Chief Justice Roberts presides in Moot Court

By Todd Stone

More than 400 Columbia Law School students packed the main auditorium of Jerome Greene Hall April 17 to watch oral arguments in this year’s Harlan Fiske Stone Moot Court Competition. Four Columbia Law School students, narrowed down from 55 starting in the fall, argued before a panel of four highly distinguished judges, including Chief Justice of the United States John G. Roberts Jr.

After the hearing, the judges left the auditorium, not to make a decision on the case, but to decide on a winner for “best oral advocacy.” Upon returning, they announced Christopher Hogan ('08) the winner, and spoke highly of the other student advocates.

The students argued Nafteger v. Kangerud, a mock Seventh Circuit (Illinois) appellate court case written by Allison Wright ('08) that involved three low-income women who claimed they were denied quality health care as a result of a regulation issued by the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services (DHFS). The judges complimented the complexity of the case. Hogan and Jordan Connors ('06) represented the plaintiffs, the three low-income women, and Melodie Kornreich ('09) and David Scherr ('08) represented the dHFS director.

Neither did Kornreich start her prepared opening than Chief Justice Roberts interrupted with a question. Unflustered, Kornreich quickly—but respectfully—countered his query with a “No, your honor.” For the next 90 minutes, the judges peppered the students relentlessly, often giving them only seven or eight seconds to answer one question before sending the next zinging forth—

Chief Justice Roberts at the law school just as the justices of the Supreme Court. routinely interrupt lawyers that come before them during oral arguments. After the arguments concluded, Roberts praised the four students for holding up under the flurry of questions. He continued on page 12

SIX FELLOWS NAMED BY GUGGENHEIM

By Record Staff

Six Columbia University professors—including two Pulitzer Prize winners—won Guggenheim Foundation Fellowships in recognition of stellar achievement and exceptional promise for continued accomplishment.

The Columbia winners were Margo Jefferson, Sam Lipsyte, Samuel Moyn, Peter Ozsváth, Alexander Stille, and Jonathan Weiner. “I congratulate the six Columbia winners of Guggenheim fellowships,” said Provost Alan Brinkley. “Their achievements remind us of the extraordinary distinction of our faculty and of our long and continuing history of important scholarships.”

The new Guggenheim Fellows in the Columbia community are among 190 who were selected from a pool of more than 2,600 applicants. The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, aiming to further the development of scholars, scientists and artists, provides fellowships for advanced professionals in natural sciences, social sciences, humanities and creative arts.

Among the Columbia winners, Margo Jefferson is a creative writing professor and a cultural critic for The New York Times. At the Times, she has been a daily book reviewer, the Sunday theater critic and a Sunday Book Review columnist. In 1995 she received a Pulitzer Prize for criticism. Her book, On Michael Jackson, was published in 2006. She is currently studying racial composition and improvisation.

Sam Lipsyte is the director of undergraduate creative writing and author of the novel Home Land, a New York Times Notable Book for 2005 and winner of the Believer Book Award. He is also the author of The Subject Shere and Venus Drive, named one of the 25 Best Books of 2000 by the Village Voice Literary Supplement. Lipsyte’s work is characterized by its verbal acumen and black humor.

History professor Samuel Moyn won the 2007 Sybil Halpern Miller Memorial Prize of the German Studies Association for his book A Holocaust Controversy: The Treblinka Affair in Postwar France. The prize is awarded every two years for the best book dealing with Nazi Germany and the Holocaust in its broadest context. His other book, continued on page 9

AT 75, PHILIP ROTH IS READY FOR MORE

By Adam Piore

For Philip Roth, three quarters of a century goes by like the blink of an eye. “Seventy five, how sad,” he said as he celebrated his 75th birthday at Miller Theatre on April 11. Hundreds of people showed up on campus to help him celebrate with a symposium about the renowned author, forming a line outside the Miller Theatre that snaked hundreds of feet up Broadway. When the 688-seat theater filed to capacity, scores were directed over the radio to watch the panel on closed-circuit television, and occasionally catch glimpses of the guests of honor as he sat in the theater’s front row, intently intent on his hands clasped in front of him.

Roth’s “astonishing career redrew the map of American literature in the 20th century and continues to do so in the 21st,” said Max Brod, dean of the Library of America, as he opened the event. The Library of America is issuing the definitive edition of the author’s works.

The conference was the brainchild of Ross Postock, professor of English, who read excerpts from Roth’s 1986 book The Counterlife and said that Roth’s voice was as “indestructible as Hemingway’s or Faulkner’s.” Most authors do their best work when they are younger and then fade away, he said, but not Roth, whose “creative renewal is unprecedented in the late 20th century.”

In the evening’s first panel, author Judith Thurman moderated a discussion with three novelists—Nathan Englander, Jonathan Lethem and Charles d’Ambrosio—exploring Roth’s impact.

All three recalled digging their first Roth books out of their parents’ bookshelves as teenagers. For D’Ambrosio and Englander, that book was Portnoy’s Complaint, the 1969 novel about a Jewish man discussing sexual desires and sexual frustration with his therapist, which rocketed Roth to fame. “It was shocking to me that my parents would have anything to do with anything that is interesting,” D’Ambrosio recalled.

The panel moved on to discussing Roth’s mastery of the craft and what it is that makes his writing so powerful. “There’s no distance in the voice,” Englander said. “You… feel like the books are written for you.”

Lethem, discussing Roth’s sentences, compared him to a painter with “absolute faith” in his materials. But he attributed the power of Roth’s novels in part to his will to continue on page 12

www.columbia.edu/news

ARTIFACTS

Law School’s Treasures

1968

Then and Now

IN A HEARTBEAT

Alternative to Pacemakers

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

VOL. 33, NO. 11

NEWS AND IDEAS FOR THE COLUMBIA COMMUNITY

APRIL 28, 2008
ON CAMPUS

SCIENCE RISING

Amid the noise of construction, some 150 Columbia faculty, students and administrators gathered recently to celebrate the now-visible rise of the new Interdisciplinary Science Building (ISB). Built on the last developable spot on the main Morningside campus, the 14-story, 188,000-square-foot building will incorporate the latest technologies to create a flexible learning environment. It will increase needed research capacity on campus by 50,000 square feet and provide critical teaching space for engineering departments. Among numerous benefits, ISB will also host faculty who are specifically oriented toward interdisciplinary research, and promote collaborative side-by-side research among seemingly disparate fields.

MILESTONES

ALFRED ASHFORD was named senior associate dean of the Harlem Hospital Center affiliation with Columbia University Medical Center. Ashford, a professor of clinical medicine at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons and director of medicine at the Harlem Hospital Center, had been serving as interim senior associate dean of the affiliation since last year. In his new role, Ashford will oversee clinical operations, academic and research programs, and administrative management for the affiliation. The Harlem Hospital Center has been one of the three main teaching institutions of the College of Physicians and Surgeons since 1962. All of its attending physicians have academic appointments on the Columbia faculty.

ALICE KESSLER-HARRIS. R. Gordon Hoxie Professor of American History, has been designated vice president and president-elect of the Organization of American Historians. Kessler-Harris, who is also a professor in the Institute for Research on Women and Gender, specializes in the history of American labor and the comparative and interdisciplinary exploration of women and gender.

SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS LECTURER HISHAM AIDI has been named a 2008 Carnegie Scholar. Established in 1959, the program provides financial and intellectual support to writers, analysts and thinkers, and since 2005 has supported scholars whose work seeks to promote American understanding of Islam and Muslim societies. Aidi, one of 20 Carnegie Scholars this year, will receive a two-year grant of up to $100,000 in support of his original project, a book titled Identity, Inclusion and Muslim Youth, which will examine the cultural and political experiences of Muslim youth in America and Western Europe.

ANDREW J. NATHAN. Class of 1959 Professor of Political Science and department chairman of Political Science, was given this year’s Mark Van Doren Award for teaching. The award is given out to a teacher in Columbia College for outstanding leadership and teaching, after a rigorous selection process by the Academic Awards Committee. Nathan’s teaching and research interests include Chinese politics and foreign policy, the comparative study of political participation and political culture, and human rights.

DAWN H. DELBANCO. adjunct assistant professor for art history and archaeology, has been appointed to the National Council on the Humanities, the advisory council to the National Endowment for the Humanities. The council is a board of 26 distinguished citizens appointed by the president and confirmed by the United States Senate. Delbanco’s appointment was confirmed by the Senate on March 13. Delbanco teaches both Art Humanities and Asian Art Humanities and is a scholar of Chinese art, with a specialty in 18th-century Chinese painting.

WILLIAM V. HARRIS. the William R. Shepherd Professor of History, received a Distinguished Achievement Award from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, which is given annually to those who have made significant contributions to humanities inquiry. Harris will receive a three-year grant of $1.5 million, the largest the foundation gives to recipients of that award. His research covers a large swath of the ancient Greek and Roman periods, addressing such subjects as war and imperialism, literature, and economic and psychological history.

The Heyman Center for the Humanities recognized Chair of Music Humanities professor WALTER FRISCH with the 50th annual Win Theodor De Bary Award. Distinguished Service to the Core Curriculum, Frisch is the music department’s H. Harold Gumin/Harry and Albert von Tilzer professor.

CORRECTIONS

A new cancer breakthrough described on page one of The Record’s March 31 issue was the work of professors in the department of biology and the department of chemistry, which are in the Arts and Sciences division. The headline of the article incorrectly gave credit to the discovery to the Columbia University Medical Center.

The Report Card

Dear Alma: What was the Cox report?—Child of the 60s

Dear 60s Child. After the campus disturbances of 1968, some on the faculty believed there should be a report of the causes and events leading up to it. Michael I. Sovern, a law school professor who would be appointed head of the newly formed Executive Committee of the Faculty, turned to an old friend, a Harvard law professor named Archibald Cox, and asked him to form a fact-finding commission.

The commission, known as the Cox commission, was convened in April and May 1968, some on the faculty believed there should be a report of the causes and events leading up to it. Michael I. Sovern, a law school professor who would be appointed head of the newly formed Executive Committee of the Faculty, turned to an old friend, a Harvard law professor named Archibald Cox, and asked him to form a fact-finding commission.

The commission held 21 days of hearings and heard from 70 witnesses, creating a 3,790-page transcript. Columbia’s then-president, Grayson Kirk, declined to meet with the commission. Some student groups also boycotted the commission.

The commission’s findings, published in September 1968, were no whitewash, the report found plenty of blame for virtually all the parties involved in the campus disturbances, from the administration to the student leaders and even to the University chaplains. The report was published as a 222-page paperback book that bore the hefty title: Crisis at Columbia: Report of the Fact-Finding Commission Appointed to Investigate the Disturbances at Columbia University in April and May 1968.

ASKALMA’S OWL

Cox, former solicitor general under President John F. Kennedy, had a reputation for honesty and independence (which was forever fixed in public memory six years later, when President Richard Nixon fired him as the first Watergate special prosecutor for insisting that Nixon turn over secret tapes). The commission’s other members were also well known in their fields. They were Hylan G. Lewis, a sociology professor and Martin Dies, a historian and a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee. The report found plenty of blame for virtually all the parties involved in the campus disturbances, from the administration to the student leaders and even to the University chaplains. The report was published as a 222-page paperback book that bore the hefty title: Crisis at Columbia: Report of the Fact-Finding Commission Appointed to Investigate the Disturbances at Columbia University in April and May 1968.

—Bridget O’Brien

Send your questions for Alma’s Owl to curecord@columbia.edu.

The Record welcomes your input for news items and staff profiles. You can submit your suggestions to: curecord@columbia.edu

Published by the Office of Communications and Public Affairs
Will the U.S. solve the climate change crisis?

It’s the question of the moment, pondered every-where from Africa to Uzbekistan—and on March 27 and 28, in Alfred Lerner Hall, at the Earth Institute’s fifth bi-annual State of the Planet Conference.

The conference featured scientists and other experts speaking on topics ranging from eradicating poverty to environmental changes in the Arctic. But one of the signal events was a debate addressing the proposition, “The U.S. will solve the climate change problem.”

Yiqi V. Vattisithiwaran, global correspondent at The Economist magazine, which co-sponsored the conference, moderated. Arguing on the “yes” side were David Victor, professor of law and director of the Program on Energy and Sustainable Development at Stanford University, and venture capitalist Vinod Khosla, co-founder of Sun Microsystems Inc., a maker of computer servers and data storage devices. Arguing “no” were Daniel Esty, a professor of law at Yale University, and director of its Center for Environmental Law and Policy; and Michael Grubb, chief economist of the U.K. Carbon Trust and a prominent international researcher on economic, technological and policy aspects of climate change and related issues.

Victor went first, offering three declarations: that “the U.S. is on the cusp of serious efforts to control emissions at home, and those will have very important effects”; that the U.S., “through its efforts at home and through diplomacy, will leverage its effects around the world, including to the emerging markets”; and that “radical improvements in technology” will, at very low cost, “allow us to enjoy the benefits of using energy without the harmful effects of energy insecurity and especially climate insecurity.”

His teammate Khosla added that, “for all its great intent, Europe has been singularly unsuccessful at innovation.” America’s “entrepreneurial energy … will be the solution to our problems.”

Speaking for the other side, Esty recited the debate’s core issue: to ask whether the U.S. alone will solve the problem of climate change. “The answer to that question is emphatically no,” he declared.

“No country can solve climate change on its own,” he argued. “If the U.S. were to act and others were not, we would slow but not stop the problem.” Moreover, he said, the U.S. is waiting for other countries to act against climate change as much as vice versa.

While “innovation across the United States is good, innovation effort across the world is better,” he said. Spurring such global innovation would require economic penalties levied internationally against those who contribute to the climate change problem, he added.

Grubb elaborated on these points, saying, “Viewed from across the pond, it looks like the rather lesser green and progressive parts of U.S. industry are still calling more of the shots, and that is certainly where the vast bulk of investment is still going.”

He pointed out the U.S. actions and policies that have defied the efforts by other nations to more satisfac-torily reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reverse climate change. “Of course, the U.S. can choose to stay outside the international system,” he said. But “it cannot solve the problem that way.”

The debate concluded in the same manner as the conference as a whole—and, indeed, like the wider debate on climate change—without firm solutions.

GLOBAL ELITES REDEFINE THE PLAYING FIELD IN POWER POLITICS

The age of globalization is spawning a “superclass” of global elites who have amassed unprecedented wealth and power, and outgrown the national laws and regulations that traditionally kept them in check.

That argument is the basis for a new book by author David Rothkopf (CC ’77) entitled “Superclass: The Global Power Elite and the World They Are Making.” The topic provided for a lively discussion April 2 in Low Memorial Library with President Lee C. Bollinger and experts in international law, media and trade.

“There have always been elites,” Rothkopf argued during the panel discussion. But when, like the 19th century robber barons, they rose too high, “the government apparatus could write laws to contain them.” Today’s elites, in contrast, operate globally, where mechanisms to rein them in are weak “and built to reflect the power structure of the past.”

This new superclass has emerged in a period of unprecedented wealth and power. In America, the combined net worth of the world’s richest 1,000 people is almost twice that of the poorest 2.5 billion, Rothkopf said.

But it is the topic of power that fascinates Rothkopf: most (though power, he notes, often comes with money). To understand who has it and how they use it, Rothkopf compiled a list of the world’s 6,000 most influential people and took readers inside their rarefied sphere, such as at the World Economic Forum in Davos. He drew some conclusions about what they have in common and shows how they are shaping societies. Rothkopf has not published the list because it changes frequently, but said it includes CEOs, religious and political leaders, billion-aires, military potentates and even the heads of shadowy criminal organizations.

During the panel, Rothkopf cited examples to show how the playing field is changing, and just how divorced these elites are from those that govern the majority of the planet’s people. In many instances, he said, these people are more powerful than governments.

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, he pointed out, gave out $82 billion for health initiatives in 2007, more than the World Health Organization. “But the WHO is connected by mechanisms of government to the people, and the Gates fund is connected to people through the will of Bill Gates,” he noted.

The discussion panel was made up of five experts well qualified to discuss this newly emerging global elite and the implications. Moderated by Alan Murray, executive editor of The Wall Street Journal Online, other participants were President Bollinger, Columbia sociologist Saskia Sassen, Merit E. Janow, who teaches international law at the School of International and Public Affairs and is a former member of the World Trade Organization Appellate Body, and Luis Alberto Moreno, president of the Inter-American Development Bank and former Colombian ambassador to the U.S.

Janow said that the emerging playing field will require more international cooperation, and that international antitrust mechanisms are still emerging. “There’s tremendous tension within all societies, including the United States, to have confidence in delegating authority to outside entities,” she said.

Nor has education caught up with the trends. “Institutions don’t have the age at the same speed as the outside world,” Bollinger said. “A lot of us need to develop new expertise and prepare students and do research that will provide interesting critiques of what’s happening. We have to catch up.”

ON EXHIBIT: ITALIAN CRAFTSMANSHIP

The Italian Academy for Advanced Studies in America at Columbia University is presenting an exhibit on mosaic and terrazzo workers in New York City. The show reveals a new chapter in the story of Italian immigrants who flooded into America around 1900.

The gem-like decoration of many of New York’s most famous buildings came from the hands of skilled Italians—as seen in the homes of the Vanderbilts and Guggelhs, and public buildings such as Christ Church on Park Avenue, the Metropolitan Club on 60th Street, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. building on Madison Avenue. Gold leaf and jewel-forested glass masterpieces of mosaic were a hallmark of these Italian immigrants, as were the sturdy floors of inlaid, polished marble.

In contrast to the traditional story of the Italian immigrants—unskilled newcomers held back by the language barrier and racial prejudice in Italian cuisine and terrazzo workers from northeastern Italy were paid well for their highly specialized work. Hiding their professional secrets, these craftsmen built a powerful network and dominated the market across America.

The exhibition opened April 15 and has been extended to run through April 30. For more information go to: www.italianacademy.colombia.edu.

By Robert E. Calem

Experts Talk About the Weather, Debate U.S. Role in Solving Crisis

By Robert E. Calem

The Record

A R P R I L 2 8 , 2 0 0 8

W

E
A n imposing oak desk occupies Kent McKeever’s office in Columbia Law School’s Jerome Greene Hall. It is different from the standard-issue desks in other offices. This desk is far older, and has a documented pedigree.

When McKeever, director of the Columbia Law Library, inherited the desk in 1994, it came with a letter dated from 1975. The note, written by Arthur Schiller, a professor, traces the desk back to Edmund Munroe Smith, who first taught at the law school in 1882.

The desk is one of the few artifacts that remain of Columbia Law School’s early history, and if not for the interest of a few professors over the years, this object could have ended up in a landfill.

McKeever has turned his office into a miniature archive of law school history, with old chairs, tables and barrister bookcases. “I like history and I don’t want it to be lost,” said McKeever. “I like saving these items because I view them as grace notes to what the school is doing.”

McKeever has also rescued smaller artifacts of the school’s first 150 years. He recently purchased a silver tray engraved with the signatures of the law school faculty from 1952. The tray had been given to Young B. Smith upon his retirement after 24 years as dean. McKeever has also purchased notebooks of former law school students, and recently secured copies of law school exams from 1908.

The Columbia Law School itself has managed to hang on to several significant artifacts over its 150 years. A wood table and reassembled in his new office. He used it for another 14 years, until turning it over to Louis Lusky in 1974.

By James M. O’Neil

Oak Desk Survives as a Valuable Relic Among Law School’s Treasure Trove

The Columbia Law School’s Jerome Greene Hall exhibits a number of distinctive artifacts, including a silver tray given to Young B. Smith upon his retirement after 24 years as dean. The tray had been given to Smith by the law school in 1952, and is one of the few artifacts that remain of Columbia Law School’s early history. If not for the interest of a few professors over the years, this object could have ended up in a landfill.

When McKeever retired in the early 1990s, Jim Hoover, the Law Library director, resided it. He passed it on to McKeever in 1994, along with Schiller’s letter of desk pedigree.

And when McKeever one day retires? “Well, I’m sure there will be somebody for whom this echo of the law school’s past will resound,” he said.


By John H. Tucker and Clare Oh

T wo Columbia graduate schools have aligned themselves with counterparts in Europe, offering students the ability to receive joint degrees that provide an international perspective in journalism and history.

Columbia’s Graduate School of Journalism announced a dual degree with Sciences Po in Paris that will offer students top-tier training from both an American and a European perspective, and encourage mastery of journalistic techniques, bilingual training, and the opportunity for students to become fluent in a foreign language, according to the school’s dean.

Columbia Provost Alan Brinkley, on left, and LSE director Sir Howard Davies sign partnership agreement in London.

Meanwhile, Columbia’s Department of History and the London School of Economics will offer a dual master’s program in international and world history. Students who complete the program will earn graduate degrees from both schools.

The title of the program, “International and World History,” reflects a dual emphasis on the relationships between individual countries, and the historical movements—such as climate change, epidemic disease, trade and migration—that have shaped the world as a whole. Business and international relations students are required to study the subject at Sciences Po; law school students at both schools will receive dual degrees. Students enrolled in both programs will be required to take courses in both countries.

The two-year program in international and world history, which opens this fall, comes in response to a growing call by U.S. historians and academic organizations—including the American Historical Association—for more master’s degree programs in history for students who don’t plan to get doctorates. The program was built with a practical application: to give graduates a deep understanding of globalization so they might use it within professional fields such as government, business, journalism and the nonprofit sector.

“Our country has clearly suffered from a lack of historical knowledge,” said Matthew Connelly, Columbia associate professor of history and director of the program. “This program is meant to educate historians for the 21st century, to be a boot camp for the newest fields of research.”

Students will study in New York and in London in successive years. They will be required to become fluent in a foreign language, correspond with government officials and notable policymakers, and conduct research at the United Nations archives, the British Library and the British National Archives.
A Legacy of Change

Columbia is a very different place today than it was in the spring of 1968, when hundreds of protesters took over five University buildings and New York City police were ultimately called onto campus to oust the strikers in the glare of the national and international media spotlight.

Four decades later, the once nearly all-white, all-male college is the most socio-economically diverse in the Ivy League, and is co-educational. Columbia now has the second-highest number of international students among all American universities. Institutional changes growing out of the protests—the University Senate and student disciplinary code—have long since been accepted as part of university governance. Columbia no longer participates in classified defense research, a major issue with faculty and student protesters alike in 1968. And a number of those who protested during that era—at Columbia and elsewhere—now serve on Columbia’s faculty and in senior roles of its administration.

The year 1968 was a time of student protests and urban riots across the U.S. and Western Europe, amid the assassinations of two of America’s most charismatic leaders, the crackdown of Czechoslovakia’s “Prague Spring” by Soviet tanks, and violent clashes between the police and demonstrators at the Democratic convention in Chicago. New Yorkers also witnessed the polarizing clash over local school control in Ocean Hill-Brownsville.

Here on Morningside Heights, the Columbia of 1968 had relatively little interaction with its neighbors.

continued on page 8
COLUMBIA, THEN AND NOW

LEE C. BOLLINGER

The spring semester that echoed Columbia was over when Lee Bollinger arrived on Morningside Heights for law school from Eugene, Oregon, in the summer of 1968, but he says the aftereffects were still rambling on and off campus.

“There’s a tendency now to think of it as one major event, but there was just a continuous stream of protests and discussions in those years,” Bollinger recalls. “They took place not only at Columbia, but down on Wall Street in New York City, Chicago, Washington, D.C., and elsewhere here and abroad.”

As a university president and a first Amendment scholar, Bollinger can catalog how deficits—or not the administrations of other schools handled their own protests and free speech issues over the years. The Columbia lesson is very clear to him: “You just don’t call in the police,” he says. “When emotions get very, very high, and the conflict seems unresolved, there is a strong tendency to say ‘enough, we have the power to end this:’ That temptation is usually coupled with a lack of appreciation of what happens when you call in the police. . . . the police operate by different norms than a university community.”

A university, he says, must be responsible to the students entrusted to its care, educational and otherwise, and says, “If you break that bond, in this case by calling in the police, the responses—the sense of jurisdiction—ought to be profound.”

Bollinger recognizes that passion for what happened at Columbia run deep, 40 years later. Students “felt their lives were at stake, and, more importantly, their principles,” he says. At the same time, “there is a feeling still among very reasonable and very enlightened people that this particular protest had many people from outside the University controlling the situation, and the behavior threatened the core values of the University,” he adds. “That’s part of the residue of the period, that there is still not complete reconciliation between those profoundly different perspectives.”

Bollinger himself participated in protests in those days, yet he worries that a nostalgic pose with 1968 perhaps undercuts the call to dedication in today’s students. “There’s a view that people were really engaged in public issues then, and that they’re not today,” he says. “I think that’s entirely unfair. I think it’s an unhealthy view for one generation to be born for the next. And in my experience it’s untrue since I see students today as highly engaged citizens, whether it’s in local service or national politics.”

It is the job of a university to reflect on such events, Bollinger says. “I think it is very important to put it in a rational and even a world context. Many universities and institutions in cities and countries experienced this and so it’s part of the zeitgeist of the time. What’s important is that we not be narcissistic about it.”

—By Bridget O’Brien

LEWIS COLE

Lewis Cole has vivid memories of 1968, when he was a student and member of the strike steering committee at Columbia. “We were awake at the time. It was a world of meetings and action and very intense personal relationships. All of our energy went into it.”

At one point, Cole’s hero, Herbert Marcuse, the philosopher who was then teaching in California, “came to the University and told us we were doing a terrible thing,” he says. “We felt betrayed.”

Unlike Marcuse, Cole doesn’t think he was acting against the University. Indeed, he believes then, as he does now, that he was acting in accordance with its values. “The teachers I had at Columbia—Edward Said, Angus Fletcher—they had been in the cause that you had to be a living thing, that the things that you read you bring into the practice of life.” In light of events in Vietnam, “it seemed to me that there was no choice but to take a stand, given what I had learned here.”

One thing Cole didn’t do in the spring of 1968 was coursework. As a result, he was denied his degree—which is one reason he never imagined himself teaching at the University. (“It’s the curmudgeon of history,” he says of his eventual return. ) Over the next two decades, Cole wrote four books and more than a dozen screenplays, and served as television critic of “Cunning of History,” he says of his eventual return.) over the next two decades, Cole wrote four books and more than a dozen screenplays, and served as television critic of CNN’s “Cunning of History.”

As a professor of screenwriting, film division, Columbia University, he remembers the day in 1968 that struck him. “I said I was minding my own business,” De Bary recalls. But he said, “You really ought to go and participate in that discussion.”

Hardly a conservative—he had been a member of the Young People’s Socialist League—De Bary found himself arguing for a “return to civil conduct on the campus, people dealing with each other through reason, not through threats, which were very much present in the so-called moral suasion and strike.”

For taking that view, he says, he was called a liberal fascist. During the strike, De Bary continued teaching his classes. “I told my students, ‘I have a moral obligation to meet you at the scheduled time and I will be there,’ and so were the students. But he remained active in the movement to restore order to the University.

He was the first chairman of the University Senate Executive Committee, which, he said, was one of the great things that came out of 1968. He was the University’s provost in 1971-1976.

In the wake of 1968, he regrets the loss of many professors who, when they “would have had opportunities elsewhere, took them.” De Bary also hoped to add second-level great books courses on Asian cultures to the CORE Curriculum, but that has never been fully implemented. As for his own dissertation, it was published in 1993, 40 years after he defended it.

—Ibid

SovEHN

THE NATION

B. o’brian

28 APRIL 2008
JoSePh

The former mayor says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

L

he was mayor.

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor. 

So when it came to Harlemville, an area he had hoped to revitalize while in City Hall, he says the University worked hard on crafting its plan, actively seeking the support of the surrounding area’s revitalize while in City hall, he says the University worked hard on the proposals for the Upper Manhattan empowerment Zone while he was mayor.
1968

continued from page 5

Today, the University’s many schools, centers and mission-driven groups have created a vast collection of local partnerships linking students, faculty and staff with community organizations, public schools, cultural institutions and health-care providers in Harlem and Washington Heights. In contrast to the proposed Columbia gymnasium in Morningside Park that became such a flashpoint for widespread opposition, the University has worked for nearly five years through informal outreach and the official New York City land-use process to win approval from the City Council for its proposed long-term expansion in the old industrial area in Mamaroneck.

New York and Columbia itself nearly went bankrupt in the years after 1968, as jobs and people left the city in an increasingly global economy. But both the city and Columbia ultimately survived the lean times and, over the past two decades, the same global marketplace has remade New York into one of the world’s mostlivable cities, which now must manage the challenges of growth instead of decline. The University once again thrives as an international center of great teaching, research and scholarship. It proclaims its goals in its mission statements and calls itself “the world’s best public research university.”

Dinkins

continued from page 7

Local groups and officials. Ultimately, Columbia garnered endorsements for the project from the current mayor, borough president and local council members, as well as Rutgers, now the district’s congressman and one of the most powerful members of Congress given his chairmanship of the House Ways and Means Committee. The needed rezoning was approved by the City Council last December by a vote of 35 to 5.

“As I think (Columbia President) Lee Bollinger, in particular, is very much aware of, the University Oral History Research Office on the sixth floor of Butler Library, with its treasure trove of transcribed interviews, many of which were conducted on the University campus between May and September 1968, when memories were still fresh and many wounds still raw. The Columbia Crisis of 1968 project, begun under the direction of Louis M. Starr, includes testimonials from student activists, junior and senior faculty, administrators and parents, along with the boldfaced names of the time, including Columbia President Grayson Kirk, Columbia Vice President David B. Truman and literary critic and author Lionel Trilling.

The Columbia of today “is a better place—a far, far better place. But I wouldn’t necessarily attribute it to campus crises,” Silver says. “Whatever good emerged from the ’68 crisis was not intended by the small cadre who had in mind the goal of using the University as an arena in which to radicalize students, without regard for the consequences for the University.”

—By Bridget O’Brian

Oral Histories

Speak Volumes On ’68 Events

By Stacy Parker Aikin

Scholars interested in driving deeper into the 1968 Columbia experience should visit the Columbia University Oral History Research Office on the sixth floor of Butler Library, with its treasure trove of transcribed interviews, many of which were conducted on the University campus between May and September 1968, when memories were still fresh and many wounds still raw.

The Columbia Crisis of 1968 project, begun under the direction of Louis M. Starr, includes testimonial from student activists, junior and senior faculty, administrators and parents, along with the boldfaced names of the time, including Columbia President Grayson Kirk, Columbia Vice President David B. Truman and literary critic and author Lionel Trilling.

“It’s the history of a movement, but within an institution,” said Mary Marshall Clark, director of the Oral History Research Office; the world’s oldest and largest university-based oral history project open to the public. “Oral histories record what worked and what didn’t work, the dreams, and the failed imagination.”

—By Bridget O’Brian

The Columbia Oral History Research Office from 1982 to 1999 agreed that oral histories add unique, eyewitness accounts to our understanding of history. “The document you get after the fact is more abstracted; people try to give a general pattern, by necessity taking an aerial view. What gets lost is the individual story. Oral histories provide a different perspective—of the participant, not the observer.”

Founded in 1948 by Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Allan Nevins, the oral history collection now contains nearly 8,000 taped memoirs, and nearly one million pages of transcript. Over 2,000 scholars a year consult the collection, including several prominent historians and biographers who have used research from the Oral History Collections for their work. Doris Kearns Goodwin, for No Ordinary Time: Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt: The Home Front in World War II; Gary Reich for The Life of Nelson A. Rockefeller: Worlds to Conquer, 1908-1958; and Robert Caro for his Pulitzer Prize-winning The Power Broker: Robert Moses and the Fall of New York.

The Oral History Research Office follows strict protocols that allow interviewees control over the public consumption of their interviews, sometimes resulting in restrictions for publication, or even public access. Dean Henry S. Coleman’s interview stipulated that it would remain closed until the death of Grayson Kirk (he passed away in 1997). However, many of the interviews once marked “Permission Required by Interviewee” are now open to researchers, according to Clark.

Beginning in the fall, the Oral History Research Office will be sponsoring a Master of Arts degree in oral history in collaboration with the Institute for Social and Economic Research and Policy at Columbia. This will be the first oral history masters degree offered in the nation. The deadline for application is May 1. Visit www.iserp.columbia.edu/education/ohma.html.
AFTER years of intense study, medical researchers have turned a corner in the work to repair a faulty heartbeat, making significant progress toward the goal of replacing pacemakers.

The findings, from the laboratories of Drs. Ira Cohen and Peter Brink at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, have shown it possible to reprogram heart cells to provide the steady electrical impulses needed by the heart to pump blood throughout the body.

Dr. Rosen, the Gustavus A. Pfeiffer Professor of Pharmacology and professor of pediatrics at Columbia’s College of Physicians and Surgeons, says, “We know it works. We can generate the pacemaker function biologically. It’s now time to fine-tune the technique to ensure the heartbeat is sustained in a regular rhythm.”

The innovative approach involves installing functioning pacemaker cell genes into human mesenchymal stem cells. These provide a platform to carry the signal to heart cells not originally functioning in the beat-making role. The newly recruited pacemaker cell unit then initiates the electrical message, telling other heart muscle cells to contract.

Six-week animal trials have shown that the new genetic therapy enlist an animal’s heart cells, turning them into biological pacemakers. Now the team will move to the next phase, extending their tests of the treatment to a one-year animal study. If that phase proves the treatment is safe and effective over the long-term, the team will be ready for the first round of human trials.

Dr. Rosen says the team is looking at two ways of delivering the genetic payload to heart cells. In one, they have found success using adult mesenchymal stem cells engineered to carry the pacemaker signal to heart cells. The other promising delivery mechanism uses viruses to insert the gene into a target area of the heart.

“We record a rhythm in the heart that originates at the site of cell injection,” says Dr. Cohen, Leading Professor of Physiology and Biophysics at Stony Brook and adjunct professor of pharmacology at Columbia. “We injected the engineered stem cells into the heart in vivo and they were capable of driving the heartbeat.”

The body’s natural pacemaker is comprised of a group of cells in the heart’s right atrium, called the sinoatrial node. In some individuals, because of disease in either the sinoatrial node or in the atrioventricular node (the site through which the impulse must conduct to reach the heart’s ventricles) the heartbeat fails to reach the ventricles. As a result, the blood-pumping function of the heart is severely compromised.

Artificial electronic pacemakers came into general use in the 1980s. Over time, the devices have grown smaller and their batteries last longer, but even these much-improved devices represent palliative rather than curative care. Currently, more than 280,000 human patients worldwide, whose hearts do not beat properly have been implanted with an artificial electronic pacemaker, and as the baby boom generation ages it is likely to create an increase in demand for heart help.

The researchers’ vision is that a ziological pacemaker would resolve several problems inherent to implants. Doctors hope it will alleviate the need for repeated surgeries for battery and hardware replacement, and increase the possibility of inflammation and infection.

“This technology is like the DVD replacing the VHS tape,” Dr. Cohen says. “It is a market-changing technology as it has the potential to replace the core technology of a $5 billion-a-year industry. The real advantage though is that it will ultimately be a better experience for patients.”


Weiner is the author of several books based on his biology observations. His book The Need of the Few, which follows biologists studying the evolution of fins on the Galapagos Islands, was the winner of both the 1995 Pulitzer Prize for General Nonfiction and the Los Angeles Times Book Prize for Science. Weiner has written for New Yorker magazine, The New York Times Magazine, The New Republic and many other newspapers and magazines.

The Guggenheim foundation was established in 1925 by United States Sen. Simon Guggenheim and his wife as a memorial to a son who died in 1922. Amid a time of decreased funding for individuals in the arts, humanities and sciences, the Guggenheim program has been able to increase both the number of awards and the average amount of its grants, thanks in part to the efforts of historians. The awards for this year’s 190 recipients totaled $82.2 million.

Four of the Guggenheim winners, clockwise from the top: Peter Eisenreich, Sue Lipetz, Jonathan Weiner and Samuel Wilks. The other two recipients are Margo Jefferson and Alexander Skill.

TWO WIN AWARD FOR BRAIN WORK

Two Columbia University Medical Center and New York State Psychiatric Institute researchers, John Mann and Ezra Susser, were selected for the prestigious Distinguished Investigator Award, a highly competitive grant program for investigators of brain and psychiatric disorders.

Mann and Susser are among 11 scientists this year receiving the award, which was created by the National Alliance for Research on Schizophrenia and Depression (NARSAD), a charity dedicated to mental health research. The award aims to support highly significant research by established scientists who are on the cusp of a breakthrough, or who are poised to test an innovative new idea that has the potential to make a significant advance in a given area of research.

NARSAD will provide each researcher with a one-year grant of $100,000 to advance psychiatric research in their areas of specialty. Mann in the field of major depression and Susser in schizophrenia.

Mann, the Paul Jarroen Professor of Translational Neuroscience (in psychiatry and radiology) and chief of molecular imaging at Columbia University College of Physicians & Surgeons and the New York State Psychiatric Institute, plans to test a hypothesis regarding the mechanism of action of ketamine, an anesthetic drug that has been noted to have an extremely rapid antidepressant effect. The research holds promise for development of new treatments for major depressive disorder, a condition affecting more than 14 million Americans each year.

Susser, the Anna Cheskis Gelman and Murray Charles Gelman Professor and chair of epidemiology at the Mailman School of Public Health and professor of psychiatry at P&S and the New York State Psychiatric Institute, will examine whether genetic mutations not inherited from one’s parents can help explain the association between prenatal famine and schizophrenia.

Over the past decade, work by his group and others has established that early prenatal exposure to famine increases risk of schizophrenia, but the biological basis for this is unknown.
ZADIE REVEALS HER CRAFT, ONE SENTENCE AT A TIME

By Stacy Parker Aab

Zadie Smith isn’t quite comfortable talking about what she does. But that didn’t stop the acclaimed novelist from giving an open and insightful lecture on the process of writing to a packed audience in Havemeyer Hall on March 24.

While writers are often called upon to divulge the secrets to their writing success, Smith spoke as part of the Writing division of the School of the Arts. Born in North London in 1975, Smith garnered attention at the age of 21 for securing an impressive, six-figure book deal for her personal process of reading good works, Smith advised the crowd of writers: “You’re limited by the one who plans out the arcs of her characters before drafting the story. She often doesn’t know how her story will come out until it is actually finished. Liberal and candid with her insights, Smith identified one bit of advice as the most important: simply “stepping away from the vehicle.” Unless a writer must publish quickly, he or she should put the manuscript away, for years if possible, to give enough time and distance to return to the piece with fresh eyes. Smith conceded, however, that she had yet to follow this advice herself.

Smith also spoke to the importance of reading while writing—a tactic subject for some young writers, anxious that their work will be easily influenced by stronger, more formidable authors. Smith rejected these fears, saying that the exposure to great work nurtures the creative process—especially when a writer gets stuck. “When you read a good book, you find a way out of your hole,” said Smith. Reiterating the importance of reading good works, Smith advised the crowd of writers: “You’re limited by the things you read. Try to cast the net as wide as possible.”

“Her talk wasn’t a lecture on craft, it was a deeply personal account of what she goes through when she writes a book,” said MFA candidate Ted Hodgkinson, who introduced Smith before her lecture. “Her honesty, rather than any one thing she said, was the true message of the evening.”

COLUMBIA IS NEARLY PICTURE PERFECT IN RUNUP TO STUDENT ACADEMY AWARDS

By Record Staff

Perhaps the School of the Arts should consider renaming itself Columbia Pictures, at least until the Student Academy Awards are given out in late April. Students from the school’s film division have virtually swept the narrative film category of the Student Academy Awards in the Eastern Regional Finals, with seven out of eight nominated films. Columbia students have also generated two out of four nominations in the documentary film category. The Eastern Region finalists will compete for the national prize, to be awarded in Los Angeles in late April.

“The Student Academy Awards is the most significant competition for student films in the country,” said Jamel Joseph, chair of the School of the Arts film division. “For Columbia to have nine out of eight films nominated to represent the Eastern Region this year truly speaks to the tremendous talent here at the School of the Arts, both students and faculty.”

The student Academy Awards is a national competition conducted by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the group that sponsors the Oscars. Each year more than 50 college and university students from throughout the United States compete for awards and cash grants in four categories: animation, documentary, narrative and alternative.

Columbia filmmakers have won gold medals at the Student Academy Awards for narrative film in seven out of the past 11 years. “That’s a stunning testimony to the strength of the film division’s programs,” Joseph added. Several of the narrative films can be viewed as part of the Columbia University Film Festival, which runs April 28 through May 9.

Past (non-Columbia) winners of the Student Academy Awards include Spike Lee, Bob Saget and Oscar winners John Lasseter and Robert Zemeckis.

Here is a list of all the nominees in both narrative and documentary film competitions:

NARRATIVE:

- The Assasstant—Scott Burchardt, Columbia
- Bricks, Beds & Sheep’s Heads—Nina Chernik, Columbia
- Documentary:
  - Life Sentence—Lisa Gay, NYU
  - recruiters—Adam Salky, Columbia
  - Tijana, Hooda Mac—Nina Chernik, Columbia
- Narrative:
  - The Assasstant—Scott Burchardt, Columbia
  - Ms. A—Jan Murphy, Columbia
  - Picture Day—Nick Paley, NYU
  - Wasteland: Comptuer Woman—James Bang, Columbia

The Libraries Committee offered a complex picture of the Columbia University Medical Center library, illustrating how it has traveled a separate path from the Morningside libraries over the past few years. Chairman Samuel Silverstein (Ten., CUMC) said its acquisitions budget is rising only 2 percent a year, compared with 8 percent on Morningside, and its librarians’ salaries are lagging. Silverstein identified a problem of “overgearing the commons”—extensive use of the Columbia University Medical Center library by Presbyterian Hospital personnel, without budgetary support from the hospital. He said Sen. Lisa Hoggary, chief operating officer at CUMC, was raising this issue in “balance of trade” negotiations to negotiate better discounts from vendors, and to process major purchases more efficiently. He stressed the urgency of such improvements for Columbia Medicine.

COLUMBIA HEARS REPORTS ON BACKLOGS AND OTHER OPERATIONS

By Tom Mathewson

A side from approving two degree programs, the University Senate was all talk on April 11, with reports that assumed in various University operations. The scheduled guest, Trustee Chairman William Campbell, had to cancel his visit on short notice.

Anne Sullivan, executive vice president for finance, offered an update—requested at the last plenary by Sen. Daniel Savin (Researchers)—on backlogs in accounts payable and purchasing operations that had beset University offices throughout the winter. She said an unexpected change in software requirements had obliged her office to implement a new system during the busy month of October, with a series of setbacks that have continued to delay transactions from 12 to 20 business days. Hard work had brought wait times back near previous levels, she said, and she hoped for a speedy cure.

In response, Savin noted other problems, calling on administrators to adopt the federal government’s simpler policy on per diem travel reimbursement, to negotiate better discounts from vendors, and to process major purchases more efficiently. He stressed the urgency of such improvements for Columbia Medicine.

Sullivan agreed to report again in September. The Libraries Committee looped a comprehensive picture of the Hammer Medical Center library, illustrating how it has traveled a separate path from the Morningside libraries over the past few years. Chairman Samuel Silverstein (Ten., CUMC) said its acquisitions budget is rising only 2 percent a year, compared with 8 percent on Morningside, and its librarians’ salaries are lagging. Silverstein identified a problem of “overgearing the commons”—extensive use of the Columbia University Medical Center library by Presbyterian Hospital personnel, without budgetary support from the hospital. He said Sen. Lisa Hoggary, chief operating officer at CUMC, was raising this issue in “balance of trade” negotiations to negotiate better discounts from vendors, and to process major purchases more efficiently. He stressed the urgency of such improvements for Columbia Medicine.

Sullivan agreed to report again in September. The Libraries Committee looped a comprehensive picture of the Hammer Medical Center library, illustrating how it has traveled a separate path from the Morningside libraries over the past few years. Chairman Samuel Silverstein (Ten., CUMC) said its acquisitions budget is rising only 2 percent a year, compared with 8 percent on Morningside, and its librarians’ salaries are lagging. Silverstein identified a problem of “overgearing the commons”—extensive use of the Columbia University Medical Center library by Presbyterian Hospital personnel, without budgetary support from the hospital. He said Sen. Lisa Hoggary, chief operating officer at CUMC, was raising this issue in “balance of trade” negotiations to negotiate better discounts from vendors, and to process major purchases more efficiently. He stressed the urgency of such improvements for Columbia Medicine.

Sullivan agreed to report again in September. The Libraries Committee looped a comprehensive picture of the Hammer Medical Center library, illustrating how it has traveled a separate path from the Morningside libraries over the past few years. Chairman Samuel Silverstein (Ten., CUMC) said its acquisitions budget is rising only 2 percent a year, compared with 8 percent on Morningside, and its librarians’ salaries are lagging. Silverstein identified a problem of “overgearing the commons”—extensive use of the Columbia University Medical Center library by Presbyterian Hospital personnel, without budgetary support from the hospital. He said Sen. Lisa Hoggary, chief operating officer at CUMC, was raising this issue in “balance of trade” negotiations to negotiate better discounts from vendors, and to process major purchases more efficiently. He stressed the urgency of such improvements for Columbia Medicine.
The '60s were very complicated. As I tell my students, "it was a DiBert thing, the curse of modern times."

Gitlin has written a dozen books, the most recent of which is The Bulldozer and the Big Tent: Blind Republicans, Lame Democrats and the Recovery of American Ideals. Fewer than half of his books are about the 1960s, but the topic still seems to shadow him. This spring, he began teaching an American Studies seminar titled, simply, "The '60s."

"The movement was 10 years of my life, from 17 to 27, and it turned out to have historical significance," he said. "My personal interest happened to overlap with matters of moment. I roll with those punches."
**Grants & Gifts**

**Who Gave It:** An anonymous donor  
**How Much:** $25 million  
**Who Got It:** Arts and Sciences  
**What For:** Physical plant and financial aid  
**How Will It Be Used:** $20 million will support construction of the new Interdisciplinary Science Building, while $5 million will benefit financial aid at the College.

**Who Gave It:** Victor H. Mendelson (CC'59)  
**How Much:** $1.5 million  
**Who Got It:** Arts and Sciences  
**What For:** American Studies  
**How Will It Be Used:** To support an endowment for the directorship of the American Studies program, currently held by Andrew Delbanco. The position will be known as the Mendelson Family Professorship.

**Who Gave It:** EMC Corp.  
**How Much:** $750,000  
**Who Got It:** Columbia Business School  
**What For:** Information and Technology Group  
**How Will It Be Used:** This in-kind donation of a full Storage Area Network (SAN) will allow the school's Information and Technology Group to overhaul and modernize its current storage environment, enhance research and benefit students with increased e-mail storage, quotas, document-sharing and file sharing capabilities. This gift was made possible by Joe Tucci (BUS'84), chairman, president and CEO of EMC Corp, who is also a member of the business school’s Board of Overseers.

**Who Gave It:** Glazer Progress Foundation  
**How Much:** $1.5 million  
**Who Got It:** Earth Institute  
**What For:** Access Project  
**How Will It Be Used:** The Access Project, directed by Josh Ruxin, assistant clinical professor of public health at the Mailman School of Public Health, provides management support and technical assistance to strengthen health systems in Africa, with a current focus in Rwanda.

**Who Gave It:** Gracious Glory Buddhism Foundation  
**How Much:** $70,000  
**Who Got It:** Columbia Libraries  
**What For:** CV Starr East Asian Library  
**How Will It Be Used:** $20,000 will be used to purchase a set of Chinese Buddhist periodicals from the Republican era, with the remainder going to set up an endowed fund for the acquisition and conservation of Chinese Buddhism library materials.

**Moot Court**

continued from page 1

pointed judicial queries. “You may have thought we were being a little rude in stepping over each other’s questions.” For me assure you that is exactly how it looks in the real world,” Roberts said. “Because, quite often, the judges are debating among themselves, really, and just using the lawyers as a backboard.”

Roberts said that as a lawyer, he often wondered whether oral arguments really played much of a role in the decision-making process of the Supreme Court. Now he knows it matters very much. “When we’re in conference we talk a great deal about the points brought out in the argument,” he said.

In addition to Roberts, the moot court panel included the Hon. Michael W. McConnell, United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; the Hon. Diana Gribbon Motz, United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit; and the Hon. Diane P. Wood, United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

Judge Motz said the give-and-take between the judges and students was “better than any we have in the Court of Appeals.” Judge Wood said she liked the way the students answered their questions with a clear yes or no and then followed up with an explanation. If lawyers respond with vague answers or explanations before stating clearly yes or no, “the judge will assume they don’t have a good answer,” she said.

After the conclusion of the hearing and the final remarks, the judges took photos with student advocates and spoke briefly with them privately.

“This is incredible,” said Hoggan, this year’s winner. “I went to this last year [as an observer] with Justice Samuel Alito presiding, which was fascinating, and I said to myself then, ’My goal is to make it to this stage next year.’”

**WHAT ARE YOU LOOKING AT?**

**Winner:** David M Rubenstein, radiation safety officer.