Danto Named
Phi Beta Kappa Professor

The United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa have named Arthur C. Danto, Johnsenian Professor of Philosophy at Columbia, the 1987-88 Romanelli-Phi Beta Kappa Professor in Philosophy.

The prestigious professorship has been awarded annually since 1983-84 on a non-renewable basis to eminent scholars in the field of philosophy. The professorship was created to honor not only distinguished achievement but also the recipient’s contribution or potential contribution to public understanding of philosophy.

As part of the award, Danto will deliver three public lectures at Columbia in 1987-88.

Danto, who was chairman of Columbia’s philosophy department from 1973 to 1983, has written extensively on a range of philosophical topics concerning the theory of representations. His current interests, with the philosophy of art and with philosophical psychology, are elaborations of a general theory of representation.

He has twice received both Guggenheim Fellowships and Fellowships of the American Council of Learned Societies. He was a Distinguished Fullbright Professor to Yugoslavia. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, former president of the American Philosophical Association, editor of the Journal of Philosophy, co-director of the Center for Human Rights at Columbia and art critic for The Nation, for which he earned the 1986 George Polk Award in criticism from Long Island U.

A native of Ann Arbor, M.L. Danto received the B.A. from Wayne State in 1948 and the M.A. from Columbia in 1949. After studying for a year at the U. of Paris, he returned to Columbia and received the Ph.D. in 1952. He began teaching philosophy at Columbia in 1953, became a full professor in 1966, and Johnsenian Professor of Philosophy

(Continued on page 6)

Three Scientists Named Presidential Young Investigators

Three Columbia faculty members are among 200 scientists and engineers nationwide selected to receive Presidential Young Investigator Awards, the National Science Foundation has announced.

The Columbia winners are assistant professors Peter K. Allen of computer science, Stephen M. Mount of biological sciences and Charles A. Zukowski of electrical engineering. Their selection brings to 15 the number of Presidential Young Investigators on Columbia’s faculty.

The awards, established in 1984, fund research by faculty members in the early stages of their careers; the intent is to help universities attract and retain outstanding young Ph.D.s. Each recipient can receive up to $100,000 per year for five years in combined federal and private matching funds. The National Science Foundation provides an annual base grant of $25,000, as well as up to $37,500 per year to match support from private funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

In announcing the awards, NSF director Erich Bloch said: “The National Science Foundation is concerned about the supply of highly talented science and engineering faculty in the United States, and I am pleased with the success of this program in attracting bright young Ph.D.s into faculty positions and encouraging them to remain in academic careers.

“In its first three years of existence, the PYI award has been given to 300 of our most promising young scientists and engineers. Through the industrial matching feature, the PYIs have attracted almost $25 million in private-sector support for their research. This year’s group of 200 awardees, I am convinced, will be no less successful in their pursuit of a teaching and research career in our universities.”

The award winners for 1987 were selected from among 1,723 nominees from 97 institutions.

Peter K. Allen, 38, was born May 3, 1949, in Rockville Centre, N.Y. He earned the A.B. in mathematics from Brown in 1971, the M.S. in computer science from Oregon in 1976 and the Ph.D., with honors, in computer science from Pennsylvania in 1985. He served as a research associate at Pennsylvania, where he received a CBS Foundation Fellowship in 1982 and an Army Research Office Fellowship in 1984, before joining the Columbia faculty as assistant professor of computer science in 1985. Allen is a specialist in the field of robotics: he is working, in particular, on integrating touch and vision sensors to solve problems in object recognition. He lives in Pleasantville, N.Y.

Stephen M. Mount, 28, was born Feb. 13, 1958, in Bellefonte, Pa., and received the B.A., magna cum laude, in biochemistry from Rice in 1978. He was a National Science Foundation Fellow at Yale, where he received the Ph.D. in molecular biophysics and biochemistry in 1983. He served as a National Institutes of Health Postdoctoral Fellow at California-Berkeley before joining Columbia as an assistant professor of biological sciences. In 1985, Mount is conducting research in molecular genetics and gene expression, with a particular interest in genetic suppression as manifested in Drosophila, or fruit flies. He lives in Manhattan.

Charles A. Zukowski, 37, was born Aug. 17, 1959, in Buffalo, N.Y. He earned (Continued on page 2)

S$14.5M Telecommunications Project Begins

Columbia has contracted with Rolm, a subsidiary of IBM, to upgrade and replace existing telecommunications services at the Morningside Heights campus and Barnard.

The Trustees recently voted a $14.5 million capital expenditure to pay for the new system. Rolm will receive $11.1 million for equipment and services, with the balance allocated for on-campus construction and improvements, including a new switching room to be built in the core of Low Library.

“We are going to install a modern, sophisticated, cost-efficient voice and data telecommunications system,” said Neil Sachoff, director of support operations at the Computing Center. “With Rolm and IBM as the selected vendor, we feel that we will achieve that goal.”

The Rolm system will replace the current Centrex system, supplied by New York Telephone, with a new digital Computer Based eXtension Telecommunications Switch (CBX). The CBX will provide the same level of service as Centrex at approximately the same operating cost, but with many additional features. The installation is scheduled for completion in September 1986.

Rolm will eventually provide the University with 9,500 new digital phone sets — 1,000 more than currently in use. The new phones, in conjunction with the CBX, will offer an optional integrated “voice mail messaging” system called PhoneMail that will allow users to record, receive, transfer and respond to voice messages from any Touch Tone phone, on campus or off. PhoneMail will be offered as an option to all users, including students in the dormitories. Sachoff says the PhoneMail system will be one of the largest of its kind installed at any university.

With the new CBX, the University will gradually be able to offer an optional integrated voice and data communications capability through any of the　(Continued on page 3)
Garment Exec In Residence At B-School

Howard J. Corbin, who established a modest but innovative trouser-making enterprise while he was attending Columbia Business School on the G.I. Bill of Rights after World War II, has returned to his alma mater as an executive-in-residence and visiting professor. He graduated from the School in 1947 with a B.S. in Business Administration.

The recently semi-retired chairman and chief executive officer of Corbin Ltd., has, over the past 40 years, built his family-owned business into one of the world’s most successful manufacturers of men’s and women’s clothing. Last year the firm, whose trousers and suits are sold in such establishments as J. Crew, T.J. Maxx and Marshalls, was named one of the 500 specialty stores in France and Japan—had record-breaking net sales. Sales doubled in the last four years and are expected to redouble in the next four. Each week some 5,000 workers in three plants in West Virginia and Kentucky cut over 30 miles of fabric.

The 75-year-old ex-Lieutenant Corbin enrolled at Columbia in the fall of 1945 after having served as a U.S. Army Air Force bombardier/navigator aboard a B-25 Mitchell bomber flying out of North Africa and Italy and having been awarded an Air Medal. He was impressed by the baggy appearance of the trousers offered in the civilian market, performing the trimmer cut of his Army officer’s uniform.

Howard J. Corbin, former president and CEO of Columbia Business School, with colleagues.

Columbia University

Record

(USPS 099-710) (ISSN 0274-4594)

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Calendar Editor: June H. Dohle
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The Columbia University Record is published weekly by the Office of Public Information except four times a month in May, three times a month in February and March, twice monthly in November, December and January, and monthly in June, July and August.

Permission is given to use material from the Record in other media.

Anyone may subscribe to the Record for $14 annually in July; $8 after Jan. 1. The amount is payable in advance to Columbia University and should be addressed to 304 Low Library, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027. The Record is sent by local campus mail to faculty, administration and staff.

News inquiries should be addressed to the Editor at 304 Low Library, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027, (212) 854-3382.

Calendar inquiries and notices should be addressed to the Calendar Editor at 201 Dodge, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027, (212) 854-3382.


New Drug Said to Lower Cholesterol

A potent new drug for lowering cholesterol that is being inaugurated in the United States is said to be especially more powerful and more convenient agent than currently available drugs, according to studies underway at Columbia and other schools. Since recent studies have shown conclusively that lowering cholesterol reduces the risk of heart attack and heart attack death, doctors are enthusiastic about lovastatin’s timely entrance as a promising drug for fighting heart disease.

In a double-blind study of 100 patients with high cholesterol, formerly known as mevinolin, was found to reduce total blood cholesterol levels by 32 percent, and to reduce low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) levels by 39 percent. Ira Goldberg, assistant professor in the department of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was the principal investigator of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center portion of the study. Four other medical centers were involved in this first research on lovastatin therapy in patients with non-familial hypercholesterolemia. "Lovastatin is the first of a new class of drugs we’ll be seeing a lot," Goldberg said. "It could cast a shadow on drugs that lovastatin can be taken easily and does not produce a high incidence of side effects, according to Goldberg.

Cholestyramine, a commonly prescribed cholesterol-lowering drug, that is a gritty powder that is difficult for patients to take. Another available drug, nicin, has to be taken at very high doses, often in combination with cholestyramine, to be as effective as lovastatin. It frequently dilutes blood vessels in the skin, producing burning sensations. A highly selective form of lovastatin reduces cholesterol more than any other drug taken singly, with approximately the same incidence of side effects.

Studies will continue to explore the long-term safety of this drug.

A National Institutes at Health Consensus Development panel recently urged that 25 percent of the American population (specifically, Americans over 40 years of age whose blood cholesterol level exceeds 240 mg/dl) should lower their cholesterol. While a prudent diet is the preferred means of lowering cholesterol, diet typically lowers cholesterol only by ten to 15 percent. The panel recommended that drugs be used when necessary. People at highest risk (those with blood cholesterol levels over 250) should be especially motivated toward treatment.

Dr. David Goldman, Tilden-Wegner-Bieder Professor of Medicine at Columbia, chairs the NIH Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults. "There is widespread agreement that adults with cholesterol levels above 250 (in mg/dl) need dietary management," he said. "Lovastatin is a very effective new drug that will be extremely important in treating people with very high cholesterol levels, those whose LDL-C levels remain in the top ten percent after dietary therapy."

The value of cholesterol-lowering therapy is a reduction in the risk of heart attacks and coronary deaths. The few studies to conclusively demonstrate the value of a cholesterol-lowering drug on heart disease was recently conducted. In this study two large groups of middle-aged men with high cholesterol levels were compared. One group treated with diet and a drug (cholestyramine), was found to experience a 12.6 reduction in LDL-C levels and a 19 percent decrease in heart attack and heart attack death. The study concluded that for every one percent reduction in total blood cholesterol there is a two percent reduction in heart attack and heart attack death.

Commenting on lovastatin, the cholestyramine study’s principal director, Robert Levy, senior associate vice president for health sciences at Columbia, says, "Lovastatin is one of a few, very powerful class of cholesterol lowering agents which, according to studies like Dr. Goldberg’s, appear so far to have no serious side effects. If they prove safe, these drugs will tremendously strengthen the physician’s ability to control cholesterol in a time when people are paying a great deal of attention to lowering cholesterol.

Everyone is very excited about this agent, which is in the last phase of FDA evaluation.”

Lovastatin’s developer, Merck & Co., coordinated the lovastatin study. Some industry analysts predict annual sales exceeding one billion dollars by 1994 by lovastatin, which took ten years to develop. If their predictions should come true, lovastatin would be one of the best-selling prescription drugs ever developed.

Italy’s Finest

Luciano Rebay, second from left, director of Casa Italiana and Giuseppe Ungaretti Professor of Italian Literature, was the Columbia host for a ceremony in Low Rotunda on Dec. 11 that marked the opening of an exhibition and video display of recent Italian art, architecture, science, cinema, theater, literature, music, fashion and folklore. The exhibit, titled “Sixty Years of Cultural Life in Italy,” was sponsored by the Institute for Italy, the Ford Foundation, the Italian Institute of Columbia, Casa Italiana and the Department of Italian Studies.

Also attending were: from left, Giovanni Sartori, Albert Schweitzer Professor of Humanities; Senator Giuseppe Aleni, president of the IDEI, and Vincenzo Caspi, director of the IDEI and professor of the history of science at Rome and University Catholic of Milan.
Elliott to Begin His Own War on Poverty

For Osborn Elliott, a veteran newspaperman of 41 years, poverty on the island of society has always been part of the job. For the last decade, he’s also worked at solving some of them, and next year will devote his energies full time.

After eight years at the Graduate School of Journalism — seven as dean, one as George Delacorte Professor of Journalism — which followed 15 years as top editor of Newsweek, Elliott will take a year’s sabbatical beginning in May to become senior adviser to The Citizens Committee for New York City for its Project One City, a grass roots war on poverty that will “provide connections for the disconnected.”

“Distances are devastating,” Elliott said in an interview last week. “New York is divided into two cities. For example, two large low income metropolitan neighborhoods, which by federal standards, is an income of less than $10,000 per year for a family of four. We are throwing people, rather than money, against the problems,” he said. “We need to mobilize.”

The Citizens Committee was formed by 55 prominent New Yorkers during the fall of last school year. The group initially has served on the committee since its inception, first as founding chairman, then as a board member. Volunteer work has sustained the organization since its first project, which placed nearly 2,000 volunteers in city jobs that were cut during the crisis.

The new project will help the poor tap into existing self-help organizations such as block associations and school and church groups, that have been the mainstay of the Committee’s first decade.

“There are 10,000 block associations in the five boroughs,” Elliott said. “We’ve helped 2,000 of them form in the last three years. This is our constituency. Through these associations, we organize security patrols, block watch and shopping escorts for the elderly, after-school and weekend programs for kids, athletic programs, clean-up drives and many other projects.”

Project One City was proposed to the Committee by Elliott last April. The next six months were spent on research, with board members talking to experts in public and social work. A creedline study on poverty by David M. Chavis of New York U. documented the widening gap between rich and poor in the city.

The first set of solutions proposed by the Committee include projects that can be implemented with minimal cost and run by volunteers, such as job banks and job fairs that help the unemployed find work, and segmented counseling groups that match professionals, mentors or successful peers with families, children and young adults.

Telecommunications . . .

(Continued from page 1)

The University’s future telecommunications needs will be facilitated by the installation of an enhanced cable plant with at least 25 percent more capacity than is currently required. The cable plant will provide for a minimum of dual connections to every dormitory and classroom in addition to one jack for every existing phone.

CATV Cable for a new high-speed backbone telecommunications network will be installed over the next two years. Additionally, a microwave system is planned to connect the Lamont-Doherty and Nevis campuses to the University’s data communications system at the Morningside Heights campus.

The entire telecommunications system will be managed by a new computerized management system acquired at the same time as the Rolymp system. The management system will allow the University to provide up-to-date billing and operator directory assistance while maintaining integrated data bases for the cable plant and telecommunications equipment.

Sachnoff says it is “vital importance” that every department participate in the process of converting from the present Centres system to the new Rolymp system. He has requested every department on the Morningside Heights campus to provide at least one Telecommunications Coordinator (TC). The current TC list will soon be distributed for verification. Those offices which do not have a TC should contact Sylvia Williams at Ext. 4392.

Training and information sessions for the TCOs will begin soon. They will be introduced to the new phone equipment, its features and operation, and the protected charging scheme. The 300-400 TCOs will be responsible for passing this information along to their co-workers at Columbia. As more information becomes available, it will be disseminated through the TCOs, the Reports and regular campus publications.

Briefly . . .

■ Faculty meeting . . . There will be a meeting of the Columbia College faculty on Mon., Feb. 16 at 3:10 P.M. in the Low Library Faculty Room.

■ Pierre J. Cachia, chairman and professor in the department of Middle East languages and culture, will do research on “The Bibliography of Modern Arabic Literary Criticism” at the British Institute in London, which has been awarded a $5,000 grant for the study of Arabic literature.

■ Gail E. Kaiser, assistant professor of computer science at Columbia, is one of 11 untenured faculty members as universities across the country to receive a cash and equipment award from Digital Equipment Corp. The “Incentives for Excellence” program funded $50,000 in cash and equipment to each recipient. The project in Kaiser’s department is to help support talented young faculty members in engineering and computer science.

Kenneth Frampton to Deliver University Lecture

“Avant-Garde and Architecture: Crisis and Continuity,” will be the topic of a special lecture at Columbia on Wed., Feb. 8, by Kenneth Frampton, the architect, critic and architectural historian. Frampton is chairman of the Architecture Division of the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation.

The lecture will begin at 9:00 P.M. in Low Rotunda and is free and open to the public.

The talk is the second of the 1986-87 series of prestigious University Lectures, which annually bring before the University community and the public addresses by outstanding Columbia faculty members.

Frampton said his talk will address “the demise of the avant-garde and the recent rise of vulgar historicism in contemporary architecture and the issue of what kind of stance is appropriate given the continued thrust of our scientific-industrial civilization.”

“We need to sustain a critical modern approach to both the organization and the expression of built forms, one that mediates between the realities of innovation and development and the need for socio-cultural and urban continuity.”

A member of the Columbia faculty since 1972 and Architecture Division chairman since last July, Frampton is widely regarded as one of the world’s most distinguished critics, theoreticians and historians in the Modern Movement in architecture.

He has published extensively and since 1980 has served as a consulting editor for Rizzoli International. His publications include Modern Architecture: A Critical History, and Modern Architecture: 1851-1947, the latter in collaboration with the architectural photographer Yukio Futagawa.

Born in England, Frampton earned his architecture degree at the Architectural Association in London, where he later taught. Apart from Columbia, he has also taught at Princeton and at the Royal College of Art in London. For a number of years he was a Fellow at the Institute of Architecture and Urban Studies in New York, where he founded the magazine Opinion with Peter Eisenman and Mario Gandelsonas.

Apart from academic activities, Frampton worked as an architect in both England and the United States. In 1982 he was awarded the UIA International Prize for Criticism and in 1985 he received the AIA Institute Honors Award for his critical writing. In 1986 he was in residence at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin.

The University Lectures were established in 1971, there are delivered each academic year. The final lecture for the current year will be given Apr. 15 by Maurice Rosen- burg, Harold R. Medina Professor of Property and Jurisprudence in the School of Law.
The Mental Health Workshops

The mental health division of University Health Services is sponsoring two workshop series for Columbia students.

The first series, "Work Block: Procrastination with Studying, Papers, Exams, Dissertations," will meet on Wednesdays from 3:30-5:00 P.M. for six consecutive weeks, beginning Feb. 18.

The second series, "Stress Management: Self-Awareness with Relaxation and Coping Techniques," will meet on Fridays from 12:30-2:00 P.M., also for six consecutive weeks, beginning Feb. 26.

Both series are free and open to all Columbia students. To register for either, call the mental health division at Ext. 2878.

Book Presents Faculty Works

Fourteen faculty members from the School of Social Work—approximately one-third of the school's faculty—have contributed articles to the 18th edition of the *Encyclopedia of Social Work*, published last November by the National Association of Social Workers. The encyclopedias, which began in 1920 as the Social Work Handbook, provides an overview of social work in the United States, with sections on history, current concerns and interesting, recurring issues currently and for the future.


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**Somasundaran to Receive Engineering Award**

Ponisseti Somasundaran, the La Von Dudlesteon Krumh Professor of Mineral Engineering at Columbia's Henry Krumb School of Mines, will receive the Robert J. Richard Award of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers at the society's annual banquet on Feb. 23, 1987.

Somasundaran was cited "for his outstanding and innovative research on the application of interfacial phenomena to mineral processing, his national and international leadership in defining research needs in mineral processing, and for his tireless service to the entire mineral engineering community as professional leader and advisor to government and industry."

Somasundaran, a faculty member since 1970, was named to the La Von Dudlesteon Krumh chair in 1981. He holds bachelor's degrees from Kerala University in India and the Indian Institute of Science. He earned the M.S. and the Ph.D. from California-Berkeley in 1962 and 1964, respectively. Before joining Columbia, he worked for International Minerals and Chemical Corp. and Reynolds Industries.

Somasundaran has acted in advisory roles to the U.S. and Indian government.

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*(Continued from page 1)*

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The professorship is made possible by an endowment from Patrick and Edna Romanell. He is the retired H. Benedict Professor at Texas-El Paso. Previous winners of the Romanell Professorship: 1983-84, Herbert Feigl, California-Santa Barbara; 1984-85, Robert Paul Wolff, Massachusetts; 1985-86, Alastair MacIntyre, Vanderbilt, and 1986-87, John R. Searle, California Berkeley.

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**Lectures, Concerts Resume This Month At Faculty House**

The third lunchtime lecture series and the second season of Thursday noon concerts titled "An Hour of Music" have been announced by the Faculty House Advisory Board, reports Aaron Warner, its chairman and director of the University Seminars.

The lecture series begins with a talk by history professor Edward E. Malofski on Wed., Feb. 18, on "Thoughts on the Spanish Civil War on its 30th Anniversary." Seymour Melman, professor of industrial engineering, will speak Feb. 23 on "The Sources of U.S. Productivity Decline." And to commemorate the bicentennial of the federal Constitution, Beekman Professor of Law and Philosopher Bruce A. Ackerman will speak on "Constitutional Democracy? Reflections on the Philadelphia Convention" on Mar. 4. The lectures begin at 12:15 P.M. in the Rainsford Room; coffee, tea and cookies will be provided; sandwiches will be available for purchase.

Cellist Eric Barlett, winner of the National Endowment of the Arts' Solo Recitalist's Award, will begin the concert series with a program of sonatas for cello and piano by Beethoven and Kabalevsky on Feb. 12 at 12:15 P.M. Bernard Rosen will accompany on piano. The program, which will be offered every Thursday through Apr. 30, will feature the following performers: pianist Annette Wenzlick, French hornist Eva Combi and pianist Allison Thomas; tenor Robert Callivara with pianist John Williamson; cellist Hillary Metzger; violinist Maria Radicheva, soprano Cynthia Hall; baritone Victoriano Janaco; violinist Peter Winograd with pianist Gail Nowa; baritone Laura Fiss with pianist David}

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Obituaries...

Dumas Malone

The historian Dumas Malone, considered to be a foremost authority on the life of Thomas Jefferson, and a Columbia professor from 1943 to 1959, died Dec. 27 at his home in Charlottesville, Va. He was 94 years old.

Malone's most notable contribution as a historian was a six-volume biography of Thomas Jefferson titled Jefferson and His Time, which he wrote over four decades. He was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for history in 1975 for the work, which was completed in 1981.

The work on the author of the Declaratory Independence was described as the "finest biography of Jefferson we have or are likely to have" in a book review by historian C. Vann Woodward in The New York Times. Malone began studying and writing on Jefferson in 1943, and continued for 60 years, even when his sight failed in 1977, leaving him near-blind.

Malone was born Jan. 30, 1922, in Coldwater, Mo., the son of John W. and Lillian Kemp Malone. He graduated from Harvard in 1940 and then began studying and teaching at Yale where, after an interruption for Marine Corps service and full World War II service, he was awarded a doctorate in 1943. He became an associate professor of history at Virginia that year, and full professor in 1946.

From 1929 to 1931, Malone was editor of The Dictionary of American Biography, and editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia of Universalist History, followed by six years as editor-in-chief of the Harvard University Press.

Malone then returned to Charlottesville and began work on the Jefferson biography, using Jefferson's handwritings and related writings as the basis of other historical materials. He became professor of history at Columbia from 1945 to 1959, where he continued work on the biography. He retired from Columbia in 1959 and was named professor of history emeritus.

He returned to Virginia in 1959 as Thomas Jefferson Foundation Professor of History, retiring to the position of biographer-in-residence in 1962.

Malone wrote, co-authored or was editor of several other books and articles. He was awarded numerous honorary degrees and prizes, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1983.

Malone, who spent many summers in West Falmouth, Mass., is survived by his wife, the former Elizabeth Gifford, whom he married in 1926; a son, Gifford Dumas Malone of McLean, Va.; a daughter, Pamela Malone of Charlottesville; and a granddaughter.

Gordon Norton Ray

Gordon Norton Ray, chairman of the Council of Friends of the Columbia Libraries for the last 14 years and a benefactor of the Rare Book and Manuscript Library since 1970, died Dec. 15 at his home in Manhattan. He was 72 years old.

Ray, a noted scholar of English Victorian literature who served as president of the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation from 1963 to 1985, was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree from Columbia in 1983. He was well known as the author and editor of several definitive works on Thackeray and H.G. Wells.

Ray was born in New York City in 1914 and was raised in the Netherlands. He earned two degrees from Indiana and a doctorate from Harvard in 1940, where he taught English until the Navy in World War II. He was a professor of English at Illinois from 1946 to 1956 and at New York U. from 1952 to 1960.

His gifts to the Rare Book and Manuscript Library included large collections of the letters of 19th-century English artists and illustrators and books by English and French artists, primarily from the 19th century. Kenneth Loft, librarian of the Rare Book and Manuscript Library, said of Ray: "His major contributions to the University were not only his building gifts, but also his inspiration to scholars and collectors to support the Libraries, particularly the Rare Book and Manuscript Library."

He left no immediate survivors.

Philip Young

Philip Young, former dean of the Graduate School of Business and the chairman of the Civil Service Commission in the first Eisenhower Administration, died of a heart attack Jan. 15 at Arlington Hospital in Virginia. He was 76 years old and had residences in Van Hornesville, N.Y. and Great Falls, Va.

Young was a business executive when Columbia appointed him dean of the business school in 1948, the year Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was named president of Columbia. While he headed the school, which was founded in 1906, it began to require bachelor's degrees for admission, thus becoming today's Graduate School of Business. It also opened its advanced classes to women.

Siris to Receive Initial Paget Foundation Award

Ethel Siris, associate professor of clinical medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has been selected to receive the first research award from the Paget's Disease Foundation.

The grant will fund the large-scale epidemiological study of Paget's disease in the United States. Siris will conduct the study in collaboration with Jennifer Kelsey, professor of public health and head of the Division of Epidemiology in the School of Public Health.

Paget's disease is a skeletal disorder estimated to affect 3 to 4 percent of the American population over age 50. It is thought to result from a viral infection in youth that affects the functioning of certain bone cells, called osteoclasts, in later life.

The role of osteoclasts is to resorb and remove bone tissue as part of the normal bone repair process. In bones affected by Paget's disease, there is an increase in the number and the size of osteoclasts, and the rate of bone resorption is therefore greatly increased. In trying to keep up with this accelerated pace, the osteoblasts (which rebuild bone) produce bone that is architecturally chaotic, although they appear to be present in net amounts of bone mass.

The result is thickening and deformity of the bones affected, with the possibility of later bowing in the case of long bones. Typical sites of the disease include the spine, pelvis, skull and long bones of the legs.

Siris and Kelsey hope that a clearer profile of the paticnt will emerge from their study. More than 20 percent of Paget's disease patients have a positive family history, indicating that a genetic predisposition may play a role. Certain ethnic groups also seem to be more likely to develop this disease, particularly Caucasians of European background. In certain parts of England, for example, approximately eight percent of the population over the age of 50 is affected.

Paget's disease is rare in Africa and Asia, but it is seen in American Blacks, possibly because of differences in the genetic background or the environment; no information is available on Asiatic Americans.

Many asymptomatic victims of the disease are discovered through the characteristic x-ray appearance of Paget's disease or through a routine blood test revealing the abnormally high alkaline phosphatase reading typical of Paget's patients. For some paticnts, patients, symptoms can include pain in the bone, arthritis in related joints, or headaches if the skull is affected. In the extreme, the affected bone may become so enlarged that it pressing on adjacent nerves, causing pain or weakness.

A questionnaire will be distributed to about 2,000 Paget's disease patients through the Foundation membership. About 2,000 of their spouses, family and friends will serve as controls. Respondents will be asked about their experiences with the disorder, treatment and drugs, background history, childhood nutrition, viral exposure and even pet ownership, which has been suggested as a source of the virus.

The study is being conducted under the auspices of the General Clinical Research Center (GCRC), with the support of Robert E. Canfield, professor of medicine and program director of the GCRC; Canfield, Siris and Thomas Jacobs, associate professor of clinical medicine, have made FBS a leading center for research on Paget's disease since the early 1970s.

Dumas Malone in the 1950s

When Eisenhower became President of the United States in 1953, he appointed Young personnel manager within his office. In early 1957 he left the Civil Service Commission post after attracting national attention for admiring an order to the bureau of suspected subversives. A Republican, he was given a political appointment as Eisenhower's ambassador to the Netherlands, a post he held through 1960.

Young then became executive director of the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce. He resigned that post in October 1965 to become a private consultant.

Young was born May 9, 1919, in Lexington, Mass., one of six children of Owen D. Young and the former Josephine Sheldon Edmondes. His father was author of the Young Plan for Germany's reparations after World War I. He was the longtime chairman of the General Electric Co. and helped launch the Radio Corporation of America (RCA).

Young graduated from the Choate School, St. Lawrence and the Harvard School of Business Administration, earning an M.B.A. degree in 1933. After a job as a Harvard researcher in business history, he became the business economist at the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington.

In 1938, Young moved to the Treasury.

Philip Young

working as a special assistant arranging the sale of American military hardware abroad. When the lend-Lease system of arms turned over to the Department of Office of Emergency Management, he transferred there before moving on to a new assignment as Assistant Administrator for Aid in Administration in 1941. He finished his wartime service as a Navy lieutenant commander with assignment to the Supply Corps.

Over the years, Young served as trustee or director of many institutions, including St. Lawrence, Chase, the Edison Institute, the Netherlands-America Foundation, of which he was a past president, and Project Hope, where he was an advisor.

Young is survived by his third wife, the former Diana Morgan, whom he married in 1962, two daughters from his first marriage, Faith, now Mrs. William D. Carmichael, of Greenwich, Ct., and Shirley, now Mrs. Walter E. Adams of Reston, Va., a brother, Richard, and a sister, Josephine Y. Case, both of Van Hornesville; seven grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

Young's first wife, the former Faith Adams, died in 1963. His second wife, the former Faith Sarah Whaley, was the widow of Sir Richard Fairey, a British aviation pioneer. She died in 1978.

A memorial service was held Jan. 24 at 2:00 P.M. at the Universalist National Memorial Church in Washington.

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Public and private buildings of Islamic cities are the topic of a photographic exhibit, "Formal Structure in Islamic Architecture of Iran and Turkestan," on view on the 100 Level of Avery Hall through Feb. 20. The exhibit of structures in Iran and Turkestan is the result of three months of travel in 1975 and 1981 by Klaus Herdeg, professor of architecture at Columbia. Photos, clockwise from above left: 1) A view of the Shah Mosque in Isfahan. "An impression of repose is reinforced through the axial stability of the domes. The screen wall sets a visual base for the volumes of the domes rising behind it." 2) A skyline view of the city of Isfahan and its interwoven elements. 3) The main courtyard of the mosque Al-Hakim in Isfahan, built in 1654 by Doctor (Hakim) Daud. "A mosque is a house of worship but also a public building serving a multiplicity of uses—it is a gathering place for prayers (five times a day), an Islamic College and a community center," and 4) the main entrance to Madrasa Madr-i-Shah from Chahar Bagh. Main entrances to both private and public Iranian buildings of this period are often octagonal.