

Calendar of Events

For a complete list of campus events, go to the University Events Calendar (UEC) at www.calendar.columbia.edu, or click on the "Events Calendar" button on the University homepage. If you have an event that you would like to be considered for posting on the UEC, please use the "Submit an Event" button on the main calendar page.

Ongoing

Architecture in Print: Design and Debate in the Soviet Union 1919-1935

Through June 11
826 Schermerhorn, Miriam & Ira D. Wallach Art Gallery
Wednesday - Saturday, 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. (closed May 27 and 28 for Memorial Day weekend). Curated by Richard Anderson and Kristin Romberg. The exhibition and publication have been made possible through an endowment established by Miriam and Ira D. Wallach.
gsapp@columbia.edu

Second-Year M.F.A. Thesis Exhibition

Through May 22
5th Floor Studebaker
Gallery hours: Wednesday through Sunday, noon - 6:00 p.m. School of the Arts Visual Arts Division Exhibition.
www.columbia.edu/cu/arts/visual_arts/thesis_2005/az2006@columbia.edu

In Memoriam

Basil Fuleihan

Basil Fuleihan, GSAS'88-'90, lecturer in economics at the American University of Beirut, died April 18 in Paris from injuries sustained in the Feb. 14 bombing that also killed former Prime Minister of Lebanon Rafik Hariri. He was 42 years old.

A dedicated educator and policymaker who received both his master's and doctorate in economics from Columbia, Fuleihan taught courses in development economics, international economics, applied economic policy and the digital economy. He joined the faculty of American University in 1994, where 10 years earlier he earned a B.A. in economics after serving six years as economic advisor to the minister of finance of Lebanon. He also represented Lebanon at annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, and frequently working with world leaders on economic reform, tax and investment treaties and bilateral relations.

Fuleihan worked at the IMF from 1988 to 1993, first as assistant, then advisor, to the executive director. He helped formulate policy regarding the role of the IMF in specific country cases and programs, international economic developments and internal IMF financial and administrative reviews.

The only Protestant Evangelical member of the Lebanese Parliament, Fuleihan was the son of the late Farid Fuleihan, a promi-

nent member of the American University of Beirut Faculty of Medicine.

Fuleihan is survived by his wife and two children.

Coleman Benedict

Professor Emeritus Coleman Benedict, renowned for being able to read at least 14 languages, died April 20 in New York City from complications from pneumonia. He was 93 years old.

Benedict committed three decades of his life to Columbia. He joined the University in 1950, and from 1953 through 1975, he was the departmental representative of Columbia College and the School of General Studies (GS). He was the chair of GS throughout much of the 1970s, and he retired from the University in 1980.

Benedict served in the military during World War II, and during his tour of duty, he made security checks of Army installations in the United States and conducted investigations of suspected subversion, sabotage and espionage in Britain, Wales, Belgium, France and Germany. His war journals include stirring accounts of his experiences in the landing at Normandy, the battles of St. Lo and the Bulge, as well as his involvement with the first contingent of the U.S. Army to enter Soviet-controlled Berlin. His army counterintelligence corps team was assigned to debug the villa occupied by President Truman and to protect him during his Potsdam conferences with Stalin and Churchill.

Benedict holds an A.B., M.A. and Ph.D. from Princeton. He is survived by his wife of 50 years, Ethyle R. Wolfe Benedict, emeritus provost and vice president for academic affairs, former dean of humanities and longtime chair and former professor of classics at Brooklyn College.

H. Richard Uviller

Professor H. Richard Uviller, a professor of criminal law at Columbia and one of the nation's foremost authorities on criminal procedure and evidence, died April 19. He was 75.

"Richard made an invaluable contribution to Columbia over the last four decades. His teaching touched innumerable lives and his scholarship has built the school's reputation as a center of learning about the criminal justice system," said Law School Dean David Schizer.

Uviller studied psychology as a Harvard undergraduate and earned his law degree in 1953 from Yale, where he was the note and comment editor on the *Yale Law Journal*.

Fresh out of law school, Uviller headed to Washington, D.C., to work in the Office of Legal Counsel of the U.S. Department of Justice. Yearning for more action, he accepted a job at the Manhattan District Attorney's Office.

Uviller stayed 14 years—serving from 1961 to 1968 as chief of the Appeals Bureau—and tried many cases, including some before the U.S. Supreme Court. It

was a period of enormous ferment in the law of criminal procedure, and Uviller's influence remains part of the canon of criminal procedure.

Uviller was recruited to Columbia by Professor Herbert Wechsler, Law'31, who taught three generations of students. By the fall of 1968, Uviller was teaching a unique course he'd developed called "Criminal Process," at a time when the Law School had no class in criminal procedure. His course became the foundation for Columbia's current curriculum in the field. In 1975, he published *The Process of Criminal Justice: Investigation and Adjudication*, the foremost casebook on the subject.

Among his other books were *Virtual Justice: The Flawed Prosecution of Crime in America*, *The Tilted Playing Field* and *The Militia and the Right to Arms*, a definitive work in Second Amendment history and interpretation.

Uviller also designed and led the Law School's Moot Court Program and oversaw his Workshop in Briefcraft, which honed the editing skills of second-year students and prepared them to teach others in the first-year class. Uviller was appointed to the Arthur Levitt Professorship in 1991 and took emeritus status three years ago.

Professor Uviller is survived by his wife, the Hon. Rena Katz Uviller, Law'62, a daughter and a granddaughter.

Senate Column

University Senate Decisively Rejects ROTC in Final Meeting

By Thomas Mathewson

On May 6, after nearly two hours of complex debate on a resolution to bring the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) back to Columbia University after a 36-year absence, the University Senate defeated the measure by a vote of 53-10, with 5 abstentions.

The Senate, whose creation was ratified by the Trustees at the same May 1969 meeting at which they decided to terminate the ROTC program, last addressed the ROTC issue in a 1976 resolution and report. It affirmed the same principles that had led to the separation from ROTC seven years before—mainly the institution's academic autonomy, a principle the department of defense may now be prepared to accept. It said nothing about the military's already longstanding policy of excluding homosexuals, and sexual orientation at the time was not a category mentioned in Columbia's nondiscrimination policy.

The vote on May 6 marked the culmination of a year of Senate discussion that resulted from a call from President Lee C. Bollinger for a Columbia community recommendation—not just an administrative decision—on a student proposal to allow the ROTC back on campus. A task force co-chaired by Sens. James Applegate (Ten., A&S/NS) and Nathan Walker (Stu., TC) conducted the difficult deliberations, which included a dozen meetings, an open town hall meeting, an e-mail collection and a special Senate meeting on April 15.

The 10-member task force came in evenly split on the basic question of restoring ROTC, and struggled to reach a compromise,

by a 6-4 margin, calling for the return of the program "in the event that" gays and lesbians "are permitted to serve openly in the military," and subject to the condition that Columbia retain academic authority. But the Executive Committee rejected this compromise on the grounds that these conditions committed Columbia to a policy that at some undetermined future date might involve legal and political risks, particularly involving the application of the Solomon Amendment, which withholds federal funds from universities that bar access to their campuses by military recruiters and, still as of last fall, by ROTC programs. So the Executive Committee, seeking to provide the Senate with a clear, unambiguous choice, reinstated the original up-or-down resolution on which the task force had deadlocked: establishing an ROTC program "as soon as is practicable," subject only to a recognition of Columbia's academic autonomy.

During the week leading up to the meeting, senators faced unprecedented lobbying and appeals (mostly anti-ROTC) from each other, from students, and from alumni and outsiders—with some receiving 60 e-mails a day. Seventy-five of 98 senators

showed up for the meeting (the highest turnout in years!), along with a few dozen spectators, some carrying anti-ROTC signs.

The course of the floor debate showed once again that when the going gets serious, the Senate gets parliamentary. The Executive Committee resolution ran a gauntlet of an hour and a half of discussion, including two tabling motions and two major amendments. The first motion to table, pending the results of Supreme Court deliberations now scheduled on the Solomon Amendment, was defeated 36-29, with three abstentions. The president recognized a second tabling motion because it was on different grounds—the need to understand financial implications, including the cost of efforts to strengthen links to nearby ROTC programs at Manhattan College and Fordham University if the resolution were to fail, and the need for a contingency fund to help cover the tuition of Columbia students who might be expelled from an ROTC program (here or elsewhere) because of their sexual orientation. The vote on the second tabling motion was a 33-33 tie, which the president broke by voting against it, in the interest of continuing the debate, though he

allowed that he favored the idea of tabling the resolution.

The first amendment, offered by tenured senators Samuel Silverstein and Arthur Karlin of Columbia University Medical Center, added the condition that Columbia will welcome ROTC back if the Department of Defense signs on to Columbia's antidiscrimination policy, including the provision on sexual orientation. The amendment received only 14 votes.

The compromise resolution reached by the task force (and overturned by the Executive Committee) had made clear that discrimination against homosexuals was their overriding reason for opposing the return of ROTC. Senate debate also produced other reasons for opposing ROTC, including the principle of separation of university (or at least some universities) and state, articulated by Nash Professor of Law Kendall Thomas, a member of the task force. The broader case against ROTC found expression in a substitute resolution, offered by Sens. Clifford Siskin (Ten., A&S/Hum.) and Coilin Parsons (Stu., GSAS/Hum.), which called for consideration (not approval) of the return of ROTC only in the event that military policies are no longer at odds with Columbia's anti-discrimination policies. But this substitute was also soundly defeated, 43-19 with 5 abstentions.

With the way finally clear for consideration of the original resolution, Provost Alan Brinkley spoke first, affirming the centrality of the issue of discrimination in a statement that was the meeting's pivotal moment.

"Would we," Brinkley asked, "if faced with a similar situation, agree to form a formal association

with an organization that said that African-Americans can join this organization only if they pass for white; that Jews can join this organization only if they claim to be Christians; that women can join this organization only if they pretend to be men? ... Is there a difference between those hypothetical examples and the reality we have before us? Is the moral weight of the demand by gay and lesbian Americans for equal rights and human dignity of any less moral weight than the demand of African-Americans or Jews or women or any other group? And I believe that it is not. On the contrary, I believe that the great civil rights movement of our time is the plea, the demand, by gay and lesbian citizens for the same rights and the same level of human dignity as any other Americans, and we all have seen in recent months, that movement is currently under relentless assault."

Twenty-five seconds of applause followed the three-minute statement.

For the first time in a decade, the Senate conducted a record vote, with signed ballots. A complete tally, along with other Senate ROTC documents, is available on the Web, at www.columbia.edu/cu/senate.

In other business, the Senate approved the establishment of the Institute on Jewish and Israel Studies, and heard a brief report from Professor of Physics Charles Hailey of the Advisory Committee on Socially Responsible Investing who was standing in for the chair, Michael E. Patterson Professor of Law Merritt Fox.

To read Brinkley's speech and excerpts from Applegate's opposing view, turn to page 3.

