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# TheRecord

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

VOL. 36, NO. 01

NEWS AND IDEAS FOR THE COLUMBIA COMMUNITY

SEPTEMBER 2, 2010

## MAILMAN FACULTY BREAKTHROUGH IN HIV PREVENTION

By Elizabeth Streich

A large-scale study in South Africa led by a team of researchers from the Mailman School of Public Health shows that use of an antiviral gel before and after sex greatly reduces the risk of HIV infection and infection with the herpes virus.

Preventing the transmission of HIV/AIDS has been an elusive goal for researchers. But the study, published in the July 19 issue of *Science*, offers the first viable way for women to actively protect themselves from HIV infection without having to persuade a partner to use a condom.

Results of the study, announced at the XVIII International AIDS Conference in Vienna to coincide with its online publication in *Science*, made front-page news around the world this summer.

The study was led by the husband-wife research team of Salim S. Abdool Karim and Quarraisha Abdool Karim, both professors of clinical epidemiology at the Mailman School and director and associate director, respectively, of the Centre for the AIDS Programme of Research in South Africa. Their team of Columbia-trained researchers found that use of a



Above: husband-wife team Salim S. Abdool Karim and Quarraisha Abdool Karim, who led the research study.

vaginal gel containing the antiretroviral drug tenofovir, which is widely used to treat HIV infection, reduced a woman's chance of becoming infected with HIV during sex by 39 percent compared with a control group that used a placebo gel. Earlier studies of vaginal gels to prevent HIV transmission have not been successful.

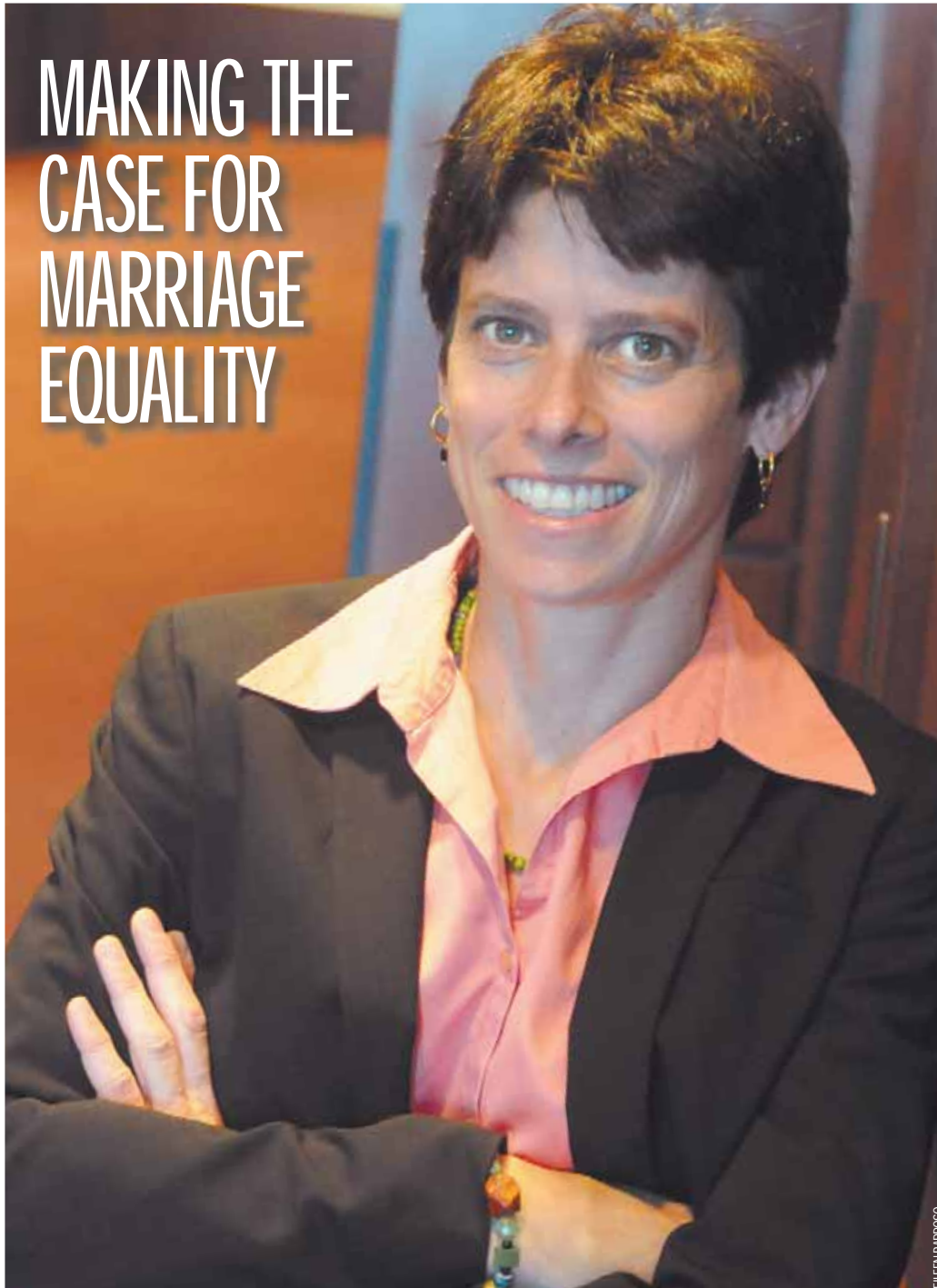
"This new technology has the potential to alter the course of the HIV epidemic, especially in southern Africa where young women bear the brunt of this devastating disease," observed Quarraisha Abdool Karim.

"This is an advance because it empowers women," said Salim S. Abdool Karim. "What you can advise women right now is to get the man to use condoms. We haven't had something that a woman can control."

The study involved 889 South African women, who were instructed to use the gel within 12 hours before

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## MAKING THE CASE FOR MARRIAGE EQUALITY



Columbia Law School professor Suzanne Goldberg teaches civil procedure, a required course for first-year students that she says is about "how to take a problem in the world and turn it into a lawsuit, and then move that lawsuit through the system."

Goldberg knows from experience how much a lawsuit moving through the system can accomplish. For nearly a decade, she initiated numerous civil rights lawsuits as a senior staff attorney for the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund. The most prominent was *Romer v. Evans*, in which the Supreme Court invalidated an anti-gay amendment to the Colorado Constitution; it was the first time the court had afforded "gay people constitutional protection against inequality," Goldberg says. Seven years later, in *Lawrence v. Texas*, the court found a Texas sodomy law unconstitutional. In that case, Goldberg represented John Lawrence and Tyrone Garner in the Texas courts after they had been arrested for violating the state's law against "homosexual conduct."

But Goldberg is much more than just a litigator.

As director of the Law School's Sexuality & Gender Law Clinic, which she founded in 2007, she helps students use the law, legislative drafting, public policy advocacy and media commentary as ways of securing rights related to gender and sexuality. "We leave no stone unturned in our efforts to advance equality," she says.

"We are past the point where there can be serious debate about the right of same-sex couples to marry as a constitutional matter."

The clinic's recent efforts have included helping a transgender refugee from Mexico obtain asylum in United States; submitting a brief to the New York Court of Appeals on behalf of a nonbiological mother who was denied access to the child she was raising with her former partner; and opposing the New York City police practice of using condom possession as evidence of intent to commit prostitution. (The practice discourages sex workers from carrying condoms.) In 2010, the clinic issued a report about families selling female children into domestic labor. "Our range of interests is diverse," says Goldberg.

And what of same-sex marriage, the key gay-rights issue of recent years? In *Perry v. Schwarzenegger*, the case over California's anti-gay-marriage

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## Double Discovery: High Schoolers Take On the Core

By Record Staff

Over the summer a talented group of about 100 local high school students from low- and moderate-income families spent a month on campus thanks to a partnership between Columbia's Center for American Studies and the Double Discovery Center.

The program, funded by the Teagle Foundation, gave them a taste of college life that was both residential and intellectual. The students explored enduring works in the humanities from Plato to Thomas Jefferson and Frederick Douglass. On Friday afternoons, field trips included

"You look around the room and you see light bulbs going off in people's heads."

a visit to the United Nations, the Dwyer Cultural Center in West Harlem and a walking tour of the Lower East Side.

The summer coursework is based on "Introduction to Contemporary Civilization," the oldest course in Columbia's Core Curriculum, and emphasizes the twin themes of freedom and citizenship. Instructors include philosopher and Columbia College Dean Michele Moody-Adams; and history professors Andrew Delbanco, who also directs the Center for American Studies; Casey Blake, faculty chair for the Center for American Studies; Roosevelt Montás, director of Columbia's Center for the Core Curriculum; and Eric Foner, the DeWitt Clinton Professor of History.

Blake says that the program has two goals. "One is to help these students prepare for college-level work," he said. "The other goal is to give them an opportunity to think about their own experiences—as New Yorkers, as Americans in the 21st century—in a larger historical context, to realize that they are part of a conversation that dates back to the ancient world."

In addition to the students who lived on campus this summer, another 45 high school students commuted to the Morningside campus from their homes throughout New York to participate. The program continues during the academic year, with the Double Discovery Center providing after-school and weekend academic enrichment and college preparation programming for nearly 1,000 local public school students. On Saturdays, for example, the students meet and collaborate on an oral history project.

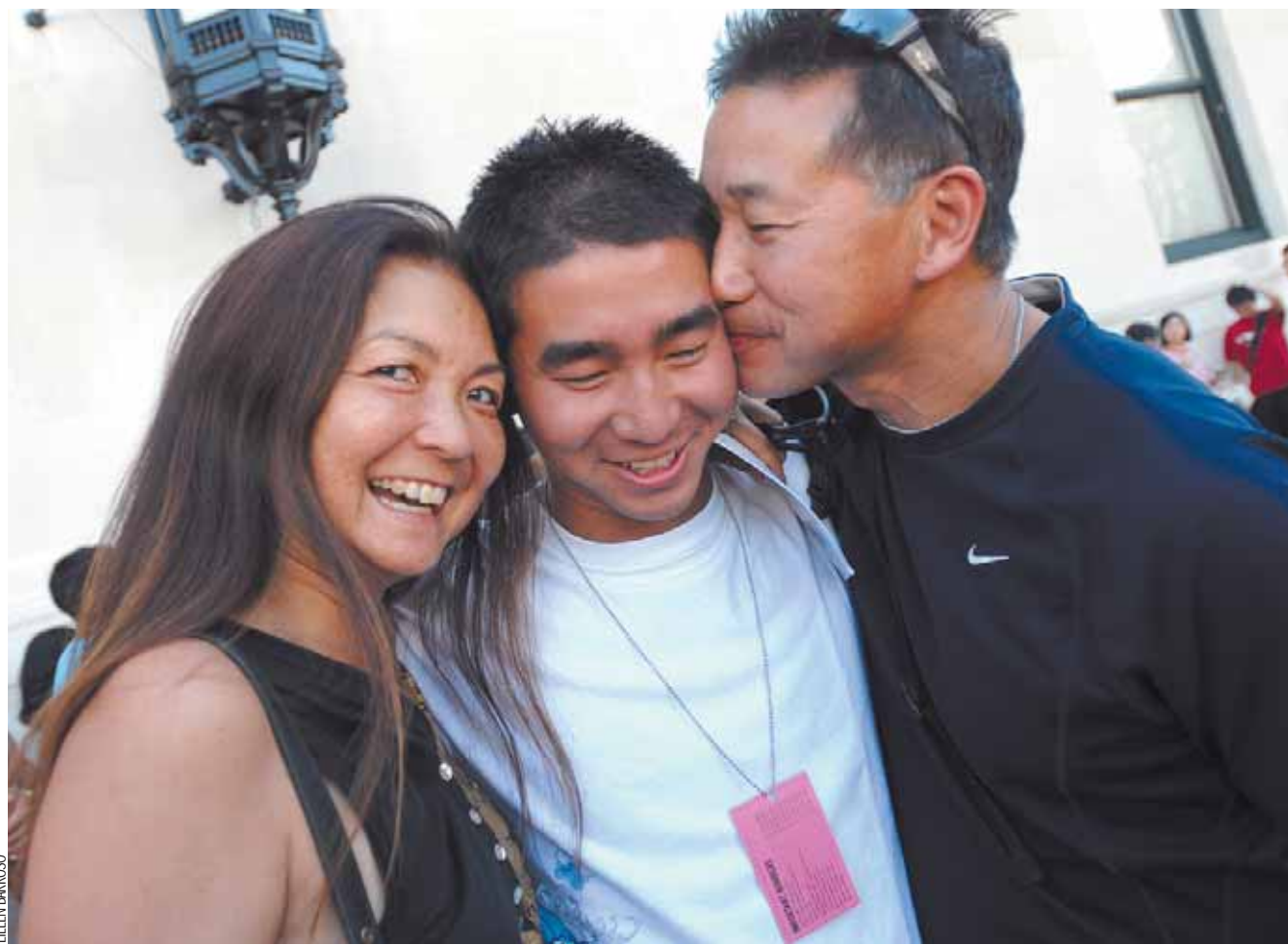
During the residential summer pro-

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## ON CAMPUS



EILEEN BARROSO

## NEW ARRIVALS FOR FALL

Incoming student Christopher Wong (CC'14) gets a farewell embrace from his parents Ronald and Lorrie Wong (Nursing'88) of Hawaii on Aug. 30. This year's Orientation Week was attended by 1,688 students from 54 countries, including not just first-year students but those who are transferring to Columbia, visiting for a year and those doing a combined BA-BS program with the engineering school. The official Family Farewell takes place each orientation week after Convocation, as the students are encouraged to "get ready to enjoy the independence of college life," as it says in their orientation packets, which also remind them to call and write their parents.

## MILESTONES



The U.S. Senate unanimously confirmed **SHERRY A. GLIED**, professor of health policy and management and former chair of that department at the Mailman School of Public Health, to serve as Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation at the Department of Health and Human Services.

**GENG XIAO** was named the new director of the Columbia Global Center | East Asia, effective July 1. Xiao most recently served as the founding director of Brookings-Tsinghua Center for Public Policy at Tsinghua University, while also earning an honorary professorship at the University of Hong Kong.



The New York chapter of the American Association for Public Opinion Research awarded **ROBERT Y. SHAPIRO** the Harry W. O'Neill Outstanding Achievement Award. Shapiro, a professor of political science, has taught at Columbia since 1982.



**CARLOS J. ALONSO**, the Morris A. and Alma Schapiro Professor in the Humanities, will serve as the interim dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, beginning Sept. 1. Alonso was recruited from the University of Pennsylvania to chair the Department of Latin American and Iberian Studies.

**HOWARD W. FRENCH**, an associate professor at the School of Journalism, has been awarded an Open Society Fellowship, which supports individuals who are developing innovative solutions to pressing societal challenges. French will write a book on the dramatic increase in Chinese migration to Africa over the past decade.

## GRANTS &amp; GIFTS

**WHO GAVE IT:** Michael Hindus (CC'68)

**HOW MUCH:** \$100,000

**WHO GOT IT:** Columbia College

**WHAT FOR:** American Studies program

**HOW WILL IT BE USED:** This gift provides general support for the American Studies program. Mr. Hindus has also designated the program as a beneficiary of his estate, making a bequest intention that is currently valued at about \$500,000.

**WHO GAVE IT:** Ikea Social Initiative

**HOW MUCH:** \$2.2 million

**WHO GOT IT:** Earth Institute

**WHAT FOR:** Scaling up Rural Health Services in India: Two Model Districts project

**HOW WILL IT BE USED:** To support implementation research, technical advice, monitoring and evaluation, and policy advocacy to ensure the successful scaling up of health services and coordination of efforts in the Model Districts in India.

**WHO GAVE IT:** Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

**HOW MUCH:** \$800,000

**WHO GOT IT:** Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

**WHAT FOR:** Harriet Zuckerman Dissertation Fellowship Fund

**HOW WILL IT BE USED:** To support Columbia graduate students writing their dissertations in the history, philosophy or sociology of science. The gift honors Harriet Zuckerman (GSAS'65), a now-retired senior vice president of the foundation and emerita professor at Columbia who chaired the Department of Sociology from 1978 to 1982.

**WHO GAVE IT:** Elizabeth Rudolf (GS'74)

**HOW MUCH:** \$250,000

**WHO GOT IT:** School of General Studies

**WHAT FOR:** Elizabeth D. Rudolf Scholarship

**HOW WILL IT BE USED:** To create a financial aid endowment to support students returning to higher education seeking a career in the arts. The gift will be supplemented with \$250,000 through the School of General Studies Scholars Match.

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*The University Seal*

Dear Alma,

The University seal shows a woman sitting with her arms outstretched. So does the Alma Mater statue. Is that a coincidence?

Dear Logo Lover,

It's no accident. The University seal dates back to 1755, when Dr. Samuel Johnson, the school's first president, hand-sketched a design for it in pen and ink. It features a figure of a woman sitting on a throne.

A century and a half later, when renowned sculptor Daniel Chester French was planning the Alma Mater bronze that sits before Low Library, he "was inspired by the figure on the University seal," wrote John William Robson in his 1937 *Guide to Columbia University*. The sculpture, too, features a woman enthroned, and a monograph on French calls the sculpture an idealization of the seal.

The seal, however, uses different imagery and symbolism. The school is symbolized by the figure of a woman sitting on a throne, with three naked children representing her pupils at her knee. She is touching one with her left hand, while in her right, she holds an open Bible. Over her head is the name Jehovah, and the motto around the seal reads "*In Lumine Tuo Videbimus*," or "*In thy light shall we see light*," from Psalms. To her left is a ribbon containing the Hebrew words "God is my light." And underneath is a rising sun, another reference to an Old Testament verse: "The sun of righteousness shall arise with healing in its wings."

On the King's College seal were the words "*Sigillum Collegii Reg. Nov. Ebor in America*," or "Seal of King's College New York in America." But after the name was changed to Columbia in 1784, the trustees of the newly reconstituted school ordered a new seal inscribed with the

**ASK ALMA'S OWL**

words "*Sigillum Collegii Columbiae Novi Eboraci*," or "Seal of Columbia College New York." A New York engraver named Peter Maverick got the job in 1788, and the King's College seal was left with him as a template, then vanished.

In 1913, a postcard arrived at the University from G.H. Parke, of Nisbet, Pa., offering to sell the original King's College seal back to Columbia. In a series of letters between him and University officials, Parke said he was in deep financial distress. "I am desperate and if I cannot have my price I shall take the seal down and drop it in the Susquehanna River," he wrote. The seal had been sold to his grandfather in 1809, probably by someone associated with the original engraver. Parke had hoped to sell it for as much as \$2,000, but the University refused. "I cannot consider for a moment paying any such price for the seal as you have mentioned," says the correspondence back to Parke. "I will pay \$100, if the seal appears on inspection to be as old as it is represented." Months of haggling ensued, and ultimately the University bought it for \$250.

The University seal in use today, which resides in the Office of the Secretary, is made of brass and weighs 20 pounds. It is used on legal contracts, government and other grants, and about 12,000 diplomas each May.

—Bridget O'Brian

Send your questions for Alma's Owl to [curecord@columbia.edu](mailto:curecord@columbia.edu).



The original seal drawing by Samuel Johnson

Happening at  
**Columbia**

For the latest on upcoming Columbia events, performances, seminars and lectures, go to [calendar.columbia.edu](http://calendar.columbia.edu)



# Computer Science Professor Helps Animate Hollywood

By Anna Kuchment

Honey dribbling over toast, an artist's brush sweeping across a canvas or a dress swaying as a model sashays down a runway. All of these fluid movements can be reduced to mathematical formulas.

Eitan Grinspun, an associate professor of computer science, studies the basic rules of motion and turns them into computer programs that are animating Hollywood movies and creating new tools for graphic designers. The programs also might be used for medical training, crash-test simulation and industrial packaging, determining, for example, how to minimize air bubbles while bottling shampoo.

Soon, Grinspun's work will be viewed by millions. Walt Disney Animation Studios is

**"In life and in physics, the unexpected interaction between a small number of simple rules can lead to huge arrays of complex behavior."**

using his technology as part of its system to animate clothing worn by the characters in *Tangled*, its November 2010 feature film based on the Rapunzel story. The scientist is now collaborating with Weta Digital, the visual effects studio behind *Avatar* and *The Lord of the Rings*, on technology for some of its projects currently in production. (Weta is working on Steven Spielberg's 2011 film, *The Adventures of Tintin*.) Last spring, Adobe Systems Inc. included a new paintbrush tool based on Grinspun's work as part of its most recent editions of Adobe Photo-

shop and Adobe Illustrator.

"We are interested in computing how materials move," said Grinspun, 34, who was born in Israel to Chilean parents but grew up in Ann Arbor, Mich., and Toronto.

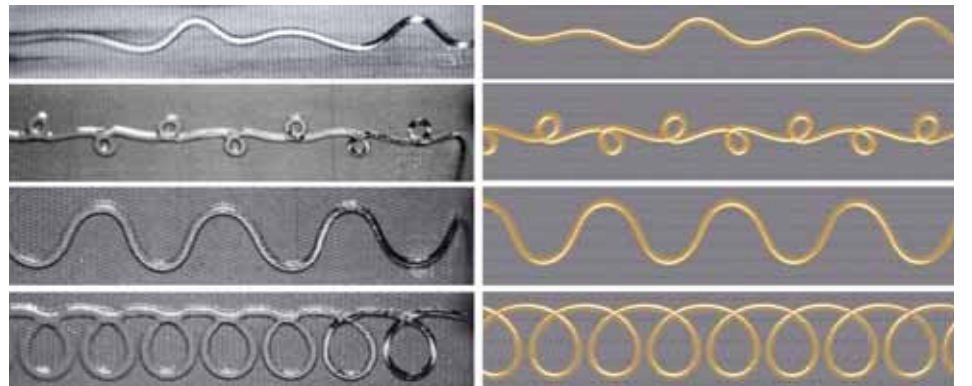
Take, for example, a rubber mat. Like all elastic materials, rubber resists changes to its shape. If you could measure the energy required to roll up a rubber mat, you could predict how quickly and completely that mat could unfurl. Grinspun uses geometry to take into account the "bendiness" of an object by measuring how much the material curves under different pressures.

Rubber mats, Grinspun explained, share the same properties as syrups, textiles and plastics. "With elastic materials, the more you bend them, the more they want to unbend," he said. "If you bend a sheet of rubber, the more it's bent, the more it will fight to return to a straight shape. But with honey, it doesn't matter how much you've bent it—it matters how fast."

Grinspun partners with physicists and mathematicians to determine the best formulas to use as a starting point for his work. From there, his research team refines and customizes the formulas they use in their programs.

In the case of viscous liquids, Grinspun assembled a team consisting of a theoretical physicist, Basile Audoly of the University of Paris, geometry professor Max Wardetzky of Göttingen University and graduate student Miklós Bergou (SEAS'10). The team sought a mathematical explanation for the patterns that honey forms as it drips. They were inspired by a YouTube video of honey poured onto a moving conveyor belt. The more quickly the belt moved, the more the honey stretched out as it fell, creating a progressively straighter line. As the belt slowed, the honey formed waves, loops, figure eights and other geometric shapes on the belt's surface.

Grinspun's team identified formulas that would help predict those patterns on a computer. "The formula for the honey is beautiful and, most importantly, simple,"



Above: still from Disney's animated movie *Tangled*. The swaying movement of the heroine's dress was based on Grinspun's research. Below: Simulations conducted by Professor Grinspun's team reproduce honey poured onto a moving belt. On the left is real honey; on the right is a computer simulation.

said Grinspun. "All of the behaviors we observed were due to the interaction between bending, twisting and stretching."

Those same measurements have led to simulation software that can predict how a steerable needle, a device similar to a catheter, will move inside a patient's body and how a paintbrush responds to pres-

sure. Other types of movements, such as the swaying of the heroine's dress in *Tangled*, are based on a similar set of algorithms.

"In life and in physics, the unexpected interaction between a small number of simple rules can lead to huge arrays of complex behavior," said Grinspun. "And that's the beauty of this work."

## NOW PLAYING:

### Lunchtime Concerts Feature Samuel Barber in September

This fall Miller Theatre once again offers a relaxing escape with its free Lunchtime Concert Series.

The first three one-hour concerts focus on the work of American composer Samuel Barber, a two-time Pulitzer Prize-winner, on the centennial of his birth.

On Sept. 13, the Voxare String Quartet will

perform Barber's String Quartet, *Op. 11*. Soprano Sarah Wolfson sings Barber's *Hermit Songs* on Sept. 14, and the next day, cellist Adrian Daurov performs Cello Sonata, *Op. 6*.

The Lunchtime Concert Series is located in Philosophy Hall. Performances start at 12:30 p.m. Seating is limited. For more details and future concert dates go to [www.millertheatre.com](http://www.millertheatre.com).



The Voxare String Quartet

## World Economic Forum Fellows Learn the Art of Leadership

By Nick Obourn

Future world leaders: Meet your inner artist. For a week in July, Columbia University School of the Arts and Columbia Global Centers hosted a series of workshops and events to help the next generation of global leaders use training in the arts and theater as a resource for effective leadership.

Fifty World Economic Forum (WEF) fellows from 40 countries took courses in rhetoric, improvisation, physical presence and voice technique. Instructors included Kristin Linklater and Andrea Haring, faculty members with the School of the Arts Theatre Arts Program. Other instructors included Brent Blair, founding director of Applied Theatre Arts programs at the University of Southern California, and Merry Conway, co-artistic director of the Conway and Pratt Projects theater group.

"There's a world of theater in the term 'global fellows,'" said Linklater. "If the global fellows wish to be supreme global communicators they need to know their voices in the way actors know their voices."

In the evening, performances, presentations and tours further exposed the fellows to the ideas and techniques behind different artistic disciplines, including music, architecture and dance. IMPACT Repertory Theatre, a Harlem nonprofit arts and youth leadership program, gave a music and dance performance for the fellows, who also met with IMPACT's executive artistic director, Jamal Joseph, chair

of the School of the Arts Film Program. Other activities included a private tour of the Museum of Modern Art exhibit *Rising Currents: Projects for New York's Waterfront*, led by Barry Bergdoll, the museum's chief curator of architecture and design and professor of architectural history at the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation.

Participants said the training, which was featured in both *The New York Times* and *The New Yorker*, provided an unusual challenge. "We started out in a very uncomfortable space, which is the artist's breathing and his connection with

**"As global leaders, we need to have the ability to dream and break boundaries and imagine something big and new that we are able to create."**

the atmosphere of the world around him," said fellow Arun Eapen. "Being in the artist's shoes, so to speak, has been the fundamental difference in this experience, which I think has made it incredibly unique."

The depth of the programming and diversity of its participants, meanwhile, highlighted the role of the arts in an increasingly interdisciplinary academic

*continued on page 4*





# Jazz Composers Hone Classical Chops at 'Boot Camp'

By Nick Obourn

The youngest was a 17-year-old musical prodigy from Santa Monica, Calif. The oldest was 66-year-old renowned jazz bassist Rufus Reid.

In July, they were among the 29 jazz composers who came to Columbia, along with a distinguished roster of musicians, for the first Jazz Composers Orchestra Institute.

The institute, which organizer George Lewis dubbed a sort of "boot camp" for composers, focused on the challenge of writing jazz for symphony orchestras.

Lewis, director of Columbia's Center for Jazz Studies and the Edwin H. Case Professor of American Music, organized the institute in conjunction with the American Composers Orchestra (ACO), the only orchestra in the world dedicated solely to music by American composers. Lewis said he was hoping to send the students home "overloaded with new ideas" and ready to create interesting, new jazz hybrids.

Over five days, participants had the opportunity to study compositional techniques, orchestration, instrumentation and notation with prominent contemporary composers such as Jane Ira Bloom, Derek Bermel, Alvin Singleton, Anthony Davis, Fabien Lévy and Tania León. The institute also featured seminars about working with conductors, copyists and publishers, and other topics relevant to aspiring composers.

Wet Ink, a New York-based music collective led by conductor and Columbia alumnus Carl Bettendorf (GSAS'08), held workshops and demonstrations designed to familiarize participants with the various sections of the orchestra and issues of scoring for a large orchestral ensemble.

"They were clearly among the best possible people one would want for such a project," said Lewis of his fellow instructors. "Similarly, Wet Ink is one of New York's most adventurous new music ensembles, a fact due in no small measure to its character as an or-



Musicians and composers Jane Ira Bloom and Derek Bermel (left and center) were two of the notable instructors teaching composition seminars at the Jazz Composers Orchestra Institute at Columbia July 20-24.

ganization led by composer-performers strongly associated with Columbia's new music community."

The students ranged widely in background and experience. The youngest, Phillip Golub, will be a high school senior this fall and was the recipient of the 2009 ASCAP Young Jazz Composers Award. Golub said he was drawn to the institute's emphasis on combining genres and disciplines. "This is what I've been trying to do since I got into composition," he said, "to figure out how to blend the genres to the point where you can't tell if it's jazz or classical, and it's just something new."

The elder statesman of the group was Reid, a jazz educator and composer who has performed with Dexter Gordon, Thad Jones and other jazz legends. Reid, who won a Guggenheim Fellowship for music composition in 2008, said learning about the orchestra's "broad palette" helped him in his current ambition to write a piece that is both unfamiliar and accessible to his audience. He summarized some of the lessons of the institute: "Be patient. Write what you imagine. Be true to yourself in your music."

In one composition seminar, Singleton, whose works have been performed by dozens of leading orchestras and musical ensembles, played a recording of one of his pieces by a quartet that included Branford and Wynton Marsalis. After playing the piece, which drew heavily on the players' ability to improvise, Singleton highlighted its different elements and urged students to "know who you are writing for."

The weeklong program culminated with two well-received concerts at Miller Theatre. On July 23, Wet Ink performed pieces by Leroy Jenkins, Richard Barrett, Bernhard Lang, Katharina Rosenberger and Eric Wubbels. The following evening, a program held by the ACO featured works by John Zorn, Anthony Davis, Earle Brown, Roscoe Mitchell and Errollyn Wallen.

Phase II of the Jazz Composers Orchestra Institute, the Readings, will take place next June, when new compositions by six selected participants will be performed by the ACO in a concert at Miller Theatre. "The idea is to kind of seed the clouds for the field of jazz," said Lewis, "and also perhaps to make some changes in the way that orchestras look at improvisation."

# Under Construction: 21st Century Columbia

By Record Staff

By the end of 2010, the University should have the final piece of its core Morningside campus in place. The new science building, built on the northwest corner of campus at 120th Street and Broadway, will add modern laboratory, teaching and library space for a wide range of science and engineering departments. Designed by architect Rafael Moneo as a cantilever structure above the Dodge Fitness Center, the building is an engineering achievement that will also provide an important new street-level opening to the gated campus at 120th and Broadway.

In the decades ahead, that new pedestrian gateway should get a lot of use. Just blocks away, subway riders and Fairway shoppers can now see construction underway on the first building in the Manhattanville campus plan: the Jerome L. Greene Science Center, which will house the University's interdisciplinary Mind, Brain and Behavior initiative exploring the science underlying human behavior and diseases of the nervous system—from Alzheimer's and Parkinson's to depression and autism.

Designed by architect Renzo Piano, it will provide cutting-edge facilities for Columbia's Nobel Prize-winning neuroscientists to work with faculty and students in many academic disciplines, as well as a public education center for the wider community. When completed, the Greene science center will further solidify the growing array of intellectual partnerships between Morningside Heights and the medical campus in Washington Heights.



View of Manhattanville construction from the elevated subway station at 125th Street

"This is the opportunity of a lifetime," said Columbia Nobel laureate Eric Kandel. "To have a building that is concerned just with brain science where we can bring engineers, physicists, chemists, psychologists and other disciplines together will allow us to take neuroscience to a whole new level. Having an environment in which to interact and provide a bridge between science and the humanities makes this a truly universitywide endeavor."

Site preparation for the Mind, Brain Behavior building, as well as major improvements to the area's old sewer infrastructure, have been going forward on land the University owns in the old Manhattanville manufacturing area. Progress on this part of the development was unaffected by the lawsuit brought by two local property owners challenging the Empire State Development Corporation's use of eminent domain to acquire land for such a civic and educational project. In late June, the state's highest court, the New York State Court of Appeals, unanimously rejected that legal challenge, finding that "there can be no doubt that the Project approved by ESDC—which provides for the expansion of Columbia's educational facilities and countless public benefits to the surrounding neighborhood, including cultural, recreational and job development benefits—qualifies as a 'civic project' under the UDC (Urban Development Corporation) Act."

The 7-0 decision dismissed the claims of the two owners of four warehouses and two gas stations that there was no public purpose to the expansion of a private university, and found no factual basis for their claims that these post-industrial blocks only become "blighted" after Columbia began acquiring properties in 2003. Following its own recent decision in the Atlantic Yards case in Brooklyn, the court found that it could hardly find a civic purpose in the development of a commercial NBA basketball arena and then not find one involving a nonprofit educational institution that is a major local employer and provider of many publicly accessible programs and services.

"It is fundamental that education and the expansion of knowledge are pivotal government interests," the court concluded. "The indisputably public purpose of education is particularly vital for New York City and the State to maintain their respective statuses as global centers of higher education and academic research."

## World Economic Forum Fellows

continued from page 3



Fellows from around the globe participating in a movement workshop co-hosted by the School of the Arts and Columbia Global Centers. The workshop was part of a program that emphasizes training in the arts and theater as a means to effective leadership.

environment at Columbia, as well as the University's active engagement both on its own New York campus and abroad with a range of global institutions and organizations.

"I think they get with the training with the School of the Arts a completely new dimension, a new perspective," said Gilbert Probst, managing director and dean of the (WEF) Global Leadership Fellows Programme. "They also get a little bit out of their comfort zone, and I think this helps them a lot to do much better with their communities, to do better in all parts of the world when they are exposed to completely different, unexpected situations."

Fellow Ramya Krishnaswamy cited the importance of imagination for effective leadership. "As global leaders," she said, "we need to have the ability to dream and break boundaries and imagine something big and new that we are able to create."

### COLUMBIANEWS ON THE WEB

For video of the fellows in action, visit [news.columbia.edu/economicforum](http://news.columbia.edu/economicforum)



RESEARCH

# DEFENDING ANGER AS A VIRTUE

By John H. Tucker

Anger isn't always a bad thing. In fact, says Columbia ethicist Macalester Bell, a good dose of resentment can be virtuous.

During an Aug. 16 lecture inside a packed Upper West Side restaurant, Bell, an assistant professor of philosophy, argued that negative emotions such as anger and contempt have positive moral dimensions that are often ignored.

Postpone the instinct to forgive and channel that inner scorn, she advised audience members, whose reactions ranged from incredulity to relief, even to applause.

"Our culture is too preoccupied with forgiveness," she said. "I admit that forgiveness is sometimes a virtue, but sometimes our anger is given short shrift. I think we need to recognize the moral hazards that come with deficits of anger and other negative emotions."

Anger has motivational value and can help protect the dignity of victims of injustice, she said, citing Aristotle, who argued that milquetoasts who put up with wrongdoing are "slavish" and lack self-respect. It also has been a successful tool of protesters, and anger sometimes can aid memory, she points out. Suppressing anger can also be tantamount to condoning wrongdoing.

"Anger is more complex than we realize and seeks many ends, like acknowledgement, remorse, reparation and assurance that the wrong done won't happen again," said Bell.

While Bell's research is rooted in philosophy, theory and literature, her message is meant to be practical. She first became interested in negative emotions when she was working as a waitress while an undergraduate at the University of Minnesota. Irked by rude diners who treated the staff with little respect, Bell sought to uncover the roots of such attitudes. Referring to restaurants as "hotbeds of contempt," Bell says the experience helped inspire the topic of her dissertation, *The Importance of Contempt: Contempt in Moral and Political Life*, at the University of North Carolina. Now in her sixth year at Columbia, she teaches undergraduate and graduate courses in the Department of Philosophy as well as "Contem-



Professor Macalester Bell, defender of negative emotions

porary Civilization" within the Core Curriculum.

Some popular psychologists may denounce anger, arguing that it contaminates relationships. ("Hate, anger and resentment are destructive, eating away at the heart and soul of the person who carries them," is number nine on Dr. Phil's "Life Laws," according to his website.) But others say that anger has its place. The philosopher Joseph Butler defended the motivational value of anger and, more recently, philosopher Jeffrie Murphy published a 2003 book called *Getting Even: Forgiveness and Its Limits*.

Historical figures, she says, have also shown us that anger can have positive results. She points to Frederick Douglass, for example, who used his wrath to lobby for the abolition of slavery, and feminists in the 1960s and '70s often participated in consciousness-raising groups as a way of recognizing and combating oppression.

To be sure, Bell recognizes that anger can be morally inappropriate. She doesn't sanction Mel Gibson's recent abusive tirade against a former girlfriend, or defend perpetrators of domestic abuse. And she acknowledges that anger might cause physical maladies, like increased blood pressure.

Now working on a book titled *Hard Feelings: The Moral Psychology of Contempt*, Bell argues that morally appropriate anger must

be warranted and responsive to the specific situation. We should not decide how to react to a provocation solely on the basis of what anger might do to our health, she adds. "Suppose it were the case that every time you told the truth your blood pressure went up," she said. "I don't think that settles the question of whether you should lie."

The talk was a part of Cafés Columbia, a weekly lecture series run by the Columbia College Alumni Association, which takes place every Monday evening at Picnic Market and Café, on 101st Street and Broadway. The series, which covers the arts, sciences and humanities, was conceived as a modern-day salon, where scholars and the public can hobnob over food and drinks while discussing issues of the day.

At the end of the talk, perhaps as a way to ward off potential contempt by waiters whose job she once performed, Bell reminded the audience to tip their servers.

# Rx for Rural Health Care Upstate

By CUMC News

First-year medical student Haley Masterson grew up in Riley County, Kansas, and understands firsthand the challenges of delivering rural health care. "When you have eight people per square mile, you see a different kind of medicine," she says.

Her brother's rare illness required hours of driving each week to consult with specialists and family practitioners. "Because I grew up in an underserved county, I have a lot of interest in pursuing rural medicine," says Masterson, a University of Kansas graduate. "I am interested in different health care models."

On Aug. 27, she began her medical training at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, receiving her medical coat and taking the Hippocratic oath in Columbia's annual White Coat Ceremony.

Hers won't be the standard medical school curriculum, however. Among the more than 160 women and men starting their first year this fall, 10, including Masterson, make up the first class of students in the new Columbia-Bassett program.

Created by P&S and its upstate clinical affiliate, Bassett Healthcare, the program is designed to address the shortage of rural physicians and train doctors capable of leading health systems that promote both quality and cost-effective care.

Columbia-Bassett students will spend their first 18 months learning the basic science curriculum with the rest

of their classmates in Upper Manhattan, but their clinical training for the following two and a half years will be based at Bassett Healthcare in Cooperstown, N.Y.

"This program provides two unique learning experiences," says Ronald Drusin (P&S'66), vice dean for education at P&S. "The mission of the College of Physicians and Surgeons is to develop future leaders in patient care, research, education and policy. The Bassett campus provides students with learning opportunities in a rural setting with an emphasis on long-term patient relationships."

Columbia-Bassett students will manage the long-term care of individual patients, following them in ambulatory clinics and the hospital. They also will learn about hospital

finance, risk management, patient safety, quality improvement and medical informatics—the use of technology for such things as electronic medical records and health care information systems. These subjects are not part of the usual medical school curriculum. "In this new era of medical education, physician training is not just about medicine and science," says Henry Weil (P&S'86), Columbia's assistant dean for education at Bassett Healthcare. Weil says the goal is to turn out skilled clinicians who are passionate about patient care and responsible managers of the health care system.

More than 750 applicants applied for the 10 spots open in this year's Columbia-Bassett class.

One of them is Blake Alberts, who turned down a seat at the University of South Dakota's medical school to join the inaugural class. He saw the opportunity to attend a top

continued on page 6

"The Bassett campus provides students with learning opportunities in a rural setting with an emphasis on long-term patient relationships."

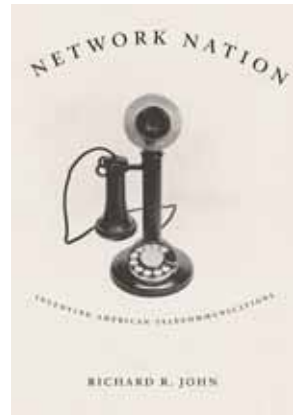
# COLUMBIA INK

New Books by Faculty

## Network Nation

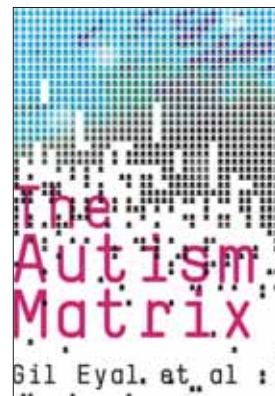
BY RICHARD JOHN  
Harvard University Press

In *Network Nation*, School of Journalism Professor Richard John examines the development of telecommunications in America. John attributes the universal accessibility of the telephone to various technological and economic factors. However, he also shows how the political economy played a critical role in the development of telecommunications as a social medium and hallmark of modernity. John explores how access to these new networks was as much a result of decision-making at the federal, state and municipal levels as it was technological advances.



## The Autism Matrix

BY GIL EYAL et al.  
Polity Press



As the number of autism spectrum disorder diagnoses has increased dramatically over the past decade, various theories as to its cause have been proposed and later debunked. Sociology Professor Gil Eyal and several of his Columbia colleagues analyze reams of data in *The Autism Matrix*, concluding that increased diagnoses are the result of a 1970s shift in the criteria for institutionalization. Because of the change, the authors find, people who previously might have been labeled mentally retarded instead received the more accurate diagnosis of autism.

## So Lovely a Country Will Never Perish: Wartime Diaries of Japanese Writers

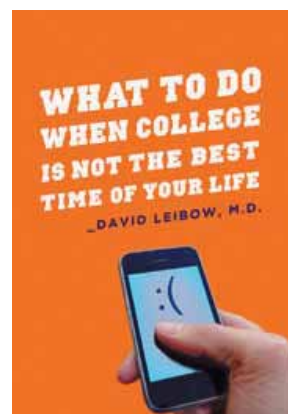
BY DONALD KEENE  
Columbia University Press

Donald Keene, University Professor Emeritus and the Shincho Professor of Japanese Literature, offers an unusual new perspective on World War II through the private wartime diaries of well-known Japanese writers. Although Keene personally knew some of the scholars, he was unaware of their passionate private sentiments—their intense nationalism, assertions of racial superiority and doubts about the wisdom of the war. The book captures the private emotions of the Japanese people, from their successful attack on Pearl Harbor to their eventual defeat.



## What to Do When College Is Not the Best Time of Your Life

BY DAVID LEIBOW  
Columbia University Press



Sometimes college isn't all it's cracked up to be. For many young people, the self-discovery and life-changing experiences that college is supposed to inspire are often clouded by shame, self-doubt and maladjustment. Author David Leibow, an assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has had plenty of experience treating university students, and he has compiled his expansive knowledge into a self-help book of a different kind. In *What To Do*, he addresses common issues facing university students, such as anxiety, depression, work avoidance, as well as drug and alcohol abuse. By tapping into his expertise as a staff member at Columbia's student mental health center, Leibow offers solutions and coping strategies, as well as ways to reorient the expectations of students and parents.





## Rx for Health Care

continued from page 5

medical school and see medical care delivery in a hospital with a mission similar to that of South Dakota hospitals. He plans to practice medicine in South Dakota.

"Bassett has the same mission but is 180 degrees opposite in how it approaches health care," says Alberts. "That's the biggest thing I'm excited about: being able to see a different approach to health care is invaluable."

While some medical schools focus on preparing primary care physicians and others on preparing specialists, few have tried to do both in a combined urban-rural setting.

"This may be the demonstration model for a much-needed new paradigm," says Dr. Lee Goldman, executive vice president for health and biomedical sciences and dean of the Faculties of Health Sciences and Medicine at Columbia.

## COLUMBIANews ON THE WEB

### Shall We Dance?



On July 22, Columbia's fourth annual Shall We Dance? event brought more than 250 community members to Low Plaza to shake and groove and learn new moves. Dancers and choreographers from the Dance Theatre of Harlem, the New York-based Grupo Ribeiro Productions and the Imperial House of Waacking taught participants how to dance ballet, samba and vogue. The free event was sponsored by Columbia's Office of Government and Community Affairs and the School of Continuing Education's Summer Program for High School Students.

For video of the festivities, visit [news.columbia.edu/shallwedance](http://news.columbia.edu/shallwedance)

### Journalism School Report Focuses on the Elderly



Graduates from the 2010 class of Columbia's Graduate School of Journalism spent the summer producing a series of in-depth multimedia reports on the elderly. The nine reporters, joined by an undergraduate from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, were all fellows of News21, a national program that supports new forms of reporting and investigative journalism. Several pieces from their report, *Brave Old World*, were featured in *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times* and *AARP Bulletin*.

To learn more and to see the fellows' work, visit [news.columbia.edu/news21](http://news.columbia.edu/news21)

# Gap Between Public Opinion, Gay Rights Laws Uncovered

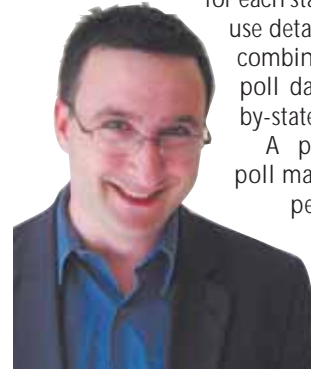
By Fred A. Bernstein

Jeffrey R. Lax and Justin H. Phillips, political science professors at Columbia, have found that state governments lag behind public opinion on the issue of gay marriage. Analyzing 15 years of polling and public policy data, Lax and Phillips concluded that the public tends to have a more liberal attitude on gay rights than state laws would indicate, especially young people.

For example, while only five states have legalized gay marriage, there are some 17 in which the majority of the population favors same-sex marriage, according to estimates developed by Lax and Phillips. By contrast, only one state, Iowa, permits gay marriage without a majority of its citizens in favor of it, Lax said. The professors' peer-reviewed article, "Gay Rights in the States: Public Opinion and Policy Responsiveness," appeared in the *American Political Science Review*.

Lax and Phillips aren't pollsters; their work involves analyzing existing polling data to develop estimates of public opinion.

Normally, national polls don't include a large enough sampling to draw separate conclusions for each state. Lax and Phillips use detailed census data, in combination with national poll data, to create state-by-state breakdowns.



Jeffrey R. Lax

A particular national poll may include only five people from Rhode Island. But, as Lax explained, "We have a lot of other data about people from Rhode Is-

land. To choose just one example, we know how many white women there are in Rhode Island between the ages of 30 and 45 with college degrees," he said. "And we also know how white women between 30 and 45 with college degrees tend to answer a particular poll question."

Among the conclusions of Lax and Phillips' report: On the issue of gay marriage, the opinion gap between red and blue states has widened over the last 15 years. ("Red" and "blue" designations are based on the 2000 presidential election.) It's true that red-state voters are becoming more receptive to gay marriage, but the change has been occurring even faster in blue states, Lax explained.

Lax said that although some people have reconsidered their position on gay marriage, a far bigger contributor to the shift in public opinion is "cohort replacement"—in this case, the replacement, over time, of older respondents with younger ones. (See *Q&A with Suzanne Goldberg starting on page 1.*)

The gap between public opinion and state legislation is even more pronounced on other gay rights issues, Lax said. For example, fewer than half the states prohibit job and housing discrimination based on sexual orientation, but 48 or 49 states have majorities in favor of banning that form of discrimination.

"In general, the pattern is that the public supports gay rights more than state policy does," concludes Lax.



Justin H. Phillips

## COLUMBIA PEOPLE

# Surekha Kapoor Tayal



ELEEN BARRISO

**WHO SHE IS:** Director, Information Services, Office of Alumni & Development

**YEARS AT COLUMBIA:** 22

**WHAT SHE DOES:** Tayal oversees the management of information on Columbia's more than 250,000 alumni. She works with University departments, researching and collecting demographic and biographical information on graduates, and then updates the school's computer system. Between 1998 and 2009, Tayal's work helped decrease the number of "lost" alumni—graduates unreachable by the Office of Alumni & Development—from approximately 22 percent to 5 percent. She credits improved technical resources with allowing her to achieve the impressive standing. "Ten years ago, research was expensive and so much harder to attain, but now we have a newer system and can benefit from free resources and technology," says Tayal.

**EDUCATIONAL PURSUITS:** Born in New Delhi, Tayal received a bachelor's degree in history from the University of Delhi in 1988, the same year she came to the United States. In 1993, she began working as a temporary employee at Teachers College's Office of Alumni & Development, where she started managing the school's computer records of alumni donations. "While at Teachers College, I took computer programming classes at Columbia to enhance my skills, but history still fascinates me," says Tayal.

**DISCOVERING COLUMBIA:** In her first year in the United States, Tayal took a tour of Columbia's campus with her uncle, a Teachers College graduate. "I loved the campus and decided to walk into Teachers College's H.R. office," says Tayal, who spotted a job posting during her tour. "They told me to come back for interviews, and I knew I would be

here for a long time." Ten years later, she joined the University's Office of Alumni & Development in the newly created position of data manager before being promoted to her current job in 2004. "There are a lot of intellectual people here at Columbia, and my interactions with people and the school's diversity have taught me to see different points of view, which has helped me make better decisions," she says. "It's one of the reasons I love being here and in New York. Every person on the street is different."

**BEST PART OF THE JOB:** "After 22 years, I feel very comfortable in this environment. I'm very much at home," she says. "I am able to support my team with data that helps them, and together, we're able to work toward the same goal. I've been fortunate to work with nice people."

**IN HER SPARE TIME:** Tayal loves to read and enjoys dancing. "I never got to learn Indian classical dancing. My oldest daughter took classes, so I have been able to experience it through her." She also does freestyle Bollywood dancing and names the University's annual Shall We Dance? event each summer as one of her favorites. "When a person is dancing, they forget about everything."

**FAN CLUB:** "Surekha and her team provide us with the most accurate and up-to-date data available—the backbone of Columbia University's alumni and development outreach," said Elizabeth Braden, deputy vice president of operations for the Office of Alumni & Development. "Her work ethic, team spirit and positive attitude contribute to the quality of our entire operation."

—Renée Walker



FACULTY Q&A

# SUZANNE GOLDBERG

POSITION:  
Clinical Professor of Law

JOINED FACULTY:  
2006

HISTORY:  
Clinical Professor of Law;  
Director, Center for Gender and Sexuality Law  
2006–Present  
  
Visiting Professor, Columbia Law School,  
2004–05  
  
Associate Professor of Law and Director, Women's Rights  
Litigation Clinic, Rutgers Law School-Newark,  
2000–2006  
  
Senior Staff Attorney with Lambda Legal Defense  
and Education Fund  
1993–2000  
  
Skadden Foundation Fellow with Lambda Legal Defense  
and Education Fund  
1991–93

*Continued from page 1*



ELEEN BARROSO

Proposition 8, brought by David Boies and Ted Olson, Goldberg isn't sitting on the sidelines. She filed a friend-of-the-court brief on behalf of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force Foundation, in which she argued that Proposition 8 impermissibly establishes a regime of "unequal worth between gay and nongay people in California." Goldberg, coauthor of the book *Strangers to the Law: Gay People on Trial* (University of Michigan Press, 1998), cheered the August decision by Judge Vaughn Walker finding Proposition 8 unconstitutional. Now she, along with nearly everyone who cares about civil rights, is waiting to see whether the case will reach the Supreme Court.

**Q.** *Some gay rights groups were opposed to the California litigation, which they thought put too much at risk.*

**A.** All of the other recent marriage cases have been brought on state constitutional grounds. By bringing a federal constitutional case, Boies and Olson opened up the possibility of U.S. Supreme Court review, which has national implications. It's a lot of eggs in one basket, so people on both sides were right to be wary. On the other hand, Boies and Olsen have done a wonderful job litigating the case so far.

**Q.** *Did Judge Walker do everything he could to keep his opinion from being overturned?*

**A.** The Supreme Court would have the authority to revisit all of Judge Walker's legal conclusions but cannot revisit his factual findings. That's why Judge Walker wisely focused on facts. At trial, he asked, "What are the facts here?" And what happened was quite stark. The proponents of Proposition 8 hate the idea of same-sex couples marrying, but they could not support that sentiment with facts.

**Q.** *Is there a danger that you're underestimating your opponents' case?*

**A.** If there were good legal or factual arguments on the other side, they would have come out at the trial. The stakes were so high; Prop 8's proponents knew they needed to defend the exclusion of same-sex couples from marriage with everything they had, and all they had were two witnesses that the court found not credible.

**Q.** *What do you think of the argument that sexual-orientation discrimination is gender discrimination?*

**A.** Judge Walker recognized that argument. And it seems to me to be quite right on two levels: First, if a man can marry a woman but not a man, the access to marriage turns on sex. On a deeper level, the only reason the state could have to limit marriage to different-sex couples is if the state maintained that men and women have meaningfully different roles in marriage. In fact, in an era when men and women had different legal obligations within the institution of marriage, limiting marriage

to male-female couples made some amount of sense. The line drawing based on sex today is a vestige of the days when marital rights depended on gender. But those rights do not now depend on sex or gender, and they have not for some time.

**Q.** *Do you think there is anything to the arguments supporting Prop 8?*

**A.** The focus was basically on the irrationality of excluding same-sex couples from the protection of the Constitution. The court found that the rationales for Prop 8, which ranged from claims that Prop 8 would protect children to claims that male-female marriages are superior to same-sex couples' marriages, were insufficient to justify the discrimination imposed by the measure. I understand why as a social matter people disagree about this issue. But we are past the point where there can be serious debate about the right of same-sex couples to marry as a constitutional matter.

**Q.** *If it's so clear that the Constitution mandates same-sex marriage, why wasn't it clear, say, 20 years ago?*

**A.** I think it was clear even 20 years ago, and some same-sex couples sought to marry even longer ago, though their challenges were rejected by courts. The difference between then and now is that in places like California, the state now treats gay and nongay people identically except with respect to marriage. It approaches sexual orientation as benign variation rather than a basis for differentiation. Twenty and more years ago that wasn't the case.

At the end of the day, whenever the government discriminates, the question is: Does it have a legitimate basis for the lines it draws? It's not that the fundamental constitutional framework changes, but our understanding of the grounds on which government can distinguish between people changes. This explains why we could have the Supreme Court in the late 1800s treat black people as not fully human and then in the mid-1900s reject racial segregation in schools as unconstitutional. That's the essence of the relationship between law and social change.

**Q.** *Did the case you brought, Romer v. Evans, have an impact on Perry v. Schwarzenegger?*

**A.** In a sense, Romer laid the early groundwork for the current marriage litigation by rejecting government line-drawing that puts gay people on one side and nongay people on the other. Romer was also important as a ground-clearing opinion. The Supreme Court had previously issued a number of hostile opinions, including *Bowers v. Hardwick*, in 1986, in which it essentially said there is a gay exception to the Constitution when

it rejected a gay man's claim that constitutional privacy rights should bar the state from arresting him for having consensual sexual relations with another man in his own home. So Romer was groundbreaking both in recognizing constitutional protection for gay people and in shifting the tone of discussion about gay people as a social group.

**Q.** *Where is the country on this issue?*

**A.** We are now the only country in North America that doesn't allow same-sex couples to marry. I guess I would describe us as in an adolescent phase about this issue. The opponents of marriage rights for same-sex couples have nothing to stand on other than discomfort with gay people and a desire to have the state reinforce gender roles. The public debate and even some of the lower court decisions are less about constitutional equality and more about emotion. Some of that is rooted in concern about same-sex couples raising children. But the data on same-sex couples raising children, which shows that the sexual orientation of the parents is not a factor in fostering healthy child development, is all but impossible to refute.

**Q.** *Where do you predict society is headed on this issue?*

**A.** The most virulent opponents, who are now screaming and yelling, will likely, or at least hopefully, move on. The demographic data shows that most young people cannot understand why this is a big deal. For most of them, it's not even an interesting issue.

**Q.** *Will the advent of same-sex marriage weaken the institution of marriage?*

**A.** Initially, having same-sex couples marry will probably strengthen marriage, because right now there are gay people who have such a strong desire for marriage that they are likely to bring an extra commitment to it. I suspect that far into the future, when same-sex couples are able to marry freely, they will be about as good at marriage as different-sex couples are.

**Q.** *If the case gets to the Supreme Court, how do you imagine Justice Anthony Kennedy will vote?*

**A.** In the two biggest gayrights cases, *Romer* and *Lawrence*, Justice Kennedy understood that the Constitution's protections, in order to be meaningful, must apply without regard to sexual orientation. There is no reason the same understanding should not carry over to a marriage case.





FOOTBALL

Senior Leon Ivery and the Lions will open the 2010 season with four straight home games, beginning on Sept. 18 at 12:30 p.m. against Fordham University.



GENE BOYARS



GENE BOYARS

WOMEN'S SOCCER

Junior Ashlin Yahr was a two-time Ivy League Player of the Week in 2009 and was named second team All-Ivy.

FIELD HOCKEY

Senior Caitlin Mullins will lead Columbia under new head coach Marybeth Freeman. The team is set to play on a new field in 2010.



TICKETS & SCHEDULE

For those interested in tickets and the schedule for Columbia fall sports, go to [www.gocolumbialions.com](http://www.gocolumbialions.com) or call 888-LIONS-11.

MEN'S SOCCER

Senior Bayo Adafin is a two-time All-Ivy League honoree.



GENE BOYARS



MIKE MCLAUGHLIN

VOLLEYBALL

Sophomore Megan Gaughn was one of the top newcomers in the Ivy League last year, earning second team honors.

CROSS COUNTRY

The men's squad will look to repeat after winning the Ivy League title in 2009, while the women's team seeks to continue its success behind senior Jackie Drouin.



GENE BOYARS



GENE BOYARS

MEN'S BASKETBALL

As winter approaches, Columbia opens the 2010-11 season on Nov. 12 under new head coach Kyle Smith. Smith is pictured above with Athletic Director M. Dianne Murphy at his introductory press conference in May.

Antiretroviral Gel

continued from page 1

sexual intercourse and again within 12 hours afterward. After 12 months, there were 50 percent fewer instances of HIV infection among women who used the gel compared with the placebo group.

After two and a half years, there were 39 percent fewer cases among those using the tenofovir gel. The degree of protection was proportional to the degree to which the women complied with the instructions. Women who reported using the gel more than 80 percent of the time they engaged in sexual relations had a 54 percent reduction in HIV infection, whereas those who used the gel less than half the time had a 28 percent reduction.

If the results are supported by further studies, the researchers estimate that widespread use of the gel could prevent more than half a million new HIV infections in South Africa alone over the next decade.

Offering women a way to protect themselves is a particularly urgent need in sub-Saharan Africa, where, according to U.N. estimates, about 60 percent of HIV cases occur in women. In Vulindlela, South Africa, a region where the gel was tested, half of pregnant women ages 24 or older are infected with HIV/AIDS. Fewer than a quarter of participants in the trial said that their partners used a condom. About a third said that their partners did not know that they were using the gel.

The study also showed that the gel was effective in preventing transmission of the genital herpes simplex virus (HSV-2). The women using the tenofovir gel had 51 percent fewer cases of HSV-2 infection than the control group. Earlier research has shown that genital lesions caused by the herpes virus increase vulnerability to infection with HIV/AIDS.

The study was jointly funded by the governments of South Africa and the United States through the Technology Innovation Agency and the U.S. Agency for International Development, respectively. Tenofovir was provided free of charge by Gilead Sciences Inc. of California.



WHAT ARE YOU LOOKING AT?

Hint: To obtain crowning achievements that are newsworthy, you need to pass through here. Our editor did! Where can this crown be found? Send answers to [curecord@columbia.edu](mailto:curecord@columbia.edu). The first person to e-mail the right answer wins a Record mug.

ANSWER TO LAST CHALLENGE: Lamppost located on the Low Library steps

WINNER: Thomas Sun (CC'2011)

Summer Discovery

continued from page 1

gram, campus-based activities offer intensive academic and developmental opportunities for young people who are often the first college-bound generation in their families. The success of last year's participants was reflected in their college acceptances, with several students going on to schools like Columbia, Stanford and Barnard. The funder, the Teagle Foundation, works with organizations helping disadvantaged young people in New York City, helping them to win admission to college and succeed once there.

"One of the things that DDC has patented is our residential summer program—the idea that we take kids and, rather than put them in classes and send them home, immerse them in a college environment," said Kevin Matthews, executive director of the Double Discovery Center, which was founded by Columbia students in 1965.

Montás says that the teaching he does through the program has been the most satisfying of his career. "You see the impact that it's having on the students," he said. "You look around the room and you see light bulbs going off in people's heads, you see eyes getting bright, you see people understanding things and being fascinated by things, having their world opened up."

The Double Discovery students, Delbanco points out, are also savvy students. "They want to know why this material should matter to them," he says. "They want to know if there's anything behind the pronouncements that are coming out of my mouth. And they ask very direct and challenging questions. They're every bit as bright as many of the students I encounter at Columbia, and they want to know what college is all about."

COLUMBIANews ON THE WEB

To see students and instructors discuss the summer program, go to [news.columbia.edu/doublediscovery](http://news.columbia.edu/doublediscovery)