

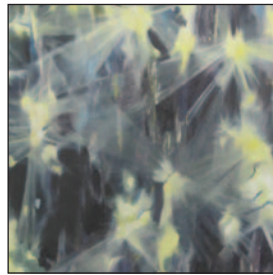
3

Cooling down on the grass, 20 stories up.



7

First-year SOA students present their work in 'Metaphase.'



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Lady Day: All day, every day.



President Bollinger Delivers Cardozo Lecture

On March 23, Columbia University President Lee C. Bollinger delivered the annual Benjamin N. Cardozo Lecture before the Association of the Bar of the City of New York on the topic of academic freedom. The Association established the Cardozo Lecture in 1941 in remembrance of former Supreme Court Justice Cardozo's "love for the law, passion for justice and sympathy for humanity."

The full text of President Bollinger's remarks has been printed in a special supplement contained in this edition of *The Record*.

In his lecture, President Bollinger spoke extensively about academic freedom, including its origins, its challenges over time, key U.S. Supreme Court decisions and its central role in higher education, and applied its framework to the current controversy at Columbia regarding assertions made by a number of Columbia students of intimidation or discrimination in the classroom by faculty in the department of Middle East and Asian Languages and Cultures (MEALAC).

The Faculty Ad Hoc Grievance Committee, formed in December to identify the facts underlying these student concerns delivered the report of its findings to President Bollinger, Provost Alan Brinkley and Vice President for the Arts and Sciences Nicholas Dirks on March 28. The full report was made public on March 31. The Committee, which was composed of five University faculty members and advised by First Amendment scholar and Columbia Visiting Professor Floyd Abrams, met with 62 individuals, including students, alumni, faculty and administrators, and considered more than 60 written submissions.

To access the report and the administration's endorsement of its findings and recommendations, go to: www.columbia.edu/cu/news/05/03/ad_boc_grievance_committee_report.html.

The Record

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

VOL. 30, NO. 11

APRIL 8, 2005

Princeton's Shirley Tilghman Inaugurates ADVANCE Program Lecture Series

Speech Part of Ongoing University-wide Diversity Initiatives

By David Poratta

Princeton University President Shirley Tilghman addressed a receptive audience of faculty, students and the general public in Casa Italiana on March 24, delivering the Earth Institute's inaugural lecture in its ADVANCE program series. Her speech, "Changing the Demographics: Recruiting, Retaining and Advancing Women Scientists in Academia," addressed the consequences of gender inequity in the sciences and what steps need to be taken to combat the problem.

Tilghman structured the issue on a national scale. By refusing to recognize and address the economic costs inherent in these inequities the nation is jeopardizing its ability to prosper and remain competitive, she said.

Tilghman noted that since World War II, science and technol-



Princeton University President Shirley Tilghman

ogy have become a lynchpin of the evolving government-university alliance that has created much of the country's vitality and economic success.

"We will have to attract into science and engineering more than our fair share of the best and brightest young minds from all over the world," she said. "To restrict the

pool, either intentionally or unintentionally, by discouraging women—or underrepresented minorities—from pursuing careers in science and engineering is to guarantee that the outcome, and thus the future prosperity of the United States, will be less than it could be."

Part of Tilghman's message was that different people tend to view the same situation differently, and "tend to be intrigued and motivated by different areas of research altogether." Thus, women and minorities are to science what varied wavelengths are to a prism: The more wavelengths, the richer the view.

Tilghman said that failing to attract qualified women to the sciences will be every other discipline's gain. "If women continue to be underrepresented in science, engineering and mathematics, these fields will look increas-

ingly anachronistic to students. As law, medical and business schools reach gender parity in their student bodies, science and engineering will become increasingly unattractive vis-à-vis those fields," she said.

"Universities stand at the end of a long and imperfectly constructed pipeline that is partially controlled by others," she said, "yet this does not excuse us from fixing leaks—and there are many—in the section of the pipeline that we do control." For Tilghman, the coefficient of an economically healthy and vital U.S. economy is an education system that maximizes the potential of all its members.

To remove the obstacles female scientists and engineers face, Tilghman cautioned against looking for "silver bullets." More effective, she said, are initiatives, such as Columbia's newly created Task Force on Diversity in Sciences and Engineering and the Earth Science's ADVANCE program, along with mentoring efforts and the need for universities to be more

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'Tierno Bokar' Arrives on Campus

By Kristin Sterling

For more than five decades, Peter Brook has been an unconventional pioneer in the arts world, revered for his work that spans theater, film, opera and non-fiction writing.

This is why it is particularly meaningful that only now, and only at Columbia University, Brook and his international theater company are integrating their work into the life and culture of a large urban university through a month-long residency organized by the Columbia University Arts Initiative.

The centerpiece of this resi-

dency is the U.S. premiere of *Tierno Bokar*, a theatrical exploration of the power of tolerance, set in 1930s French-ruled Africa. The work is a co-production of Brook's International Center of Theatre Creation (CICT) in Paris and his Théâtre des Bouffes du Nord, and was adapted by Marie-Hélène Estienne from the West African writer Amadou Hampaté Bâ's *Life and Teaching of Tierno Bokar, the Sage of Bandiagara*. For more information on the performance, which runs through April 26, go to www.tiernobokar.columbia.edu.

The production is based on

the life of Tierno Bokar (1875-1939), a Sufi sage, a member of a distinguished clan and a spiritual leader in his village in Mali. His clan, exponents of repeating a Sufi prayer 12 times, was embroiled in a debate with a rival clan that advocated repeating it 11 times, which devolved into a conflict over power and leadership in the Tidjani Sufi Order. When Bokar eventually became a follower of Hamallah, a member of the rival clan, he was cast out by family, relatives and clan, branded a traitor and forbidden to teach or pray publicly. His enemies further ostracized him by

collaborating with the colonial powers, portraying him as a fomenter of rebellion against French rule. Bokar died impoverished and isolated.

Brook's Columbia residency, which is in partnership with Barnard College and the Harlem Arts Alliance, comprises a series of diverse educational activities. These academic symposia, discussions and film screenings, among other events, complement the performance, but are of interest all on their own. All the events are designed to appeal to students, fac-

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Men's rowing team brings home silverware.

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Hertog program celebrates 10 years of mentorships.

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Reading minds: anthropology's Ralph Holloway

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SIPA presents Global Leadership Awards at 5th annual gala.

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Scientists at Columbia expand SMA research with new funding.

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Two Columbians named Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigators.