The University Senate worked through a two-hour agenda at its first meeting on April 25, finding for the second month in a row without its chairman, President Lee C. Bollinger, who was out of town.

Sen. Paul Dubay said the Executive Committee, which he chairs, had unanimously declined a late request from Health Sciences Vice President Thomas Morris to add a revised Due Process Hearing proposal to the Senate agenda. The draft was sent after a new proposal for the first time at its final meeting on April 18, deferred Senate consideration until September to allow for review by the Education Committee, which will also review standards for clinical doctorates in medicine.

Dubay said he thought a major new space for development preceded considering the proposal, Administration had thought a remote site, in New Jersey, Westchester, or elsewhere, would exclusively isolate the Columbia unit assigned to go there. The senate recommended that the president of West Side of Manhattan along the "Broadway spine." One of two leading candidates that emerged is Riverside South, between 59th and 61st streets, west of West End Avenue. It has the advantage of being a single parcel, Lloyd said, but community groups and Donald Trump, the developer associated with the site, has a history of conflict, which Columbia might inherit.

The other frontrunner is the area Lloyd called Manhattanville West, between 125th and 133rd streets west of Broadway. Among its advantages are its nearby location, between Morningside and Health Sciences, and its role in a recent study by the city's Economic Development Corporation, which envi- sions a riverfront park, commercial space along 12th Avenue, and a higher concentration of jobs between 12th Avenue and Broadway.

In the fall, Lloyd said, the city will consider rezoning this area from manufacturing to something more like the residential conventions, commercial, and academic uses allowed in Morningside Heights. Columbia, the largest single property owner in the area, will conduct the urban design study required for the rezoning.


U.N. Summit Addresses Poverty

The U.N. summit on poverty last week showed "it's possible to divide [the] world," Sen. Kim Kastens, co-chair of the Senate on West Side of Manhattan, said on April 25. Lloyd identified three main advisory groups in the planning effort that were panel convened by the president to discuss future aca- demic needs, a Senate task force, and an external advisory commit- tee drawn from local community boards.

More than one senator requested the release of a videotape of the event. Lloyd identified three main advisory groups in the planning effort that were panel convened by the president to discuss future aca- demic needs, a Senate task force, and an external advisory commit- tee drawn from local community boards.

In other business, student caucus chairman Roosevelt Montas of West End Avenue. It has the advantage of being a single parcel, Lloyd said, but community groups and Donald Trump, the developer associated with the site, has a history of conflict, which Columbia might inherit.

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because the situation is disastrous and people are suffering due to terrible governance." The third factor is that any country suffering from tragic misfortune wouldn't be able to escape the poverty trap on their own. "So for freed from the poverty trap, if countries are below an absolute minimum threshold—they don't have roads or health care or public health education or ALIDS, education levels are tragically low, power, electricity, water and san- itation, not not the most, no one all you have to do is send over an IMF (International Monetary Fund) mis- sion which will then tell them how to put their belts and that the world's economy will lift them up in a cruel death sentence;" A "hunger stopper" should numbers of millions of people are trapped in poverty. The stats indeed remain daunting.

"Every minute five children die from malnutrition-related causes," explained Pedro Sanchez, professor at the Earth Institute and hunger task force coordinator. "There are 800 million people in this world who do not know where their next meal is coming from," Sanchez said. According to Sanchez, Kofi Annan had contacted Sachs in regards to initiating a "Green Revolu- tion" in Sub-Saharan Africa. A original Green Revolution was a pro- gram based in hunger stricken India between the late 1960's through the late 70's. The initiative, focusing on continued expansion of farming areas, double-cropping the existing farmland, and using seeds with improved genetics, provoked widely successful, turning the country into an agricultural powerhouse by the end of it. Absolute poverty in the region has been reduced by 70%.

Sanchez promoted similar basic initiatives, such as ensuring fertilizer, technology to assist the imbalances. Lee emphasized that the task force would stress that his task force would focus on more environmentally friendly means, such as focusing on higher quality seeds. "We can't nurtur- ate the use of fertilizers. The wise and responsible use of organic and inorganic is what we're advocating," creating programs to ensure universal small-scale farming. Locally produced foods is another goal, which many of the poorest regions in Africa do not yet provide. "This is major, it's very hard to learn when you're hungry," said Sanchez. And this will attract more dollars to small and medium basic functions will prove the most effec- tive, according to Sanchez.

Sanchez concluded, have fared well through global develop- ment in the last century. Yee Chong Lee, professor of public health science, technology and innovation, and president-elect of the World Fed- eration of Engineering Organizations (WEFO), described his home of the Jf 2030s faced very similar problems to Sub-Saharan Africa. Lee empha- sized the importance of having a solid science and technology system such as national academy, which through political backaching, would be able to mobilize small and medium enterprises in a country. Those enter- prises, working to better the country through innovation, and technology, in order to have a widespread impact. Lee encouraged problematic countries to look towards Malaysia not for their successes but for their examples. Lee warned against lack of public investment in education and technology, which costs 2 to 6 times as much in the less developed countries. Lee promoted projects with the countries, which for a growing country with little means, would simply widen the income gap. Furthermore, highly trained people are suffering due to terrible governance." The third factor is that any country suffering from tragic misfortune wouldn't be able to escape the poverty trap on their own. "So for freed from the poverty trap, if countries are below an absolute minimum threshold—they don't have roads or health care or public health education or ALIDS, education levels are tragically low, power, electricity, water and san- itation, not not the most, no one all you have to do is send over an IMF (International Monetary Fund) mis- sion which will then tell them how to put their belts and that the world's economy will lift them up in a cruel death sentence;" A "hunger stopper" should numbers of millions of people are trapped in poverty. The stats indeed remain daunting.

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