or adding a major is one of the goals of the university's strategic plan, said Provost Steven Lerman at the 2013 Faculty Assembly in October.

Annamaria Lusardi

Business school professor Annamaria Lusardi, the Denit Trust Distinguished Scholar in Economics and Accountancy, is one of the foremost researchers in the field of financial literacy, and the academic director of GW's Global Financial Literacy Excellence Center. Dr. Lusardi sat down with GW Magazine to discuss the state of financial literacy (it's not good, people) and how Colonials can help.

What is “financial literacy?” Why use that term? I like the phrase “financial literacy” because in today’s world an understanding of basic financial concepts is equivalent to the ability to read and write. During the industrial revolution, people increasingly needed to be literate in order to participate in society; in the modern economy people need to understand simple financial ideas. And fortunately people are beginning to recognize that it is a basic skill.

Broadly speaking, what does your research say about the current state of financial literacy in the United States? The level of financial literacy is *critically* low, especially if we consider what is at stake. From age 17, when we decide whether to go to college, we start making big decisions. Then people have to make decisions about pensions, how much to save, and how to invest their retirement. We also have broad access to credit, so we can rack up huge debts.

But the research suggests that we don’t actually have the skills to make those decisions. Only a third of Americans can correctly answer our [three simplest] questions about the most basic concepts at the heart of financial decision-making. We are not asking if people know asset pricing or complex things like that. We don’t even ask people to do the calculations.

The first question is about interest: If you put \$100 in a savings account with an interest rate of 2 percent per year, would you have more than \$100 after five years? Less than \$100? Exactly \$100? Then we have a question

about inflation, and finally a question about risk diversification. That’s why we say the knowledge is critically low, because these are three quite elementary questions.

Why aren’t people financially literate, and when and how should they be taught to be? Financial literacy is not learned by osmosis; it’s not “general knowledge.” It’s a specific skill, and we need to start teaching it as early as possible. The way it’s done now, we have basically one semester-long course in high school—and not all states have even that much. I can’t think of any single subject that is learned in one semester at the end of high school. We don’t learn math or history or English this way, because that’s not how an important topic is learned.

We don’t teach literature so that you can write *War and Peace*. We teach it so that you can appreciate books. We want people to be financially literate not because we expect them to be Warren Buffett, but so that they can compute the complexity of the decisions they will have to make, ask for advice if they need to, and take proper action.

Are there groups that are made particularly vulnerable by a lack of financial literacy? Actually, there are three. We see a lack of knowledge at both ends of the age spectrum: The young are vulnerable because they have no experience. But while the young know little and acknowledge they know little, the elderly also know little but they think they know the most. That makes them an ideal object for scams.

Interestingly, around the world we also find that women have been left behind as market economies develop. Across the countries where we have used our questions, they answer in the same way: they say that they do not

know the answer. This is critically important, because we have a group that not only doesn’t know but it *admits* it doesn’t know. And I think that makes women an amazing group and an amazing target for financial education. Especially because in many households, it’s the woman who makes the domestic decisions—planning for a child’s education, taking care of aging parents. So teaching a woman to be financially literate will help her and help her take better care of her family.

What can GW alumni do to improve the state of financial literacy? They can be proactive ambassadors for financial literacy. A GW alumnus could ask the school district where they live to add financial literacy in the curriculum. Or they could ask the business community of which they are part to support the training of the teachers in that district. We can break this cycle where the young are not equipped to live in society.

We can also educate adults. We can push for workplace financial education, and if not in the workplace, then in the places where people go to learn: libraries and museums.

It’s not just about personal finances. This stuff has implications for society, as we saw in the financial crisis. If a substantial number of people make mistakes, taxpayers will be asked to pay for that. So we need to be as informed as possible. And there’s nothing magical about it! There’s not even anything particularly difficult about it. The fact that we are making such a drama out of this topic has been to the detriment of everybody.

—Ruth Steinhardt



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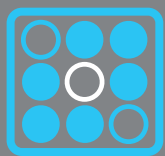
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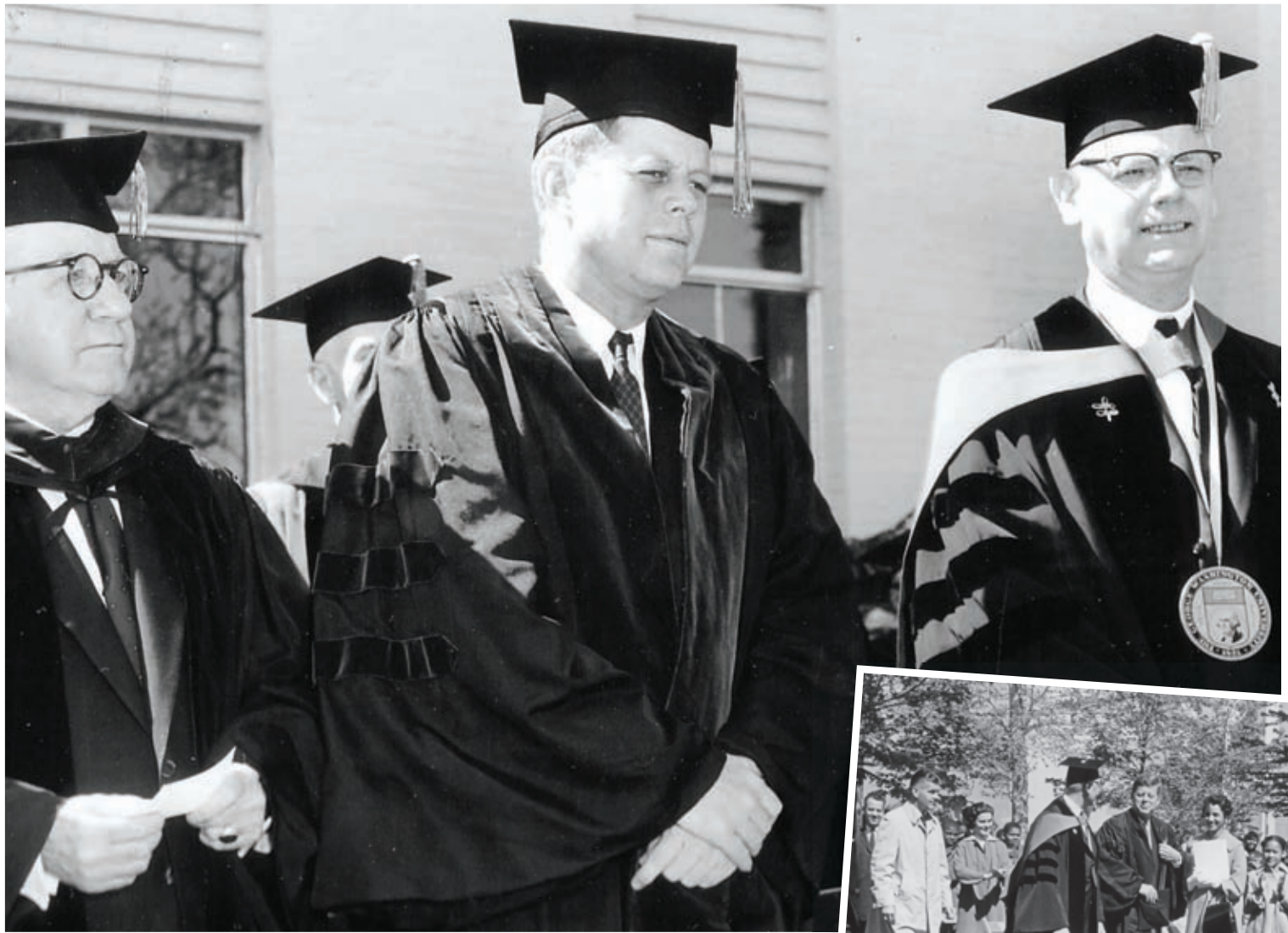
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Presidents Day



President John F. Kennedy would be granted seven honorary degrees while in office, but his first came from GW.

On May 3, 1961, during the inauguration of GW President Thomas H. Carroll, President Kennedy received an honorary doctor of laws—a decade after his wife, Jacqueline Kennedy, graduated from the university with a degree in Romance languages. “It took her two years to get this degree and it took me two minutes,” he said, “but in any case we are both grateful.”

In his remarks, the president discussed the strong link between centers of learning

and leaders of politics, and the importance of education to a democracy.

“[I]t is the job of schools and colleges such as this to provide the men and women who will, with their sense of discipline and purpose and understanding, contribute to the maintenance of free societies here and around the world,” he said.

— **Bergis Jules**

 For more bits of GW history, follow @GWUArchives on Twitter and visit go.gwu.edu/archives.



President Kennedy was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree in 1961, at the inauguration of GW President Thomas H. Carroll (top right).



SPACES

Home Base

“I have to spend all my time here, so I might as well enjoy it,” says Eric Cline, chair of the Department of Classical and Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, of his cozy, memento-stocked office in Phillips Hall. But in truth, nearly 30 seasons of archaeological work also have meant untold hours at ancient, exotic places, like the 3,700-year-old Tel Kabri site in Israel. There Dr. Cline and colleagues recently uncovered what might be the oldest and largest wine cellar in the Middle East. — Ruth Steinhardt



Bullets and cartridge cases from a 1948 battle fought at the biblical archaeology site of Megiddo, in Israel



“Of course I have to collect hippos.” This replica statuette of a 1900 B.C. Egyptian original shares quarters (and presumably awkward silences) with Gummy. The claymation icon “represents my childhood,” Dr. Cline says.

The only person to have won GW’s Oscar and Shoshana Trachtenberg Prizes both for research (2011) and teaching (2012), Dr. Cline says: “Now I have to go for service, as the trifecta.”



“In the 1960s Yigael Yadin, perhaps the most famous Israeli archaeologist, was digging at Megiddo, in Israel [the site of biblical Armageddon], where I’m now co-director,” says Dr. Cline. “He’d mark the point where he stopped digging by throwing in coins and Coke bottles, then he’d backfill. Whenever we reached a Coke bottle, we’d know we reached the end of Yadin’s excavation, so we had this tradition of yelling ‘Yadin!’”

Born in the old GW Hospital but raised elsewhere, Dr. Cline returned to the area only upon joining the faculty in 2000. “It’s kind of like the Eagles song,” he jokes: “I could check out, but I could never leave.”



SHOWCASING NEW BOOKS BY GW PROFESSORS AND ALUMNI

BOOKSHELVES



The Rhythm and Blues

In *Heart: An American Medical Odyssey*, former Vice President Dick Cheney and his cardiologist of 15 years, Jonathan Reiner of GW Hospital, agree to waive the physician-patient privilege and discuss their interactions over the years. Those experiences become bookends in a larger discussion of the tremendous advances in medical treatment of heart disease over the past 35 years.

/ By Menachem Wecker /

***Heart: An American Medical Odyssey* (Scribner, 2013)**

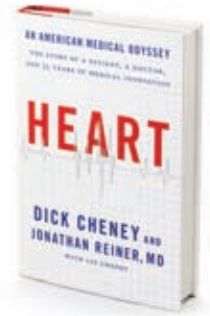
Dick Cheney and Jonathan Reiner, with Liz Cheney

Unlike most politicians who have spent considerable time at GW, former Vice President Dick Cheney is not an alumnus, a faculty member, or a frequent lecturer on campus. The Lincoln, Neb., native came to GW on several occasions for reasons much more grave: treatments at GW Hospital for cardiovascular disease. “*If this is dying, I remember thinking, it’s not all that bad,*” he writes in the prologue to his new book, *Heart*, co-written with Jonathan Reiner, his cardiologist and the director of GW Hospital’s Cardiac Catheterization Lab.

The book alternates between memoir-style and historical vignettes in Mr. Cheney’s and Dr. Reiner’s voices, and although the latter’s sections are heavy on medical terminology—“red pulse oxymetry sensor,” “coronary arteriography”—the prose is whimsical and accessible. A defibrillator sits on a “fire-engine-red” cabinet, for example; latex gloves make a “characteristic thwack,” and a catheterization lab is a “multimillion-dollar cathedral to the latest technology.”

Elsewhere, Dr. Reiner waxes philosophical: “Unadorned we come into this world and, in a hospital, unadorned we go out”; “Medical school ... teaches plenty of science but very little of the art of being a doctor”; and, he writes, “I know that heart transplantation is fundamentally an elegant surgical procedure ... but for me, like the birth of a child, the awakening of a heart in its new host is a moment filled with divine grace.” Other passages discuss everything from an autopsy Leonardo da Vinci performed in Florence in 1507 to five pints of blood that were drained from George Washington’s arm on Dec. 14, 1799, before he died later that evening.

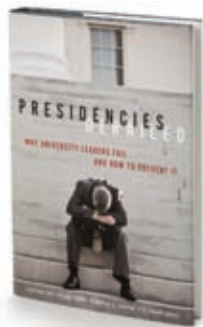
Mr. Cheney’s 35-year struggle with heart disease is a fascinating and highly personal story in its own right, and when it is interwoven with the observations and recollections of Dr. Reiner the narrative takes on further complexity and context. And in this case, the sum is even greater than its parts. Both Mr. Cheney and Dr. Reiner have the humility and insight to recognize that their already compelling stories become



even more intriguing when supplemented with political and medical history. *Heart* is about not only the heart of one man—albeit a very famous and powerful man—but all hearts.

Nowhere is the wonder of that organ more apparent than in Dr. Reiner's observation: "Over an eighty-year life, a human heart beats, uninterrupted, 2.5 billion times, an astonishing example of physical durability seldom, and maybe never, replicated by even the most sophisticated human engineering. An automobile motor, for comparison, will make less than 500 million revolutions if you're lucky enough to keep it running for 100,000 miles."

Other perks of reading the book? Learning Mr. Cheney's pseudonym when he was admitted to GW Hospital in November 2000 and seeing a photograph of him holding a tabloid claiming he had become a robot.

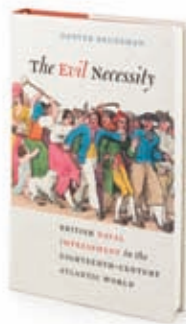


Presidencies Derailed: Why University Leaders Fail and How to Prevent It (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2013)

Stephen Joel Trachtenberg, Gerald B. Kauvar, and E. Grady Bogue

The three authors of this book—GW President Emeritus and University Professor of Public Service Stephen Joel Trachtenberg; Gerald Kauvar, a GW research professor and special assistant to Dr. Trachtenberg; and the late E. Grady Bogue, a former interim

chancellor at University of Tennessee-Chattanooga and chancellor emeritus at Louisiana State University in Shreveport—know a lot about succeeding. That's why they do such a great job of diagnosing where colleagues may trip and fall. The book delves into 16 cases, each of which is edifying—particularly because, as the authors observe, "No one type of institution is immune. People are people; institutions are institutions."



The Evil Necessity: British Naval Impressment in the Eighteenth-Century Atlantic World (University of Virginia Press, 2013)

Denver Brunzman

Students—and former students—of world history know well that the sun never sets on the British Empire, but they might not know about the sailors forced to man the ships that made up the crown's unparalleled fleet. In wartime, Britain "impressed," or forced, its subjects to join its navy. "Impressment was more than a stopgap measure to keep the Royal Navy afloat," writes Denver Brunzman, an assistant professor of history at GW. "It was a fundamental component of Britain's early imperial success." Instead of targeting criminals and the lower classes, the Royal Navy conscripted men who were skilled sailors and who typically stood to make less in their new, involuntary naval employment than in their old day jobs. And therein lay what Dr. Brunzman

calls the "impressment paradox"; given how much sailors and their local communities fought the so-called press gangs that came to enlist conscripts, it's surprising that impressment was so successful. The book may also have one of the most creative acknowledgments section, which begins, "Writing a book is much like working as a member of a crew on a ship."



The Gamble: Choice and Chance in the 2012 Presidential Election (Princeton University Press, 2013)

John Sides and Lynn Vavreck

The term "game changer," which was wielded early and often in the analysis leading up to and during the 2012 presidential election, was largely misapplied to "blips that failed to transform the race," write John Sides, an associate professor of political science at GW, and Lynn Vavreck, a professor at the University of California at Los Angeles. "It was, according to one reporter, the single worst cliché of the campaign." U.S. presidential elections, they write, are "rarely decided by a single moment that changes everything." Instead factors like the economy tend to have a much greater impact. This book adopts a data-driven, *Moneyball* approach to the question of what propelled President Barack Obama to a second term. "Our answer turns more on the advantages incumbent presidents have even in slowly growing economies and less on television advertising or field

organizations," the authors write. That's not to say that the \$2.3 billion spent by the candidates and their allies was entirely wasted, but that each one's spending balanced the other's out.



Iraq in Wartime: Soldiering, Martyrdom, and Remembrance (Cambridge University Press, 2013)

Dina Rizk Khoury

Iraqis who saw invading U.S. and coalition military forces in 2003 must have experienced one of the worst kinds of déjà vu. "War had become the norm rather than the exception," writes Dina Rizk Khoury, an associate professor of history and international affairs at GW. Having lived with 23 years of essentially nonstop war—an eight-year war with Iran, then the first Gulf War, then the "most comprehensive embargo ever enforced on a nation," and periodic U.S. and British bombings—Iraqis had seen "the militarization of [their] politics and society, the brutalization of public culture, and the creation of irreconcilable divisions within Iraq," Dr. Khoury writes. Although there has been some scholarly attention to the ways that long periods of war have affected parts of Africa, Israel and Palestine, Iran, and the United States after 9/11, Dr. Khoury's book—based on government documents and interviews with soldiers and families—fills a void by casting the spotlight on Iraq.

ATHLETICS NEWS





Thrill of Victory: First Over Cancer, Then on the Court

GW volleyball freshman Natalie Leger did not have a traditional recruitment. She was sidelined her entire junior year of high school while she battled Hodgkin's lymphoma, a cancer of the immune system. But before her illness, Ms. Leger had a goal, and she refused to let it go: She wanted to play Division I volleyball.

"People always say you should follow your dreams, and I did that," says Ms. Leger. "My dream was to play Division I volleyball, and I had to do some crazy things to get here. I had to fight a lot, and I was not going to let anything stop me. I would work out after chemotherapy treatments, which looking back probably wasn't the smartest thing. I wouldn't let cancer stop me from achieving my dream, and it has all paid off."

The Woodmere, N.Y., native won her battle with cancer and made enough of an impact during her senior year of high school and club seasons to be noticed by the GW coaching staff. She joined the Colonials in the fall of 2013. Ms. Leger went on to appear in 20 matches as a freshman, as the Colonials had one of their best seasons in recent memory—finishing with 16 overall wins, 10 conference victories, and earning the No. 3 seed in the Atlantic 10 championship.

Ms. Leger is majoring in exercise science and exploring the idea of becoming a sports psychologist. She feels it's a good fit, based on her experience. And although she is past her illness, the experience will remain forever, and she considers herself something of a role model for people facing similar situations.

"I hope my story can inspire people who have gone through rough parts of their lives and still have things they want to accomplish," Ms. Leger says. "Don't let anything hold you back, and just keep fighting."

RECORD BOOKS

7 Inducted Into Sports Hall of Fame

Mike Brey, BS '82
Men's Basketball



Mr. Brey is one of the most successful college basketball coaches in the country, but he made his mark at GW while earning team MVP honors in 1981-82. In 2011 he led the Notre Dame Fighting Irish to 27 victories and was chosen

as national coach of the year by the Associated Press and *Sports Illustrated*. Mr. Brey has 13 20-win seasons to his credit and 11 appearances in the NCAA tournament, and was honored in a special halftime ceremony on January 14 when GW men's basketball downed Virginia Commonwealth University.

Tim Champney, BS '00, MS '01
Men's Swimming

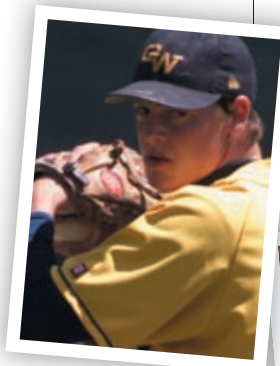
A four-year letter-winner, Mr. Champney is one of the most decorated swimmers in GW history, having garnered 10 A-10 championship medals. He was the first-ever GW male swimmer to qualify for the NCAA championships, and was named the Atlantic 10's most outstanding performer in 1996-97 and 1998-99. Mr. Champney tallied eight gold medals at the conference championships, winning the 100 back and 200



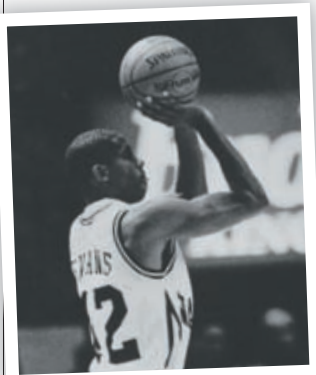
back for four straight years, and was also a two-time academic all-conference selection.

Greg Conden, BA '03
Baseball

Mr. Conden, who as a freshman was tapped as the A-10 pitcher of the year, holds all-time GW records for wins (35) and games started as a pitcher (62). The single-season wins leader in school history, Mr. Conden posted 11 victories during the Colonials' Atlantic-10 championship season in 2002. A four-year letter-winner, Mr. Conden was drafted in the 18th round of the 2003 Major League Baseball first-year player draft by the San Diego Padres and went on to play five seasons of professional baseball.



Kwame Evans, ATT '92-'96
Men's Basketball



Mr. Evans helped drive the Colonials to 78 victories and four trips to the postseason during his career, including NCAA tournament appearances in 1993, 1994, and 1996. During the magical run to the 1993 NCAA tournament's Sweet 16, Mr. Evans tallied a team-high 13 points against Michigan's

Fab Five. He led the team and the Atlantic 10 in scoring in 1994-95, and again paced the Colonials in scoring en route to the NCAA tournament in 1995-96, earning first team all-conference accolades each season. Mr. Evans currently ranks fifth on GW's all-time scoring list.



Cathy Joens, BS '04, MPH '09
Women's Basketball

Ms. Joens was a two-time A-10 player of the year and an honorable mention All-American in 2004. Selected to the all-conference first team three times, she was the conference's player of the year in 2003 and 2004, and a member of four NCAA tournament teams. She left GW as the university's third all-time leading scorer and a two-time team MVP, and was later drafted by the New York Liberty of the WNBA. She also played two years for the Chicago Sky as part of a successful professional basketball career.

Elana Meyers, BS '07, MTA '11
Softball

The GW softball team's first-ever recruit also was chosen as team MVP every season during her tenure. Ms. Meyers graduated as the Colonials' all-time record-holder in nearly every offensive

category, and then went on as a bobsledder to win an Olympic bronze medal in 2010 and a silver medal earlier this year, in Sochi, Russia. Ms. Meyers not only threw the first pitch and earned the first win in program history but also recorded the team's first hit and scored its first run. A two-time Atlantic 10 all-conference first team selection and GW's first-ever all-region honoree, Ms. Meyers was also the A-10 student-athlete of the year for softball and an academic All-American in 2006 and 2007.

Kimberly Warner, BA '04
Women's Soccer



Ms. Warner was a four-time Atlantic 10 all-conference selection in women's soccer and is just the third women's soccer player to be inducted into the GW Athletic Hall of Fame. She

capped her collegiate career as GW's third all-time in points and goals, and was named the 2002 A-10 offensive player of the year. Ms. Warner earned a spot on the National Soccer Coaches Association of America Mid-Atlantic Region Team as a junior, and was a three-time team MVP. She helped transform a team that won just three games during her freshman season into one that had back-to-back seasons of 10-plus wins in 2002 and 2003. □





On the final leg of their Australian adventure, members of the GW lacrosse team took to the waves at Manly Beach.

LACROSSE

Sticks and Surf: Lacrosse Team's Oz Adventure

For the GW lacrosse team, Dec. 28 effectively never happened. The team boarded a plane in Dallas on Dec. 27 and landed on Dec. 29 half a world away, leapfrogging the 28th, for an Australian odyssey that more than made up for the calendar gap.

The 12-day, three-city trip—including 65 hours of travel and seven plane rides—had the team practicing, playing, touring, and immersing itself in the Australian culture.

“It is hard to put into words how incredible this trip was,” says Head Coach Tara Hannaford. “We packed a lot of activities into our time there, and that is exactly what we wanted—for the student-athletes to embrace the culture, to learn about Australia and its history, and to compete against competitive lacrosse programs.”

In Cairns, the team’s first stop, travelers dined on traditional fare of barramundi, bison, crocodile, emu, and

kangaroo; they spent a day swimming and snorkeling at the picturesque Great Barrier Reef; they white-water rafted down the Barron River; and, upholding GW’s dedication to service, the team volunteered at Harald’s House, which provides a safe and stable home to homeless youth.

In Adelaide, where the students spent five days touring, feeding kangaroos, and trying their hands at cricket and traditional Aboriginal dances, the team also got to work with its first practice of 2014.

The squad notched a win against the Brighton Lacrosse Club, before both teams gathered

for a postgame barbecue. Later, GW hosted a youth clinic for more than 40 local girls. The team then competed against the SA All Stars, a team comprising the best players from club teams across South Australia.

The Colonials next headed to Sydney for the final leg of the tour, where team members delved into the history of Australia’s most populous city. They rode the surf at Manly Beach and capped the trip by trekking across Sydney Harbour Bridge—a 1,332-step, three-and-a-half-hour journey through and over the world’s tallest steel arch bridge, which reaches 440 feet above the water. ☐

MEN’S BASKETBALL

Homes Away From Home

More often than not during this 100th season, the GW men’s basketball team felt at home even on the road thanks to hundreds of Colonials faithful who came

to cheer, reminisce, and network at alumni receptions across the country.

Large gatherings of GW fans and alumni came together across the country, from Manhattan and Long Island to southern California, Philadelphia, and the Midwest—even at D.C.’s Verizon Center, mere blocks from home court, for the 2013 BB&T Classic in December, where GW sent the Buff and Blue assemblage into euphoria with a buzzer-beating win over local rival Maryland.

“In 20 years of coaching, including a year at Maryland, our alumni events are the best attended I’ve ever seen,” says third-year Head Coach Mike Lonergan, who has addressed packed rooms at each event this season.

As part of a scheduling philosophy that will take the Colonials to areas populated with GW alumni, the team made four trips to the New York City area this season (Manhattan, Hofstra, Fordham, and the Barclays Center in Brooklyn), with road dates in front of hundreds of GW fans. Other pregame alumni receptions were held at George Mason, Richmond, and St. Louis. ☐



Fans showed their colors at the BB&T Classic in December, where Maurice Creek’s buzzer-beater toppled Maryland.

RESEARCH NEWS

EVOLUTION

Oh, the Places You'll Grow: How Plants Adapted to the Winter

A new study of trees, shrubs, and other flowering plants offers the most comprehensive view yet of their evolutionary history, and new insight into the strategies—

like the seasonal shedding of leaves—that enabled these plants to spread across the globe.

The GW-led study was published in the journal *Nature* in December.

Early flowering plants are thought to have been woody—plants that maintain a prominent stem above ground across years and changing weather conditions, such as maple trees—and restricted to warm, wet tropical environments. But they have since put down roots in chillier climates, dominating large swaths of the globe where freezing occurs.

“Until now, we haven’t had a compelling narrative about how

leaf and stem traits have evolved to tolerate cold temperatures,” says Amy Zanne, lead author of the study and an assistant professor of biology. The study, she says, shows “the whens, hows, and whys behind plant species’ trait evolution and movements.”

The researchers identified three repeated evolutionary shifts they believe flowering plants made to fight the cold: Plants either dropped their leaves seasonally, shutting down the pathways that would normally carry water between roots and leaves; made skinnier water-conducting pathways, allowing them to keep their leaves while reducing the risk of developing air bubbles during freezing and thawing; or avoided cold seasons altogether, losing aboveground stems and leaves and retreating underground.

The team found that the

woody plants—those that maintain a prominent stem above ground year-round, such as maple trees—most often either retreated below ground, becoming herbs, or developed thinner pathways before they moved into freezing climates. Shedding leaves, in contrast, usually developed after a plant moved into freezing climates.

For the study, the researchers created a database of traits and environmental conditions for more than 49,000 species, then built the largest time-pegged evolutionary tree for plants, tracing the lineage of more than 32,000 species.

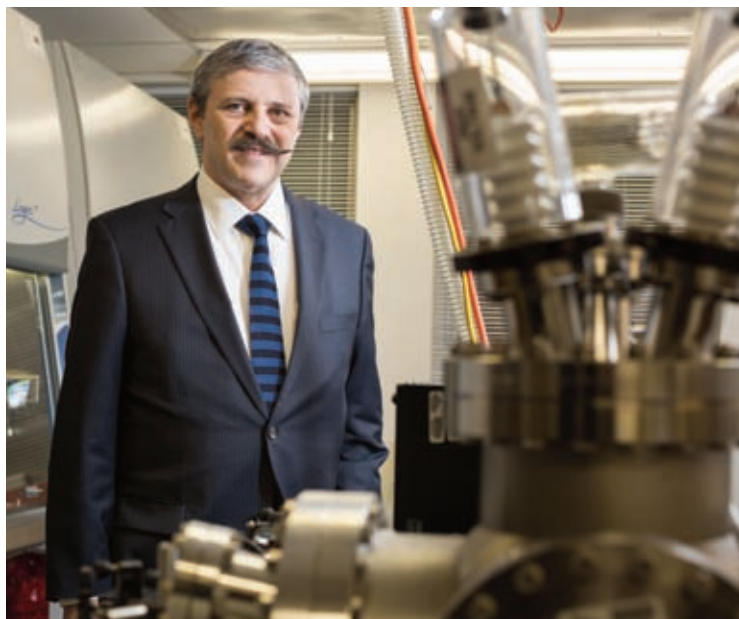
Dr. Zanne and her colleagues now plan to use the massive evolutionary tree to explore other aspects of plant history, including the responses of plants to other environmental pressures beyond freezing.

—**Kurtis Hiatt**



Amy Zanne and colleagues have created largest dated evolutionary tree of land plants.

WILLIAM ATKINS



Akos Vertes, a professor of chemistry in the Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, leads a research team that will help combat biological and chemical threats.

CHEMISTRY

A Faster Fight Against Chemical, Biological Agents

Knowing one's enemy is a tenet of war, but in the fight against chemical and biological weapons it can be exceedingly arduous and time-consuming. Now a team led by a George Washington University researcher is working to vastly improve the process under a grant that will provide up to \$14.6 million over five years.

The grant, from the military's Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, tasks the researchers with reducing to 30 days a process that can sometimes take years or even decades.

"Clearly, this is a very large

challenge, and it's easy to understand why it's important to overcome," says lead researcher Akos Vertes, a GW chemistry professor who will be collaborating with GE Global Research, Protea Biosciences Inc., and SRI International.

"Discovering the cause behind a biological or chemical threat can provide information that not only counteracts the threat," Dr. Vertes says, "but also provides important information for pharmaceutical companies developing drugs that may be unrelated to the threat."

Biological threats, like anthrax, derive from bacteria, viruses, toxins, or fungi. Chemical threats include substances that work to interfere with the nervous system or cause asphyxiation. Both have the potential to cause rapid and widespread injury or death.

To determine how a biological or chemical threat disrupts the functions of life, researchers have to take a holistic view of the threat and the system in which it operates. Dr. Vertes and his team will use a variety of scientific disciplines to examine the

effects of toxic agents on genes, proteins, and cellular functions.

By combining the data gleaned from these disciplines, the researchers believe the effects of a biological or chemical threat in a given environment can be more easily determined. **EW**

TECHNOLOGY

Mapping the Intersection of Politics and Tech

In December 2011, just before heading off on a semester-long sabbatical, media anthropologist Kerrie Harvey checked her GW email one last time and found an exciting offer: a chance to edit what is likely the first-ever encyclopedia on the convergence of social media and politics.

"It is like shaping a volcano while it erupts, and that was a challenge I couldn't back out from," says Dr. Harvey, a professor in the School of Media and Public Affairs. "We got a chance not only to define the territory, but to map it as well."

This year she unveiled the final product—a three-volume, 1,632-page reference text that is arguably the most complete account of how technology has revamped politics in the modern era. The *Encyclopedia of Social Media and Politics*, published by CQ Press, contains nearly 600 entries, a collection of essays, and original research.

The content spans from a 1945 *Atlantic Monthly* article written on engineer Vannevar Bush, to the intricacies of software like FinFisher, to a recent study from the Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project. Individual entries shed light on how technology is a companion presence for other areas of life and collective governance.

"We were peeling back the Earth's surface and seeing the wiring underneath, looking at how every aspect of public life—religion, music, art, education, household decisions, everything—is interconnected," she says.

But as deep as the project went, completing it also was a race against time and obsolescence. The information included had to be practically useful and academically important, as well as having influence on the current field.

"What we produced is an artifact," Dr. Harvey says. "This encyclopedia is a portrait of the social media political landscape at this place and this time, in all of the dimensions we could get access to. That in its own right is a valuable thing." —**Julyssa Lopez**

EVOLUTION

Biting into a Human Mystery

It's a gap between teeth that will need much more than braces to fix: A new study of ancient teeth finds that none of the species suspected of being the ancestral link between modern humans and Neanderthals quite fills the bill.

The study, published online in October in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, also suggests the two species may have diverged around 1 million years ago, hundreds of thousands of years earlier than previously thought.

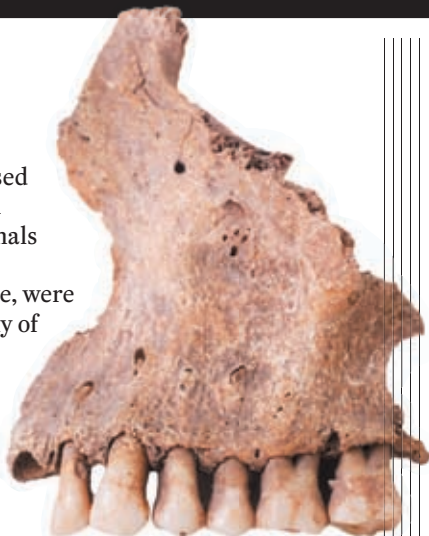
The hardness and size of teeth make them a well-preserved and common line of evidence, offering a good representation of many early species in the human family tree, says lead researcher Aida Gómez-Robles, a postdoctoral scientist at GW's Center for the Advanced Study of Hominid Paleobiology.

The international team of researchers analyzed 1,200 teeth representing 13 types of ancient human, including species that have been proposed as the common ancestor from which humans and Neanderthals diverged.

The results, the team wrote, were “striking”—the chances of any of the studied species being the shared ancestor are “at best, weak.”

“The last common ancestor of Neanderthals and modern humans may have been located in Africa around 1 million years ago,” says Dr. Gómez-Robles, who conducted the work as a graduate student in Spain. If found, those would be the fossils “that can give us a clearer answer to this problem.”

That may mean finding new species or simply better-preserved fossils. African populations dating back 1 million years—which Dr. Gómez-Robles said were not included in the study due to the scarcity of dental fossils—are “the most promising source of candidates,” the researchers wrote. —**Danny Freedman**



IN BRIEF

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY WORK AWARDED \$2.4M

The Carnegie Corp. of New York awarded a two-year, \$2.4 million grant to the Elliott School of International Affairs to support four research programs relating to international security. The grant follows a \$2 million award from the Carnegie Corp. to the school in 2011.

The new award will fund the Project on Middle East Political Science, the Program on New Approaches to Research and Security in Eurasia, and two programs focused on nuclear policy and security.

RESEARCH AWARD

Alumnus Qianyi Zhao, MS '08, PhD '13, is a winner of the 2013 Dimitris N. Chorafas Foundation Award for his dissertation on microwave remote sensing of the Earth's environment. The Swiss-based award, established in 1992, recognizes the exceptional research achievements of people under the age of 30 from around the world. Awardees are studying in the fields of advanced data processing technology, life sciences, and sustainability.

OUTSTANDING INVENTORS

GW professors Ferid Murad and Akos Vertes have been named 2013 Fellows of the National Academy of Inventors. The distinction is awarded to academics who have created or facilitated outstanding inventions that have made an impact on quality of life, economic development, and the welfare of society. Dr. Murad, a Nobel Prize

winner who leads a lab in the Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Medicine, has made groundbreaking discoveries about the biological effects of nitric oxide. Dr. Vertes, a chemistry professor and the founder of GW's W. M. Keck Institute for Proteomics Technology and Application, recently created an ambient ionization method that enables the direct analysis of cells and tissues.

D.C. SOLAR



TEAM MAKES TOP-10 FINISH

A team of students and faculty members from George Washington, American, and Catholic universities placed seventh in the U.S. Department of Energy's Solar Decathlon in October. The team—the first ever to represent the nation's capital in the international competition—conceptualized and built a 700-square-foot, solar-powered house and surrounding garden, called Harvest Home, which will be donated to a veteran.

For more, see “A Place in the Sun,” GW Magazine, summer 2013 at magazine.gwu.edu/summer-2013-issue.

HEALTH CARE

Health Law Opens Coverage Opportunities for Legal Immigrants

While the federal health care reform law doesn't extend health insurance access to undocumented immigrants, it may pave the way for millions of legal immigrants who have trouble gaining coverage, according to a new report.

“Most people do not realize that legal immigrants currently face many obstacles to obtaining health insurance,” says health policy professor Leighton Ku, author of the report and director of the Center for Health Policy Research at the School of Public Health and Health Services. “Such immigrants are three times as likely to be uninsured as those born in the United States.”

The report, published in December, outlines the opportunities and obligations, like tax penalties for not carrying coverage, that the Affordable Care Act will bring to lawfully present immigrants—those who have obtained green cards or visas allowing them to work, live, and study in the United States.

The paper, funded in part by the Commonwealth Fund, notes that the law might help as many as 6 million immigrants find affordable coverage through health insurance exchanges or Medicaid. **GW**

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THE GEORGE
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Pascale Ehrenfreund, a research professor of space policy and international affairs, is one of the scientists working on a mission that will for the first time land a spacecraft on a comet, possibly offering clues about the origin of life on Earth.



*PLENTY
OF SPACE
BUT NO ROOM FOR ERROR*

**AN ASTROBIOLOGIST'S
SEARCH FOR LIFE'S ORIGIN
IS ABOUT TO LAND HER ON
A SPEEDING COMET.**

/ BY DANNY FREEDMAN /



Pascale Ehrenfreund was starting to get anxious about the summer.

It was only December when we met, but she was suddenly awash in the thought that the reading and thinking and preparations of the past 14 years were about to come to a head. Her mind was 520 million miles away, floating out near the orbit of Jupiter.



There in the frigid deep, the European satellite Rosetta was snoozing. Launched in 2004, Rosetta had carved a circuitous, sightseer's path to the outer solar system, where it was put into hibernation as it coasted toward the comet it will chase this summer at 62,000 miles per hour. In November a landing craft will grab it and, like a robotic Errol Flynn, ride the comet around the sun and into history.

Rosetta's alarm clock was set to go off in just over a month.

"After January 20," Dr. Ehrenfreund, an astrobiologist and research professor in the Elliott School of International Affairs, said at the time, "boom—it will really be a wake-up for everybody."

For the mission's engineers and scientists, and for sky-watchers of all stripes, the wake-up would set in motion a spectacular and unprecedented feat of cosmic derring-

do; landing on a comet has never been attempted. Rosetta already is the first satellite to venture so far from home relying exclusively on solar power, and by the time it lands this fall it also will be the first spacecraft to orbit a comet and observe it over time.

Yet the delicate orchestration of closing in on a comet and landing on its unknown surface is just the beginning for Dr. Ehrenfreund, one of the mission's scientists, and her colleagues. The orbit will give them a front-row seat as the sun brings the comet to a boil. And the landing will offer a chance to mine an artifact from the birth of the solar system, one that has been in cold storage for billions of years.

So when Rosetta blinked back to life on Jan. 20 after two and a half years of silence—sending an A-OK that traveled 45 minutes at the speed of light to reach Earth—the European Space Agency control room erupted into cheers and hugs. Dr. Ehrenfreund, receiving word while at a government dinner in Austria, could hardly sit and went table to table sharing the news.

"But right now," she cautioned in an email, "still 9 million kilometers to go."

It was nonetheless a monumental start to a new year—one in which she also plans to be part of an experiment sent to the International Space Station and will settle in as the first female president of the Austrian Science Fund, her home country's equivalent of the

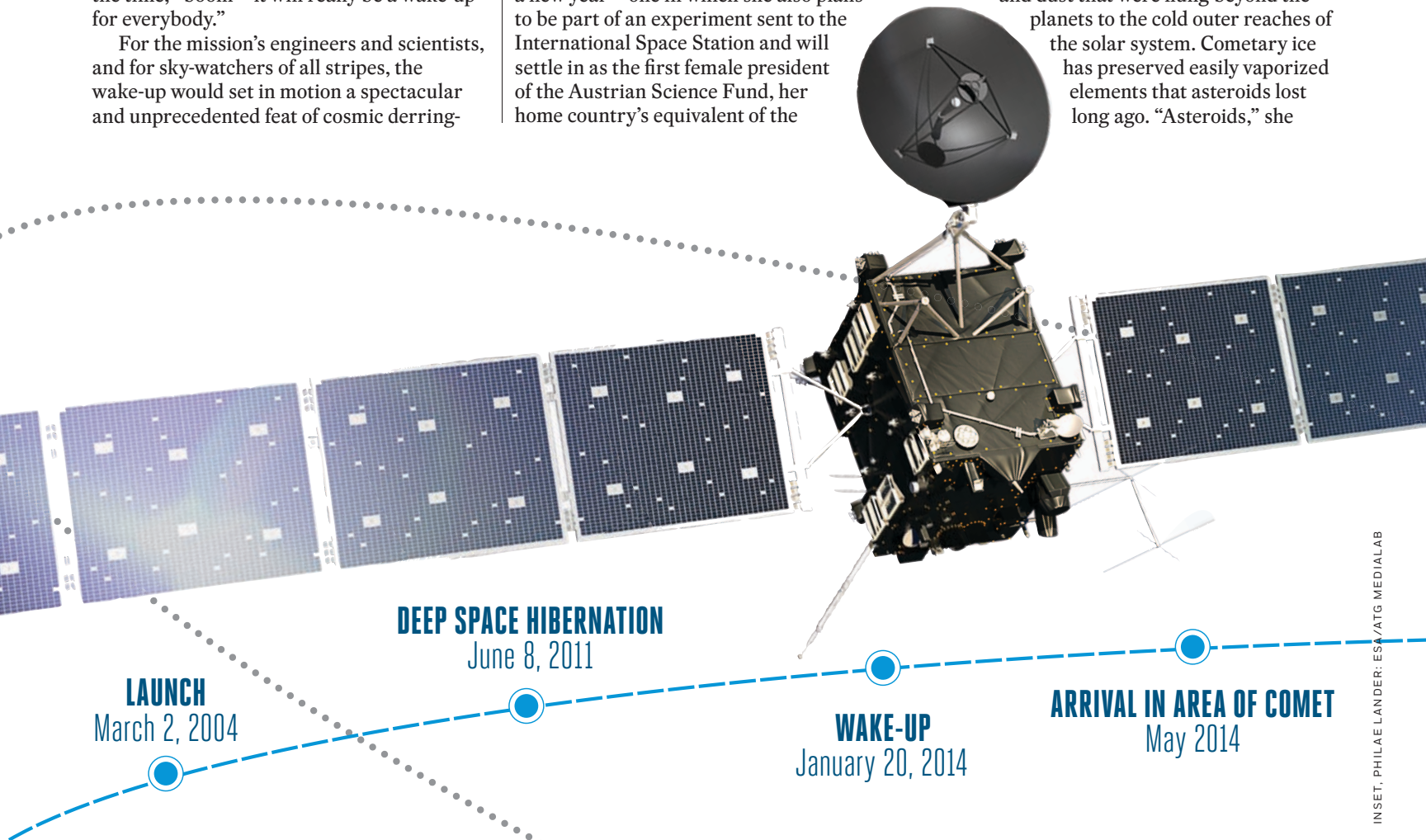
National Science Foundation in the United States. She also will be busy preparing to lead a space station experiment next year and, if all goes well, to land instruments on Mars in both 2018 and 2020.

It marked the start of another year of searching the stars for timeless and essential unknowns: the conditions under which the solar system was forged, the inventory of molecules in the universe, and unraveling the moment when chemistry became biology.

We are composed of the traces of stars, cobbled together from materials they produced in life and rocketed out in their fiery deaths; "starstuff pondering the stars," as astronomer Carl Sagan put it. And at this moment perhaps nothing in our galactic neighborhood is closer to that notion than the Rosetta spacecraft.

Both comets and asteroids are leftovers from the swirling gas and dust that formed the sun and accumulated into its surrounding planets, but comets are the "more pristine" artifacts, says Dr. Ehrenfreund.

While asteroids are rock or metal and reside mostly in an asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter, comets are so-called dirty snowballs, conglomerations of ice, gas, and dust that were flung beyond the planets to the cold outer reaches of the solar system. Cometary ice has preserved easily vaporized elements that asteroids lost long ago. "Asteroids," she



says, “have just had a rougher life.”

Scientists think that comets may have brought water and the molecular ingredients of life to a young Earth, or added to what was already here. Carbon, for instance, is the basis of biology as we know it, and the comets and asteroids that pummeled the planet for hundreds of millions of years delivered it by the truckload: perhaps a million tons each year, by one estimate. That barrage of impacts helped make the Earth inhospitable at the time, Dr. Ehrenfreund says, but may have sown the seeds of life, which arose fairly soon afterward, some 3.5 billion years ago.

“We don’t know what the early Earth did with all this material. We can’t prove it, but we can research what is possible,” she says.

Whether the necessary ingredients were imported from space or homegrown, or both, “the fact that you get this prêt-à-porter with asteroids and comets, you cannot ignore that,” she says. “So that’s why we need to know the composition of those objects.”

Through Earth-bound observations and satellite missions, scientists so far have been able to discern a lot about comets: from their orbital paths, to the nature of their icy nuclei (which are among the darkest objects in the universe) and of the jets of gas and dust that in some comets form the characteristic haze, or coma, around the nucleus and a tail, which can streak across millions of miles.

Satellites have conducted observational flybys, collected samples of escaping dust and gas, and even smashed into one comet with a

coffee table-size probe. Dozens of molecules have been identified in comets, including one type of amino acid—chemicals that are the building blocks of proteins, which drive essential functions for life on Earth.

All of these missions have had “an incredible impact on increasing our knowledge,” says Dr. Ehrenfreund. “But it is not a piece of the nucleus.”

In that sense, everything that the Rosetta mission finds on the comet stands to be something of a breakthrough, whether it reveals molecules that had gone undetected—or had changed chemically by the time they were found off the comet—or simply confirms and quantifies what was thought to be there.

Studying a comet from the surface also could provide unparalleled insight into its internal structure. “Those questions about porosity and layers and dynamics between ice, gas, and rock in a comet are important to understanding what actually comes down to Earth, what survives, [and] what would help to create something new upon impact,” she says.

Rosetta’s target is comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko, which is about two and a half miles in diameter and oval-shaped. Although it used to be much deeper in space, close encounters with Jupiter over the past two centuries have gradually pulled the comet closer in, and it now swings by the sun every six and a half years.

As Rosetta chases the comet over the

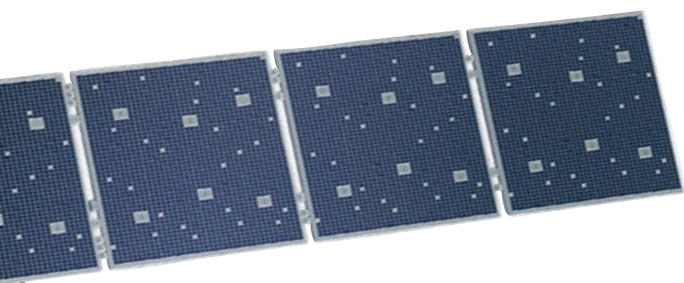
spring and summer and enters its orbit in August, the satellite will be studying it from a distance through a fleet of cameras, sensors, and other instruments. Among them is a microscope capable of analyzing individual grains of dust flying from the comet, which Dr. Ehrenfreund is involved with as a member of the instrument’s science team.

The lander, called Philae, is expected to touch down in November and will study both the surface and below, using a drill that will plunge nearly a foot into the comet. Dr. Ehrenfreund is involved with a lander instrument that will search for complex carbon-based molecules, which could include amino acids or other organic molecules that are potentially significant to life on Earth.

The hope of the European Space Agency is that Rosetta will do for planetary science what its namesake did for the understanding of Egyptian hieroglyphic writing.

“Imagine you are reading something but you cannot understand the meaning of it because you do not know the letters, the symbols, the signs that are being used,” said Alvaro Giménez, ESA’s director of science and robotic exploration, at a news conference on wake-up day. “This is the situation we find ourselves [in] when we try to tackle the big questions about our place in the universe.”

The comet “is made out of material that is linked to the infancy of our solar system—it’s pristine, noncorrupted material, giving us information [about] the gas and dust nebula that gave birth to our entire solar system,”



Rosetta

A BRIEF HISTORY

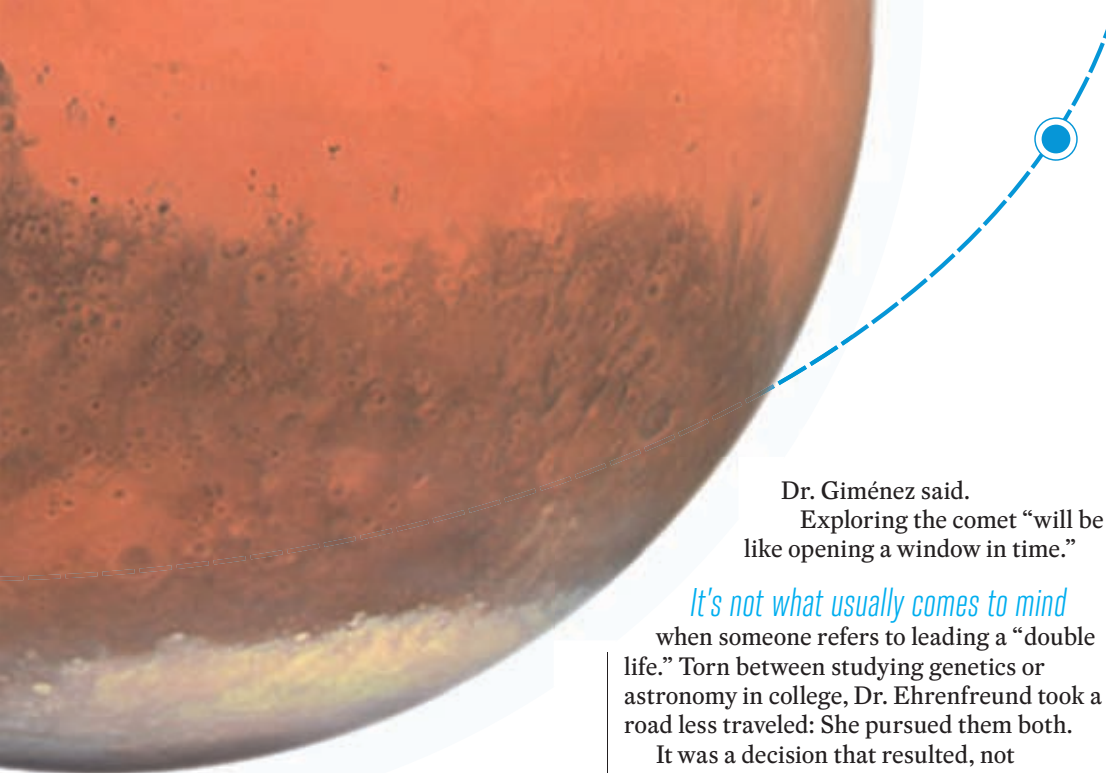
SOURCE: ESA

LANDING
November 2014

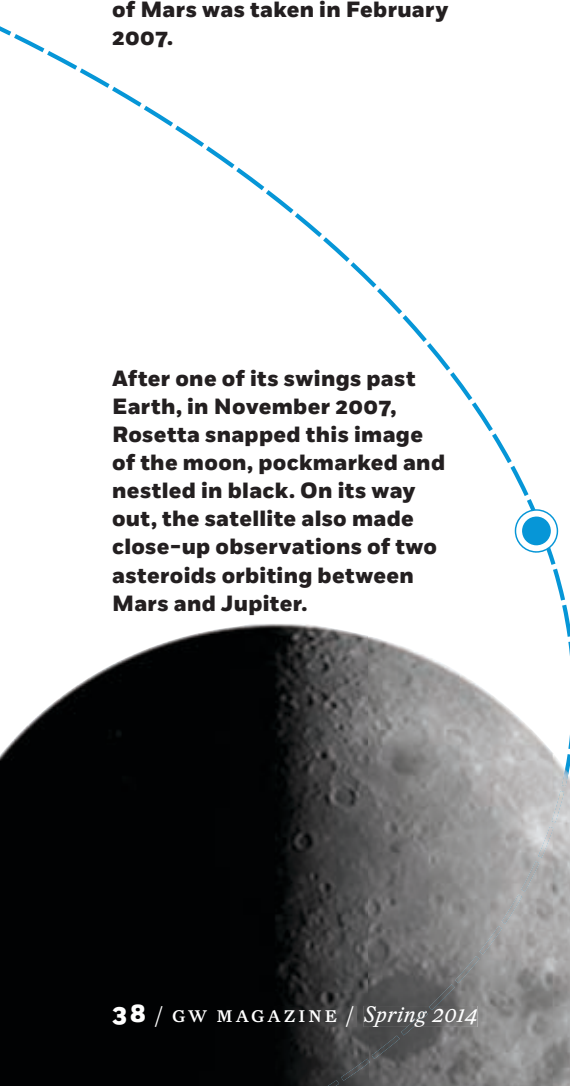
ARRIVAL AT COMET
August 2014

CLOSEST APPROACH TO SUN
August 2015

An artist’s impression of the Rosetta orbiter (above) and the Philae lander (top left)



Along the journey to deep space, Rosetta received gravitational boosts from three swings past Earth and one past Mars, which gave the satellite a nudge—and a chance to do a little sightseeing. This image of Mars was taken in February 2007.



After one of its swings past Earth, in November 2007, Rosetta snapped this image of the moon, pockmarked and nestled in black. On its way out, the satellite also made close-up observations of two asteroids orbiting between Mars and Jupiter.

Dr. Giménez said.
Exploring the comet “will be like opening a window in time.”

It's not what usually comes to mind when someone refers to leading a “double life.” Torn between studying genetics or astronomy in college, Dr. Ehrenfreund took a road less traveled: She pursued them both.

It was a decision that resulted, not surprisingly, in some missed parties. But that broad focus would position her in the late-1980s and '90s to jump into an emerging field at the intersection of both subjects.

After college at the University of Vienna, she followed suit with a master's in molecular biology and a PhD in astrophysics. Only a few months separated her thesis work, which involved “extracting enzymes from the skin secretions of [African clawed] frogs,” and her PhD research, observing carbon molecules in interstellar space, she recalled in an essay in the journal *Astrobiology*.

In 1999, just nine years after Dr. Ehrenfreund received her PhD, an asteroid was named in her honor—a designation that is made by an asteroid's discoverer (in this case, a renowned asteroid-hunting team led by Dutch astronomer Cornelis Johannes van Houten) but also must be approved by an international governing committee. The citation for “9826 Ehrenfreund 2114 T-3” notes her work on cosmic dust, organic molecules, and fostering international cooperation.

“They told me it's quite a nice object,” Dr. Ehrenfreund says. (She hasn't actually seen it. To get a good look would require a high-powered telescope, and time slots on those are usually reserved for, well, science. “Just saying, ‘Oh, I want to see my asteroid,’ doesn't really work.”)

By 2008 she already had become a highly cited researcher of ices and organic molecules in the vast spaces between stars. She had served as a professor of astrobiology in the Netherlands, as a scientific adviser and a committee member helping to steer the work of space agencies, and as a visiting scientist and consultant at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in California.

She was by then also a veteran of astronomical observations from some of the world's premier optical and radio telescopes and had served on the science teams of several space missions, from the early days of Rosetta, to experiments that exposed organic and biological materials to the space environment, to helping design an instrument for detecting organic molecules on a 2018 mission to Mars.

In 2008 she became a GW research professor of space policy and international affairs in the Elliott School's Space Policy Institute. And although policy is a decidedly terrestrial pursuit, it's inextricably bound in the exploration of space, from where to go and what to do, to how it's preserved, and how any of that gets funded.

As Dr. Ehrenfreund and her co-authors write in a recent article, as members of an advisory group to the European Commission: Plans for space exploration and Earth observation “are becoming more and more technically complicated and so costly that a single nation can hardly afford to realize them.”

The sustainable way forward will be through new ideas about collaboration, Dr. Ehrenfreund and her colleagues write in a 2011 report. That means partnerships not just among today's big-league space agencies and the up-and-comers, like China and India, but also with developing nations interested in sparking technological growth, and with people from overlapping fields, such as earth science and space law.

That paper, which Dr. Ehrenfreund co-authored as chair of the international Committee on Space Research's Panel on Exploration, outlines a series of “stepping stone” opportunities, which include international coordination of studies into extreme environments on Earth; joining forces to defray the costs of high-priority robotic missions to bring home samples from asteroids, Mars, and other objects; and a program to support a class of increasingly sophisticated, small, lightweight, and low-cost satellites that can essentially piggyback to space aboard other missions.

She helped lead one of these missions for NASA in 2010, launching a loaf of bread-size satellite that demonstrated the capacity of so-called nanosatellites to carry out astrobiology experiments. Based on its success, she's leading a follow-up experiment for the International Space Station, planned for next year.

It's Dr. Ehrenfreund's search for the ingredients and origin of life, however, that will push back into the foreground with Rosetta and her planned Mars missions. The findings might fuel something deeper, too: a theory for how it all came together.

"I also work on something that is a little outside the mainstream," Dr. Ehrenfreund says. "I do not believe that life at the beginning was composed of the compounds which we are using now, in modern biochemistry."

One of the prevailing theories is that the first organisms were built using ribonucleic acid, or RNA, as a precursor to the current genetic molecule, DNA—an idea known as the "RNA world." RNA still plays a vital role in life, decoding genetic instructions for making proteins, among other things, and is made with nearly the same ingredients as DNA: a set of carbon-and-nitrogen compounds called nucleobases, sugars, and phosphates. Each of those, or their precursors, have been found in space or in meteorites (fragments of asteroids and comets that survive the fall to Earth).

But the Earth was a different place billions of years ago, and Dr. Ehrenfreund thinks the environment likely was too hostile for "very fragile molecules" like sugars and meteorite-bound amino acids.

"I think you should start very simple: What was there at the very beginning, and what could withstand the radiation, and thermal and geological activity, and could be versatile enough to be incorporated into the first protocells?" she says.

The answer, she thinks, is simpler but sturdier molecules called aromatic hydrocarbons.

These honeycomb-like chains of carbon and hydrogen atoms—"aromatic" in this case refers to a type of chemical bond—represent the largest portion of solid carbon in the universe. Among carbon-containing gas molecules, too, a group called polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, is the most abundant; on Earth they are seen when carbon-based material is burned incompletely, such as in vehicle exhaust and char-grilled meat.

The availability and robustness of these compounds have led Dr. Ehrenfreund

"In looking at life ... we have to follow the basic rules of the universe," she says. "We have to understand abundances and distribution. The inventory is strikingly similar everywhere."

to contemplate life's beginnings as an "aromatic world." In 2006 she led a team in formally making the case for it in the journal *Astrobiology*. The argument builds in part on an earlier hypothesis about PAHs guiding the formation of a DNA-like genetic blueprint molecule. But her team's hypothesis goes beyond that, envisioning vital roles for PAHs and other aromatic hydrocarbons in the construction and operation of life's other requirements, as well: energy-harvesting mechanisms and the cellular structure.

"In looking at life as we know it, or as we don't know it, we have to follow the basic rules of the universe," Dr. Ehrenfreund said at a NASA-organized conference that year. "We have to understand abundances and distribution. The inventory is strikingly similar everywhere." From a carbon perspective, she said, the universe "is absolutely aromatic."

As she works to build the case in the lab—a 2012 study found PAH derivatives helped stabilize a simulated primitive cell wall, similar to cholesterol in modern cells—she does so knowing that the unknown and perhaps never knowable details loom for any theory of life's origin. Still, there's much that can be done to fill in the picture. And comets, she says, remain "a big question mark."

"Everything we can measure to help us understand the organic inventory of comets will be a big breakthrough," she says.

Aromatic hydrocarbons and amino acids will be among the complex organics the Rosetta team will look for when the lander digs into comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko. While none on their own is likely to be a smoking gun, in total they may reveal much about an ancient chemical symphony and its prospects for sparking life here—and maybe elsewhere, a prospect Dr. Ehrenfreund has not ruled out.


At that 2006 NASA conference, she closed her remarks by echoing a sobering thought from evolutionary paleobiologist Simon Conway Morris: "Life may be a universal principle, but we can still be alone."

Her own hunch is somewhere in between endless solitude and a crowded universe.

Of the possibility for primitive life beyond Earth, she says, "we cannot exclude it whatsoever." The universe is big place. There are hundreds of billions of galaxies, and ours alone is thought to have a similarly vast number of stars. Many of those have planets, some of which may be habitable.

But finding similar life-forms? "To have exactly the same arising somewhere else, like us humans, I would be astonished. It is difficult to reproduce all these fantastic things that happened on our planet."

Asked whether she thinks life is out there, or if she shouldn't say, she replies, "I hope so," with a laugh.

"I am a scientist so I have to be correct. I cannot say there will be; I cannot say there will not be," she says. "I would just say: It would be real fun." 



Previous missions have observed, collected bits of, and even smashed into comets. But a landing has never been attempted. The Philae lander, seen in this artist's impression, promises a new view of these icy relics of the solar system.

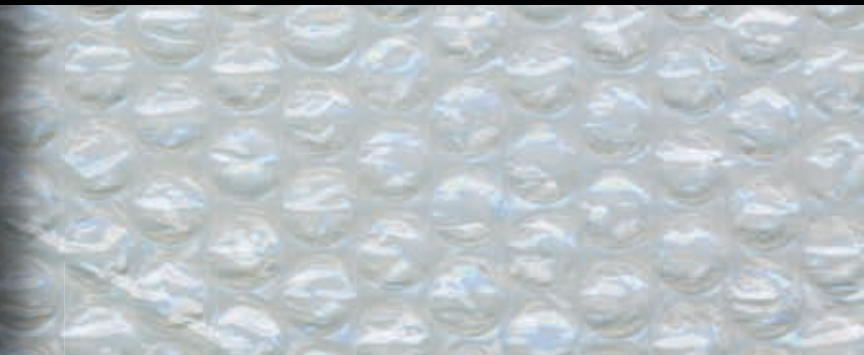




ON THE MOVE

*THE TEXTILE MUSEUM
begins the journey to its
new home at the George
Washington University.*

BY MARY A. DEMPSEY



Question: How do you pack a pre-Columbian apron with a real toucan's head attached to the front of it? Answer: Very carefully.

Indeed, "very carefully" is how a team at The Textile Museum is packing some 19,000 items as it prepares its internationally known collection, much of it fragile, for relocation. Later this year, The Textile Museum joins university art holdings and the Washingtoniana Collection in one location under the umbrella of The George Washington University Museum and The Textile Museum.

Although the university has a collection of paintings, decorative arts, prints, and photography at the Luther W. Brady Art Gallery, it had no museum of its own—until now. In the fall, the new museum will debut in a 46,000-square-foot building under construction at 21st and G streets NW, adjacent to the University Yard. Its galleries and large exhibition space will be complemented by a climate-controlled conservation and study center on GW's Virginia Science and Technology Campus.

This partnership of an exemplary existing museum and a leading university has been characterized as a "truly unique collaboration" by Ford W. Bell, president of the American Alliance of Museums.

"By combining resources, these institutions increase their reach and impact while The Textile Museum maintains the reputation and identity it has established over the last eight decades," Dr. Bell says.

Under the arrangement creating the new museum, The Textile Museum will continue to manage its preeminent collection, which will be on perpetual loan to the university.

Bruce Baganz, president of The Textile Museum Board of Trustees, says the new museum is ready to embrace its role as an influential world venue for art and cultural understanding.

"Programs and exhibitions at the museum can associate with research, seminars, and lectures as well as widespread interaction with core and expanded audiences outside the university," Dr. Baganz says.

Doug Evelyn, a museum specialist and consultant on the project, says the Washingtoniana Collection of D.C.-focused historic memorabilia expands the university's connection to national and local urban history while the textiles, which offer expressions of cultural activities and creativity worldwide, strengthen its international prominence.

Although the new museum will do much more than dovetail with coursework at the university, there will be collaboration opportunities for students and faculty.

Such collaborations "will create unparalleled opportunities for students,

researchers, and scholars as well as for the general public," GW President Steven Knapp says.

GW's museum studies program at the Columbian College of Arts and Sciences and the museum education program at the Graduate School of Education and Human Development are a logical starting place for these activities. But John Wetenhall, director of The George Washington University Museum and The Textile Museum, envisions interaction with a long roster of academic disciplines. He points to the departments of museum studies and history in utilizing the Washingtoniana Collection. He and others also see ways that the scholarship of professors in the departments of history, anthropology, and religion can connect textiles to the times and places where they were created. Art and art history classes, meanwhile, can explore textiles as an art form.

The Department of Chemistry is cited in the context of the analysis of textile dye while scholars in international and cultural studies might complement the museum's role as a center of learning and discussion. Students may also participate in the long-term goal of digitizing the new museum's collections.

Professor Kym Rice, the chair of GW's Department of Museum Studies, says some courses have already identified opportunities. One tackled a social media project for the new museum. Its recommendations for creating an online community for textile enthusiasts will be considered as the museum shapes its long-term web presence. An exhibit design class, meanwhile, has been involved in the Washingtoniana portion of the new museum's opening show.

"Our classes can work on projects for the museum, and our students will also have a chance to practice their skills and have a real-life learning experience," Dr. Rice says.

A Most Delicate Move

At the 89-year-old Textile Museum, currently housed in connected mansions in D.C.'s Kalorama neighborhood, the exhibits are gone. Members of the public are still invited to participate in on-site and off-site programs, including the popular once-a-month "Ask a Curator, Ask a Conservator" sessions for guidance on storage, care, and provenance of rugs and fabrics. But the last exhibit at the museum, "Out of Southeast Asia: Art That Sustains," closed in mid-October, and a sign on the front door announces that the museum is moving.

That doesn't mean things are quiet.

On the second floor, museum staff is busy building customized trays for spindles used by weavers in civilizations that flourished more than 1,000 years before the Spanish Conquest. Special acid-free archival board helps support a 12th-century sock, richly detailed in blue and white and unusual for its shaped heel. Care is given to a deerskin riding coat, embroidered with silk, from the Kazakh region.

Members of the conservation team roll 17th-century dragon carpets, so named because of their dragon imagery. The Textile Museum's dragon carpets make up the finest and largest collection outside of Turkey of this material.

Chief Conservator Esther Méthé says one of the delights in the packing is the opportunity to savor the depth of the collection.

"We have seen some pieces before. And we have seen photos of the textiles. But as we pack, we get to see every piece in the collection," she says. "Some of the pieces are just so beautiful."

Intensive planning preceded the actual packing, which itself has been underway for months. As the staff works, it wields the tools of its trade: an iron, measuring tape, tissue paper. Pens are discreetly confiscated at the entry of the packing room to prevent inadvertent damage to the precious items.

"We have about a third of the collection ready to move," says Rachel Shabica, the registrar at The Textile Museum and the person overseeing the logistics of the move.

Items are placed into boxes that are numbered and adorned with color-coded stickers, part of a meticulous inventory process. Later the boxes will be trucked to industrial freezers, where they will be placed in frigid temperatures to prevent insect infestations before they are transported to their new home.

"We are tracking every item every time it moves," explains Assistant Registrar Tessa Lummis, MA '10. "We had to redo our entire system with new location codes."

Ms. Lummis, who interned with The Textile Museum while earning her museum studies degree at GW, says the inventory system devised for the move also will expedite researchers' access to textiles in the new facility.

University interns have been actively involved in the move. They enter information in the museum database, cut blue board mats to support fragile textiles, seal packages containing rolled objects, and plastic-wrap the boxes. Each box is labeled and the information is added to a computer database before a box goes to a holding shelf in an adjacent room, waiting for the day when moving vans arrive.



Chief conservator Esther Méthé displays a textile from Peru, dept. Ica, Nasca Valley, Coyungo, Monte Grande, Middle Horizon Period (600–900). TM 1964.62.24. Gift of Stanley Selengut.

THE VISION OF A PIONEER COLLECTOR

In the late 1890s, when student George Hewitt Myers bought a rug for his room at Yale University, he did not realize it would launch a lifetime of such purchases. Over nearly three decades Mr. Myers amassed a collection of 275 rugs and 60 other textiles and, in 1925, The Textile Museum was born.



His first rugs came from late 19th-century Turkish and Caucasian villages. Mr. Myers, a businessman and forester, was fascinated by their colors, designs, and craftsmanship. Over time, silk textiles and carpets from the court workshops of Safavid Iran, Ottoman Turkey, and Mughal India were added. Today, the museum's Oriental carpets—one of the world's most important research collections of its type—are tucked among significant holdings that include Indian, Southeast Asian, Central Asian, Persian, Turkish, and Greek textiles. Although fewer in number, the collection also showcases remarkable pieces from China, Japan, and Africa.

Some of The Textile Museum's most significant pieces are found among the pre-Columbian textiles from what is now Peru. Modern textiles from Guatemala, Mexico, and the Andean countries complement them.

Bruce Baganz, president of the board of The Textile Museum, noted that the collection started by Mr. Myers long ago outgrew its space in side-by-side mansions near Dupont Circle. Dr. Baganz believes The Textile Museum's founder would have approved of the upcoming move.

"They are lovely, historically significant mansions, but they no longer are appropriate for a modern museum," Dr. Baganz says. "As early as 1938, in the museum's board minutes, it is apparent that George Hewitt Myers was already thinking about what would be the ultimate home for the museum."

Mr. Myers added to his treasures through acquisitions at auctions in the United States and by purchases from dealers in New York, London, Paris, and Cairo. At the time of Mr. Myers' death in 1957, at age 82, The Textile Museum's collection included 500 rugs and some 3,500 textiles. As it makes its move, the museum's holdings number more than 19,000 objects, dating from 3,000 B.C.E. to the present.



On a recent “Student Volunteer Day,” the museum team set up workstations and six GW students and alumni also helped package 300 items.

Ms. Méthé, the Margaret Wing Dodge Chair in Conservation, noted that the cramped working areas she is accustomed to will be a thing of the past after the move. The lab at the Virginia center has a dry room for fabrics, a wet room for cleaning textiles, and a separate dye lab, giving her team far more flexibility in its conservation work. Most of The Textile Museum’s collections, conservation, and exhibition production staff will remain with the collection at its new home.

That 22,000-square-foot facility at the Virginia campus is ready except for the installation of customized storage equipment and unusual special features, including an area where textiles can be hoisted, as well as

viewed from above, for photographing.

The Collections


The new museum is a partnership that encompasses university artworks that have never had a home, a long-established museum with textiles that attract 25,000 visitors annually, and a highly specialized private collection of historic artifacts.

Once the textiles are relocated to the Virginia campus, where they will be housed when not on exhibit, then the Washingtoniana Collection will be prepared for its move from the offices of Albert H. Small, a third-generation Washington resident and president of Southern Engineering Corp. Over the decades, Mr. Small amassed a treasure trove of rare maps, drawings, letters, documents, lithographs,

and books relating to the history and growth of the nation’s capital. In 2009, President Barack Obama presented him with the National Humanities Medal. Two years later, the George Washington University awarded him its President’s Medal.

“This is Albert Small’s personal collection. It’s never been publicly presented and studied in the same way as the textile collection. We’ll have to build its staff,” Dr. Wetenhall says, adding that in its new home, the Washingtoniana artifacts will be protected, promoted, and made available to scholars.

Professor Rice says The George Washington University Museum and The Textile Museum promises to raise the university’s profile.

Dr. Baganz takes it a step farther when he maintains that the potential of the new museum is boundless. “We are only limited by our imaginations,” he says. 



FAR LEFT The storage room at the newly built conservation and collections resource center at GW's Virginia Science and Technology Campus

LEFT Spindles, Peru, central coast

BELOW Rachel Shabica, registrar at The Textile Museum, shows a mantle from Peru's south coast, Paracas style. TM 91.192. Acquired by George Hewitt Myers in 1940.

BOTTOM Rendering of the museum, which will open this fall at 21st and G streets



MUSEUM DEBUTS WITH THREE EXHIBITIONS

When the doors open to the new George Washington University Museum and The Textile Museum, the public will be greeted by three exhibitions that include the largest display ever of pieces from The Textile Museum collection.

Unraveling Identity: Our Textiles, Our Stories will span 3,000 years and five continents as it examines the stories that textiles tell about politics, religion, rites of passage, and other facets of cultural identity. The textile exhibition will join two historical exhibitions featuring pieces from the Albert H. Small Washingtoniana Collection.

Around the world, clothing, adornments, and other fabrics have been—and continue to be—linked to identity and status. *Unraveling Identity* will use more than 100 items to demonstrate the power and prestige of textiles as identity markers. The exhibition, tentatively scheduled for fall 2014, will showcase works from The Textile Museum's own collection as well as contemporary textile art and articles of fashion on loan.

The historical exhibitions in the museum's inaugural show, meanwhile, will reveal how Washington, D.C., served as an incubator for social change and urban planning.

The Civil War brought a remarkable transformation, both physical and political, to Washington, D.C. *The Civil War and the Making of Modern Washington* will use maps, prints, and illustrations of the federal buildings, barracks, hospitals, hotels, and markets that served a burgeoning population. The exhibition tracks the city's evolution from the beginning of the war through Reconstruction and details Washington's role as a laboratory for social change during a pivotal period in U.S. history.

Plans for a Capital: Washington in Maps, 1790-1801, also uses maps and related images, this time to trace how political compromise merged with artistic imagination to bring about an early experiment in urban design. In 1792, George Washington gave French-born architect Pierre L'Enfant a momentous task: to shape the capital of a new nation from a swatch of private properties and plantations at the confluence of two rivers. *Plans for a Capital* underscores the sweeping impact of L'Enfant's choices.

The inaugural shows are expected to be followed in spring 2015 by the museum's second textile exhibition, which will combine photography and textiles to document a Chinese sojourn. *China: Through the Lens of John Thomson (1868-1872)* will follow Scottish photographer and travel writer John Thomson on his four journeys across China.

Thomson's stunning photographs capture scenes and people from all walks of life—ministers, high officials, wealthy traders, street vendors, brides, boatwomen, monks, and soldiers—as they offer a remarkable record of 19th-century China. The images will be displayed alongside The Textile Museum's Qing-Dynasty textiles and accessories.

THE
ARAB
SPRING

THREE YEARS LATER

Three years into the revolution that has cascaded across the Arab world, a trio of experts offers a country-by-country analysis of the movement and where it may be headed.

In December 2010 a 26-year-old Tunisian fruit vendor, feeling abused and shamed by police and then spurned by the government, set himself ablaze and ignited a wildfire of unrest.

From northern Africa across the Middle East, the anger of individuals—over rampant corruption, chronic unemployment, and brutality by authoritarian regimes—erupted into protests and uprisings demanding change and accountability from governments.

The Arab Spring is now entering its fourth year. Rulers entrenched for decades have been ousted, including in Tunisia, where the movement began. In some places, reforms and democratic systems struggle to take root, while elsewhere nations are locked in civil war or teetering on the brink.

In short, the Arab Spring continues to smolder. To better understand what's happened to date and where things may be headed, *GW Magazine* sat down with three experts on the region who guided us through selected hot spots of the movement. —**Tara Medeiros**



Nathan Brown (left) is a professor of political science and international affairs. His most recent books are *The Rule of Law, Islam, and Constitutional Politics in Egypt and Iran* (SUNY Press, 2013) and *When Victory Is Not an Option* (Cornell University Press, 2012). Last year he received a prestigious Guggenheim Fellowship and was elected president of the Middle East Studies Association.

Edward “Skip” Gnehm Jr. (center) is the Kuwait Professor of Gulf and Arabian Peninsula Affairs and the director of the Middle East Policy Forum. During his distinguished 36-year career in the U.S. Foreign Service he was a member of the Senior Foreign Service, held the rank of career minister, and served as the U.S. ambassador to Kuwait, Australia, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Shana Marshall (right) is the associate director of GW’s Institute for Middle East Studies. She has been a fellow at the Crown Center for Middle East Studies at Brandeis University as well as at Princeton University’s Niehaus Center for Globalization & Governance. Her current research explores how transnational economic interests shape regional politics, and the influence of foreign direct investment and other official investment channels on the distribution of economic and political power within Arab states.

Tunisia

Following the December 2010 self-immolation of Mohamed Bouazizi, Tunisia became the first country to experience the anger and protests that soon would become widespread throughout the Arab world. These protests led to the eventual ousting of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and the formation of an elected Islamist government—which itself agreed to step down in September 2013.

Shana Marshall: What happened in Tunisia was really stunning, and it's an interesting case because when you compare conditions there to what was going on in many of the other Arab states, Tunisia seemed an unlikely candidate for revolution.

Tunisia today looks hopeful in the sense that they have held relatively free and fair elections and the parliamentary impasse over the role of religion in the constitution has been resolved. Still, we see many of the same troubling signs plaguing neighboring states—high-level political assassinations, political polarization. Hopefully now that these constitutional issues are resolved, a more accountable and transparent government can begin to address the conditions of economic and social injustice that led to the regional upheaval.

Nathan Brown: This is the one Arab country that seems on an identifiable trajectory toward a new political system, though even there it has been a slow and very contentious process. The main political forces in the country sketched out a road map towards a new political system after the overthrow of President Ben Ali back in early 2011. There have been periodic outbreaks of violence, a couple of assassinations, and violent demonstrations. But Tunisia remains the only state where a more democratic order seems at this point to be emerging.

Skip Gnehm: Tunisia has seen the most relative success in administering change. There was an election in 2011 in which an Islamist government was elected, though there were other, secular parties involved. There has been some political difficulty, which has led to an agreement for the current government to resign and an interim government to take its place until elections can be held later in 2014; this new government will incorporate far more of the political spectrum. So this is a fairly good development.

I think one of the significant differences between Tunisia and other countries in the region is that the Tunisian military has actually stayed out of politics. This



has enabled the political side to deal with political issues, which they have done well.

Egypt

Egyptian protests began in January 2011. Crowds gathered in Cairo and other cities demanding political change. The movement led to the ouster of President Hosni Mubarak, who had led the country for 30 years. In 2012, elections were held and Mohammed Morsi, a member of the Muslim Brotherhood, became president. One year later, in July 2013, Mr. Morsi was forced out of office and the military took control of the government.

Dr. Brown: If you go back to February 2011 and the forced departure of Hosni Mubarak, there seemed to be a consensus among all the main political forces about how to proceed. The problem was that that consensus obscured some very deep ideological divisions, and there were some fundamental mistakes made by each political force early on that aggravated those divisions. The most important mistake was to allow absolute, short-term power to the Egyptian military, a military that had very little political experience and probably little interest in the democratic transition. That set off deep suspicions and rivalries.

Those have only worsened, to the point that now Egypt's political differences seem unbridgeable. There is no generally accepted process for coming to terms with, managing, or negotiating them, unlike in Tunisia.

When elections were held after Mubarak's ouster, it turned out that Islamist political forces (most notably the Muslim Brotherhood) who wanted a stronger role

for religion in public life could win any time Egyptians went to the polls. But after winning elections, the Islamists found that it was very difficult for them to govern. Egypt had a state apparatus that just wasn't used to Islamist leadership, and some parts of the apparatus went beyond unresponsive to active hostility.

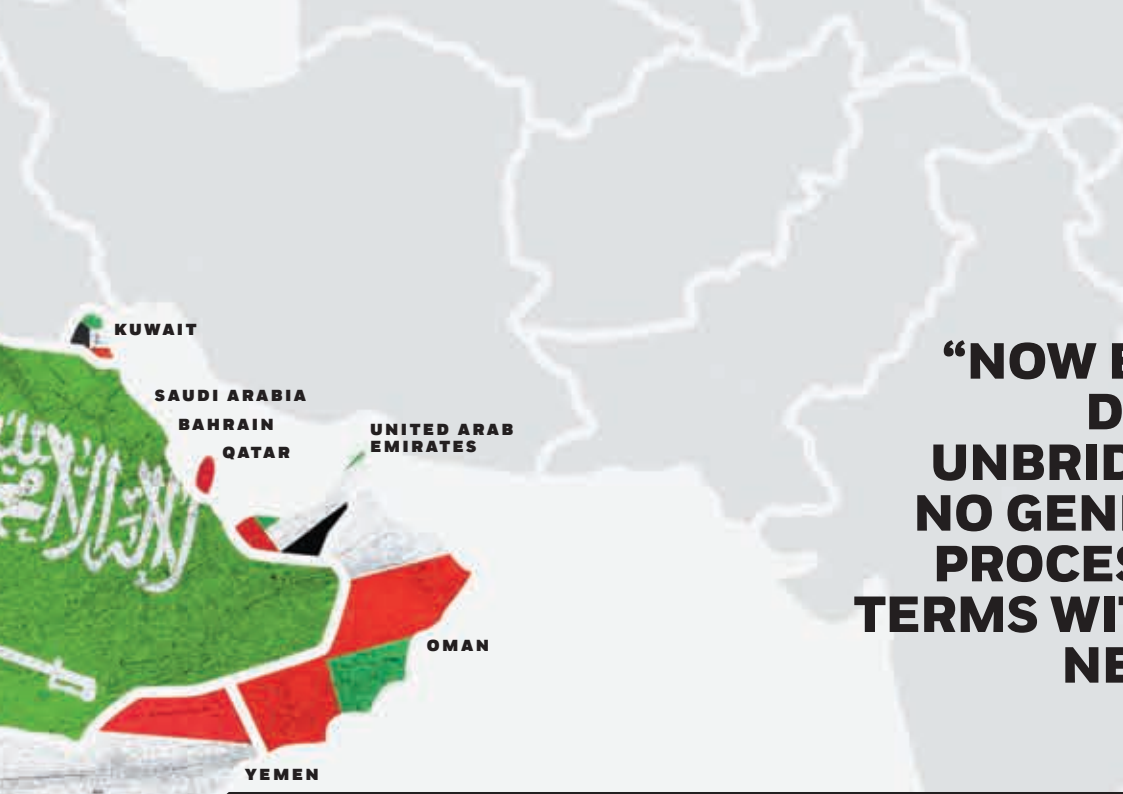
That system came crashing down this past summer in large demonstrations and a military coup. In its place is a system in which all the state institutions that threw out the Muslim Brotherhood and Islamist rule are now asserting control for themselves. Most observers outside the country, and some inside, see that what is emerging in Egypt is a period of renewed authoritarianism—a consolidation of essentially unaccountable state structures dominating Egyptian political life.

The only question is whether it will be a stable or unstable authoritarianism.

Dr. Marshall: I think we are seeing a return to the politics of the 1990s, with arbitrary arrests of both religious and secular activists, car bombings and other forms of random violence, and a new level of vitriol and conspiracy in public rhetoric.

Unfortunately the spiral into violence in Egypt following the military coup in July 2013 was utterly predictable. Supporters of President Morsi justifiably felt that their electoral victory had been forcibly discarded by an unelected military authority, and their demands that Morsi be reinstated were met with lethal crackdowns that killed hundreds.

The FJP—the political arm of the Muslim Brotherhood—did overreach, and Morsi's attempts to consolidate power and institute a restrictive religious code alienated many Egyptians. Some now embrace the military-backed interim government as the lesser



“NOW EGYPT’S POLITICAL DIFFERENCES SEEM UNBRIDGEABLE. THERE IS NO GENERALLY ACCEPTED PROCESS FOR COMING TO TERMS WITH, MANAGING, OR NEGOTIATING THEM.”

—NATHAN BROWN

of two evils. One bright spot is the draft constitution, which is an improvement in many ways, especially with regards to women’s rights and protections for religious minorities. However, it still grants sweeping immunity to the military, which is especially troubling as the military is also the key power behind the current government.

Libya

The government of Moammar Gadhafi in Libya was often considered to be one of the most brutal and repressive in the region. Following air strikes by an international coalition and a popular uprising led by Libyan rebels, Mr. Gadhafi’s regime fell in late-2011 and he was executed, bringing an end to 40-plus years in power.

Amb. Gnehm: Libya began as an uprising of people against a dictator, Gadhafi. But what re-emerged in Libya was the historic split between the eastern and western parts of the country. That has been compounded in the way the opposition to Gadhafi developed. Many militias were centered in towns or geographic regions, and they rose up in very disparate ways to fight against the regime. The new government, which came into power after the Gadhafi regime collapsed, has not been able to establish itself in a strong way. The various militias continue to keep the country fragmented.

Dr. Marshall: Early on, there was a great

deal of optimism about what would prevail in Libya one or two years down the road, as the country possesses natural resource wealth and a well-educated and relatively homogenous population. For the most part, I think this optimism was misplaced.

Although the NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] air strikes were decisive in bringing down Gadhafi, the protracted conflict and influx of weapons built up the power of local militias. The new government has attempted to integrate these groups into the formal security apparatus of the state, but their loyalties lie with their individual commanders, not the central government.

There have been small victories: Protesters in the capital managed to push out some powerful militias, and some oil ports are up and running. Implementation of the recent law that forbids anyone who served in Gadhafi’s government from holding office in the new government has also not been very strict—which is fortunate. A similar de-Baathification policy in postwar Iraq made rebuilding there very difficult.

Syria

What began as relatively peaceful protests against the Baathist regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria has rapidly descended into civil war. Now entering its third year, the violent conflict has seen more than 100,000 casualties and has displaced millions. The conflict shows no sign of ending, and the

Assad regime remains in power.

Dr. Brown: What initially looked to be a peaceful uprising against an authoritarian government gradually transformed itself into a sectarian struggle between the country’s Sunni majority and a variety of other groups, and the Sunni population became increasingly radicalized. Outside actors, including Saudi Arabia, Iran, and to a lesser extent some of the Western powers, internationalized the crisis by supporting one side of the conflict or the other. Because of the nature of the violence, Syria appears to be deeply entrenched in a civil war with no obvious political solution in sight. Any kind of compromised political solution that involves al-Assad leaving power just does not seem likely.

Amb. Gnehm: In Syria, the government of Bashar al-Assad decided to use brutal force to put down peaceful street demonstrations. This created more radical and militaristic reactions to the government amongst the opposition. The fighting in Syria has led to more than 130,000 deaths. Forty percent of Syrians are either refugees outside their country or have been displaced internally. The resistance itself is fragmented.

The government is capable of remaining in power but not of completely suppressing the resistance. The resistance is strong enough to continue to fight but not strong enough to actually overthrow the government. There’s really a feeling in Syria that this civil war is not going to be resolved anytime soon.

Lebanon

Lebanon has seen a tremendous influx of refugees since the start of the conflict in Syria. This increase demand on Lebanese resources—as well as outside pressures from around the region—creates a difficult situation in the country.

Amb. Gnehm: Lebanon has been fragile since the end of its civil war in 1990. We are now seeing a number of external factors at play in Lebanon, which is putting stress on an already vulnerable system. There is an influx of refugees, especially coming from Syria. There is regional Sunni anger at the Lebanon-based Hezbollah, which has been involved in helping Shia fight against the Sunnis in Syria. This has led to reprisals within Lebanon in the form of bombings and assassinations.

These external interventions are exacerbating internal political problems. The anxiety in Lebanon today is quite high that the situation could collapse and the country could descend back into a civil war.

populated country that is strategically located on a major waterway between the Suez Canal and Asia.

Dr. Marshall: Under the previous president, resources and influence in Yemen were essentially handed out by the central government in exchange for political support. It now seems that the population is cohering around the political networks that the government used to distribute that patronage. The weakening of the central government—and likely the impact of the U.S. drone campaign in Yemen—has fed into a resurgence of the grievances that divided the country in the past, when north and south Yemen were unified in 1990 following a civil war. These grievances are being exploited both by religious extremists and neighboring states to foment violence and discord, which is truly tragic.

Gulf Monarchies

Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates have seen a range of activity from their populations. Some countries have had relatively large protests while others have faced smaller ones. Bahrain remains the notable exception to how the monarchies have responded to regional conflicts around them.

Amb. Gnehm: The situation in Bahrain is different among the other five Gulf Cooperation Council countries. The issues are demographics and power: Seventy percent of the population is Shia and 30 percent Sunni, but the government—including the monarchy, the intelligence services, and the military—is dominated by the Sunni minority. So calls for political reform by the Shia threaten the Sunni establishment.

This has led to concern from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states because they see Iran as behind any Shia uprisings in the region. This fear led the Saudis to send troops to support the Bahraini government. Protests continue in Bahrain without resolution, and that creates a dilemma for the United States. We have had good relations with Bahrain for decades and it is the home port for our naval presence in the Persian Gulf.

Dr. Brown: Early on in 2011, Bahrain looked like it might be following the Egyptian and Tunisian path toward a new government, or at least a reformed one. However, the Bahraini monarchy was essentially able to retain power due to a Sunni-Shia division

Yemen

Yemen is a country in turmoil, as it had been for years prior to the Arab Spring. Ali Abdullah Saleh, the former president, relinquished power in early 2012. The interim government remains weak and does not control much of the country.

Amb. Gnehm: The Arab Spring largely focused on then-President Ali Abdullah Saleh. Following his resignation, there was an international effort to broker a transition for the interim president, Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi, who is now in office.

A national dialogue called for the factions to come together to develop a plan for the way forward. In doing so, they had to deal not only with the former regime and its forces but an insurrection in the north of the Shia population against the central government. That has been largely a religious issue. Then in the south there is a separatist movement, where individuals are fighting to establish their own state—a breakup of Yemen into north and south. These are major issues that have not yet been reconciled, though there has been some progress.

In addition to internal fighting, al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula, a branch of the al-Qaida terrorist network, is fighting against the Yemeni government. There have been a large number of bombings, assassinations, and disruptions of oil exports.

It's a very unstable situation in a highly



“VIOLENCE IS NOT A SIGN OF STATE STRENGTH. IT’S A SIGN OF STATE WEAKNESS, A SIGN THAT THE EXISTING SYSTEM IS NO LONGER VIABLE.”

—SHANA MARSHALL

within Bahraini society. You've got an entrenched authoritarian rule there.

Kuwait has been surprisingly lively and there's a stronger sense of national unity, though that has frayed a little since 2011. Kuwait has political rivalries that appear intense, but they are kept peaceful and within bounds. In Kuwait, there are some long-term trends that will have resulted in a little bit freer and a more permissive political system than others in the region.

Saudi Arabia, to me, is a big question mark. There have been fundamental social changes going on inside Saudi Arabia that are virtually invisible to outsiders.

If you look at the big political picture, which basically has remained unchanged, the Saudi ruling family has kept all political authority within its hands. But with the types of social change being seen in Saudi Arabia comes greater political awareness, newly articulate groups, and much more ideological diversity than has previously been seen in the kingdom. Whether that social change is going to translate into political change anytime soon is anybody's guess.

Dr. Marshall: In most of the Gulf monarchies—Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Qatar—there is a type of social contract in place: The government uses its natural-resource wealth to subsidize consumption, and state subjects agree not to rock the boat.

But when activists in neighboring states demonstrated that they possess real power to influence government, this threatened the concept that opposition to the regime is futile and the costs of repression overwhelming. The Gulf monarchies responded very early on with a combination of new subsidies, including large state-mandated wage increases, housing vouchers, and expansions in funding for health care and education in an attempt to preempt the spread of protests.

Where these programs didn't quell opposition, such as in Bahrain, they sent in troops. But violence is not a sign of state strength. It's a sign of state weakness, a sign that the existing system is no longer viable. Bahrain will have to fundamentally alter its governing structure and allow the Shia majority to have a greater formal role in governing.

Qatar is also an interesting case, because the Qatari government has been traditionally viewed as much more moderate and open to transparent forms of government than the other Gulf monarchies. However, early on in the Arab Spring the Qatari government was the source of, or at least perceived to be the source of, a lot of funding for conservative religious groups fighting in Libya and Syria as well as the government of Mohammed

Morsi in Egypt. This has led to quite a bit of resentment and anger at the Qataris throughout the region.

The Qatari government has definitely gotten the message and seems to be refocusing on domestic politics and withdrawing from the regional diplomatic position that it had forged during the early days of the Arab Spring.

Jordan

Jordan has long been seen as one of the region's relatively moderate countries. In 2011 it saw a burst of activism seeking change, which has since calmed.

Amb. Gnehm: Jordan has been more stable than other countries in the region. There are many people in Jordan who would like to see political reform, but they are hesitant today to push for change.

This is partly because the population looks around and sees the chaos in Egypt and the enormous loss of life in the civil war in Syria; they see the ongoing fighting next to them in the western part of Iraq. Basically, they want to keep that kind of violence and instability out of their country. So they have been willing to tolerate their domestic political situation for the time being.

Palestinian Territories

While Palestinians face economic difficulties and political stalemate, much of the political focus has been on creating an independent state.

Dr. Brown: The odd thing about what has been happening in the Palestinian Territories is that nothing has been happening.

Elsewhere in the Arab world regimes have fallen, popular mobilization has surged, and there are long-standing rulers who suddenly felt deeply threatened. Palestinians—who historically have been the Arab world's most highly politicized population, the most willing to take political action—have been quiescent. That stems from an underlying despair in Palestinian political life.

For a long time Palestinian politics has been led by movements that have had at their core the promise of building some kind of Palestinian state. Those movements are still there, but they don't seem to have any viable project leading toward the accomplishment of any national objective anymore. **■**

How Will History Look Back Upon the Arab Spring?

Dr. Brown: I think that 2011 will be seen as a turning point in which politics that dominated the Arab world and Arab political systems for two or three decades showed that it was in crisis and could not deliver. But whether the old order will completely collapse, whether it will be able to reassert itself, whether there will be some kind of gradual reform, whether there will be some instances of political decay, that is still not clear yet.

Amb. Gnehm: In the short term, over the next four to 10 years, it's going to look bad in the region. But I think that over a longer period of time the issues that sparked the uprisings in 2011 are fundamentally important to the people in the region, and the Arab Spring will actually end up being a very positive development.

Dr. Marshall: I think the Arab Spring will be seen in a positive light. However, I think that positive perception will take maybe a decade or two decades to coalesce. I think if we went back and looked at the proximate media coverage and academic theorizing of the third wave of democratization that took place in Latin America and Asia, we would see similar pessimism.

I think ultimately the Arab Spring will be viewed as a real example of the power of individuals to demand change from their governments. I think that the ultimate outcome will leave the people of the region with governments that are more representative and more accountable than they previously were.

A Lucky Child

GW LAW PROFESSOR THOMAS BUERGENTHAL ROSE FROM THE ASHES OF THE HOLOCAUST TO BECOME AN ARCHITECT OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW.



“I knew what it was to be a victim of human rights violations and wanted to work for a world in which the rights and dignity of human beings everywhere would be protected.”

says Mr. Buergenthal. In September he was awarded the law school’s inaugural Dean’s Medallion, GW Law’s highest honor.

BY JAMIE L. FREEDMAN

The word “lucky” is rarely uttered in the same breath as “Auschwitz.” But GW Law professor Thomas Buergenthal, one of the youngest survivors of the notorious Nazi concentration camp, indeed considers himself a lucky man.

Repeatedly slipping the grasp of certain death, he emerged from the horrors of the Holocaust at the age of 10 to become one of the world’s leading experts on international and human rights law.

It is “only natural” that he opted to dedicate his life to preventing human rights

abuses, says Mr. Buergenthal, who returned to GW as an endowed professor in 2010 after leaving to serve for a decade on the United Nations’ International Court of Justice, in The Hague.

“I grew up in the camps—I knew no other life—and my sole objective was to stay alive, from hour to hour, from day to day,” he explains in the preface to his powerful memoir, *A Lucky Child*, published in 2007. “It equipped me to be a better human rights lawyer, if only because I understood, not only intellectually but also emotionally, what it is like to be a victim of human rights violations. I could, after all, feel it in my bones.”



The Buergenthal family—Mundek, Gerda, and Thomas—in 1937 in Czechoslovakia.

A Child of the Holocaust

By the time 10-year-old “Tommy” Buergethal was sent to Auschwitz in August 1944, he already knew the tricks of survival. On the run with his mother, Gerda, a German Jew, and father, Mundek, a Polish Jew, since the age of 4, he had witnessed unimaginable atrocities in his young life.

The nightmare began in 1938, when the local fascist party confiscated the Buergethal family’s hotel in Lubochna, Czechoslovakia. They fled to Poland, where they eventually acquired prized visas to enter England as political refugees. On Sept. 1, 1939, the day they were scheduled to depart for England, Adolf Hitler invaded Poland. The Buergethals boarded a train headed for the Balkans but jumped off when German planes began dropping bombs overhead.

For the next several years they were confined to the Jewish ghetto of Kielce, Poland, where residents suffered frequent Nazi raids and beatings. After the ghetto was liquidated in August 1942—and the majority of its 20,000 inhabitants massacred at the Treblinka concentration camp—the Buergethals spent two years in labor camps before being deported to Auschwitz in August 1944. Upon their arrival Tommy and Mundek were separated from Gerda, who was sent to the women’s camp.

“I was lucky to get into Auschwitz,” Mr. Buergethal reflected during a July interview in his GW office overlooking the University Yard. “Most people who arrived at the Auschwitz-Birkenau rail platform had to undergo a so-called selection,” he explains, “where the children, elderly, and invalids were taken directly to the gas chambers.”

But there was no selection process when his train pulled in. The Nazi SS officers, he says, assumed that since the prisoners were

father in October 1944 during one of the selections. It was the last time they saw each other.

Eluding death time and again, Mr. Buergethal remained at Auschwitz until January 1945, when the Nazis—on the edge of defeat—evacuated the camp, forcing the “half-starved and dying” prisoners to endure a three-day “death march” through the frozen Polish countryside.

“The roads were covered with snow and ice,” he recalls, “and those who could not go on ... were shot by the SS guards, who kicked their bodies into a nearby ditch.”

One of three children to survive the march, he was next herded with other prisoners onto open freight cars, without food or water, for a frigid 10-day journey to Germany, and ultimately the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. “As the train moved slowly through Czechoslovakia, men, women, and children standing on bridges threw us loaves of bread,” he says. “Had it not been for that Czech bread, we would have starved to death.”

By the time he arrived at Sachsenhausen, he was suffering from such severe frostbite that two of his toes were amputated.

Finally, in April 1945, the camp was liberated by Polish and Russian troops, and he was free.

“A Polish army company took me with them as their ‘mascot’ because I had nowhere else to go,” he says. “They made me a small uniform and gave me a pair of shoes, a pistol, and a pony. I had a wonderful time with them, filled with adventures.”

Upon discovering that the 11-year-old was Jewish, one of the soldiers found a place for him at a Jewish orphanage, which, he says, served as “a halfway point from one life to another.”

friends tried to convince her there was no way such a young child could have survived Auschwitz. “She refused to give up hope,” Mr. Buergethal says.

One of the things that kept her going was the prediction of a fortune-teller she’d visited in Poland just before the war started. “She told my mother that terrible things would happen to our family, but that her son was a ‘lucky child’ who would emerge unscathed from the future that awaited us,” he says.

Six decades later, that phrase became the title of his book.

Once the two were reunited, Mr. Buergethal turned his attention to making up for the many years of education he’d lost.

“When I arrived at the orphanage, I did not know how to read or write,” he says. He was tutored privately for a year before beginning his formal education in seventh grade.

“I always tell my daughters-in-law not to worry if the children miss a few days of school, because I lost seven years of school and it didn’t stop me from becoming a lawyer,” he says.

Protecting Human Rights Internationally

In 1951, at the age of 17, Mr. Buergethal set sail for America in search of greater academic opportunities. After finishing high school in New Jersey, where he lived with his uncle and aunt, he attended Bethany College in West Virginia on a full scholarship, graduating summa cum laude. He applied to law school “partly because my father had attended law school in Poland and partly because I realized I would never become a doctor or scientist,” he says.

After earning his law degree at New York University and a master of laws and doctor of juridical science in international law at Harvard University, he turned his attention to the fledgling field of international human rights law.

“When I was a child, there was no such thing as international protection of human rights,” he says. “I have always believed that if some of today’s international organizations and laws were in place in the 1930s, we could have prevented many of the terrible things Hitler did. I knew what it was to be a victim of human rights violations and wanted to work for a world in which the rights and dignity of human beings everywhere would be protected.”

As one of the pioneering members of the Costa Rica-based Inter-American Court of Justice in the 1980s, Mr. Buergethal helped lay the foundation for the groundbreaking Latin American human rights tribunal. “I look back on the court with special sentiment,” says Mr. Buergethal, who

“We interviewed the sole survivor of the El Mozote Massacre, in which 500 women and children were killed, and after the first few minutes of her testimony, I realized that I could have finished her story.”

coming from a work camp the children had already been eliminated.

“Had there been a selection, I would have been killed before ever making it into the camp,” Mr. Buergethal says.

Surviving was no less horrific. In his memoir, Mr. Buergethal recalls being assigned to a barracks so close to the gas chambers at Auschwitz that his sleep was frequently interrupted by screams and pleas for help. To cope, he would tell himself that it was only a nightmare. It was also at Auschwitz that he was torn away from his

A year after arriving at the orphanage, he received the miraculous news that his mother was alive and had tracked him down. After nearly two and a half years apart, mother and son were reunited in December 1946 and settled in Goettinger, Germany, his mother’s hometown. His father, he later learned, was executed by the Nazis at another camp, Buchenwald, in the final days of the war.

“Somehow, I knew that she had survived and that she would find me,” he says. Gerda Buergethal was equally certain that her son was alive, despite the fact that her

served for the maximum two terms and is the only U.S. judge ever to sit on the court. “It was a dream come true to help establish a new court dedicated to strengthening the protection of human rights. We all felt like John Marshall!”

With Mr. Buergenthal as its president, the court rendered a landmark decision in 1988—ordering the government of Honduras to compensate the families of “forced disappearance” victims kidnapped and murdered by government forces during that country’s civil war. “It was very satisfying work,” he says. “We had the sense that we had really achieved something.”

After Mr. Buergenthal completed his service on the Inter-American Court, the secretary-general of the United Nations appointed him to the three-member United Nations Truth Commission for El Salvador, charged with investigating the massive human rights abuses committed during that country’s 12-year civil war.

Memories of his past came pouring back as he “interviewed witnesses, heard their stories, and inspected the killing fields,” he says. “We interviewed the sole survivor of the El Mozote Massacre, in which 500 women and children were killed, and after the first few minutes of her testimony, I realized that I could have finished her story.”

While building an international reputation on the bench, he also became an influential scholar. In 1973 Mr. Buergenthal co-authored the first American casebook on international human rights law, *International Protection of Human Rights*. Written with Louis B. Sohn, his mentor at Harvard who eventually joined him at GW, this pivotal text introduced human rights law into the curricula of law schools nationwide.

Mr. Buergenthal launched the international law program at American University’s Washington College of Law, where he served as dean from 1980 to 1985, and worked closely with former President Jimmy Carter as the director of the Human Rights Program at the Carter Center of Emory University from 1985 to 1989.

At GW Law Mr. Buergenthal spent a decade as the Lobingier Professor of Comparative Law and Jurisprudence, leading up to his election to the International Court of Justice, in The Hague, where he served as the American judge from 2000 to 2010.

The principal judicial organ of the United Nations, with jurisdiction over disputes between states, the court determines “what is and what is not international law,” Mr. Buergenthal says. “It is a dream court for international lawyers—comparable to serving on the Supreme Court of the United States.”

It also, after 10 years, was a long way from family for Mr. Buergenthal and his wife, Peggy. “We wanted to enjoy our grandchildren and for them to know us,” he says. In 2010 Mr. Buergenthal returned to his chair at GW Law. Recalling fondly his time at the university, he says, “there was no reason to go anywhere else.”

Sean Murphy, GW’s Patricia Roberts Harris Research Professor of Law, calls his longtime international law colleague a treasure. “I doubt most of our students know there is only one school in our entire country that boasts a full-time faculty member who is a former ICJ judge, and that school is in Foggy Bottom,” he says. “Tom has been a centerpiece of our international law program for many years. Even before he served on the International Court of Justice, he brought into the classroom an enormous range of scholarly and practical achievement.”

Mr. Buergenthal’s career “is inseparable from the emergence after World War II of the new field of human rights law,” Mr. Murphy says. “... There will always be more work to be done, but without people like Tom, we would still be in the Dark Ages.”

With the publishing of his Holocaust memoir in 2007, Mr. Buergenthal’s influence

has reached beyond the bench and outside the classroom to audiences across the globe.

First published in Germany, *A Lucky Child*—which Mr. Buergenthal wrote in English—has already been translated into 14 languages. “It has been published in all the major European countries, as well as Japan, Brazil, and Indonesia,” he says.

The book spent weeks on the best-seller list in Germany. And although publishers in the United States and England initially told him that “Holocaust books don’t sell,” he says, the English paperback edition has been reprinted 15 times.

He is now working on a sequel, incorporating the wealth of material that has surfaced in recent years documenting his mother’s two-year search for him.

And it was the search that marked the start of a wholly improbable happy ending—their reunion was one of just a handful of moments that demanded he pause to collect himself when writing the 2007 book, while the rest of the story “just flowed out of me,” Mr. Buergenthal writes in the epilogue.

Youth for the “lucky child” had been solely about survival, he writes. “But once I was back in her arms, I could be a child again, leaving these worries and concerns to her.”

TOP Eleven-year-old Thomas Buergenthal, six months after his liberation, with the Polish soldier who helped find him a place at a Jewish orphanage
BOTTOM Mr. Buergenthal returned to Auschwitz in 1995—50 years after being evacuated from the camp.



Philanthropy Update



Through its “Raise High the Sails” campaign, GW’s varsity sailing team is fundraising for new boats.

RISING TIDE OF SUPPORT TO BUILD GW FLEET

Sailing team more than halfway to \$180K target for new boats

In just its second year as a varsity program, GW’s sailing team is already charting a course for greatness.

“It’s remarkable what GW sailing has accomplished over the past few years,” says

Head Coach John Pearce. “The dedication and drive of numerous club sailors helped the program achieve varsity status, and the commitment of our current student-athletes and athletics department has created a team culture and the desire to be among the best teams in the country.”

To that end, the sailing team has launched the “Raise High the Sails” fundraising campaign to build an 18-boat fleet by the start of the 2014-15 season. Achieving that goal will give student-athletes the greatest chance

for success in training and competition, provide Mr. Pearce an advantage in recruiting top scholastic sailors to the program, and allow GW to host regattas, which will raise the team’s regional and national profile.

“Over the past four years I’ve watched the team grow from a student-run club to a full-fledged varsity sport that continues to improve immensely each season,” says team captain Kaitlin Denney, ESIA ’14. “The new fleet of boats will allow us to practice harder than ever and host home regattas that will

attract the best teams in the conference and in the country.”

More than half of the team’s \$180,000 target has been met thanks to generous contributions from the Juniper Foundation; GW alumnus Wayne R. Glaubinger, BA ’80; and Laurie and Neil Wilson, parents of Emily, GWSB ’15, a member of the rowing team, and Jennifer, CCAS ’15, a member of the sailing team.



To support the team, visit go.gwu.edu/give2sailing.

MED SCHOOL DEAN NAMED BLOEDORN PROFESSOR

Jeffrey S. Akman, MD '81, GME '85, receives endowed chair honoring Walter A. Bloedorn


Before a full house and standing ovation, Jeffrey S. Akman, MD '81, GME '85, vice president for health affairs and dean of the George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences, was formally installed last fall as the Walter A. Bloedorn Professor of Administrative Medicine.

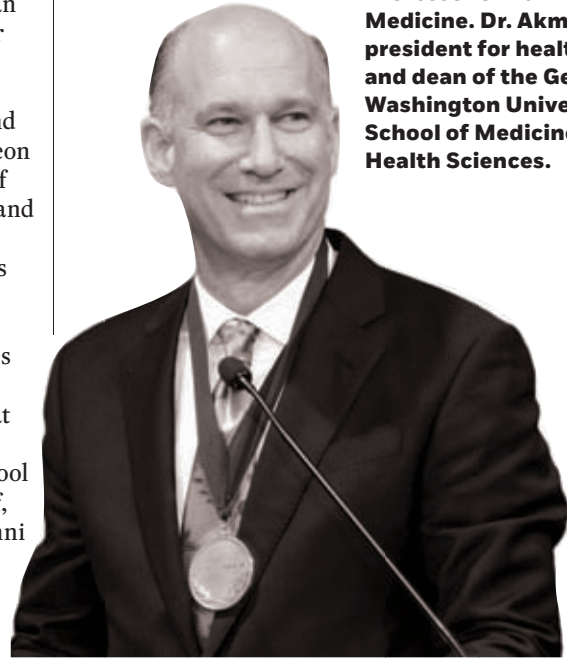
The endowed chair honors Walter Andrew Bloedorn, who became director of the George Washington University Hospital in 1932 and served as dean of GW's School of Medicine from 1939 to 1957. The position was established in 1983 by the Walter A. Bloedorn Foundation to support the

dean of academic affairs at SMHS.

Dr. Akman, who completed his medical degree at GW in 1981, joined the GW psychiatry faculty after completing his residency at GW in 1985. From 1991 to 2000, Dr. Akman also served as the assistant dean for student educational policies before being appointed associate dean for student and faculty development and policies. In 2000, he became the Leon M. Yochelson Professor and chair of the GW Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences.

In January 2013, Dr. Akman was named the vice president for health affairs and the dean of SMHS after serving as interim in both capacities since 2010.

Over the course of his 37 years at GW, Dr. Akman says, he has taken pride in knowing that GW is "a school where we expect our students, staff, residents, fellows, faculty, and alumni to make a difference in people's lives every day. We do that through clinical care, discovery, and through education." 



Jeffrey S. Akman, MD '81, speaks at his installation as the Walter A. Bloedorn Professor of Administrative Medicine. Dr. Akman is vice president for health affairs and dean of the George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences.

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“ GW alumni inspire me to succeed. ”

— Jessica Allen, 2017

“ Politically aware, intellectually versatile, actively engaged. ”

— Andrew Zysk, 2017

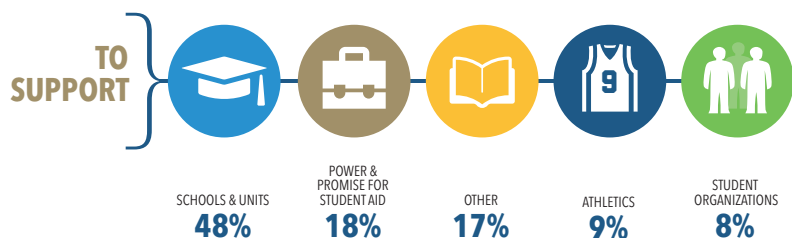
“ Living my dreams today, not someday. ”

— Rachel Weiss, 2014

#gwsixwords



NEARLY 300 DONORS
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A DAY FOR PHILANTHROPY

GW community takes part in national #GivingTuesday.

You've heard of Black Friday and Cyber Monday—but have you heard of #GivingTuesday?

Hundreds of GW students, parents, alumni, faculty members, and staff members kicked off the 2013 holiday season by donating more than \$62,000 to GW as a part of the nationally recognized day of philanthropy. This year was GW's first participating in #GivingTuesday, which takes place the first Tuesday following Thanksgiving.

"#GivingTuesday is not only a chance to give but a chance to get involved," says Betsy Smith, BBA '09. "I had a fantastic undergraduate experience at GW, so I'm excited to have the opportunity to say thanks over social media and through a personal contribution."

Throughout the day members of the Colonial Ambassadors, the Senior Class Gift Committee, and other #GivingTuesday volunteers led campus and online celebrations highlighting the many #OnlyAtGW moments made possible through philanthropy.

Launched in 2012 by the United Nations Foundation and the 92nd Street Y, in New York City, #GivingTuesday has grown to include more than

5,000 partners across the world. These partners, including the White House and a host of other nonprofit and for-profit entities, seek to mobilize communities to support nonprofit organizations and charities. ☐

D.C. AFRICANA ARCHIVES PROJECT

Grant funds initiative to chronicle African American life in D.C.

The GW Libraries Special Collections Research Center and GW's Africana Studies Program have been awarded a \$495,900 grant from the Council on Library and Information Resources through its Cataloging Hidden Special Collections and Archives program.

The 33-month grant will fund the D.C. Africana Archives Project, a collaborative initiative between GW and the District of Columbia Archives, Howard University's Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, the National Museum of American History's Archives Center, the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, and the Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

The project will enhance access to more than 125 important archival collections documenting African American and African diasporic culture, history, and politics in

Washington, D.C. It will also fund the creation of a centralized database for researchers to access collection information across institutions. The collections include the papers of artistic luminaries, political figures, records documenting slavery and servitude, and thousands of photographs, audio recordings, and films chronicling black life in the District.

"We are confident that increased access will generate surprising discoveries about black life in Washington, D.C., and lead to new and groundbreaking research," says Jennifer James, director of GW's Africana Studies Program, who will oversee the project along with University Archivist Bergis Jules. "We hope this grant will position GW as an intellectual center for this kind of work in the future. "

Faculty from the Africana Studies Program will develop interdisciplinary research projects, undergraduate courses, and scholarly forums making use of the collections. The grant also will provide resources for community involvement, preservation workshops for small collecting institutions, and a model course for high school students to learn how to conduct archival research. ☐

CSI: GW

PerkinElmer donates funds, equipment to GW forensic sciences.

The George Washington University and American multinational technology corporation PerkinElmer Inc. have signed a sponsored

collaboration agreement that will support GW's Department of Forensic Sciences. As part of the agreement, PerkinElmer—which produces analytical instruments, genetic testing and diagnostic tools, and medical imaging components—will provide more than \$750,000 in support of forensic students, researchers, and faculty members at GW.

PerkinElmer is providing the funds that will enable the Forensic Sciences Department to recruit and hire a new faculty member from the Drug Enforcement Administration skilled in mass spectrometry analysis. Also included in the agreement is mass spectrometry equipment for use by students and researchers in the department's newly renovated teaching lab.

Mass spectrometry is used by forensic scientists in the areas of toxicology, drug chemistries, and trace evidence.

"Collaboration like this is a prime example of how corporate-funded research is mutually beneficial to both parties," says Tom Russo, assistant vice president for industry and corporate research at GW. "GW's forensics department gains new resources to improve its curriculum and expand research opportunities, and PerkinElmer will be able to explore the capabilities of its equipment and benefit from new forensic developments."

Led by Victor Weedn, an accomplished forensic pathologist and a pioneer of forensic DNA testing, GW's Department of Forensic Sciences is recognized as one of the oldest and most respected programs in the country. Its facilities are located on the university's Mount Vernon Campus. ☐





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ALUMNI NEWS



Philanthropist Mike Milken joined GW's Lynn Goldman in New York to discuss public health and national prosperity.

GLOBAL HEALTH

To Change the Course of Public Health, 'It's Time to Focus That Commitment on GW,' Milken Tells Alumni

A record number of attendees joined GW President Steven Knapp in New York City last fall for an evening of insight from top thinkers on public health, the economy, and the ties between them.

The Oct. 29 panel discussion, "A Conversation on Public Health and National Prosperity," was held at the Waldorf Astoria before an audience of more than 650 alumni, parents, and friends.

The annual event, which offers speakers on a variety of topics, featured financier and philanthropist Mike Milken, chairman of the Milken Institute and FasterCures, and Lynn Goldman, dean of the GW School of Public Health and Health Services.

Before they took the stage, Dr. Knapp told the audience that the discussion was part of an ongoing dialogue on campus regarding global public health.

"Chronic diseases are now encroaching on the lives of our children and threatening social and economic progress around the world," Dr. Knapp said. "Tonight's discussion



Madeleine Rumely, BA '07 (right), chats with fellow attendees of the Oct. 29 reception at New York's Waldorf Astoria.

will provide an example of how we and our partners are addressing those issues.”

Milken began his presentation at a macro level, zooming out the lens from the issues of obesity and chronic diseases to the importance of capital markets in a global economy.

In the summer of 1965, Milken was home in Los Angeles from his first year at University of California, Berkeley and witnessed the Watts riots. He realized then that the issue was about more than race. It was about “access to capital as a civil right—a chance to succeed based on your ability, not background.”

That chance came for many beginning in 1974, when the capital markets began to displace banks as a source of funding for small and medium businesses. However, in the 1980s, new laws began distorting the utility curve for many middle-class Americans, he said, and the American Dream became increasingly associated with home ownership.

Today about 50 percent of U.S. middle-class consumer dollars go toward housing and transportation, he said. That is 25 times the 2 percent spent on supplemental education. Middle-class Asians, in contrast, allocate 15 percent of their consumer spending to tutoring and after-school education services. This matters, Milken said, because education builds human capital, the world's largest asset class.

“To invest in human capital, countries need to increase education and practical skills, import people with skills, and/or improve health and quality of life.”

Quality of life has direct implications on the global economy, he said. Over the past two centuries as much as 50 percent of all economic growth can be traced to advances in health. And yet more than 90 percent of health spending is dedicated to treatment, versus less than 10 percent spent on research and prevention combined.

According to Milken, eradicating chronic diseases through research and prevention is where the United States and global health organizations need to focus money and effort. Obesity, for instance, which has ballooned in the United States over the past two decades, is linked to many chronic diseases, including diabetes, heart disease, stroke, cancer, and depression.

From an economic standpoint, Milken noted that “failure to address chronic diseases adequately costs the U.S. more than \$1 trillion annually.”

Dr. Goldman joined Milken on stage and reiterated the importance of prevention and wellness in keeping people healthy. She highlighted the work her school is doing locally and nationally, citing research conducted that offers activity guidelines for children and families struggling with obesity.


The two also discussed the lower health care costs that would result from significant weight loss nationwide.

And at the center of these conversations guiding global economic and health decisions is GW. Major public and private health organizations are convening at SPHHS and collaborating to solve some of the biggest issues facing the nation and the world.

“The country's commitment to the biosciences brought people to Washington for the Milken Institute's 2012 Celebration of Science,” Milken said. “And now it's time to focus that commitment on GW.”

“It's quite possible,” he added, “that a GW diploma will be the most valuable in the world.”

After the panel, alumni like Madeleine Rumely, BA '07, reconnected with old friends over food and drinks and met new people.

“To come here and see the international perspective, the health perspective, the financial perspective—and then to also see so many other alumni in the middle of New York City at a wonderful venue is a great opportunity,” she said. “It can't be missed!” 

Alumna Named Deputy Secretary of State

George Washington University alumna Heather Higginbottom, MA '99, has been named the U.S. deputy secretary of state for management and resources. She is the first woman to hold the position.


Ms. Higginbottom was sworn in on Jan. 30, after being nominated by President Barack Obama in September and confirmed by the U.S. Senate in December.

In the position, she shares in the global responsibilities for U.S. foreign policy, and has broad management and programmatic oversight responsibilities for both the State Department and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Ms. Higginbottom began working for Secretary of State John Kerry in 1999, while he was serving as a U.S. senator from Massachusetts. She handled domestic policy as his legislative assistant and, later, legislative director. She also worked as Mr. Kerry's deputy national policy director during his presidential campaign. She later founded the American Security Project, a national security think tank.

In 2007, Ms. Higginbottom served as policy director for Mr. Obama during his 2008 presidential campaign and supervised all aspects of his policy development.

After the election, Ms. Higginbottom worked as deputy assistant to the president and deputy director of the White House Domestic Policy Council. She advised Mr. Obama on education, immigration, and economic development issues, and helped design the Race to the Top and Promise Neighborhoods programs. She has been called one of Mr. Obama's “big thinkers” on health care, according to *The Washington Post*.

Mr. Kerry hired Ms. Higginbottom as counselor in 2013. 





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Alumni have played a significant role in my GW experience ... Now as a member of the alumni community myself, supporting students is a priority and what led me to serve with the GW Alumni Association as the vice president for student-alumni initiatives.

FROM THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Fellow Colonials:

During freshman year I remember three alumni knocking on the door to my Thurston Hall six-person suite. They were excited to see their first GW home and meet the students who were now creating big memories in a room with little closets. Their love for GW was clear as they talked about the people they met, the classes that challenged them, and the lessons they took from campus to the workplace.

Since my first semester in Thurston, alumni have played a significant role in my GW experience—providing internship opportunities, advising my sorority, and helping me craft a professional résumé. Now as a member of the alumni community myself, supporting students is a priority and what led me to serve with the GW Alumni Association as the vice president for student-alumni initiatives.

The GWAA and GW's global network of alumni work to enhance the student experience from Colonial Inauguration to commencement. Incoming freshmen share dinner with alumni on the first night of CI and may attend a Summer Send-Off hosted by a proud alum before packing up for freshman year. The Dinner With Alumni series allows small groups of students to share a meal with an alum to swap stories about the GW experience.

Alumni also support students' career interests by attending Speed Networking Nights to help students connect with professionals, and leading "How Do I Become A ..." lectures to highlight careers such as Major League Baseball scout, CIA operative, or campaign manager. There is a way for every alum to help improve the student experience and help create an #OnlyAtGW moment.

In March 2013, the GWAA partnered with the Student Association to host the first Student-Alumni Day of Service. Nearly 75 students and alumni spent a day doing direct service at four area nonprofits—each organization had a GW alum serving in a paid or volunteer leadership role. This day of serving side by side allowed alumni and students to connect in a casual way and grow their GW networks. During the 2013 Student-Alumni Day of Service, I spent time with a bright, outgoing, and fun undergraduate student who shared my interest in public health. Starting in January this student will join my office as an intern, and I'm thrilled to add more buff and blue to the department.

We invite you to join us in reaching and supporting students throughout the year. Events focused on developing career skills, service projects, and supporting GW athletics occur year-round and offer an exciting opportunity for students and alumni alike.

Go Colonials!

Jacqueline Hackett, BA '08, MPP '10
Vice President, Student-Alumni Initiatives
GW Alumni Association



VOLUNTEER PROFILE

Giving Back and Gaining New Perspective

Like many GW undergraduate students, Rudy Rodas, BBA '08, immersed himself in activities, clubs, and groups. Part of the La Unidad Latina, Lambda Upsilon Lambda Fraternity, and the Organization of Latin American Students, Mr. Rodas kept a rigorous schedule throughout his four years.

When he headed north after graduation for law school at Rutgers-Newark, he found himself looking for a way to stay involved but without a lot of extra time on his hands.

So when Mr. Rodas, who lives in Union City, N.J., with his wife, Elizabeth, heard that GW was looking for volunteers to help plan the Class of 2008's five-year reunion, he knew it was the right fit.

"I thought it would be a great way to get involved, especially since I couldn't participate in other activities while in law school," he says.

Soon Mr. Rodas found himself calling in to reunion committee meetings, giving input

on event details, and writing about other volunteers for the reunion newsletter. He also helped spread the word about Alumni Weekend 2013 by talking to friends and encouraging others to attend the reunion.

After putting in so much time and energy, Mr. Rodas was ready to return to campus and reconnect with classmates. But something unexpected happened once he arrived.

"I knew I would come back and see people at the reunion," he explains. "But what was great is that I saw friends everywhere—not even just from my class, but a lot of other people I hadn't seen in a long time."

Through his friend Eric Gutierrez, BBA '06, MTA '11, the assistant director for affinity outreach in GW's Office of Alumni Relations, Mr. Rodas learned about several events taking place that weekend, including the Alumni in Energy Association launch and the LGBT Alumni Association reception.

"I met so many new people and learned about these other alumni communities," Mr. Rodas says. "Not only did I come back to revisit GW, but I was able to reach out to different parts of the community that I hadn't when I was an undergrad."

Today, he keeps busy by running the Law Office of Rudy A. Rodas LLC, the immigration law practice he founded after

graduating from law school. He also does of counsel work for the Consulate General of Colombia in Newark, N.J.

While running his firm takes up much of Mr. Rodas's time, he says he's glad he made time to volunteer for his reunion committee. "It's important to stay involved in the GW legacy," he says, "because the only way to make a difference is by having a voice."

For more about Alumni Weekend volunteer opportunities, visit alumni.gwu.edu/alumniweekend.



Adrienne Rulnick with President Knapp at her retirement celebration in November

Alumni Relations Official Leaves Strong Legacy

GW Associate Vice President of Alumni Relations Adrienne Rulnick retired in December, stepping down from the position she had held since 2007.

Dr. Rulnick, whom the alumni association awarded the special designation of "honorary alumna," began her tenure at GW on the same day as President Steven Knapp. She recalls that on that first day, Dr. Knapp shared his vision of "cultivating a lifelong and worldwide community of GW alumni."

Dr. Rulnick stepped up to the challenge throughout her six years at GW. She established many engaging programs and signature events, including Alumni Weekend, which brings thousands of alumni back to campus each year to reconnect with the university.

Other notable milestones achieved during Dr. Rulnick's service include:

- Creating the Women & Philanthropy Forum, an annual event that highlights the

critical role that women play in enhancing human welfare through visionary philanthropy.

- Establishing more than 60 alumni networks in the United States and across the globe that host programs and events, including George's Birthday Bash and Summer Send-Offs.
- Enhancing the GW alumni career services program, which includes one of the largest university LinkedIn networks. GW now offers a robust array of virtual and in-person career networking events to provide job postings, advice, and valuable Colonial-to-Colonial mentoring opportunities.
- Expanding networking and programming opportunities for a variety of affinities and interests: black alumni, Latino alumni, Asian-American alumni, veterans, the Green Alumni Network, LGBT alumni, and athletic alumni.

Dr. Rulnick's accomplishments were celebrated both by the university and the George Washington Alumni Association in November.

To learn more about alumni programs, visit alumni.gwu.edu.



From left: Lodge Worshipful Master Nicholas Sampogna, BA '10, MA '12; University Archivist Bergis Jules; University Librarian and Vice Provost for Libraries Geneva Henry; and lodge Secretary Morgan Corr, BA '07.

GIVING

GW Freemasons Pledge Funds

A Masonic lodge founded by GW alumni has pledged a portion of its membership dues to the Estelle and Melvin Gelman Library.

Members of the Colonial Lodge No. 1821 in December signed a memorandum of understanding and wrote into their bylaws the annual contribution of 10 percent of members' dues in support of the library.

"We're honored and humbled to receive this thoughtful and generous donation from the Colonial Lodge No. 1821," says University Librarian and Vice Provost for Libraries Geneva Henry. "This gift will provide and promote new resources for the students, faculty, and staff of the GW community and support the creation of information in diverse formats."

Lodge Co-Founder and Secretary Morgan Corr, BA '07, says the commitment was a way to honor the history of Freemasonry at the university, which began with its namesake.

"The whole allegory of Masonry is focused on dispensing light, with light being a metaphor for knowledge," he says. "There is no better place for us to support that part of our mission and the mission of the university than through the library."

—Brittney Dunkins

 For more about Colonial Lodge 1821 visit thecoloniallodge.org.

ALUMNI PROFILE

Building a More Humane Society

He stopped eating meat at age 13 and founded a nonprofit animal-advocacy organization while in high school.

Now Paul Shapiro, BA '01, is operating on a national scale, as vice president for farm animal protection at the national nonprofit Humane Society of the United States.

"This is my life's work," he says.

And unlike the challenges for him as a teenage vegetarian in the early 1990s—when meatless diets were a "foreign concept" in the United States, he says—Mr. Shapiro now has prominent company at the table.

Rapper Jay-Z made news in December, when he and his wife, Beyoncé, announced a trial vegan diet. "And people like Al Gore and Bill Clinton are nearly vegan and are talking about the benefits of plant-based eating," Mr. Shapiro says. (Vegans typically avoid using products derived from animals.)

"Meat consumption has declined 10 percent in just six years, since 2007," he says, "and because of that, the number of animals being raised for food is hundreds of millions fewer than just six years ago."

From his time at GW, where he majored in peace studies and minored in religion, Mr. Shapiro says he remains inspired by the work of professors David DeGrazia and the late Harry Yeide. Dr. DeGrazia is professor of philosophy and a senior research fellow in bioethics at the National Institutes of Health, and Dr. Yeide was a professor of religion.

Each "had a pretty substantial influence on my views, even outside animal issues," especially Dr. Yeide and his knowledge of "traditional religious advocacy."

Mr. Shapiro learned that "many of the abolitionists were religious. In the 19th century, advocates were cognizant about slavery—and about poverty, women's equality, prison reform, and animal cruelty.

"A lot of abolitionists started animal protection groups," he says.

Likewise, Mr. Shapiro had wanted "to bear witness to how we treat our fellow animals, to transform our relationship with other animals."

Referring to "other animals" denotes his vision of a planet on which "animals are no longer [seen] as a commodity to be exploited but as individuals who are to be respected, and to avoid suffering."

In January 2005 he joined the Humane Society of the United States, billed as the

nation's largest animal protection group, which is headquartered just off GW's Foggy Bottom Campus. (The HSUS is a national organization, and not affiliated with local humane societies.)

"Without a doubt we're making progress," he says, but "not enough."

"When I graduated there were zero states that had passed laws [about farm animal protection]. Now there are nine states."

And, he says, "we've persuaded many of the biggest food retailers, who are now mandating animal-welfare improvements to their suppliers."

That makes some meat producers unhappy, according to a December article in *Rolling Stone* that reports "Big Meat" producers have "declared jihad on the Humane Society."

Despite detractors, though, Mr. Shapiro remains vocal.

"My voice is basically trying to halt the war we wage on animals. Most farm animals are tormented their entire lives," he says. "Many are locked in cages so small they can hardly move."

In Mr. Shapiro's own home, not surprisingly, the conditions for cats Calvin, Emma, and Sam are much more comfortable, for the cats and for others.

"I built them a 'catio'—a screened-in enclosure outside my bedroom window—where they can enjoy watching the birds without attacking them."

—J. Ford Huffman

Paul Shapiro, BA '01, at the Humane Society of the United States, with Neil





(From left) GWAA Board Member Gloria Berberich, MVC AA '48, talks with Mount Vernon Campus Representative Jinder Gill, MVC BA '99, and Gill's husband, Amit Bhatnagar.

Alumni to Gather on Campus for Annual Meeting

Every summer the GW Alumni Association holds an annual all-alumni meeting on GW's campus.

Open to all alumni near and far, the meeting provides a unique opportunity for anyone in the GW alumni community to learn more about the GWAA, learn the latest from the GWAA Board of Directors, and make new GW connections.

During the meeting, outgoing members of the Board of Directors are recognized, while newly elected members are introduced and welcomed.

In 2013 the annual meeting was shared via live-stream video for the first time, and more than 100 Colonials joined in virtually.

"The GWAA annual meeting is a great opportunity to network with fellow Colonials and learn firsthand what your alumni association is doing to represent your interests," says GWAA Nominations Committee Vice President Jeremy Gosbee, BA '98, MBA '02, "but it's also one of the best ways you can learn how to get more involved."

The 2014 annual meeting will be held Thursday, June 5, at 6:30 p.m. on the Foggy Bottom Campus, as well as via live stream. For more information, visit: alumni.gwu.edu/gw-alumni-association.

A Warm Reception

During the Wooden Legacy basketball tournament held in California over Thanksgiving break, Gil Cisneros, BA '94, treated the men's basketball team to Thanksgiving dinner at his home (pictured below). The GW Alumni Association also hosted two events for alumni, parents, and GW fans who cheered on the Colonials during the tournament.



International Alumni Events

On Nov. 18, the day before GW President Steven Knapp attended a Churchill Centre award dinner in London—which honored the prince of Wales—he and Diane Knapp (pictured above, front right) met with alumni and study abroad students in Oxford, England. The alumni event was held at The Crystal, a "sustainable cities initiative" by GW partner Siemens, and drew about 35 people. London is one of the university's most active alumni communities; an Oktoberfest event at the Bavarian Beer House, for example, drew about 200 attendees.

Also in November the District, Maryland, and Virginia Consortium of Universities—a group in which GW plays a significant organizing role—held four overseas events for alumni of Washington-area schools: in Mexico City (Nov. 5), in Singapore (Nov. 14), in New Delhi (Nov. 16), and in Taiwan (Nov. 23). The events tend to be casual and are all about networking, says Liza Boffen-Yordanov, senior director of international alumni programs at GW.

CLASS NOTES

60s
& EARLIER

Rabbi A. James Rudin, AA '53, BA '55, received the Anti-

Defamation League's

Abraham H. Foxman Lifetime Public Service Award on Nov. 1, 2013, in New York City. In early 2014, Texas Tech University Press will publish Rabbi Rudin's latest book, *Pillar of Fire: A Biography of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise*.

Martin Hershkowitz, MS '63, published two articles in recent years. "Reserve Force Trials, Trauma and Transitions: Examining the Modern Deployed Reserve Force Mental Health Support Needs (Emergent Roles for the State Defense Force)," with H. W. Nelson, W. Witham, and C. Harnett, is a monograph on posttraumatic stress disorder. It was published in the *State Defense Force Monograph Series*, State Defense Force Publication Center, spring 2012. The other, titled "The 'Insider' Threat: How to Minimize It," was published in the *Journal of Police Crisis Negotiations* in March 2007.

Gerald S. Lazarus, MD '63, a member of GW's Board of Trustees, is the 22nd recipient of the David Martin Carter Mentor Award, which is given by the American Skin Association to academic dermatologists excelling in their field and in training new researchers and clinicians. Dr. Lazarus and his colleagues from Johns Hopkins Wound Healing Center also were recognized for their research and review of wound care treatments. Dr. Lazarus is a professor of dermatology and medicine at Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center, and serves on the GW School of Medicine and Health Sciences Dean's Council.

The most recent novel by civil rights activist **Neil Shulman, BA '67,** is being produced as a movie by Marlon Campbell. Dr. Shulman hopes that the yet-to-be-released movie adaptation of *The Corporate Kid* (Whitman Publishing, 2012), which he co-authored with Susan Wrathall, will support his work focused on bridging

the economic gap in the United States. Dr. Shulman has pledged to direct publicity surrounding both the novel and the film toward the nonprofit organization Circles USA, to which all profits from the film will be donated. He has also launched a series of global health and humanitarian summits at Emory University. Dr. Shulman's writings inspired the popular 1991 Warner Brothers film *Doc Hollywood*.

Richard Stower, BA '68, MA '72, published *A History of the First Parish Church of Scituate, Massachusetts: Its Life and Times* (Converpage, 2013). The book won the Unitarian Universalist History and Heritage Society's inaugural Congregational History Prize and was cited as "a remarkably comprehensive study of a 379-year-old congregation that sheds light on every age of Puritan, Unitarian, and Universalist history." The Rev. Stower served as minister of the Unitarian Universalist Church from 1992 to 2011.

70s

Murray Dean Blank, MS '70, EdD '95, received the 2013 Teaching Recognition

Award from the Graduate School of the University of Maryland University College, where he has been a faculty member since 2000.

Jean Cohen Joachim, BA '70, published *Memories of Love* (Secret Cravings, 2013), the third book in her series *Hollywood Hearts*. An award-winning author, Ms. Joachim's works have made Amazon's Top 100 list. The book is dedicated to Robert Ganz and Mary Walden, both professors she had while at GW.

Linda Rabbitt, MA '72, who is a member of GW's Board of Trustees, was voted the *Washington Business Journal's* readers' choice as most admired CEO in the field of construction and architecture for 2013. The CEO of Rand Construction, Ms. Rabbitt also is the founder of GW's On the Board program, which, in partnership with the International Women's

Forum, helps prepare female leaders for service on the boards of public companies.

Vincent Gattone, MS '75, received the Lillian Jean Kaplan Prize from the Polycystic Kidney Disease Foundation and the International Society of Nephrology. The award recognized Dr. Gattone's research on PKD and development-to-translation research in finding a treatment for this relatively common genetic disease.

Stuart S. Kassin, MD '76, a member of GW's Board of Trustees, the medical director of the Infusion Center of Denver, and chief medical officer of Multispecialty Physician Partners, has just been named a "distinguished clinical professor of medicine" at the University of Colorado Denver School of Medicine. This is the university's highest award a clinical faculty member can achieve. In addition to those roles, Dr. Kassin is in private practice at Colorado Arthritis Associates.

Anne Headley, MA '78, is the author of the e-book *Reflections on Résumés: Taking a Second Look* (Amazon Digital Services, 2013), which addresses major résumé concerns. She has been a Washington, D.C.-area career counselor and trainer for 30 years.

Elliott Wiser, BA '78, joined WTSP-TV in Tampa, Fla. as president and general manager. The station is the CBS affiliate in Tampa Bay. Mr. Wiser was recently named by *Broadcasting and Cable Magazine* as one of the "Next Wave of Leaders" in television.

Terrance Bedient, CERT '79, has been named chairperson of the general service board of Alcoholics Anonymous. Mr. Bedient, a health care executive, has been a general service board Class A (nonalcoholic) trustee and treasurer since 2008. He has had a long career in the field of medical administration and is currently vice president of the Medical Society of New York, in Albany.

Karen Elliott, BA '79, has been selected for inclusion in the *Best Lawyers in America 2014*. Ms. Elliott is a member of the business and professional litigation group and its employment law team at Sands Anderson. She focuses on labor and employment law counseling and trial work, and on a broad range of commercial litigation. Ms. Elliott is active on committees of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce, and also

serves on the National Association of Women Business Owners, Richmond Chapter Foundation Board.

Patrick Gillis, BBA '79, was appointed director of executive programs for the Harris Corp., an international communications and information technology company serving government and commercial markets in more than 125 countries. He will have responsibility for all of Harris' executive compensation programs, policies, and processes. He brings almost 35 years of human resources and compensation-specific experience to the job.

Olha Holoyda, MBA '79, completed a 2012-13 U.S. Embassy Policy Specialist Fellowship, a project funded by the U.S. State Department with a focus on Eurasia. Her scholarly research brief, *Ukrainian Oligarchs and the "Family," a New Generation of Czars—or Hope for the Middle Class?* is available on the IREX website. Ms. Holoyda has also been appointed to the SIA Executive Board (SME Investor Attractiveness), a project funded by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, analyzing anti-corruption and investment policies in emerging and frontier markets.

80s

Sharon (Clark) Chang, BA '80, is the author of *Escaped Alone: A Memoir of an*

Incomplete Southerner (Tate Publishing, 2013). The book is a nonfiction account of how a new kind of conscience for social justice formed among the children of the Greatest Generation.

Chris Anderson, BS '81, was a speaker at the third annual "The Atlantic Meets the Pacific" tech and health conference, presented by *The Atlantic* and the University of California, San Diego. Mr. Anderson is CEO of 3D Robotics and a former editor for *Wired*. The conference is geared toward leaders in technology, the sciences, and health. This year's event was held from Oct. 2-4 in La Jolla, Calif., and topics included accelerating innovation in cancer care, brain mapping and the future of neurology, and harnessing big data for health care.

Lorraine Fleming, MS '81, has been appointed dean of engineering at Howard University. Dean Fleming is a professor and former chair of the department of civil engineering. Since joining

the Howard faculty in 1985, she has led a number of research and intervention initiatives to attract and retain African American students in STEM disciplines and to improve the quality of engineering education for undergraduates. She is founder and director of the Howard University Science, Engineering and Mathematics program and is the principal investigator and director of the NSF-funded Global Education, Awareness and Research Undergraduate Program.

Meryl Bloomrosen, MBA '82, was appointed vice president of thought leadership, practice excellence, and public policy by the American Health Information Management Association, which represents more than 67,000 health information management professionals. Previously she was vice president of public policy and government relations for the American Medical Informatics Association.

Grace E. Speights, JD '82, a member of GW's Board of Trustees, was named to *Washingtonian's* Best Lawyers listing. She is managing partner of Morgan Lewis Washington, D.C., office, where she is a partner in the labor and employment practice, chair of the systemic employment litigation practice, and co-chair of the firm's diversity committee.

John O. Aje, MS '83, DSc '88, was appointed dean of the School of Applied Science and Technology at Thomas Edison State College. He lives in Silver Spring, Md.

Christopher Cunningham, BA '83, was appointed priest-in-charge at the Vestry of St. James Episcopal Church in Birmingham, Mich. The Rev. Cunningham comes to Birmingham from the Diocese of Southern Virginia, where he most recently served as rector of Johns Memorial Episcopal Church in Farmville, Va. Prior to his ordination, he served several tours on active duty in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, retiring as a lieutenant colonel. He has three adult children and was married in October.

Jerome T. Barrett, EdD '84, was elected chair of the Northern Virginia Community College board for the 2013-14 school year. NVCC is the largest institution of higher education in Virginia and the largest community college in the United States, with six campuses and three centers in Northern Virginia. Mr.

Barrett has been a member of the NVCC board for seven years.

R.E. Burnett, MA '86, has accepted a position as professor at the National Defense University in the College of International Security Affairs in Washington, D.C., and Fort Bragg, N.C. Prior to this position, Dr. Burnett served for eight years as professor and director of science and security at Virginia Military Institute.

Lee J. Colan, MPhil '87, PhD '93, is the author, with Julie Davis-Colan, of *Stick With It: Mastering the Art of Adherence: How to Win with Any Strategy* (McGraw-Hill, 2013). The book, with insights from major corporations including Southwest Airlines and Sears, demonstrates the use of strategic perseverance to succeed in business.

Christine Turner Jackson, BA '88, published her first novel, *Pitch Black* (CreateSpace, 2013). The book is based on the life of her father, a talented high school baseball player for Cardozo High School in Washington, D.C. Since graduating from GW, Ms. Turner Jackson has built an educational career that spans more than 25 years at both the local and federal government levels. She was inspired to pursue writing stories for children and young adults after taking a mandatory children's literature course. She currently works as a senior risk consultant at the U.S. Department of Education.

Ian Meklinsky, BA '88, JD '91, is listed in the 2013 *Chambers USA* guide as one of the leading attorneys in New Jersey for labor and employment law. Mr. Meklinsky, a partner at Fox Rothschild, practices labor and employment law, representing employers across the country in both union and nonunion contexts. *Chambers USA* reports that clients have praised Mr. Meklinsky's ability "to take a complex issue and boil it down, and make practical arguments."

Gary Lesser, BA '89, is managing partner at his family's firm, Lesser, Lesser, Landy & Smith, with locations in Stuart, Fla., West Palm Beach, Fla., and Boca Raton, Fla. The firm was recently honored as Martin County's Business of Character, an award given to businesses whose corporate culture promotes community commitment and displays high workplace ethics. Mr. Lesser is also serving his second term on the Florida Bar of Governors representing the 15th Judicial

Circuit.

Tracey Moorhead, BA '89, MA '95, was named president and CEO of the Visiting Nurse Associations of America. She previously served for eight years as president and CEO of the Care Continuum Alliance.

John Sanders, EdD '89, is an applied engineering and technology education teacher at Pennsbury High School, located in a suburb of Philadelphia. Mr. Sanders, along with four other Pennsylvania teachers, was honored as an "Educator of Distinction" by the National Society of High School Scholars and Claes Nobel, a co-founder of the organization and a senior member of the famous Nobel family.

90s Michele Wehrwein Albion, MA '91, published her fourth book, *The Quotable Eleanor Roosevelt* (University Press of Florida, 2013). The compilation, organized by topic, reveals the personal thoughts Mrs. Roosevelt shared in letters and conversations alongside the opinions she expressed in speeches and interviews.

Scott Jackson Dantley, BS '92, joined the staff of the Council for Higher Education Accreditation as vice president for recognition services in October. Prior to joining CHEA, Dr. Dantley served as associate vice president of institutional effectiveness and planning and professor of chemistry at Coppin State University, where he was the accreditation liaison.

Kyle Farmbry, BA '92, MPA '94, PhD '99, has been named acting dean at Rutgers Graduate School-Newark. Dean Farmbry also serves on the GW Alumni Association's board of directors.

Kerri Bogda, MS '93, was promoted to senior manager at ParenteBeard LLC, a top-25 accounting firm. Ms. Bogda's expertise is in individual taxation, high-net worth individuals and family groups, fiduciary returns, and nonprofits. She is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Eric Schuchart, MBA '93, creates unique barware pieces—including wine, whiskey, and beer glasses—using an "old world"

artistic technique called sand carving. Each glass is handcrafted to leave a 3-D image or monogram behind. His website is crystalimagery.com.

Asim Kamdar, MBA '95, was appointed CMO of Summitry Worldwide, a global research and analytic consulting firm in Boca Raton, Fla.

Don S. Lee, MPH '95, has released a new book, *Ancient History of the Manchuria* (XLIBRIS, 2013). The book, focusing on the eastern end of the Great Wall of China, is available from Xlibris, Amazon.com, and Barnes and Noble. Dr. Lee is a retired physician.

Jamillia P. Ferris, BA '96, a former Department of Justice official, has joined Hunton & Williams LLP as a partner. She is a member of the firm's antitrust and competition practice group and is based in the Washington, D.C., office. Ms. Ferris comes to the firm from the antitrust division at the Justice Department, where she served as chief of staff and counsel to the assistant attorney general.

Benjamin Osborne, BA '97, was a featured speaker at "Breaking into the Sports Industry," a conference organized by Shooting Touch, a Boston-area community service organization. Mr. Osborne, the editor-in-chief of *Slam* magazine, spoke alongside a group of other executives in the sports industry, including representatives from each of Boston's four major sports teams: the Boston Red Sox, the New England Patriots, the Boston Bruins, and the Boston Celtics. The second annual conference targeted current university students and young professionals in the Boston area.

Jodi Rich, BA '97, was selected for inclusion in *The Best Lawyers in America 2014*. Ms. Rich was recognized for her work in real estate law in the Cleveland office of Ulmer & Berne.

Shelly McKenzie, MA '99, PhD '08, is the author of *Getting Physical: The Rise of Fitness Culture in America* (University Press of Kansas, 2013). The book chronicles the emergence of the fitness industry and the governmental, scientific, commercial, and cultural forces that united—sometimes unintentionally—to make exercise a defining American habit.

Julia (Snyder) Whitehead, CERT '99, is the founder and executive director of the Kurt

Vonnegut Memorial Library. In November the library hosted a panel discussion with NPR's Steve Inskeep interviewing Tim O'Brian, Benjamin Patton, and several young veterans about using writing, art, and poetry to heal from war.

00s

Kyung "KC" Choi, MBA '00, is SVP and program director of Citi Salutes, which handles

the corporate military-veteran initiatives for Citi in Long Island City, N.Y.

Rand Haley, MA '01, joined Berkeley Research Group as a principal in the firm's higher education consulting practice, where he focuses on helping universities navigate complex strategic challenges.

Kathy Kaplan, MA '01, is director of development for the division of student affairs at Virginia Tech. She came to the position from Old Dominion University, where she was major gifts officer, director of donor relations, and assistant director for special events.

Kristina L. Watson, BA '01, is director of federal government affairs for the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau, the state's largest general farm organization. She previously served for seven years as PFB's regulatory reform director.

James H. Kimber, BS '02, is running for Congress in California's 50th Congressional District. Following 20 years of service in the U.S. Navy, he attended the physician assistant program at Stanford University. Mr. Kimber serves on the medical staff at Palomar Medical Center, where he practices neurosurgery. He is also developing a physician assistant program at Cal State University, San Marcos, where he will serve as program director.

John Edwards, MA '03, completed a national defense fellowship at the Stimson Center in Washington, D.C. While at Stimson, he presented his research on nuclear deterrence policy in the Asia-Pacific region at the Brookings Institution. His research paper was also published by the Center for Strategic and International Studies in their recent edition of *Nuclear Notes*. An 18-year veteran of the U.S. Air Force, Lt. Col. Edwards was selected early for promotion to colonel. He works at the Pentagon on the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Chanan Golub, BA '03,

moved with his wife and 20-month-old son in August to Israel, where he serves as head of business support services for the British Council's Israel office. Previously, he worked at PricewaterhouseCoopers in Washington, D.C., and New York City as a senior auditor within the banking and capital markets, and at Citi Private Equity Services as a senior accountant/fund administrator.

Dr. James D. Dvorak, MA '04, was appointed associate dean for teaching and learning at Oklahoma Christian University. During his 10 years at Oklahoma Christian, Dr. Dvorak has taught in OC's College of Biblical Studies and Graduate School of Theology and served as director of the North Institute for Teaching and Learning.

L. Trenton Marsh, MA '04, and **Rita Sinha Marsh, BA '06, JD '11**, were married on May 25, 2013. Ms. Marsh, who works in intellectual property law, is a former Miss D.C., and Mr. Marsh, a PhD student at New York University, was university commencement speaker in 2004. The couple met at GW in 2002.

John Ragosta, MA '04, is the author of *Religious Freedom: Jefferson's Legacy, America's Creed* (University of Virginia Press, 2013). The book examines Thomas Jefferson and his Virginia Statute for Establishing Religious Freedom, which stood for more than a century at the center of American understanding of religious liberty and the First Amendment.

Joe Richards, BA '04, and **Jamie Daggan, BA '04**, were married on July 27, 2013, in Waterville, Maine. Many other Colonials, including three married couples who met while at GW, were on hand for the event.

(Rachel) Erica Roque, BS '04, has joined Halt, Buzas & Powell, a full-service CPA and management consulting firm in Alexandria, Va., as manager of the firm's tax department. She is a member of the American Institute of CPAs and the Virginia Bar Association, and served from 2009 to 2013 on the board of directors of the Literacy Council of Northern Virginia.

A. Gidget Hopf, EdD '05, was elected chair of the board of directors of Goodwill Industries International, where she will serve a one-year term. Dr. Hopf serves

as president and CEO of both the Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired and Goodwill of the Finger Lakes, headquartered in Rochester, N.Y. Dr. Hopf previously served as vice chair of the Executive Committee of the Goodwill Industries International Board. She also serves as vice chair for public policy and communications of the National Association of the Employment of People Who Are Blind and is on the board of the New York State Vision Rehabilitation Association.

Sherri Rose, BS '05, received her PhD in biostatistics from the University of California-Berkeley and is an assistant professor of biostatistics at Harvard Medical School.

Matt Grieger, BA '06, MA '13, is assistant director of the office of global initiatives at the University of Maryland's Robert H. Smith School of Business.

Esther Han, MPH '06, received a Physicians of Tomorrow Award from the American Medical Association Foundation. The organization granted the awards to 21 rising fourth-year medical students across the nation, all of whom were nominated by their medical schools and chosen based upon academic achievement and financial need.

Roger Mitchell, RESD '06, was appointed chief medical examiner of Washington, D.C., by Mayor Vincent C. Gray. Dr. Mitchell, who has served as assistant state medical examiner for New Jersey since 2011, brings several years of experience in the field of forensic pathology to his new role. As head of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, he will oversee the agency's move toward accreditation under the National Association of Medical Examiners.

Natalie J. Scruton, BA '06, is an associate at Neal, Gerber & Eisenberg in the labor and employment practice group. She represents clients in a range of employment litigation, labor law, and counseling matters.

Sana Hoda Sood, MA '06, published her first children's book, *Diwali: A Cultural Adventure* (Mascot Books, 2013). The book tells the story of how Diwali, the vibrant Indian festival, came to be, what it signifies, and how it is celebrated today. The book was illustrated by Ms. Hoda Sood's mother, Rubina

Hoda. Ms. Hoda Sood wrote *Diwali* while on leave from her corporate career to introduce her son, Aarish, to a vibrant aspect of his heritage.

Jason Zimmerman, BA '07, was recently sworn into the Florida bar. Mr. Zimmerman, an associate in Gray Robinson's Orlando office, joined the firm's litigation practice in December 2012.

Lisa Childress, EdD '08, and her husband, Trey Childress, are pleased to welcome Shana Mackenzie into their family. Shana was born on April 26 and weighed in at 8 pounds, 4 ounces, and was 20.5 inches long. She joins big brothers Jacob (4 1/2) and Caleb (2 1/2).

April Michelle Davis, MA '08, has been named social media marketing expert by the National Association for Independent Writers and Editors. Ms. Davis, who is an editor, indexer, and proofreader, uses social media to promote her editorial services as well as her classes and speaking engagements. She also is the author of *A Guide for the Freelance Indexer*, written at the request of the Editorial Freelancers Association.

Julia King, BA '08, is one of 50 featured teachers in Katrina Fried's book *American Teacher: Heroes in the Classroom* (Welcome Books, 2013). Ms. King currently serves as the assistant principal at Benning Middle Campus of DC Prep's network of public charter schools. The goal of *American Teacher* is to give readers greater exposure to the public education system and to inspire teachers, administrators, and policymakers with the stories of the featured professionals. Further information on the book as well as video interviews with Ms. King and other teachers can be found at welcomebooks.com/americanteacher.

Molly Ostenberg, MBA '08, has been elected treasurer of the D.C. Chapter of the American Society of Appraisers for a one-year term. Ms. Ostenberg, who was selected by the organization's membership team, has more than 10 years of experience as a financial analyst, damages analyst, consultant, and valuations expert.

Ketan Patel, BS '08, MBA '10, and his twin brother, **Kamal Patel, BS '08, MD '13**, are the founders of Dr. Interns, a nonprofit organization dedicated to providing medical and health care internships abroad. The organization, which assists communities in five countries, has

partnered with 15 universities and generated more than 60 college interns. In 2013, the organization fully funded a burn ward in Surat, India. Its website is drinterns.org.

John Estrada, BA '09, has been named the evening news co-anchor of KAVU Newscenter25 in Victoria, Texas. Mr. Estrada, who co-anchors the 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. CT newscasts, comes to the Newscenter25 team from New York City, where he was a segment producer for MSNBC's *The Cycle* and NBC's *Weekend Today*. He received his on-camera training at Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, where he received an MS in broadcast journalism in May 2013. Prior to his move to NYC, Mr. Estrada worked at ABC News' Washington bureau for *Good Morning America*, *World News*, and *This Week*.

Ivie Guobadia, BA '09, joined the firm of Stagg, Terenzi, Confusione & Wabnik as a commercial litigation associate. She received her JD from Emory University School of Law in 2012. She also was appointed to the board of the New York City Association of Black Women Attorneys to serve as chair of government affairs for the 2013-2014 term.

Dr. Rachael Horner, MS '09, spoke at TEDxABQ, an independently organized TED event in September in Albuquerque, N.M. Her talk, "The Power of Quitting," focused on quitting as a powerful

tool in achieving success.

Duncan Omole, MPP '09, is the author of "Harnessing Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to Address Urban Poverty: Open Policy Options for the Open Knowledge Economy," published in the *Journal of Information Technology for Development* in 2013; and, with K. Kimura and M. Williams, "Engaging the Private Sector to Upgrade Infrastructure," published in *Yes Africa Can: Success Stories from a Dynamic Continent*, a World Bank publication, in 2011. He also published the peer-reviewed *Broadband Strategies Handbook: Building a Broadband World* (infoDev, World Bank, 2012).

10s

Casey Herzog, BA '10, is engaged to **Kenny Gold, BA '08**. The couple, who met in 2006 at the GW IFC/Panhellenic-sponsored Greek Night, plan to wed in 2014.

Aliza Grossberg, BA '11, has recently returned from India, where she spent the past two years working in issues of reproductive health, HIV, and gender equality among the LGBT community.

Anthony Shop, MBA '11, is co-founder and chief strategy officer of Social Driver, a digital services agency that was recently named the year's fastest growing agency in the mid-Atlantic region and the seventh-fastest-growing agency in the United

States. Social Driver consults with a variety of organizations and companies to produce social technology solutions that help to bring their operations into the digital age.

Colleen Koenig, BBA '12, is a property manager with Bozzuto Management. She was hired by Bozzuto in 2013, after interning with the company while a GW student. In her role as property manager, she works with the Newseum Residences in downtown Washington, D.C.

Bill Porter, EdD '13, is the author of *Presidential Lessons Learned—Follow the Leader* (Today is Yesterday's Tomorrow, 2008) and *The Politicians Have Failed—Now It's Our Turn* (Today is Yesterday's Tomorrow, 2012). Both books focus on recent failures of American politicians and suggest ways to restore national momentum.



AND WHAT ABOUT YOU? Submit your own class note, book, or Artists' Quarter update:

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IN MEMORIAM

Dorothy Kurz, AA '36

Sept. 23, 2013
Philadelphia

Chisolm McAvoy, AA '55, BS '56

Sept. 25, 2013
Washington, D.C.

Thomas Cabelus, MA '56

Feb. 13, 2013
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Col. Dale Kenneth Block, BS '66

Aug. 10, 2012
Bethesda, Md.

Lt. Col. Henry S. Salmon Jr., MS '66

Sept. 1, 2013
Richmond, Va.

Heidi R. Moore, MA '91

July 27, 2013
Arlington, Va.

Genevieve Louise Sounia (Rickmeyer), BA '00

July 13, 2013
Pinehurst, N.C.

Vladislav Bochkov, BBA '06

Aug. 4, 2013
Fairfax, Va.

FACULTY EMERITUS

George C. Wang

Associate Professor of Chinese and International Affairs
Jan. 24, 2013
Silver Spring, Md.

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— Cynthia Steele Vance, MVC '79

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ARTISTS' QUARTER

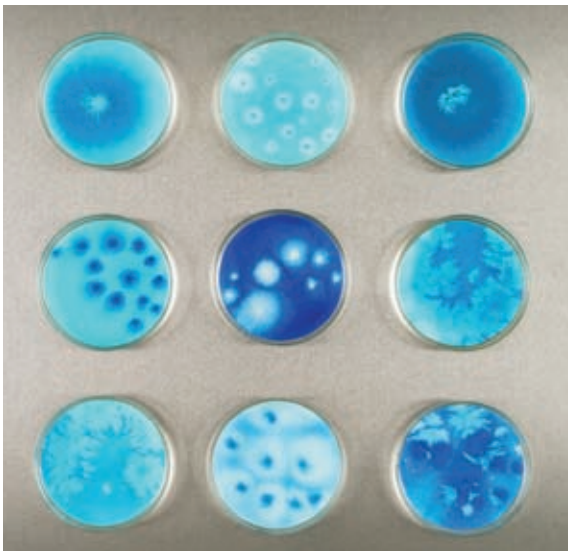


HOLLY TROSTLE BRIGHAM, MA '94

This semester GW welcomed back one of its own: Holly Trostle Brigham, MA '94, whose exhibition "DIS/GUISE" occupied the Luther W. Brady Art Gallery until the end of February. Ms. Brigham uses her own physical features to create powerful images of real women from different eras—from St. Catherine to Frida Kahlo—resulting in self-portraiture that explores identity, sexuality, and depictions of the female body throughout history. The show, which originated at Ursinus College's Berman Museum, in Pennsylvania, includes work from Ms. Brigham's series, "Seven Sisters" and "Seven Sisters II," and an installation piece called "Hildegard's Box."

MICHELE BANKS, BA '87

The work of Michele Banks, BA '87, was part of this year's "Voyage of Discovery" exhibition at the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington, D.C., from Jan. 25 to May 25.



TOP Artist Holly Trostle Brigham with her work
 BOTTOM LEFT Michele Banks, detail from "Culture Dishes," 2013, mixed media (watercolor, glass, resin, aluminum) BOTTOM RIGHT Joey P. Mánlapaz, "I'm Into You," 14 inches by 11 inches, oil on panel



JOEY P. MÁNLAPAZ, BA '77, MFA '80

Joey P. Mánlapaz, BA '77, MFA '80, mounted "Paintings by Joey P. Mánlapaz: Cycles, Bikes & Bins Series," last year from Oct. 19 through Nov. 24 at Gallery Plan B in Washington, D.C.

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