By Dan Rivero

Campus

MY SUMMER JOB AT COLUMBIA

Carolina Solano (above) of the Humanities High School, 351 W. 15th St., spent her summer working at the Office of Government and Community Affairs. Solano was one of 150 students from Washington Heights and Inwood who held summer jobs at Columbia through New York City’s Summer Youth Employment Program. “Carolina provided clerical support to our office,” said Larry Dais, assistant vice president for community affairs. “She created and maintained some database files and assisted in managing incoming phone calls for the entire office. Carolina was a talented and motivated young woman who took her work seriously.” Open to students between the ages of 14 through 21, the program ran for seven weeks and placed participants in 80 departments throughout the University.

continued on page 8

continued on page 8
I t's an event that everyone remembers moving into your dorm room to begin your first year of college. You can still recall the awkwardness of meeting your roommate for the first time, your dismay at finding out you haven't packed enough hangers, the fear—and the thrill—of saying good-bye to your parents to begin a new life. At the Columbia College and SEAS convocation on August 28, President Boys had said he understood the "mixed emotions" of first years and their parents. He likened the grading college application process to competing on a whole season of American Idol, and said he could imagine the new students wondering whether they would soon be subject to judges like Simon, Randy and Paula. He went on to reassure them that self-doubt at these transitional times is normal. It is also, he said, "part of the academic tempera ment, something you should nurture and learn to live comfortably with, because it's very much needed to explore the complexity of life and the condition of our world and our existence."

Having been invited to occupy the space ‘between what we think we know and the vast mystery that envelops us," the Class of 2010 returned to the task of sorting out their physical space, which, in the case of College first-year Robert Frawley (above), meant stocking up on plenty of snacks for late-night studying.

What is meant by a “beaux-arts campus”?  

Dear Alma’s Owl,

I understand that Columbia is a noted “beaux-arts campus,” but what exactly does that mean?

Curious about the Campus

Dear Curious,

I, too, have heard the campus referred to as a “beaux-arts campus,” or “beaux-arts neoclassical.” Occasionally, it is also referred to as a boggedown of architectural mistakes—but that only started once University Hall had been torn down to make way for Uris Hall and later mistakes like Engineering Terrace in what used to be the grove.

Beaux-arts, however, is a direct reference to the École des Beaux-Arts the French architectural school attended by many of the most important American architects at the turn of the 19th century, including Columbia’s own Charles McKim.

After the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition (no connection to our beloved school) in Chicago, the entire country became enameled of the “White City” of the fair which incorporated all of the so-called beautiful arts sculpture, metalswork, landscaping and classical architecture. It’s at this time that rows of white townhouses appeared here in New York also at this time. Seth Low hired Charles McKim to design the newly named Columbia University in the City of New York’s new campus in Morningside Heights.

As Andrew Dolkart, the James Rivero, the Larry Miller Professor of English and Comparative Literature, has won the 2006 BBC 4 ated director of the Asian American Studies Program.

Of Pennsylvania as a faculty member and the associate dean of Student Affairs/Office of International Relations, which was created by President Bollinger to bring greater institutional coherence and oversight to international programming at Columbia.

Art history chair BARRY BERGDOLL has been appointed the Philip Johnson Chair Curator of Architecture and Design for the Museum of Modern Art (see page 4).

The Graduate School of Journalism has two new staff members, ANN COOPER and LAWRENCE K. FRIED COOPER, who has recently been director of the Committee to Protect Journalists, will direct the school’s broadcast program. Fried, who worked as the principal information systems technology at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, has joined the school as assistant dean of technology.

Jean Franco, an emerita professor of English and comparative literature who has published several books and dozens of articles on Spanish and Latin American literature and literature, has received the Orden del Aguila Azteca (Aztec Eagle) from the Mexican government in recognition of her service to Mexico and to humanity.

DEBRA A. LIVINGSTON, vice dean and Paul J. Krillner Professor of Law at Columbia Law School, has been nominated to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Livingston is co-author of Comprehensive Criminal Procedure, the leading casebook on criminal procedure, and has done pioneering work on community policing. She has written and lectured on the delicate balance between domestic security issues and individual rights.

A project director has been appointed to head the Columbia High School for Math, Science & Engineering JOSÉ MALDONADO, who has a Ph.D. from Teachers College in science education. Assisted by the governing council, he will work with the planning team to develop the conceptual model for the school and the means for translating this model into curriculum, teacher qualifications and admissions processes.

Columbia has recruited ANNA NAIR to the position of associate dean of Student Affairs/Office of Multicultural Affairs for Columbia College and the Fu Foundation School of Engineering and Applied Science. He most recently worked for the University of Pennsylvania as a faculty member and the associate director of the Asian American Studies Program.

JAMES SHAPIRO, the Larry Miller Professor of English and Comparative Literature, has won the 2006 BBC 4. Samuel Johnson Prize for his book 1599: A Year in the Life of Shakespeare. The award is given annually for works of nonfiction.

We welcome your feedback and in a couple of months, we’ll be inviting you to participate in an online readership survey.

Meanwhile, we look forward to receiving your questions for ALMA’S OWL, suggestions for ASK ALMA, and answers to our PAGE 8 CHALLENGE at: curecord@columbia.edu

For up-to-the-minute news, we now offer RSS FEEDBACK to help with signing up, go to: www.columbia.edu/news/rsshowto.html

PAGE 8

TheRecord has a new design and several NEW FEATURES (some of our old features are now online).

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Columbia Record Staff

David M. Shaw
Executive Vice-President for Communications

Editor: Mary-Lee Cox

Graphic Designer: Scott Hug

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University Photographers: Eileen Barnes

Contact The Record:

1-212-854-5573
1-212-878-4817
curecord@columbia.edu

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Please Recycle

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PAGE 8
Summer? We Hardly Knew It...

Summer at Columbia? Looks can be deceiving. The campus may be deserted, but there is no shortage of activity taking place—ranging from programs for high schoolers to major faculty initiatives. It's also the high season for visitors coming to the campus for information and tours.

The leader in summer community activities is the School of Continuing Education. This year, it enrolled more than 1,000 high schoolers from all over the country for intensive summer study and a taste of college life.

Also active were the Summer Youth Employment Program (pictured below) and Columbia’s Double Discovery Center. The latter hosted 500 New York City students for academic enrichment programs.

Faculty, too, kept the campus alive with summer workshops and institutes. Highlights on the Morningside campus included the Oral History Research Office’s two-week summer institute on women’s narratives and the journalism school’s annual workshop on reporting on race—both of which took place in June. On the medical campus, the Mailman School held a two-week international workshop in July on the problems the developing world is now facing with rapidly aging populations.

True, Low Library was exceedingly quiet—that is, until the Treasury Secretary chose Columbia as the venue for his first public remarks, on August 1.

Visitors to the campus, deterred by heat and humidity, arrived in droves—from abroad (including delegations from South Africa and China) and the United States: 14,400 people, most of them prospective students and their parents, stopped by the Visitors Center for information and tours. The Visitors Center also welcomed more than 7,000 visitors looking for information on Columbia’s 16 schools, as well as general New York City information.

Greatest-of-All American Cemeteries Donates Archives to Columbia

Secr...
IN THE NEWS
FOR A CURATORIAL APPOINTMENT AT MOMA, THE ART HISTORY CHAIR TALKS ABOUT FORGING NEW LINKS BETWEEN MOMA AND COLUMBIA, AND OFFERS THOUGHTS ON THE RECONSTRUCTION OF NEW ORLEANS AND THE WORLD TRADE CENTER SITE.

BARRY BERGDOLL—chair of the Department of Art History and Archaeology—isn’t about to forsake Columbia for the Museum of Modern Art. In January, he will join the museum as Philip Johnson Chief Curator of Architecture and Design. But Bergdoll will continue teaching at Columbia while forging new links between the two institutions. As Bergdoll puts it, his decision to move to MoMA—while keeping a foot in the door of Columbia’s Schermerhorn Hall—is very much in keeping with President Bollinger’s notion that the arts at Columbia should be integrated into the life of the city.

Many of Bergdoll’s predecessors in the MoMA post, notably Philip Johnson, have been practicing architects. In the museum world, the appointment of Bergdoll, an academic, was seen as heralding an era of curatorial rigor. Bergdoll has written not only on such modernist architects as Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, but on 19th-century architecture and, closer to home, on Charles McKim’s 1897 master plan for Columbia’s Morningside Heights campus. As departmental chair, he worked with New York’s Marble Faun Architects on a new art history slide library and meeting room (Schermerhorn). The architects designed the walls, doors and cabinetry on the computer. Computers also controlled the saws and routers that made the pieces. That technique is revolutionizing the relationship between construction and—until recently—it is likely to be the subject of one of Bergdoll’s debut shows at MoMA. Bergdoll’s Schermerhorn.

Q. What’s the first thing you’re going to do when you arrive at the museum? A. As a historian, I want to learn more about how MoMA got to where it is today. Much of its institutional history is centered around a couple of seminal shows, which are little discussed today, as well as influential smaller shows that were presented without catalogues. I’ll be teaching a seminar to Columbia students on the history of architectural exhibitions in the spring. Their research will help fill in some of the gaps in our historical knowledge. Q. How else will you work with Columbia? A. Because I had worked closely with Columbia do you expect? Because MoMA putting together the landmark Mac in Berlin show in 2001, and because MoMA is opening an education wing in its new building, it has responded enthusiastically to my idea of offering seminars, taught by curators, for Columbia students. This is an expansion of the art history department’s successful program in curatorial studies with the Whitney Museum. For MoMA, it’s an acknowledgement that the museum is not just a public but also a research institution.

Q. What other collaborations with Columbia do you expect? A. One of the biggest events during your years at Columbia was 9/11. How has it changed the architectural community? Q. Architecturally, something worthwhile could still come out of it. Look at Peter Eisenman’s Holocaust memorial in Berlin. That came out of a very messy—and protracted—process, but it’s been an enormous success, a really wonderful and moving monument. In Berlin, however, the monument was planned independently of the commercial development of the surrounding city.

Q. What other collaborations with Columbia do you expect? A. There is certainly precedent for disasters becoming opportunities for rebuilding better cities. From the Lisbon earthquake [of 1755], a whole new kind of Enlightenment city emerged. From the fires in London in the 17th century, you got the fire of London in the 17th century, you got the fire and rebuilding: a whole new kind of Enlightenment city emerged. From the fires in London in the 17th century, you got the fire of London in the 17th century, you got the fire, and then the rebuilding. And is there hope for architectural vience that celebrates the freedom from convention for which New Orleans is famous? Q. Architecturally, something worthwhile could still come out of it. Look at Peter Eisenman’s Holocaust memorial in Berlin. That came out of a very messy—and protracted—process, but it’s been an enormous success, a really wonderful and moving monument. In Berlin, however, the monument was planned independently of the commercial development of the surrounding city.

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FACULTY REFLECT ON MAJOR ANNIVERSARIES: KATRINA & 9/11

One year ago, Hurricane Katrina struck, spelling disaster for New Orleans. Where are we now, and what still needs to happen?

URBAN HISTORY & PLANNING

KENNETH T. JACKSON, Jacques Barzun Professor of History and the Social Sciences: My first thoughts were that no city has suffered such total destruction from a natural disaster since Pompeii fell victim to an earthquake. New Orleans must now come to grips with three main issues: crime, corruption, and a closed business and social elite. While these problems are in some ways typical of all urban places, nowhere else in this country are they so extreme and so intractable.

EDUCATION POLICY

KELVIN SHAWN SEALEY, adjunct instructor at Teachers College (he visited New Orleans last spring with his class): To see firsthand the extent to which the destroyed school buildings were both frightening and, strangely, somewhat of a relief. At least now, we thought, there might be the chance to create a system that works. But while New Orleans has been making some progress on rebuilding its housing stock and rehabilitating its institutional infrastructure, only slow progress has been made on the educational front, with a new patchwork of charter schools in the city.

JAZZ STUDIES

ROBERT O'MEALLY, Director of the Center for Jazz Studies (which held a conference on New Orleans in January): Lionel Mcintyre of our faculty—he's a native New Orleanian and a city planner by trade—gave a talk at our conference about what it was like to live in neighborhoods like the Ninth Ward. He spoke about these neighborhoods as having a soundscape—you could walk around and hear Fats Domino working out on the piano, James Black giving drum lessons, and one of the Marsῆles practicing. We all agreed that we must somehow reclaim this unique culture. We can't let New Orleans become Disneyworld or Times Square.

GEOPHYSICS

KLAS JACOB, research scientist, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory: New Orleans, I fear, faces a gradual decline from escudos, delta subsidence and global sea-level rise, occasionally expedited by future hurricanes. Absent a consensus of local, state and federal governments on a realistic plan for a sustainable, new New Orleans, outside help will be haphazard. Smart money leaves. Unaffordable or unavailable insurance keeps business away from a drowning city. The cultural core, long carried by the underprivileged, will endure the longest, and leave last. These blues will be New Orleans' true legacy. One hundred years at best.

Five years after the 9/11 attacks, where is the nation in its recovery, and what further measures should be taken to enhance the process?

NEW YORK CITY

PETER MARCUSE, professor of urban planning: In assessing the impact of 9/11, we need to distinguish between the physical impact of the destruction of the World Trade Center, which brought people together, and reactions to that destruction, particularly in the political sphere, which have tended to divide them. According to a study just released by the Russell Sage Foundation, workers in Chinatown who were unemployed because of the destruction were treated differently from workers in Tribeca. At the state level, Governor Pataki has played pure politics in the effort to rebuild lower Manhattan, as a result of which the city's normal planning process has been ignored.

AMERICAN POLITICS

TODD GITLIN, professor of journalism and sociology: In the aftermath of 9/11, I wrote a series of essays (now a book) arguing that the left needs to be straightforwardly patriotic: that real patriotism is to be distinguished from aggressive nationalism of the Bush variety, and that the academic left has in many ways defaulted on the need for an affirmative vision. Five years on, though some intellectuals are still thrashing around in the political wilderness, I sense a growing realism. I'm just finishing a book on the need for channeling movement-style energies to the project of building a practical opposition party.

NATIONAL SECURITY

REID SAWYER, adjunct assistant professor at SIPA: The federal government has made progress in making America safer. Today federal agencies like the FBI are behaving more proactively, intelligence is more freely shared between domestic and foreign intelligence agencies; and first responder organizations have expanded capacities. It is too early, though, to declare 9/11 a watershed. The real challenge is whether we can remain focused on the relevant issues for the long term. Also, recent terrorism cases have been perpetrated by people who were raised in the country they attacked—a development that poses new difficulties for counterterrorism efforts.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

ELAZAR BARKAN, professor and codirector of the human rights concentration at SIPA: The militarization of public policy—the thought that the only way you can actually engage the enemy is through military force—is in my view the greatest casualty of 9/11, one that we're still living with. The idea that you can defeat the non-state actor and reach a happy conclusion is delusional. The non-state actor has to be engaged and brought into the conversation.

Views in the News

Gates-Buffet Initiative

Appearing on Charlie Rose in early July, ALLAN ROSENFIELD, dean of the Mailman School of Public Health, commented on Warren Buffett’s plan to give away a large share of his personal fortune to the Gates Foundation, to help fund its work on addressing global health and development issues. “I hope that they are a model for other ultra-wealthy people, particularly business and social elite. While these problems are in some ways typical of all urban places, nowhere else in this country are they so extreme and so intractable.”

Al Gore’s Film

In a review essay that appeared in the July 15 New York Review of Books, Earth Institute climate scientist JAMES HANSEN gave high marks to Al Gore’s new film, An Inconvenient Truth. Gore has shown extraordinary foresight, he said, making it all the more regrettable that the press and television have presented “distorted images” of him to the American public. “Perhaps the country came close to having the leadership it needed to deal with a grave threat to the planet, but did not realize it,” he wrote.

Hamdan Decision

In an interview with Columbia News about his role of amicus curiae in the landmark Supreme Court case on military tribunals (Hamdan v. Rumsfeld), GEORGE P. FLETCHER, the Cardozo Professor of Jurisprudence, expressed the concern that the Republican Congress would try to reinstate military tribunals with beefed-up procedures. In his view, this would be a “major mistake,” as the Supreme Court’s discussion of the law of war has constitutional status.

Outsourcing to India

Appearing as a guest on Fareed Zacharia’s Foreign Exchange, Jagdish Bhagwati Professor ARNOLD PANAGARIYA called the American fear of job losses from outsourcing to India “lobsters.” “I don’t think that Lou Dobbs and others have looked at the reality carefully,” he said. “Currently, how many Indians are actually serving in the outsourcing industry? Less than a million.” He also cast doubt on the idea that white-collar jobs would be under threat, on the grounds that Indian higher education system will fail to produce these workers fast enough.

Compiled by Mary-Jean Cox

“AT ISSUE” is a series of new features in The Record and on the Web, intending to showcase some of faculty and staff on current topics. For additional perspectives on Katrina and 9/11, go to our home page: www.columbia.edu/cu/news/index.html
If you could explore the city in the next two weeks, what would you do?

Bike to the Cloisters because I’ve heard it’s really pretty in the autumn.

— Scott Hug, Record designer

Hang out at the Hungarian Pastry Shop with a good book. I’ve been meaning to go ever since I came to Columbia a year ago, but still haven’t made it.

— Mary-Lee Cox, Record editor

Run down to the East Village and sit in the garden of Neptune while the weather is still warm enough. It’s on 1st and 11th. They have the best borscht—red, white, hot or cold. They also have a good prix fixe.

— Erich Erving, Visitors Center

Walk the entire 24 miles of the West side of Manhattan and never leave Riverside Park—highlights include the only remaining primordial forest in Inwood Hill Park and the little red lighthouse under the George Washington Bridge. Fairway for a snack, the 79th St. Boat Basin, Chelsea Piers and Battery Park.

— Scott Steuart, work-study student
**STAFF Q&A**

**PETER JOHNSON**

**POSITION:**
Senior Assistant Director of Undergraduate Admissions, Columbia College and Fu Foundation School of Engineering and Applied Science

**LENGTH OF SERVICE:** 24 years

**COLUMBIA HISTORY:**
Johnson was a city student from Eastham College in 1969. He served as dean of student affairs from 1982 to 1992.

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**BREAK TIME**

**Pick-me-up Cafe**

*By Erich Erving*

With summer vacation ending (where did the time go?) and the new academic year beginning in earnest, many Columbia employees have little choice but to hit the ground running. To avoid the post-summer holiday blues, I recommend taking the occasional break for a decent cup of coffee—something that is not difficult to find in the vicinity of Columbia’s two campuses. Here are some of my favorites.

**ORIN’S DAILY ROAST**

Brooklyn between 112th and 113th, just north of Tom’s

Orin’s makes a mean cup of coffee. They have all of the same options as Starbucks, but I enjoy it more because of the added knowledge that I’m supporting a local business. (Yes, they are a chain, but their home is New York.) Their coffee is so special that it was even featured on NPR.

**HUNGARIAN PASTRY SHOP**

Amsterdam between 110th and 111th

No discussion of coffee would be complete without a mention of this Columbia tradition. It’s renowned not so much for the coffee itself as for the atmosphere: everyone a student would want in a coffee house. It’s been there forever (since April 1961), and so long as you don’t have to get back to campus you could be there forever too—preferably relaxing outdoors with a view of the Cathedral gardens. And yes, you’re definitely supporting a local business.

**SILVER MOON BAKERY**

105th and Broadway

Those with enough time to venture down this far on Broadway will be well rewarded with name-branded coffee and fresh-baked bread. Judith—one of the owners—considers everything that happens in the bakery to be a work of art, beginning with the picture-perfect cakes and tarts.

**JOU JOU**

168th St. near Broadway

If you ask people at the Medical Center campus where to go for an iced coffee, chances are they’ll mention Jou Jou. It’s a bit of the East Village that somehow landed in Washington Heights. If you can sneak out with your laptop, they have free Internet connections, and your boss may not even know you’ve left the office.

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**A DAY IN THE LIFE OF...**

**KERRY SAUNDERS**

**WHO HE IS:** Security guard at Butler Library

**YEARS AT COLUMBIA:** 23 years

**WHAT HE DOES:** Checks IDs at the front desk, answers library and University navigation questions, patrols College Walk and other University buildings. “My eyes are always working,” he says.

**STARTING AT COLUMBIA:** “I started working in the business school doing support services. I left because security officers make more money.”

**ON WORKING AT BUTLER:** “I do the 9–5 shift. The most difficult part is waking up, but part of starting that early means I’m surrounded by people who like to work, too. There’s high traffic at Butler and once the evening hits, people become less friendly.”

**IN HIS SPARE TIME:** Saunders has published Building Bridges. Confronting the Gap between African Americans and Black Africans (found in Butler). A second book, Losing from the Inside Out, a fictionalized story based on journal entries from his time in the Navy, is slated to be published in early 2007.

**ON HIS FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH COLUMBIA:** “I must have been ten years old. A friend of mine invited me for a drink at the West End in 1981. I saw Low and Butler and knew I wanted to work there. That same night, I met my wife at the West End.”

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**ARTICLE**

“I had to audition three times to be a reality show judge, and Columbia was kind enough to let me take vacation days for the filming in California.”

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**Q.** Columbia recently ranked at #6 on the list of ’50 Best Colleges for African Americans’ by Black Enterprise. As someone who has spoken in support of affirmative action and diversity on campus, what changes do you see in Columbia’s student body?

**A.** Over 48 percent of this year’s first-year students identified themselves as students of color, which is a watershed mark for Columbia. I think part of it is due to our efforts to expand on the concept of underrepresented students. We made a commitment to first-generation Americans and are targeting them through mailings and school visits. We are also trying to recruit more internationally.

**Q.** What increases the likelihood of an applicant getting accepted?

**A.** I look for applicants who have an unusual way of looking at the world, who are intellectually curious. We want students who make the classroom a great place to be, not just those who want good grades. They need to demonstrate real commitment to be in this community. Columbia undergraduates are coming of age in one of America’s—and the world’s—greatest cities.
beliefs centered on the relationship between humanity and nature. “The reality is, the more we stick into the ground, the more we hurt ourselves,” he said.

Clean+Go GREEN was designed to complement the student initiative, Give+Go GREEN, which took place at the end of last year. Sponsored by Student Services, the program encouraged students who were moving out to donate food, clothing and small appliances to nonprofit organizations. Early estimates of this year’s donations were 300 pounds of food and 1.5 truckloads of clothing and appliances.

Faculty and staff do not, however, produce the same kind of trash as students. According to Helen Bielak, manager of custodial services in the facilities department, the focus of Clean+Go GREEN was “the proper disposal of items that could have ended up in traditional landfills.”

Another contrast to the student contributions was that much of what filled Clean+Go GREEN containers was dated or damaged and inappropriate for reuse. In Bielak’s view, however, there was still an educational advantage in showing the Columbia community that “computers, toners, batteries and electronics are not garbage and can be recycled and disposed of properly.”

Clean+Go GREEN netted at least 125 CPUs, 50 monitors, 25 file cabinets and over 150 cubic yards of material. For more information on the University’s sustainability efforts, go to www.columbia.edu/cu/environment/index.html.

### Supermagnetic Star

Fields. As the star spins, the beam of radio waves is flung around and can be detected by radio telescopes when the star, called a pulsar, passes in the direction of Earth. Scientists have found about 1,700 pulsars since their first discovery in 1967. While pulsars have strong magnetic fields, about a dozen have been dubbed magnetars because their magnetic fields are 100 to 1,000 times stronger than those of typical pulsars, the strongest ever detected in the Universe.

What’s causing this neutron star’s unheard-of behavior? Scientists involved in the study believe that its intense magnetic field is twisting, causing changes in the locations where huge electric currents flow along the magnetic-field lines. These currents likely generate the radio pulsations, whose characteristics change daily.

“To solve this mystery, we’ll continue monitoring this crazy object with as many telescopes as we can get our hands on and as often as possible,” said team member Scott Ransom of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory. “We hope that seeing all these changes will deepen our understanding of what is really going on in this very extreme environment.”

A paper detailing the findings on this supermagnetic neutron star appeared in the 8/24/06 edition of Nature. For the online version, go to www.nature.com/nature/journal/v442/n7105/full/nature04986.html.