Conference Explorers to Expect Past Exploration and Future of U.S.-France Disagreement

Pulitzer Prize Winner Anna Quindlen Elected to Chair Barnard's Board of Trustees

Anna Quindlen, a 1974 Barnard graduate and a trustee since 1983, will succeed Gayle Robinson, chair since 1998 and now finishing her second five-year term as a trustee.

"Barnard has achieved tremendous momentum over the last five years, and we are grateful for the assured leadership chair of the trustees. As we go forward to realize the goals of our master plan and other academic and campus priorities we will be fortunate to have Anna Quindlen, a widely admired writer in the country," said Barnard President Judith Shapiro.

Quindlen has played an active role in the College since 1983. While serving on the Board of Trustees, she has participated in all Board meetings and served on several committees, sharing her honest and perceptive views. She is admired for her intellectual ability and for her commitment to the College.

Quindlen is also the author of a collection of her "Life in the 30's" columns, The Times, Living Out Loud; and two children's books, The Tree That Came to Stay and Happily Ever After. She resides with her husband and children in New York City.

The Anna Quindlen Writing Fellowship at Barnard supports one student each year in the College Writing Program, which offers exceptional students the opportunity to become peer editors and take a seminar and practicum in the teaching of writing and then go on to work with fellow students at all levels and in all disciplines. Writing fellows receive a stipend and enrich student life and the curriculum by creating a mutually supportive and growing community of writers.

School of Continuing Education’s Vezen Wu Helps Develop New Public Health Software

One of the goals is to speed up the slow process of digitizing patient medical records, from which we can gather real-time statistics on patient populations. These real-time statistics in turn will enable the monitoring of global health just like we monitor the global stock markets. The faster we can detect an outbreak, the faster we can assemble the resources to prevent that outbreak from spreading.

The French Consultation’s Consul General also noted that the U.S. and France are currently collaborating closely on critical international issues—including the fight against terrorism—and have stood side-by-side in other areas of the world, from the Balkans to Afghanistan.

"I am confident that the path to cooperation will be taken," said Dupeux.

By Suzanne Thomas

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American.

There was an astonishing degree of anger, visceral anger that lapped over beyond the political class, among people who hardly ever think about Europe or France," said Hoffmann, whom the U.S. public and policymakers focused so strongly on France's expected pattern of re-assertive de-democracy. Hoffmann, who is well known for his essays and his frequent talks on television and radio, said that the U.S. government's position on France is pre and post action.

"If all of France, especially as old as France is not to be confused with what does not work," said Hoffmann, who also discussed the questionnaire. He said the questionnaire is used as the United States, France and pre post action.

"The United States, France and Britain retain enough of an idealism to act in a forceful American-style way," said Caldwell. "The European project has quite consciously thrown out the baby of the nation with the bathwater of nationalism." According to Caldwell, France was playing a global leadership role. "The Chirac government not only taking a position against the United States, it had ambitions for the world order itself," he added.

Calleo, who believes the French are "remarkably capable of looking after their own national interests," focused on the issue of shifting new geopolitical realities. After the break-up of the Soviet Union, he surmised, there were no longer two superpowers, only the dominant power.

"There was nothing to "restrain" the United States more "Administration of any kind," he added. Yet in our own "apolitical fantasy," Calleo added, the United States "is more dependent than ever on our European allies." France has "remarkably capable of looking after their own national interests," he surmised. After the break-up of the Soviet Union, he surmised, there were no longer two superpowers, only the dominant power.

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