CIVIL RIGHTS IN AN AGE OF TERRORISM

The story line sounded familiar: Not long after war breaks out, the president alters a long-standing criminal statute and proclaims that special military courts will oversee the cases of captured enemy soldiers.

The U.S. Supreme Court rules the plan unconstitutional. One justice notes that ‘the Constitution provides laws for rulers and people equally in cases of war and peace.’

Speaking at Columbia Law School Nov. 12, former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor cited that Civil War-era case—which landed on the high court’s docket during the administration of President Abraham Lincoln—to make a larger point: ‘Both supporters and opponents of the war on terror can learn something from history,’ she said.

In a speech to about 300 people, the first woman to serve as a Supreme Court Justice drew upon examples from conflicts across U.S. history and recent cases around the globe to illustrate the challenges illustrated in her lecture, ‘Balancing Security, Democracy and Human Rights in an Age of Terrorism.’

It is a topic with which she has firsthand experience. In 2004, O’Connor wrote the majority opinion in Hamdi v. Rumsfeld, which examined whether a U.S. citizen can be held indefinitely as an enemy combatant. Her opinion ruled that the detainee must be able to examine the factual basis of his detention and give the opportunity to rebut the allegations before a neutral decision maker.

However, ‘there remains the possibility that the standards we have articulated could be met by an appropriately authorized and properly constituted military tribunal,’ she wrote. That decision was just one example, argued Columbia Law School Professor Tom Merrill in his introductory remarks, of the moderation that made O’Connor “one of the most important judges in American history.” Throughout her 25-year tenure, O’Connor “occupied a position of pragmatism in the center on a remarkable range of issues,” he said. She retired from the Court in 2006.

Still, O’Connor stopped short of offering specific solutions to the thorny legal issues raised by the current war on terror, which are far from being resolved, she said: ‘They are very difficult issues in part because they go to the very core of what we mean when we use terms like ‘citizen,’ ‘nation,’ ‘liberty’,” she noted.

Indeed, the Hamdi case left many questions unanswered, she said, such as what procedures can be used to try enemy combatants. Cases across the globe continue to reflect the conflict.

In Germany, the highest criminal court ordered a suspected terrorist released, while the parliament passed laws to expand the powers of the police.

The festival, which will include seven films, is curated by Claudio Remeseira, director of the Hispanic New York Project of Columbia’s American Studies Program, in collaboration with Marcela Goglio of the Film Society of Lincoln Center.

Marc Anthony in the film El Cantante, directed by Leon Ichaso

“We’re trying to expand the connection between Columbia and the larger Latin American community outside of campus,” said Remeseira.

The other featured films are The Krutch, Two Dollar Dance, To Kill a Mockingbird, The Bronx Tale, From Mambo to Hip Hop: A South Bronx Tale, which chronicles the borough’s critical role in popular culture, all the films celebrate the vastly different, thriving Latin communities of New York City.

Presented by Columbia and the nonprofit organization Instituto Cervantes, which promotes the teaching, study and use of Spanish as a second language.

The 2nd Annual Hispanic Film Festival runs Nov. 27 to Dec. 1. Each screening—held on campus in Davis Auditorium and at Instituto’s midtown location—will be followed by a question and-answer period with the directors of the films.

The lives and experiences of Latin American New Yorkers come into sharper focus in a series of feature films and documentaries that Columbia will showcase in the coming week. From Leon Ichaso’s El Cantante, about legendary salsa singer Héctor Lavoe, to director Henry Challant’s documentary From Mambo to Hip Hop: A South Bronx Tale, which chronicles the borough’s critical role in popular culture, all the films celebrate the vastly different, thriving Latin communities of New York City.

Presented by Columbia and the nonprofit organization Instituto Cervantes, which promotes the teaching, study and use of Spanish as a second language.
ON CAMPUS

IT'S COOL UP ON THE ROOF

In a city where most roofs are barren, tar-topped eyesores, two Columbia University-owned buildings will feature vegetation on their rooftops that please the eye and provides a step forward fulfilling the University’s commitment to lower its carbon emissions. In early November, the Facilities Department and the Earth Institute’s Center for Climate Systems Research installed “green roofs” at 425 W. 118th St. (above) and 635 W. 115th St., where the Office of Environmental Stewardship is located. Research has shown that green roofs reduce the “heat island” effect created by heat-absorbing asphalt and concrete, lowering energy consumption. CCST will monitor the health and growth of the vegetation and document the green roof’s effect on temperature and rainwater runoffs. (See related article on biodiesel, page 6.)

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

The Record

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MILESTONES

Five faculty members have been elected fellows of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). STEPHEN P. GOFF and JAMES E. ROTHMAN, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and MARTIN CHALFIE, chair of the biological sciences department, were elected to the section on biological sciences. RUTH L. FISCHBAUM, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Mailman School of Public Health, was elected to the section on medical sciences. JOHN C. MUTTER, of the School of International and Public Affairs and the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, was elected to the section on geology and geography. Founded in 1848, AAAS is the world's largest general scientific society. New fellows are selected yearly by current members of the organization.

The Ecology of Infectious Diseases (EID) program has funded a group of scientists, including ALEXANDER VAN GEEEN, of the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, with $1.5 million over three years to study various problems that affect drinking water in Bangladesh. Van Geen will study distribution of pathogens in shallow groundwater wells and the risks of relocating these wells. EID is a joint agency effort, comprising the National Science Foundation’s Direcctors for Biological Sciences and Geosciences, the National Institutes of Health’s Fogarty International Center and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

SUZANNE MURPHY has been named vice president for development and external affairs at Teachers College. Murphy is a Teachers College alumna and is a current doctoral candidate at the College. She has led major capital campaigns at Sarah Lawrence College and Marymount Manhattan College. Murphy will begin her position Feb. 1, 2008.

The Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation created a scholarship fund in honor of LOES SCHILLER, the school’s longtime associate dean of admissions and student affairs, who retired this summer. The Loes Schlifer Scholarship Fund will provide financial aid to students from all over the world to attend GSAPP.

“I T’S COOL UP ON THE ROOF” illus. by Jean-Michel Gondot

NOVEMBER 19, 2007
covering power
J-school Panel Examines Role of Washington Press Corps

By Colbert Galem

Top journalists covering the nation’s capital have access to some of the most powerful people in the world. So, what do they do with that access? And what price do they pay for insider-only information?

These were some of the issues addressed in “Covering Power,” a panel discussion held Oct. 23 at the Journalism School.

Moderated by J-school Dean Nicholas Lemann, the panel included J-school alums Elisabeth Bumiller JRN’79, a Washington, D.C.-based reporter for the New York Times and the author of a forthcoming biography of Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice; Suzanne Malveaux JRN’91, White House correspondent for CNN; and Mark Silva JRN’76. White House correspondent for the Chicago Tribune.

To a question from Lemann about what journalists give up for access to powerful sources, Bumiller responded that the cost to journalists is nothing “other than being polite and saying thank you.”

Journalists must be able to talk to the people they cover, “even if you find them repellent,” she declared. “You go in with your feet, you talk to them, you find out what they think, what is going on. You can’t just sit in a room reacting, you have to be a reporter.”

A question from the audience sought advice for getting powerful people to answer questions they otherwise wouldn’t. “Going in a roundabout way is usually very effective—more effective than beating them over the head with it, trying to get in the door,” said Bumiller. “Talk about a lot of other things, and just do it in a very circular way. People are smart. They know what you’re doing. But after an hour, it sometimes works. Usually, direct, angry confrontation is useless. I never do it.”

Silva described his own method. “The first thing you’ve got to do is get in the door, and you get in the door politely,” he said. “But you know when, you sit down with somebody and you agree to talk off the record, you can talk for half an hour and then you can go back and say, ‘You know, this point you made here, we can take that on?’ Often people will be comfortable once they’ve heard their words.” Using that method, the Tribune once turned a background talk with Dan Bartlett, counselor to President George W. Bush, into an on-the-record story. Of course, Silva quipped, “I never got invited back in.”

When an interview is being conducted, Malveaux said, there is “this mutual respect, this mutual understanding of what’s taking place, and as long as you hold on to that, you have your integrity.” Nevertheless, she added, relationships are important for first landing an interview. “You do get the interviews a lot more than CNN does” because it is perceived to be more sympathetic toward Republicans. As a result, “the relationships are different,” she said. Politicians can and do choose whom they’ll talk with, and what about. “There is an understanding there that they’re going to talk to people who they believe are friendly to their agenda at the moment when they’re trying to push that particular agenda item.”

The last word at the event came from Silva. “We’ve put a lot of labels on it,” he said, “but we’re just basically practicing journalism.”

For Ambivalent Voters: Consider the Source

Though she’s not a policy analyst or a campaign manager, Professor Gita Johar could teach the 2008 presidential candidates a thing or two about reaching swing voters. Her new research, which examines why people with ambivalent attitudes are more open to influence, shows that getting a glut of information to potential supporters can be very effective.

“If a candidate can provide a lot of information, some of it is bound to stick,” said Johar, the Meyer Feldberg Professor of Business in the marketing division at Columbia Business School. “Especially early in the campaign, when many voters are ambivalent and don’t have much knowledge about those running for office, generating a volume of information is one way to define people’s attitudes,” she added.

Quantity trumps quality in this instance because ambivalent individuals are likely to accept messages regardless of their source’s perceived reliability. Shows Johar’s research, conducted with Martin Zembarian of Austral University in Argentina. Because ambivalent individuals have conflicting positive and negative views, they are seeking a way to resolve that discord and solidify their opinions. This makes them open to persuasion from a variety of sources, reputable and otherwise.

Johar and Zembarian found that people with strong opinions, by contrast, are more likely to accept messages from sources they believe are friendly to their agenda at the moment when they’re trying to push that particular agenda item.

These results are particularly compelling given the wide array and quality of information available today. Johar points out. Voters, for example, may form their opinions of candidates based on knowledge they obtain from newspapers, television, Web sites, blogs, friends and the candidates themselves.

The real-world implication for marketers is the same as for politicians: The more information you generate, the better. “During the launch or introduction of a new product,” notes Johar, it is important to provide consumers as much information as possible to enable them to resolve ambivalent feelings about the product.

The key in both disciplines is to reach people while they are still forming their attitudes. Once solid opinions are established, what Johar calls “motivated processing” kicks in, and it becomes much harder to manipulate beliefs. “If someone decides they are supporting Hillary Clinton, for example, they might only monitor the publications or blogs that provide positive information about her and ignore other information,” she explains. Similarly, people with less ambivalent attitudes about a certain product may continue to seek information about it, but they will be less motivated to do so once their beliefs are firmly in place.

Mortgage Crisis Hits Home

By Adam Piore

P

lenty of factors fed into the home lending boom that preceded the subprime mortgage crisis: a lack of regulatory oversight, an insatiable appetite for high-interest securitized loan shares on Wall Street, consumer debt, pushy and unethical loan underwriters, to name just a few. But for the five legal experts who convened Oct. 30 at Columbia Law School for the panel “The Home Foreclosure Crisis: Why Americans Are in Danger of Losing Their Homes and What’s Being Done to Fix It,” listing the problems is the easy part. Solutions are harder to nail down.

“We’re only at the beginning of this crisis,” said Tam Ormiston, deputy attorney general of Iowa. “This is going to have an impact on the entire society. The question is: Are we going to have a serious recession?”

Moderator James Tierney, former attorney general of Maine and director of the National State Attorneys General Program at Columbia Law School, which sponsored the event, noted that the current crisis was the result of “very conscious decisions by public policy people and regulators.” They include changes in loan underwriting standards and the proliferation in the 1990s of nontraditional mortgage products with exotic terms, such as adjustable interest rates. But it was Wall Street’s eagerness for the securitized loans and the immense profits they generated that drove the trend, the experts agreed.

Margaret Becker, of the Predatory Lending and Foreclosure Prevention Project, provided local perspective, noting that Staten Island is the epicenter of the crisis in New York State.

From 2005 to 2006, foreclosure rates on Staten Island jumped 47 percent. And, as many of those adjustable terms begin resetting next year, the current rate of foreclosure will turn into a deluge if solutions aren’t found.

“We’re looking at a 500 percent increase,” she said. “And what’s coming down the pike, we can’t even imagine.” Not even Manhattan will be spared, she noted.

Congress is currently considering bills to regulate the loan industry. The cost of a straight federal bailout would dwarf the cost of the savings and loan crisis, the experts said.

With crisis looming, regulators and politicians are eyeing a number of solutions. The most promising effort is in its early stages.

Ormiston says representatives of the state attorneys general have been meeting with the 10 largest loan servicing companies, which together oversee as much as 65 percent of all subprime loans. These companies collect the interest and bring the loans closer to foreclosure if borrowers fail to pay. These lenders have agreed in principal to modify many loans before they go into foreclosure and to help borrowers find ways to meet the new terms.

Negotiators are now attempting to expand that agreement to other loan servicing companies to extend coverage to 90-95 percent of the subprime market.

That solution will require these companies to build new structures that will take over functions they have no experience overseeing. They’ll likely receive some form of government assistance to bring more people on staff to do the modifications and train them.

“This is going to be done on a scale that’s never been contemplated,” Ormiston said.

Read a Classic...

NEA Initiative Engages Community

D

uring the month of November, Upper Manhattanites will share the pleasure of reading—or rereading—Harper Lee’s literary classic To Kill a Mockingbird as part of the National Endowment for the Arts’ nationwide initiative to spur reading for pleasure to the center of American culture, Columbia University is sponsoring “The Big Read” with the New York Public Library, Barnard College and the New Heritage Theatre Group. Throughout the month, the University will host book readings, film screenings, panel discussions, theatrical performances and contests for middle and high school students who submit the best essays or book covers. “By bringing together Columbia’s law professors, literary scholars and historians with neighborhood librarians, teachers and schools, we can add voices and perspectives around this great work of American literature,” said Columbia President Lee C. Bollinger. It is, he added, “a work that opened so many eyes to issues of racism and injustice when it was published in 1960 and that still inspires new generations of young people.” Author Lee, now 81, just this month received the Presidential Medal of Freedom for the novel. For more information, visit www.neighbors.columbia.edu.

—By Stacy Parker Alb

AN EPIC EXHIBIT

R

obert G. O’Meally, professor of English and Comparative Literature at Columbia University, discusses the work of Romare Bearden with Diedra Harris-Kelley, program associate of the Romare Bearden Foundation, at a gallery talk Nov. 29, from 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. at DC Moore Gallery in Chelsea.

The gallery is exhibiting Romare Bearden: A Black Odyssey, featuring 20 collages created in 1977 based on episodes from Homer’s epic The Odyssey. “Bearden is not just illustrating, but reinterpreting Homer,” says O’Meally. “Bearden makes all the [Odyssey] characters black...heroes and villains, gods and monsters.” O’Meally, who wrote the exhibit catalogue and is completing a full study of the artist’s use of literary subjects, may be one of the few people who can lecture with equal ease on Bearden and Homer. On the day he was asked to give the lecture, he happened to be teaching Literary Humanities, showing slides of Homeric works.

To attend the gallery talk, RSVP by Nov. 23 as seating is limited. The Bearden exhibit runs from Nov. 13 through Jan. 5. For more information, visit www.dcmooregallery.com.

—By Stacy Parker Alb
Most documents are online at www.columbia.edu/senate. Anyone with CUID is welcome.

recent bias incidents, including the noose at John Johnson (Law) addressed responses to and Student Affairs committees reported. Why were so many (particularly alumni) unright on." But he took exception to the tone of Bollinger’s introduction of Ahmadinejad, particularly after Bollinger had twice assured the Iranian ambassador the remarks would be civil because we are Columbia University. “If you are going to use this as a learning opportunity,” Bulliet said to Bollinger, “and continue to consider it appropriate to make challenging introductory remarks, I can only pray that you would decide not to belittle, humiliate, and rudely abuse guests of the University, because it brings embarrassment and shame upon the University.”

From my point of view,” Bollinger responded, “raising questions on the international stage of denial of the Holocaust put this into a very, very special category. I wanted to express especially the feelings and passions involved in confronting what I regard as really terrible acts and propagation of ideas. That, to my mind, was not belittling ... and I distinguish that from a personal attack.”

Another admirer of the event, Samuel Silverstein (Ten., CUMC), said, “You [and] Columbia would have come out better had you confronted him than had you confronted him initially. And in that instance, you would not have had the onus of introducing him, [or] of predetermining or prejudging—no matter how clear it was that the judgment was right on.”

Other criticisms involved communications. Why were so many (particularly alumni) unaware that plans for introductory remarks by Bollinger had been made beforehand with the Iranian mission, or that the visit was part of the Iranian mission in planning the event this year.

But in other business, the Physical Development Committee reported. Student co-chairs Andrea Hauge (Bus.) and John Johnson (Law) addressed responses to recent bias incidents, including the noose at John Johnson (Law) addressed responses to and Student Affairs committees reported. Why were so many (particularly alumni) unright on." But he took exception to the tone of Bollinger’s introduction of Ahmadinejad, particularly after Bollinger had twice assured the Iranian ambassador the remarks would be civil because we are Columbia University. “If you are going to use this as a learning opportunity,” Bulliet said to Bollinger, “and continue to consider it appropriate to make challenging introductory remarks, I can only pray that you would decide not to belittle, humiliate, and rudely abuse guests of the University, because it brings embarrassment and shame upon the University.”

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Researching History's Trauma

By Melanie A. Farmer

Maria Yellow Horse Brave Heart's research is as much a personal commitment as a professional one. Her American Indian Lakota roots are pivotal to her work addressing historical trauma and unresolved grief among native or indigenous peoples in the United States, Canada and Latin America.

As an associate professor in the School of Social Work, she focuses on the emotional response to what she defines as the cumulative, massive psychological wounding suffered by indigenous peoples across generations. Her approach, which involves in-depth discussion and dialogue, was introduced in the early 1990s and quickly embraced by a Lakota elder who asked her to lead them in this healing work. “That was a heavy thing … and I took it very much to heart,” said Brave Heart. “My personal, professional and spiritual commitment is to help native people heal.”

Brave Heart developed her method by focusing on the trauma of unresolved grief caused by genocide and forced relocation, assimilation and mandatory attendance at government-managed boarding schools. The boarding schools for Indian students were particularly damaging, uprooting children from their families and their tribal communities. Although they were most common in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, some remain open, and many are improved.

Brave Heart’s intervention model encourages native people to identify and discuss their trauma or grief, so that “people will be validated for their trauma, and also know that they are not alone in it,” she said. “That, in turn, helps them to overcome it.”

In group settings, participants view audiovisual materials on such traumas as the Wounded Knee massacre, images of genocide or videos about boarding schools, and then discuss what they have seen. The discussions move into smaller groups, sometimes in pairs, where participants eventually talk about their individual trauma and begin a healing process. Such conversations reduce “the stigma of having problems like posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, other kinds of psycho-social and emotional problems,” said Brave Heart. “I frame it in a historical context, and then people feel empowered to look at their own individual family life-span trauma as well.”

Brave Heart is Hunkpapa and Oglala Lakota. Her tribe is from both the Standing Rock and Pine Ridge reservations in South Dakota, where she still has family and participates in traditional ceremonies. Yellow Horse is a family name that has been passed down for generations by an ancestor, and she was given the ancestral name of Brave Heart in a ceremony many years ago.

Dealing with other people’s grief and trauma can be taxing, Brave Heart acknowledges, but the trauma “is something we share.” And while her research is a contemporary approach, she does not dismiss the importance of more traditional practices that she has used for her own grief, such as rituals like the “Wiping the Tears” ceremony.

This month, Brave Heart has a chapter in a new book, Trauma Transformed: An Empowerment Response, published by Columbia University Press, which looks at different approaches for sufferers who are dealing with physical, psychological, social, historical or ongoing trauma. Brave Heart looks at historical trauma in the native community, discussing the application of historical trauma theory and intervention approaches and how they work in one-on-one settings among native people.

Brave Heart, who joined Columbia this past January, is one of two American Indian professors on the faculty at the University. A 1976 graduate of the School of Social Work, Brave Heart often provides training to tribal communities, receiving grants from the Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). In July, she received a New Investigator’s Poster Session Award from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) for her work on historical trauma and grief. She is currently submitting proposals to NIMH to expand and refine her intervention model.

“I want to make sure that the intervention doesn’t just make people feel good,” said Brave Heart. “What I want to see is that we really make a significant change.”

From the Kitchen to the Carburetor

More than 1,700 gallons of cooking oil are used annually by dining and catering services on Columbia’s Morningside campus. But starting this month, Columbia’s waste cooking oil, from Faculty House to John Jay, will be picked up and delivered to refineries to be converted into biodiesel.

To orchestrate pickups from 16 facilities across Morningside campus, the University has partnered with The Doe Fund, a New York nonprofit that provides housing and employment opportunities to formerly homeless adults.

As part of Ready, Willing & Able (RWA), The Doe Fund’s signature transitional employment program, the RWA Resource Recovery initiative offers free, on-demand pickup of waste cooking oil in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens. Participating food service establishments can rely on fully licensed and insured pickup services and guaranteed compliance with New York City waste cooking oil disposal regulations.

Currently, RWA Resource Recovery serves 300 pickup locations throughout the city, of which Columbia University is the first—and so far, the only—academic institution to sign up for the service.

“This partnership, which started as a student initiative, is truly a win-win for Columbia,” said Nilda Mesa, director of environmental stewardship at the University. “Not only are we doing more to become environmentally sustainable, we are working with a local organization that is helping our neighbors and the environment.”

All waste cooking oil collected by the program is recycled into ASTM standard biodiesel, which burns 70 percent cleaner than petroleum diesel, according to the RWA’s Sabian Cheong, program coordinator. The program is funded by HSBC Bank and other donors, including private individuals and government sources.

With less than a year under its belt, the RWA Resource Recovery program has already helped convert 142,600 gallons of waste cooking oil into biodiesel. In October alone, 40 new restaurants signed on to the program. This partnership is part of Columbia’s long-term commitment to reduce its total carbon footprint by 30 percent in 10 years, as part of Mayor Bloomberg’s PlanNYC strategy to make New York City more sustainable. Columbia is one of ten 2030 Challenge Partners participating in the Mayor’s plan.
COLUMBIA PEOPLE

Malik Nawaz

WHO HE IS: Building Superintendent
YEARS AT COLUMBIA: 28
WHAT HE DOES: Nawaz oversees maintenance and renovation projects for off-campus buildings—a mix of faculty housing, undergraduate and graduate housing, rent-controlled apartments, and fraternity housing. A typical day has about 10 maintenance requests, from leaky radiators to broken shades, and he also meets with contractors doing renovations to his buildings, delegating projects to his staff of eight. Nawaz is on call around the clock and is responsible for the maintenance of undergraduate and graduate housing, rent-controlled apartments, and fraternity housing.

A GOOD DAY ON THE JOB: “When the work that needs to get done is done by the end of each day, I try to take care of the problem right then and there. I don’t want to leave it for tomorrow, because by tomorrow, there’ll be more problems.”

MOST UNUSUAL REQUEST: Nawaz often gets emergency calls in the middle of the night. One required removing a student’s pet snake from a shared kitchen sink. The pet’s owner was batheing the snake in the sink but left it unattended. A surprised—and frightened—kitchen user immediately called Nawaz to the rescue.

BEFORE COLUMBIA: Nawaz emigrated to the U.S. from Pakistan in 1973 and lived in Miami for a year before moving to New York. He began working at 600 W. 113th St., doing mainly office work, and was later promoted to overseeing the maintenance of the building.

support for the owners. When Columbia bought the building in 1979, it wasn’t long until the University offered Nawaz the job as building superintendent. While the job has remained the same, he now has additional responsibilities and more buildings to manage.

MOST MEMORABLE MOMENT AT COLUMBIA: For Columbia’s 250th Anniversary, Nawaz was one of three employees in the Institutional Real Estate department chosen to participate in “Columbians Behind the Scenes,” a series of photos and profiles recognizing longtime Columbia staffers who help the campus run smoothly. “I was surprised that I was picked for the week I do. It was a real shock to me to be recognized all over Columbia.”

BEST PART OF THE JOB: “Helping people, especially the students. They are without their parents, and I enjoy making their stay comfortable. Students who have already graduated, if they are in the neighborhood, they will come and visit me and say hi. They always make sure to say hi.”

IN HIS SPARE TIME: When he’s not helping others or fixing a building problem, Nawaz enjoys watching sports, any sport. Nawaz, 56, lives with his wife, Lorraine, whom he met in the elevator of the first building he managed at Columbia. They have four children and one grandson.

— By Melanie A. Farmer

MALIK NAWAZ
**MAF STUDENTS PERFORM BALDWIN’S**

*ANOTHER COUNTRY*

Students in Columbia’s School of the Arts Theatre Division MFA acting class perform in Columbia Stages’ theatrical adaptation of James Baldwin’s novel. Another Country, at Riverside Church. Set primarily in Harlem, Baldwin’s unflinching examination of race, sexuality and love still resonates today as it did when the novel was first published in 1962. Another Country was directed and adapted by Diane Paulus, herself a 1987 School of the Arts alum. The production runs Nov. 8-17.

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**SEAS GETS SMARTER SMART LAB**

The Fu Foundation School of Engineering and Applied Science dedicated its newly renovated design laboratory on Oct. 30. The Autodesk Multimedia Learning Laboratory is made possible through the support of alumnus Edward Behrman ’54, ‘56CC, former chair and chief executive of Times Inc. It features 50 Apple Mac Pro workstations, improved storage and network capabilities, an LCD projector and a videoconferencing SMART Board. Pictured at left, from top left to right: Morton B. Friedman, vice dean of SCA, and interim dean Gerald A. Navey stand with Behrman at the dedication. Right: First-year students in the required design course enjoy the new digs.

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**MONGOLIAN LEADER VISITS CAMPUSES**

Mongolian President Nambaryn Enkhbayar visited Columbia Oct. 30 to discuss his country’s democratic reform and economic development. His visit was part of the World Leaders Forum cosponsored by the Weatherhead East Asian Institute.

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**What are you looking at?**

Hints: In the lobby of this building you’ll find your answer set in stone.

Send answers to curecord@columbia.edu. First to e-mail the right answer wins a Record mug.

**DOING WELL**

continued from page 1

Recipient of the business school’s Botwinick Prize. He highlighted the company’s Shakti

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