Cancer Research:
Cell Geneticist’s Studies of Yeast Win the Horwitz

A scientist who has made fundamental contributions to understanding cell division and replication — and how these processes are altered in cancer — has won Columbia’s 1995 Louis Gross Horwitz Prize. LetizlHarwtz, a geneticist at the University of Washington, has studied a simple, one-celled organism, brewer’s yeast, to tackle the difficult problem of how cells are able to faithfully copy their genetic information and divide in two without transmitting potential lethal errors in its genetic blueprint.

Remarkably, yeast and humans have evolved a similar mechanism for ensuring that only cells that have unerringly copied their DNA are able to proceed with cell division. Over a period of some 30 years, Hartwell has identified in yeast a series of genes and protein that activate a complex set of checks and balances that in turn regulate the cell cycle. Mutations in these proteins are thought to underlie many forms of cancer in humans.

Since the Horwitz Prize was first presented in 1967, more than half its recipients — 35 of 55 — have gone on to win the Nobel Prize in Physics, Chemistry, or Medicine, or in Physiology or Medicine, won the Horwitz in 1992.

The dinner at which the prize was awarded

(Continued on Page 6)

Koppel to Host duPont-Columbia Awards Jan. 25

“Nightline” anchor Ted Koppel will host the Alfred I. duPont-Columbia University Awards, presented annually in recognition of excellence in journalism, on Jan. 25.

Journalist Roberta Baskin, Charlie Rose, Tim Russert, Ralph Begleiter and Daniel Schorr will be joined by President Rupp in presenting the awards — Silver Baton and the Gold Baton — in a ceremony aimed nationally by the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS). Joan Konner, dean of the Graduate School of Journalism and chair of the awards jury, will comment on the broadcast year.

The 90-minute broadcast of the 1994-95 awards for excellence in television and radio journalism is the third co-production of Thirteen/WNET in New York and the Journalism School. The ceremonies from Low Rotunda will air at 10:00 PM. The words, established in 1942, have been administered by the Graduate School of Journalism since 1968.


Koppel has appeared and anchored for ABC News for more than 30 years. Anchor of “Nightline” since its inception in 1980, he is its principal on-air reporter and interviewer and the program’s managing editor. He has received eight duPont-Columbia Awards, including the first Gold Baton, awarded in 1985, for “Nightline’s” week-long series from South Africa.

Baskin is a correspondent for CBS News’ “60 Minutes” and a producer of the investigative unit. Rose is the Emmy Award-winning host of “Charle Rose,” a nightly hour-long interview program seen nationally on PBS affiliates. Russet is senior vice president, Washington bureau chief and the moderator of “Meet the Press” for NBC News. Begleiter is CNN’s world affairs correspondent based in Washington and host of “Global View,” a weekly interview program. Schorr, a veteran reporter and commentator, interprets national and international events as senior news analyst for National Public Radio.

The 1994-95 awards recognize programs aired between July 1, 1994, and June 30, 1995. The jury considered the best of 540 entries from small, medium and major-market television stations, network television, cable, independent productions and radio. All entries were reviewed by a board

(Continued on Page 6)

Namesake Cuts
John Jay’s Cake

With a conference and exhibitions on the life and legacy of John Jay (1745-1829), the first Chief Justice of the United States, Columbia celebrated the 250th anniversary of the birth of one of its most famous alumni (Class of 1766) Dec. 12. Jay’s great-great-great-grandson, John Jay Iselin, reenact the President of Cooper Union, cut the birthday cake at a reception following a discussion of Jay’s influence on law and diplomacy.

Columbia students in Revolutionary Army uniforms were cake bearers. Standing, from left: President Rupp, Louis Henkin, University Professor Emeritus; Provost Jonathan Cole, Iselin; Professor Robert Ferguson of Columbia Law School and the Department of English; student Lynn Sasski, Herbert Johnson, Hollings Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of South Carolina; Alan Swart, editor of the John Jay Papers at Columbia, and student Matthew Poffy. Front: students Stan Leung and David Lin.

Two Columbia College Seniors Are Rhodes, Marshall Scholars

To Do Graduate Work at Oxford, Cambridge

Two Columbia College seniors are among the winners of prestigious Rhodes and Marshall Scholarships, announced in December.

Philip Skelding, 22, of New Orleans, a chemistry major, is one of 32 American Rhodes Scholars, and Keith Hamilton, 20, of Atlanta, an English major, is among 40 Americans who won a Marshall Scholarship.

Skelding will study chemistry at Oxford University’s New College; while Hamilton will pursue his studies in philosophy and 19th Century English literature at Warwick University at Cambridge University.

Both hope to earn their degrees within two years and then return to the United States to begin their careers.

Stories, Page 6.

Handler Gives $1.15M for Studies in Legal Reform

Milton Handler, one of the nation’s leading lawyers and law professors, has committed $1.15 million to Columbia Law School in support research to improve and reform the law.

“There are a thousand and one ways in which our laws can be improved and I would like to see Columbia Law School take the lead in law reform,” says Handler, 92, professor emeritus at Columbia Law School and senior partner at Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler.

Research funded by the Milton Handler Research Fund at the Law School will focus on the clarification, improvement and reform of the law, particularly in areas where the law’s standards are unethical, unworkable, abused, or lacking adequate justification.

This research will serve a primary purpose of making the law both understandable and more effective in serving the public interest.

“Having explored cutting edge legal issues for 70 years, Professor Handler now seeks to support the work of young scholars who will do in the 21st century what he has done in the 20th,” said Dean Lance Liebman.

“The fund will support scholarship that examined doctrines of law that are unreckon- nantably confusing or inherently unfair and suggest ways to improve them. This work will serve as a vital tool in leading students, fac- ulty, and scholars towards a clearer, more precise understanding of the law.”

Handler graduated from Columbia Law School in 1926 with a brilliant academic record and taught at Columbia for five decades. He is recognized as one of the

(Continued on Page 7)
College Prep Program at Columbia Celebrates 30 Years

Columbia's Double Discovery Course (DDC), an academic and college-prep program serving students who live or go to school in Harlem, this year celebrated its 30th year. Sixty-six percent of DDC students graduate from college in four years, a rate significantly greater than the national average. Pictured at the 30th anniversary celebration on Dec. 7, are, from left, Roger Lobocka, dean of admissions, Columbia College; Austin Quigley, dean, Columbia College; Cliff Jerjenian, 1968 DDC graduate, professor at Pennsylvania State University and keynote speaker; Mark McInerny, master of ceremonies and reporter for CBS This Morning; former Mayor David Dinkins, professor of international and public affairs and provost of honor, President Rupp; Kevin Matthews, executive director, DDC; and Gerald Shevin, 1955 graduate of Columbia College and chairman of the DDC Board of Friends.

Images Reveal Diverse Seafloors Off U.S. Coast

Scientists at Columbia's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory have unveiled images from the most extensive, highly detailed mapping ever done of the seafloor off the United States, which reveals a diversity of oceanic landscapes.

The new images reveal the surprisingly different character of the seafloor off the west coast of Oregon, California, Louisiana, and New Jersey and Maryland, and they allow the first detailed comparison of different parts of the U.S. continental slope. The images show that the seafloor off the U.S. coast is as remarkable and in some ways as alien as landscapes we've seen on Mars or Venus," said Lincoln Pratson, who created the images with William Harshy. The two are marine geophysicists at Lamont-Doherty, Columbia's earth sciences research institute in Palisades, N.Y. Their research and pictures were published in the January issue of Geology.

"Until recently, technological limitations had prevented extensive and detailed mapping of the U.S. continental margin, so these new images are providing us with priceless insights on the diverse processes and factors that shape the edges of continents," Pratson said.

The scientists analyzed an unprecedented collection of ocean bottom depths measured by ships that record sound echoes from the seafloor. The data provide much more direct, detailed and accurate information on what the ocean floor looks like than seafloor maps based on satellite measurements, such as the one recently unveiled by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Harshy said. Satellites can only resolve features larger than five square miles. Sophisti- cated instruments aboard modern research ships can resolve features 5,000 times smaller, though it would take many hundreds of years by ship to map all the worlds oceans, he said.

The detailed bathymetric data were gathered in the mid-1980's to early 1990's by NOAA and Army geoscientific crews funded by the National Science Foundation. The NOAA surveys in particular are the largest and most detailed surveys of the U.S. continental margin ever made. They were com- missioned after the Reagan Administration declared a 200-mile band of U.S. coastal waters off limits to exploitation by foreign fishing and mining interests in 1983.

The data have been archived by the National Geophysical Data Center in Boulder, Colo. The Columbia scientists were the first to analyze the full NOAA and NSF-funded data sets, transforming them into exquisite images that provide a new perspective of the seafloor off the U.S. coast, Pratson said.

The images show deep submarine canyons off New Jersey and Maryland; sheer, mile-high cliffs off western Florida; a podaceous mushroom-like formed by Louisiana; a seascapes of plateaus and canyons reaching out from California's coast, and rolling ridges off Oregon.

In some cases, the movement of the earth's great crustplates are the primary forces shaping the seafloor. Off Oregon, the Juan de Fuca Plate is being overridden and pushed down into the earth's interior by the North American Plate in a process called subduction. Seafloor sediments are being scraped off the Juan de Fuca Plate and piled up along the Oregon margin like folds in a carpet.

Off California, the Pacific Plate is sliding past the North American Plate along a com- plex system of faults, including the San Andreas Fault. This shearing motion appears to be causing the lower half of the California continental slope to buckle out- ward. The slope is also incised by numer- ous submarine canyons, such as the Monterey Canyon in Monterey Bay. In contrast, no plate boundary exists off New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Sediments built up the continental slope in this region by currents and waves, and (in earlier geologic times when sea level was lower) by rivers, have accumulated over millennia and built up a gradual slope. In some places, the buildup has made the slope so steep that it has failed, triggering underwater avalanches that have cut many submarine canyons extending toward the ocean.

Other factors cause the distinctive seascapes in the Gulf of Mexico. Off Florida's western shores, the sea floor is composed mostly of carbonate—the remains of shells of marine life that have accumulated on the ocean bottom. Unlike the sediments off the mid-Atlantic coast, the carbonates are hard and seaworthy. However, groundwater seeps from low- lying Florida to the lower face of the car- bonate slope and dissolves it. The lower face weakens in places and collapses, tak- ing portions of the upper slope with it, a process that over time has formed a sheer cliff.

Salt movement is the primary process shaping offshore Louisiana. Earlier in geologic history, when sea level was lower, Gulf of Mexico waters evaporated, leaving massive layers of salt. Subse- quently, the Mississippi River dumped huge amounts of sediments atop the salt layers. Unlike most sediments, salt greatly resists compression; and, if possible, will flow rather than become compacted. Under the weight of the sediments deposited offshore Louisiana, pockets of salt are squeezed upward and to the sides. As they move, these salt pockets rearrange the seafloor above them. In some cases, the salt moves seaward, bulging the seafloor in front of it like a groundswell breaking through soil. In other cases, pockets of compressed salt mushroom upward, forming domes. When the deeper salt feeding the mush- room cap is depleted, these domes col- lapse into marine-like features like those on the moon.

Matthews and Harshy's research was supported by the Office of Naval Research and the Department of Energy. The imges they created can be viewed and accessed on the World Wide Web: "http://www.idea.columbia.edu"

From the Senate...

At its final meeting before the holidays, the University Senate heard reports from two of its committees and tabled three resolutions.

The faculty advisory committee reported being at work on several items: four cur- rent grievances; a case to conduct a survey to see whether opinion here would favor extending fringe benefits to domestic partners of non-gay employees under similar conditions to those required now for gay partners; and, a review of an administration proposal to revise Univer- sity policy on intellectual property.

The budget review committee is begin- ning an examination of the budget impli- cations of various proposals that have been advanced to increase the size of the college. The committee is also continuing to discuss the pros and cons of the direct responsibility budgeting model for the University.

The chairwoman of the education com- mittee had been prepared to submit resolu- tions to establish a Ph.D. program in ecology and evolutionary biology, and several statutory acts in conservation biology and environmental policy, all of which she found to be "highly attractive and excellent." At the last minute, however, at questions' about the Libraries' ability to fund additional serials needed for these programs caused the resolutions to be withdrawn.

The next meeting of the Senate, which will include general discussion of propos- als concerning the size of the College, will be held Jan. 30, at 1:15 P.M. in the auditorium of the Schieren Engineering Building. Non-senators who wish to attend may procure passes by presenting a valid C.U.D. at the Senate office, 406 Low, or at 3-411 P & S, by 11:00 A.M. the day of the meeting.

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Legislative Update:

On Jan. 5 and 6, President Clinton signed into law three bills to appropriate govern- ment funding. The first bill returned gov- ernment workers to their jobs through Jan. 26, 1996. The second bill provided funding for FY 1996 for a series of agencies including NIH. NIH's funding is increased 5.7 percent over FY 1995. The third bill was forwarded to the President after he submit- ted a seven-year balanced budget bill and provides full funding for all unfunded agen- cies through Jan. 26, 1996.

Proposed Budget Bill

Although progress continues to be made on a seven-year balanced budget bill, the extension of section 127 (employment-provided educational assis- tance) still awaits the passage of the larg- er bill. New York legislators Senators Altusco D'Amato and Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Congressmen Charles B. Rangel and Arna Moorhead have strongly encouraged their colleagues to extend section 127 for 1995 and 1996. Presi- dent Rupp has encouraged the legisla- tion.
Sledging on the Steps of Low...

The historic blizzard of Jan. 7-8 caused Columbia to close because of snow for the first time in 18 years. Monday, Jan. 8, the University closed as nearly 2 feet of snow fell in Manhattan, shutting down many city services and businesses. Not since the winter of 1978 has the University closed for an entire day. On Jan. 20, 1978 a snow storm closed the campus, and seventeen days later, on Feb. 6, blizzard conditions again shut down University operations for a day and a half. That was not the last time Columbia closed for weather, however. In September of 1987, the University suspended operations for half a day for a hurricane.

Alberts to Give Cartwright Talk

Bruce M. Alberts, president of the National Academy of Sciences, will give the 1995 Cartwright Lecture in the P&S Alumni Auditorium on Jan. 18 at 4:30 PM. The lecture will be on "The Context: Structure and Role in Early Development."

Alberts, who has served as chairman of the National Research Council's Commission on Life Sciences and president of the American Society of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, is recognized for his work in biochemistry and molecular biology, particularly for his study of the protein complexes that allow eukaryotes to be replicated. He earned a degree in biochemical sciences at Harvard, where he also received his doctorate in 1965. He has served as a member of the faculty at Princeton and as chairman of the department of biochemistry and biophysics at U.C.-San Francisco. In 1980 he was awarded an American Cancer Society Lifetime Research Professorship. He also has worked on educational projects designed at improving the teaching of science such as City Science and the National Science Resources Center, a joint project of the National Academy of Sciences and the Smithsonian Institution, for which he served on the advisory board. He is the principal author of The Molecular Biology of the Cell, considered the leading textbook of its kind.

The Cartwright Lectures were established in the late 1970's through a bequest by Benjamin A. Cartwright to P&S's alumni association to establish a course of lectures "modeled after the Lettsonian or Croonian Lectures of England," discussions of existing knowledge or reports of investigations in medicine or surgery. The lectures were discontinued during World War I, and the fund was transferred to P&S in 1928 with the recommendation that it be allowed to accrue so that it could support lectures of the distinction indicated in Cartwright's bequest. The lectures were resumed in 1974.

The event is free and open to the public.

CPMC Negotiates with St. Luke's

Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center will enter exclusive negotiations with St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center in hopes of joining the two medical facilities to create the largest health care system in New York City.

If the negotiations are successful, the partnership will combine the health care services of Presbyterian Hospital, the College of Physicians and Surgeons (which are both part of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center), and St. Luke's-Roosevelt. The partnership will strengthen the traditional ties between the College of Physicians and Surgeons and St. Luke's-Roosevelt, which, after more than 100 years, is the University's oldest hospital affiliation. President Riepe said this week, "I am extremely pleased that our colleagues at both Presbyterian Hospital and St. Luke's-Roosevelt are moving toward a formalized partnership, and we at Columbia will contribute in every way we can to assure the success of this venture."

Herbert Furdas, dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, said, "This expanded alliance will build on the historic links between Columbia and St. Luke's-Roosevelt to create an even stronger academic center for moving forward in education, research and clinical care. All these institutions will be better able to survive within the new realities of the health care marketplace."

Under the combined system, the hospital's services will include community-based primary health care, strategically-located community hospitals, the capacity to deliver home care and long-term care and tertiary care centers providing specialty and sub-specialty care.

St. Luke's-Roosevelt has long been a teaching hospital of Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons. The hospital is based at West 114th and Amsterdam Avenue and recently opened a new wing at its 10th Avenue and 58th Street site. In the interest of further corporate consolidation, Columbia-Presbyterian is also involved in partnership discussions with New York University Medical School.

Scientists, Humanists Question: What is Earth's Population Limit?

Four well-known figures in science and the humanities were to speak at a public forum Jan. 17 at Columbia to discuss earth's capacity to support human life. They are art historian Simon Schama, population biologist Joel E. Cohen and geologist Wallace Broecker and Paul Olsen.

Titled "How Many People Can Earth Support? A Symposium on Earth's Evolution," the forum will begin at 2:00 PM in Low Rotunda. Admission is free.

The broadly inclusive discussion will range from scientific appraisals by Broecker of the planet's supply of carbon dioxide and its effects on global warming to insights by Schama on the elements of landscape and their relationship to human attitudes and history.

Both are faculty members, Broecker the Newberry Professor of Geological Sciences and Schama the Old Dominion Foundation Professor of History.

Schama, who recently became art critic of The New Yorker magazine, is the author of Landscape and Memory, published this year by Knopf.

Keynote Address

Cohen, professor of populations in the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia and professor of populations and director of the Laboratory of Populations at Rockefeller University, will deliver the keynote address at 4:00 PM. He is the author of How Many People Can the Earth Support? published this month by W.W. Norton, and an authority on population biology, developmental and molecular biology, the epidemiology of infectious diseases and the sociology of science.

Paul Olsen, also a Columbia geologist and a renowned scientist of earth's long-term fossil record, will discuss how feedbacks between climate and life forms seem to be making earth's climate more stable and so more hospitable to life. He is the Arthur D. Worke Memorial Professor of Geological Sciences at Columbia's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, where Broecker is also based.

Reshaping Scientific Approaches

"The problems that will confront us in the next century require us to rethink the way we produce new knowledge," said Michael Crow, Columbia's vice provost and organizer of the event. "This conference will help us shape the kind of science we will need in order to understand the direction both we and the earth are taking."

Making Choices

Answers to the conference's central question have ranged from less than 1 billion to more than 1,000 billion, with the earth's population now at 5.5 billion and adding 90 million a year. In his book, Cohen reviews these predictions and argues that answers will come only when we have fully understood both natural constraints and the human choices available.

Choices of local and world economic and political institutions, and choices of how material values are distributed, as well as the levels of those technological and material values, will affect what Cohen calls the earth's carrying capacity.

...Under Pines Draped in Snow
Progress and Promise: CERC and the EPA

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Environmental Conference Unites CERC Vision and 25 Years of EPA

On the 25th anniversary of the creation of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Columbia's Environmental Research and Conservation (CERC) sponsored an all-day conference with leading environmental experts. The conference, "Progress and Promise: 25 Years of Environmental Protection," highlighted the role of CERC as an important forum for dialogue and a focal point for innovations and for the exchange of ideas among the EPA and the sciences. The conference also featured a panel discussion on the future of environmental science and policy, with a focus on the role of CERC in advancing the field.

White House Supports CERC Initiative

White House House Supports CERC Initiative

Kate McKay, chairwoman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), addressed CERC's annual meeting and emphasized the importance of environmental science and policy. McKay stressed the need for cooperation between government agencies and the private sector to address environmental challenges.

Rupp Affirms Columbia's Commitment to Environment

President Rupp speaks at the closing ceremony of the conference.

"We must build a sustainable environment and ensure that all Americans have access to clean air, clean water, and a healthy planet," said President Rupp. "This commitment to the environment is central to our mission and to our future, and we will continue to work together to achieve this goal."
Rhodes Scholar to Pursue Dual Study

Keith Rhoderick Dhi Hamilton II, who is among those recently awarded the Marshall Scholarship by the British government, doesn't think of himself as a typical scholar. He is cooping yourself up in the library and isolating yourself from humanity, he says, "is a social scholastic. If and "I'm not a scholar." he says. It is clear he is indeed a scholar. Sakti at the kitchen table in his dorm suite, drinking a glass of apple juice, Hamilton recalls the academic journey that transformed him from "both a bad student and a discipline problem" in the sixth grade into a stellar English major who will complete his B.A. at Columbia College at the age of 20. The Marshall Scholarship, established by the British government in 1953 as thanks for U.S. and through the Marshall Plan after World War II, will lead Hamilton to War-

Columbia University Record

January 19, 1996

Horwitz Prize

(Continued from Page 1)

Selected to be presented by President Reup Jan. 10 was postponed because of the recent blizz-

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Another Marshall

Another Marshall winner, Nicole Kimmier, a student at Stanford and a graduate of School of General Studies alumni who will receive a degree from Washington University in St. Louis in May 1997, has been named a Rhodes Scholar by the Rhodes Trust. Kimmier, who received her B.A. and M.D. from Stanford University and is currently a resident in Neurology, plans to pursue a career in academic medicine. She is the first woman to receive the Rhodes Scholarship at Stanford University.

Hamilton to Go on to Cambridge

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WALTER GELLHORN, LAW, THE POSTMORTEM

Walter Gellhorn of Columbia, one of the nation's leading legal scholars, died at 89, in his home on Morningside Heights, January 9. He was an expert on the history of civil rights and pioneer in the modern study of law, Dec. 9, at his home on Morningside Heights. He was 89.

University Professor Emeritus at Columbia, he was a leading figure in American Law School in the 1930s, and his academic progeny include many of the legal world's outstanding scholars.

Gellhorn, an early and influential thinker in the field of antitrust, was the author of Administrative Law Cases and Comments. Widely used by generations of law students across the nation, the book was the forerunner of its first edition in 1940.

Fourteen Books

In his teachings, numerous law review articles and 14 books he authored or co-authored, Gellhorn stressed the field of administrative law in his insights and stressed the need for governmental responsiveness, fairness, and administrative efficiency.

In 1966 he wrote We the American Complain, which explored means by which citizens might challenge official actions and failures to serve. A companion volume, Ombudsmen and Judicial Review, is a guide to administrative procedures. He was also an eloquent defender of civil rights and free speech. His 1950 book Secrecy, Insurgency and Government in denunciation of McCarthyism. His Individual Freedom and Governmental Restrictions (1956). American Rights: The Constitution in Action (1960) and The Freedom to Read (1982) examined and were born on public policies he regarded as threatens.

With R. Kent Greenawalt, then Columbia Law School's Cardozo Professor of Jurisprudence, he wrote The Secession of the Public

Purse in 1970. For 25 years, beginning in 1944, he was a member of the board of directors of the American Civil Liberties Union. He served also as a director of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

Throughout his long association with Columbia beginning in 1935, Gellhorn wrote and spoke widely, taught at major universities in England, Japan and elsewhere, and served as executive director of the China Center for American Law Study in the mid-1980s.

On Campus Years

Although he retired from active teaching in 1973, Gellhorn remained a constant and vital academic: presence on campus more than 60 years after his teaching career began. He maintained lecture appearances and associations with various legal and political science organizations.

He was a trustee or trustee emeritus of Amherst College continuously since 1960. Lance Lehman, Dean of Columbia Law School, said: "While contributing magnificently to the achievement of law and freedom on several continents, Walter Gellhorn found time and energy to involve himself in every aspect of the work of Columbia Law School during nearly seven decades. No one in the history of American legal education has symbolized the values of a law school as Walter Gellhorn did Columbia. We will continue to be guided by his example." Gellhorn received acclaim and awards and honors from universities and panels. He was awarded the Harvard Law School's coveted Henderson Memorial Prize for scholarly work in administrative law. Gellhorn received in 1946 for his critical study of federal administration as director of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure and in 1974 for When Americans Complain and Ombudsmen.

Walter Gellhorn was born in St. Louis on October 13, 1898. He was awarded the A.B. from Amherst in 1927 and earned his law degree in 1931 from Columbia, where he was an editor of the Columbia Law Review. Following his graduation from law school he was admitted to the bar. Betts Professor of Law from 1937 and University Professor (Columbia's highest academic rank) in 1973.

Upon his retirement in 1975 he was designated University Professor Emeritus. In 1993 an endowed professorship, bearing his name, was created in his honor.

Gellhorn served as an attorney in the office of the Solicitor General of the United States from 1938 to 1953. He was regional administrative officer of the Office of Price Administration from 1942 to 1943, and vice chairman and chairman of the National War Labor Board, Region II, from 1944 to 1946.

By memorial appointments by the President of the United States he was a Councillor of the Administrative Conference of the United States continuously from his inception in 1938.

During many decades, continuing well into the 1990s, he mediated or arbitrated a number of major labor disputes. In 1963 he arbitrated a controversy involving a nuclear-powered vessel Savannah, the U.S. government's expensive showpiece of nuclear construction. This was one of many conflicts between ship operators and maritime unions submitted to him for decision.

In 1967 Gellhorn was named by New York City Mayor John Lindsay to patch differences between the Board of Education and the United Federation of Teachers.

He later represented the city's public schools, police officers, firefighters, school teachers, social service workers, physicians and others came before him for decision. In 1980, as chairman of a state mediation panel, he helped resolve a transit strike that had crippled New York City.

A Mediator

A profile in The New York Times, Apr. 2, 1988, quoted Gellhorn as saying: "There are very few advantages to becoming an antique, but I suspect that one of them is that people who didn't think much of you now take you seriously."

Noted The Times: "At the age of 73, he tends to be regarded as a sage, which makes him uncomfortable. He says, the sort of man others would think little of."

Honor bestowed on him include the Goldsmith award in 1951, the Hillman Award in 1957, the Columbia Law Alumni Medal for public service in 1972, and the Columbia Medal in 1979, and the American Bar Foundation's Award in 1988 for "outstanding research in law and government."

He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the National Academy of Public Administration and served terms as president of the Association of American Law Schools and vice president of the American Philosophical Society.

He is survived by his wife, Marjorie, his children, Robert, Milton, Hilda, and David, nine grandchildren, and three great grandchildren.

WILLIAM BLOOR, TREASURER, DIES

William Bloor, former treasurer of Columbia, who for 24 years served on the University's endowment and real estate investments, died Jan. 8 at the age of 86 in St. Louis. A retired professor of psychology, he had had a heart condition for some time, said his brother,in law, Donald D. Bloor.

Columbia President Emmet and professor emeritus of psychology William McGill, who now resides in California, said: "Any account that could truly capture Bloor's remarkable skills and creativity as treasurer — and even more remarkable kindness as a human being — is yet to be written and would be utterly fascinating. He was like a character out of Dickens. He never married, his only love was Columbia. There is no way in which anyone can now begin to acknowledge his debt to us one by one. He was the most vigorous, moral, honest individual I have ever known.

Jacques Barzun, Professor Emeritus, said: "He was one of the most devoted Columbia alumni and officers that ever was, and he did everything possible for the University and for individual members of the faculty. He was a very kindly man. Any call on him a matter of course. He had immediate attention and generous efforts."

Cornell University, where he was a professor, and the University of Chicago, where he was a professor emeritus, praised him. Bloor was an honorary member of the National Academy of Sciences, which supports medical research, at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons.

William Bloor was born in New York City July 23, 1909.

Except for several years in Grand View on Hudson, in the 1940s, he lived in New York and was a long-time resident of the New York Athletic Club.

Besides his brother, who lives in Hilton Head Island, S.C., he is survived by two nieces, Ann Gray of Eastham, Mass., and Joan and Ruth of Hollywood, Calif., and a nephew, James W. Bloor of Sanwa, Calif. A memorial service will be held Jan. 18 at 11:00 a.m. at the Campbell Funeral Chapel, 1076 Madison Ave. (at 84th St.) Bishop John Nolan will officiate.

FRANKFORD LEHMANN, FUNDRAISER

Frederick G. Lehmann, deputy vice president for development at Alumni Relations and University Advancement, died at his home on Jan. 15, 1988, at 65 after a long battle with cancer.

Lehmann was a pioneer in modern development strategies for universities. Since 1989 he had created and conducted programs that attracted considerable financial support for the Health Sciences Division at Columbia. Under his direction, resources given to the Health Sciences increased from $35 million in 1988 to $48 million annually.

Born in Bellingham, Wash., Lehmann began his career in advancement with the alumni association of MIT, where he was educated as a chemical engineer. At MIT, he was responsible for an annual giving program that grew from $25 to $4 million annually in the 1960s and 1970s. Before joining Columbia in 1989, he directed development at New York Medical College, Rockefeller University and Boston University.

He was a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, the Group on Institutional Research of the American Association of Medical Colleges, the Harvard Club of New York City and the Association of the Olds.

Lehmann is survived by four children. A memorial service was held Feb. 16 at 4:45 P.M. in the Pauline A. Hartford Memorial Chapel at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

Handler Gives $1.15M for Law Research

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Country's leading scholars and practitioners of antitrust law.

He has made his life's work to try to reform law that was unethical, unsound, or lacking in public justification. The Milton Handler Research Fund will continue his commitment to law reform.

In gratitude for Handler's many years of service and support, Columbia Law School recently named its new rare book room in honor of him.

The room is part of the Law School's current $18 million construction project that includes major renovation of the Law School's main building, Jerome L. Greene Hall, and the construction of new law student housing. The new building is named for William C. Warren Hall that will house the offices of Morningside Heights Legal Services, a renewed criminal clinic program in which Columbia students supply legal support to disadvantaged citizens, and the Columbia Law Review, a 95-year-old student-run journal recognized as one of the country's leading legal publications.
Talk
Mon., Jan. 22
Noon. "Regulation of C-CAT Activity by the JNK Signal Transduction Cascade," by Audrey Minden, U.C.-San Diego. Dept. of Biological Sciences Colloquium. 700 Fairchild.
4:00 P.M. "Hate Speech Codes on Cam- pus," by Natasha Sommier, president, American Civil Liberties Union. Speaking of Women Lecture Series. Barnard Center for Research on Women. Sablerberger Parker, Barnard Hall.

Tues., Jan. 23
4:00 P.M. "Reflections on United Nations Peace-Keeping Operations in the Former Yugoslavia," by Yoriko Akashi, special politi- cal advisor to the Secretary General. East Asian Institute Special Lecture. 1501 International Affairs Building (1AB).

Wed., Jan. 24

Thurs., Jan. 25
Noon. "Maintaining the Momentum of Reform in Newly Integrated States (The Political Economy of Domestic and External Forces)," by Ohee Hwangsoo, International Monetary Fund. The Harriman Institute and Institute on East Central Europe Lecture Series. 12:19 IAB.
4:00 P.M. "Storied Pictures?—The Tales of Ise in Word and Image," by Joshua Moscov, Univ. of British Columbia. Donald Keene Center of Japanese Culture Lecture Series. Kress Room, East Asian Library, Kent.
4:30 P.M. "Peptide-Related Research: A Vehicle Toward Biological and Chemical Understanding," by Ralph Hirschmann, Univ. of Pennsylvania. Arun Ghatgharia Memorial Award Lecture, Dept. of Chemistry. 309 Havemeyer.

Mon., Jan. 29
3:00 P.M. Caffe e Conversazione. Informal Italian language and conversation practice with coffee. Italian department. 564 Hamilton.


Wed., Jan. 31
12:30 P.M. "Grahanka: (Eclipse)," video presentation made by a human rights NGO in Bangladesh. Introduction by Maouya Karim, senior research associate, Southern Asian Insti- tute. Southern Asian Institute Brown Bag Lec- tures, IIM AAB.

Thurs., Feb. 1

Special Events
Thurs., Jan. 25
6:00 P.M. 6th Annual Robert Burns Sup- per, marking the 200th anniversary of the poet's death and his 237th birthday anniver- sary. Program includes piping, dancing, singing, toasts and speeches. Artists include Ed Miller, folklorist/soloist; Celtic band Tir Na Nog, and Scottish dance instructor Mary Abdii. Cocktails and Dancing: 6:00 P.M.; Haggis Procession and Dinner: 7:15 P.M.; Cost: $40 per person. Reservations required: 854-6612. Faculty House.

Fri., Jan. 26
16:00 A.M. The Winners' Circle. Alfred I. duPont/Columbia University Awards show. excerpts and discuss their programs. Moder- ated by Marlene Sanders, public affairs anchor, Prime Life Network, and member of the duPont/Columbia Awards Jury. Alfred I. duPont Center for Broadcast Jour- nalism; Graduate School of Journalism; World Room, 3rd Floor, Journalism.

Music
Thurs., Jan. 25

Sat., Jan. 27

Feb., Thurs. 1

Health Sciences
Fri., Jan. 19

Tues., Jan. 23
4:00 P.M. "DNA Repair Pathways Revealed through Analytical Genetic- Recombination in Yeast," by Lorraine Symington, prof. of microbiology. Dept. of Genetics and Development Seminars. HBSC 312.
5:00 P.M. "Innovations in Ophthalmolo- gy," by Peter Michals, assoc. clinical oph- thalmologist. Harkness Eye Institute Seminar. 7th Floor Amphitheater, Hark- ness Eye Institute.

Wed., Jan. 24

Fri., Jan. 26
8:00 A.M. "Yes You to N.O., Maybe?" by Arthur J. Smetting, ass. prof. of anesthesi- ology and pediatrics. Pediatric Grand Rounds. McIntosh Conference Room, Babies Hospital South 1-113.

Tues., Jan. 30
4:00 P.M. "Embryonic Lethality in Both Homozygous and Heterozygous VEGF Knock-Out Mice Revealed by ES Cell- Derived Embryos," by Arnad Nagy, Mount Sinai Hospital (Toronto). Dept. of Genetics and Development. HBSC 312.