Employee Council General Meeting Minutes
March 19, 2008
12:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.
Yerkes Primate Center

Member Attendees:
Adiri, Yaffa  Ali, Yasmin  Asherman, Shira Malka  Ashley, Sharon  Blackmon, Melissa
Bragg, Colin  Brownsberger, Shelly  Cadray, Lynn  Chebat, Patricia  Clawson, Margaret
Derry, Michael  Dobbs, Ashante  Engelhardt, Matt  Goetz, Betty  Hinson, Katherine
Kelly, Kenny  King, Linda  Long, Nina  Luehrs, Karen  Martin, Missie
McBride, Bill  Morgan, Sian  Murray, Margaret  Ndubuizu, Iruka  Ntekop, Chikaodi
Rackstraw, Joanne  Sheldon, Linda  Stewart, Glenda  Stanfield, Frances  Varnado, Margie
Woods, Tracy  Worthy, Robin

Alternate Attendees:
Ingram, Terry  Perlove, Jessica

Excused Absences:
Bianchi, Felicia  Jaleel, Joyce  McBride, Bill

Welcome
President Iruka Ndubuizu welcomed all members to the meeting and introduced today’s speakers-Lisa Newbern, Chief, Public Affairs Officer, Yerkes National Primate Research Center and Dr. Marshall Duke, Charles Howard Candler Professor, Department of Psychology, Emory College.

Lisa Newbern

Welcomed us back to Yerkes and gave us the basic over view presentation that was given at last year’s meeting. She started off by thanking us for serving on the Employee Council.

Yerkes is one of eight National Primate Research Centers (NPRC) and is funded by the National Institutes for Health. The other centers are located at Harvard University, University of Wisconsin, University of Washington, University of California at Davis, Tulane, Oregon Health Sciences University, and Texas. What distinguishes Yerkes from the other NPRCs is their animal colony.

Yerkes is the oldest of the NPRCs and is the top ranked research center in the number of research projects awarded and in the number of publications produced. The center was founded in 1930 by Yale psychobiologist Robert M. Yerkes, PhD. Located in Orange Park, Florida, the center originally was known as the Yale Laboratories for Primate Biology. After Dr. Yerkes retired in 1941, Yale University renamed the institute the Yerkes Laboratory of Primate Biology in honor of his scientific leadership and contributions to science. Ownership was transferred to Emory University in 1956, and in 1960, the U.S. Congress enacted the National Institutes of Health's (NIH) Regional Primate Research Centers Program to provide the scientific community with specialized resources needed for primate research. The following year, Emory received National Institutes of Health Regional Primate Research Center status for the Yerkes laboratories in Orange Park. NIH funding enabled the transfer of the laboratories to the Emory campus in 1965. In 2002, the NIH renamed Yerkes a National Primate Research Center in recognition of its involvement with and impact on research programs throughout the United States and the world.

The Yerkes Research Center is the oldest scientific institute dedicated to nonhuman primate research. With research goals ranging from an AIDS vaccine to improved treatment of visual deficits in children to a better understanding of
peacemaking and conflict resolution in primate social groups, the Yerkes Research Center employs more than 400 faculty, staff and researchers dedicated to one of the most diverse programs of primate research in the world.

The Yerkes Research Center maintains two locations: a 25-acre main center on the campus of Emory University and a 117-acre field station in Lawrenceville, Georgia. The main center, which houses approximately 1,150 nonhuman primates and 5,000 rodents, contains most of the center's biomedical research laboratories. The field station, which houses approximately 2,250 nonhuman primates, specializes in behavioral studies of primate social groups. These facilities are available not only to Emory investigators but also to collaborating scientists around the world. Yerkes provides specialized scientific resources, expertise and training opportunities for work with nonhuman primates. Researchers interested in conducting work at the center must submit a research proposal. Yerkes staff is available to assist collaborating researchers with such research proposals, budgets and funding requests.

There are 4 service cores at Yerkes:

The **Yerkes Imaging Core** is a dynamic research resource located in the center's 92,000-square-foot neuroscience facility, which opened in 2004 to provide lab and imaging facilities for research use on a variety of human conditions including Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, autism, post-traumatic stress disorder and disorders of the sensory-motor systems. The Imaging Core primarily focuses on the development of in-vivo magnetic resonance technologies to study anatomy, physiology and function and is open to researchers who are interested in obtaining state-of-the-art images to answer research questions in neuroscience-related fields.

The **Yerkes Microarray Core** and **Yerkes Biomarkers Core** are research and educational services in the fields of functional genomics and bioinformatics. Research support services provided by the Yerkes Microarray Core include state-of-the-art design, production, processing and analysis of microarrays. The Yerkes Biomarkers Core provides researchers with technologies including radioimmunoassay, ELISA, bioassay and gas-chromatography-mass spectrometry as well as determination for more than 60 compounds validated for nonhuman primates, humans and other mammalian species.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) **Tetramer Core Facility**, established in 1999 at the Yerkes Research Center, provides custom synthesis and distribution of soluble MHC-peptide tetramer reagents that can be used to stain antigen-specific T cells. In addition to Class I MHC tetramer production, the NIH Tetramer Facility also provides human and mouse CD1d tetramers and custom class II MHC reagents for four distinct HLA-DR alleles.

The Yerkes facility also houses the **Emory Vaccine Center**, one of the largest academic vaccine centers in the world. The Emory Vaccine Center, renowned for its expertise in cellular immunity and immune memory, strives to improve human health through fundamental and clinical research leading to the development of effective vaccines against infectious diseases of global importance. Established in 1996, the Emory Vaccine Center houses 17 faculty members who study AIDS, malaria and other global infectious disease threats.

The species of primates that can be found at Yerkes are:

**Rhesus Macaque**-Native to Southeast Asia- The rhesus macaque is Yerkes’ most common nonhuman primate and the most common monkey used in biomedical research due to its ability to adapt to almost any environment. This serves research programs well because such adaptable animals provide the most reliable research results. Rhesus macaques make valuable contributions to Yerkes’ AIDS vaccine research program as well as research programs involving aging, reproductive biology, biological basis of social behavior, behavioral effects of hormone replacement therapy, biological consequences of differences in maternal care, malaria and organ transplantation.

**Pigtail Macaque**-Native to Southeast Asia-The pigtail macaque belongs to the same genus as the rhesus macaque, although pigtail macaques tend to be larger. These animals make valuable contributions to research involving AIDS, aging and behavioral effects of hormone replacement therapy.

**Cynomolgus Monkey**-Native to Southeast Asia-Used in memory and neuroscience research at the Yerkes Research Center, the cynomolgus monkey sometimes is called a crab-eating macaque and has been used extensively in biomedical research. This monkey also is a known vector of smallpox and shows promise as an animal model for smallpox research.
Chimpanzee-Native to Africa-Social dominance hierarchies are a predominant feature of chimpanzees, and most other nonhuman primates, with males and females having different but equally important roles. Chimpanzees make valuable contributions to research involving aging, brain imaging, genetic and cognitive studies, social intelligence and evolution.

Sooty Mangabey-Native to West Africa-The sooty mangabey is believed to be, in nature, the source of HIV-2, a less-virulent strain of HIV. Yerkes researchers are studying these animals in efforts to refine and develop new treatments for AIDS and HIV infection. In addition, sooty mangabeys contribute to research involving reproductive biology and behavior, social system dynamics, immune function and evolution of growth.

Capuchin Monkeys-Native to Central and South America-Capuchin monkeys are known for their high level of intelligence and curiosity, most likely due to having the largest brain-to-body size ratio of any primate other than humans. Capuchins provide valuable insight into food sharing, primate economics, communication, cooperation, social affiliation and self-awareness.

Squirrel Monkey-Native to South America-Squirrel monkeys, often seen traveling close behind a social group of capuchins, are found in South America and travel and forage almost exclusively on tree branches. Squirrel monkeys are used at the Yerkes Research Center in vaccine and behavioral neuroscience studies, specifically research on cocaine addiction and malaria.

Questions:
Are you open for high school students? We try to be very open with the public, they do a lot with schools but individually they do not offer any tours. They are currently working with the 7th grade science initiative to enhance education in the state of Georgia.

**Dr. Marshall Duke**

The title of his presentation is “Development Is Not Just for Kids Anymore”.

Back in the 1960s the word was that we developed to age 5 and that was it. Then in the 1970s the theory changed that we developed until age 18 then we stayed the same. Then we had some research coming out of Yale that said maybe adults were changeable and that the norm was we have a particular pattern of development/change and stability over the course of our lives. Based on interviews with adults we alternate between periods called “eras”, which are periods of stability that last about 7 to 8 years and “transitions” which are periods of change with last for about 3 years or so. So we start at age 18 in a period of transition-this is the age of most college students, they are transitioning from teenagers to young adulthood. If we follow people into their 20s we find there is an “era of stability”. An era means we live our life that is characterized by certain kinds of behaviors, interests, likes, dislikes, clothing styles, furniture styles, car styles, musical tastes all kinds of things so we have a certain way of living. We set up our first apartment and we begin our first job. We had a certain lifestyle. Around 28 we start to change and we decide we aren’t going to live the way we are living. We don’t like the furniture anymore and we start to transition and we start changing things. We do maintain stability at the same time we are changing because we have to have something to hold us together. During this 30s era, you are working on creating a strong family and your career. Then the feeling of wanting to do something different or change starts and this is 40s transition and then we move into the 40s era. Then around 48 the cycle starts again. This is a continual cycle that we all repeat throughout our lives. This is normal. Change and transition is the norm for adults. Adults do not stop changing. Remaining just the way you are is the odd thing. The changes may be different for the period of our life but we are constantly moving forward. But how do we maintain the stability when everything is changing either around us or in our lives? Through the ritualizing of certain celebrations or gatherings such as vacations. We also do this through the telling of stories particularly by grandparents to the younger generations. This is very important and the stories do not have to be true and in many cases they are not but embellished to fit the situation and create connections between members of the family. He then went on to tell the story of the Salem Camp Meeting which involves 50 families who come together each year for a week. They tell each other stories of the family. This has been going on for 185 years by the same 50 families. This is an example of how we maintain stability in the face of change.
Question: What kind of rituals are here at Emory? We have some, but not as many as other universities. There are far fewer here than there are at Oxford. Oxford is our grandparent. Examples include the ringing of the Seney Bell, the Coke toast, Dooley. It has to do with moving the up here in 1918 but not bringing the rituals.

Can people stay the same? Yes, but it takes a lot of energy to maintain that stasis.

**Old Business**

Minutes from the 2/20/08 meeting were approved as written.

Last call for nominations-election will take place at the next meeting for all officer positions please contact Shira. We have nominations for all positions, but if you would still like to offer up nominations you may. Candidates need to send their bios via e-mail to Shira-please make them brief.

Update on Work-Life Initiative Task Force: The report is now available at [https://www.admin.emory.edu/StrategicPlan/WorkLife/](https://www.admin.emory.edu/StrategicPlan/WorkLife/). If you have not had a chance to read it, you are encouraged to do so and bring any concerns or comments to the next meeting for discussion.

Kathleen Brennan, Treasurer, was absent, no report.

**New Business**

Betty Goetz, Historian, See notes below

Town Hall will be March 27th there will be fliers coming out so please get the word out. It will be at the Law School at 12pm. President Wagner and Mr. Mandle will be talking about Emory’s next steps.

Elections will be in April. Please consider running. Nomination forms were passed out at this time.

Announcement: the students have started a sustainable, fair trade organic coffee kiosk in the DUC. Please support them-it is .10 cheaper than Einstein. Located on the 1st floor.

Katherine Hinson

Discussed the new Emory discount site called Sparkfly. The first time you go the site you will need to access it through an Emory computer. Once there you need to register with an id and password and then you will be able to access the site from home. It is constantly changing with new offers so encourage everyone to go out there and register. We only have the contract through the end of the year and if we don’t show that we are using it we will lose it and go back to what we had before. Cards will eventually be going out, but you can print out a temporary card online until then.

Town hall is next week. Staff fest is coming up. If you would like to volunteer please contact Katherine.

Robin Worthy

Reported that the blood drive went really well and they are working on arrangements for the second one.

**Caucuses-**

Membership (Chair Shira Malka Asherman): Make sure people are signing in and that if you are going to be absent that you e-mail Shira and not Iruka. There were 6 people who have not been showing up and we will be contacting their appointers for a replacement.

Communications (Chair Katherine Hinson): Please come to Town Hall and bring a guest.

Special Issues (Chair Matt Engelhardt): Working on FAQ for how to address issues the Employee Council has no business or jurisdiction answering. Also looking at the website and how to have a search option to find persons and information.

Benefits: Had subcommittee meeting and there will be changes coming forward particularly dealing with the matching options.
Career Advancement:  BlackBoard is up and running. They are organizing what the HR site has with what they have gathered from other sources. They will be looking into approaching the Senate for next steps.

Next meeting:  April 16, 2008 at Grady Hospital Campus

EARLY HISTORY OF LULLWATER

The place called Lullwater has passed through four stages in its history: Piedmont forest; hunting grounds for the Cherokee and Creek nations; site of farms, mills and residences. For European American settlers, and finally as a resource for Emory University, which has used it alternatively to house the president, to sell for profit, to build on, and to preserve for recreation and education.

Traces of most of the earlier stages remain. Although most of the old growth trees were cut, there are still vestiges of the Piedmont mixed pine and hardwood forest described in the 1986 Murdy-Carter Report which called for the protection of the remaining virgin forest. A proposal to that end was approved by the Board of Trustees.

No traces of the Native American presence have been reported although signs of campsites have been found further downstream.

The only evidence of early European settlers within the original Lullwater property is the cemetery at the top of the hill on the Clairmont campus. A Church also located at the site was destroyed by General Sherman during the Civil War. Sherman headquartered just a couple of blocks away on Clairmont Road while overseeing the Battle of Atlanta.

In 1925 Walter T. Candler, son of Asa Candler, founder of Coca-Cola and donor in 1914 of the original 75 acres in Druid Hills to Emory, bought the adjoining 250 acres and built “Lullwater Farms”. Candler’s main business was raising and racing horses. A harness racing “practice” track was located on the present site of the V.A. Hospital. Candler also owned 41 head of Hereford cattle, hogs and chickens. A cattle pasture surrounded the lake created in 1952. The stone gate dismantled in 2002 at the entrance to Williams Lane was the original estate entrance. Candler hunted possums in the woods of what is now Clairmont Campus.

In 1950 Candler sold 44 acres for the development of the University Apartments. A large barn was located on the site of the Clairmont Campus Tower which served as the first rental office.

In 1958 Emory purchased the remaining 183 acres of the Candler estate to give Emory “stretching room” for growth.