Lee C. Bollinger, President, Columbia University

Lee C. Bollinger became Columbia University’s nineteenth president in 2002. Under his leadership, Columbia stands again at the very top rank of great research universities, distinguished by comprehensive academic excellence, historic institutional development, an innovative and sustainable approach to global engagement and unprecedented levels of alumni involvement and financial stability.

President Bollinger is Columbia’s first Seth Low Professor of the University, a member of the Columbia Law School faculty and one of the country’s foremost First Amendment scholars. His most recent book, *Uninhibited, Robust, and Wide-Open: A Free Press for a New Century*, has placed Bollinger at the center of public discussion about the importance of global free speech to continued social progress.

As Columbia’s president, Bollinger conceived and led the University’s most ambitious expansion in over a century with the creation of the Manhattanville campus in West Harlem, the first campus plan in the nation to receive the U.S. Green Building Council’s highest certification for sustainable development. An historic community benefits agreement emerging from the city and state review process for the new campus provides Columbia’s local neighborhoods with decades of investment in the community’s health, education and economic growth.

Columbia's growth during Bollinger’s tenure has reflected a commitment to excellence in architecture, from Renzo Piano’s master plan for Manhattanville, to Rafael Moneo’s design for the Northwest Corner Building on the historic Morningside campus, to the new Campbell Sports Center at Baker Field Athletics Complex designed by Steven Holl.

As president of the University of Michigan, Bollinger led the school’s historic litigation in Grutter v. Bollinger and Gratz v. Bollinger. These Supreme Court decisions that upheld and clarified the importance of diversity as a compelling justification for affirmative action in higher education were reaffirmed in the Court’s 2016 ruling in Fisher v. University of Texas. He speaks and writes frequently about the value of racial, cultural and socioeconomic diversity to American society through opinion columns, media interviews and public appearances around the country.

Renzo Piano, Chairman, Founding Partner, Renzo Piano Building Workshop

Renzo Piano was born in Genoa in 1937 into a family of builders.

While studying at Polytechnic University of Milan, he worked in the office of Franco Albini. In 1971, he set up the Piano & Rogers office in London together with Richard Rogers, with whom he won the competition for the Centre Pompidou. He subsequently moved to Paris. From the early 1970s to the 1990s, he worked with the engineer Peter Rice, sharing the Atelier Piano & Rice from 1977 to 1981.
In 1981, the Renzo Piano Building Workshop was established, with 150 staff and offices in Paris, Genoa and New York.

Renzo Piano has received numerous awards and recognitions among them the Royal Gold Medal at the RIBA in London (1989); the Kyoto Prize in Kyoto, Japan (1990); the Goodwill Ambassador of UNESCO (1994); the Praemium Imperiale in Tokyo, Japan (1995); the Pritzker Architecture Prize at the White House in Washington (1998); the Leone d’oro alla Carriera in Venice (2000); the Gold Medal AIA in Washington (2008); and the Sonning Prize in Copenhagen (2009).

Since 2004 he has also been working with the Renzo Piano Foundation, a nonprofit organization dedicated to the promotion of the architectural profession through educational programs and educational activities. The new headquarters was established in Punta Nave (Genoa), in June 2008.

In September 2013 Renzo Piano was appointed senator for life by the Italian President Giorgio Napolitano, and in May 2014 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Columbia University.

Carol Becker, Dean, Columbia School of the Arts

Carol Becker is dean of Columbia School of the Arts. Her research interests range from feminist theory and American cultural history to the education of artists and social responsibility. Her many books include The Invisible Drama: Women and the Anxiety of Change, The Subversive Imagination: Artists, Society and Social Responsibility and Thinking in Place: Art, Action and Cultural Production. In her most recent work, Losing Helen, the cultural critic turns to one of the most personal subjects, coping with the death of her mother. She was dean of faculty and vice president for academic affairs at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago before coming to Columbia. She travels widely and lectures on issues of art and society. Since her arrival at Columbia, Becker has successfully brought to the School of the Arts some of the most interesting writers, artists, theater practitioners, filmmakers and film historians working today. The School also has further developed its curriculum for graduate and undergraduate students. As dean, she has helped to oversee the concept and development of the Lenfest Center for the Arts, which will make all the energy and excitement of the School visible to the Columbia community, the surrounding neighborhoods and the general public.

Eric R. Kandel, MD, Codirector, Mortimer B. Zuckerman Institute

Eric R. Kandel, MD, is University Professor at Columbia University; Kavli Professor and director, Kavli Institute for Brain Science; codirector, Mortimer B. Zuckerman Mind Brain Behavior Institute; and an investigator at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. A graduate of Harvard College and NYU School of Medicine, Dr. Kandel trained in neurobiology at the NIH and in psychiatry at Harvard Medical School. He joined the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University in 1974 as the founding director of the Center for Neurobiology and Behavior. At Columbia Dr. Kandel organized the neuroscience curriculum. He is an editor of Principles of Neural Science, the standard textbook in the field, now in its fifth edition. In 2006, Dr. Kandel wrote a book on the brain for the general public entitled In Search of Memory: The Emergence of a New Science of Mind, which won both the L.A. Times and U.S. National Academy of Science Awards for best book in Science and Technology in 2008. A documentary film based on that book is also entitled In Search of Memory. In 2012 Dr. Kandel wrote The Age of Insight: The Quest to Understand the Unconscious in Art, Mind, and Brain, from Vienna 1900 to the Present, which won the Kreisky Award in Literature, Austria's highest literary award. Dr. Kandel's new book, entitled Reductionism in Art and Brain Science: Bridging the Two Cultures, published by Columbia University Press, has just been released.
Manhattanville Donor Bios

Dawn M. Greene ’08HON, Jerome L. Greene ’26CC, ’28LAW, ’83HON and the Jerome L. Greene Foundation

The late Dawn M. Greene ’08HON and Jerome L. Greene ’26CC, ’28LAW, ’83HON left a powerful legacy across Columbia University—from Columbia College to Columbia Law School to the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Mailman School of Public Health to the neurosciences. A respected lawyer, real estate investor, philanthropist and humanitarian, Jerome Greene founded the Jerome L. Greene Foundation in 1978 and gave back to his alma mater in countless ways.

The Foundation identifies and invests in opportunities to enrich people's lives in New York City and across the nation, supporting organizations and projects devoted to the arts, education, health and social justice. Born and raised in New York, Dawn Greene had an enduring interest in social health issues, which stemmed from her degree in sociology and master’s in social work from Fordham University, as well as her clinical counseling work at the Postgraduate Center for Mental Health. She became the president as well as chief executive officer of the Foundation in 1999, after her husband’s death.

When Dawn Greene and the Jerome L. Greene Foundation made their gift to the University in 2006, it was the largest ever given to Columbia (or to any U.S. university) for a single facility—the Jerome L. Greene Science Center. This gift was an act of partnership and confidence integral to launching construction of the Manhattanville campus. Due to the foresight and generosity of Dawn Greene and the Foundation, the Jerome L. Greene Science Center will be the preeminent home for neuroscience research and education, housing the Mortimer B. Zuckerman Mind Brain Behavior Institute. Dawn and Jerome Greene, as well as the Jerome L. Greene Foundation, continue to have an enormous impact not only on the University but also the world.

Harold F. “Gerry” Lenfest ’58LAW, ’09HON


Lenfest’s gift to Columbia in 2011 supported the construction of the Lenfest Center for the Arts, an innovative and multidisciplinary arts venue in Manhattanville that will foster generations of artists challenging conventions. The six-floor facility designed by Renzo Piano will include an art gallery, a film screening room and a performance space; it will serve as a hub for creating new work and refining works in progress, featuring exhibitions, theatrical performances and lectures presenting artistic voices from around the globe.

Lenfest has been a member of the Columbia University Board of Trustees since 2001 and is a trustee emeritus.

He has been active in Columbia Law School affairs since his graduation and received the School’s Distinguished Achievement Award in 1997. Lenfest is also permanent president of his Law School class, and he served on the Columbia Law School Board of Visitors as well as the Law School Association Board. Lenfest is a member
of the Dean’s Council of the Law School. Committed to Columbia’s mission of inquiry, Lenfest and his wife, Marguerite, have endowed several professorships in the Core Curriculum and at the Law School, supported the Earth Institute and the Medical Center and created the Distinguished Columbia Faculty Awards.

Ira D. Wallach ’29CC, ’31LAW, ’83HON and Miriam G. Wallach

The late Ira D. Wallach ’29CC, ’31LAW, ’83HON was the chief executive officer of Central National-Gottesman Inc., which distributes paper products worldwide, and was a New York City philanthropist with his late wife, Miriam Gottesman Wallach. The Wallachs created the Miriam G. and Ira D. Wallach Foundation, and their contributions to the University have been varied and integral.

Through their generosity, Columbia’s Department of Art History and Archaeology established the Miriam and Ira D. Wallach Art Gallery, advancing the University’s critical and creative engagement with the visual arts. For more than 30 years, the Wallach Art Gallery has held scores of critically acclaimed exhibitions organized by Columbia graduate students and faculty, focusing on contemporary artists on campus and in the community and offering new scholarship on the University’s collections. The Wallach Art Gallery welcomes the public and admission is free. It will be among the first spaces relocating to the Manhattanville campus, in the Lenfest Center for the Arts. In its new home, the Wallach Art Gallery will have greater visibility, doubled space and enhanced programming to be a more active partner in the arts community.

The Wallachs’ generosity has helped realize Columbia’s vision for arts education and scholarship. They supported a named professorship, the Ira D. Wallach Professor of World Order Studies, as well as the renovation of the Avery Architectural and Fine Arts Library. A residential hall at Columbia College is named after the Wallachs as well. In 1983, Mr. Wallach received an honorary LLD from the University in gratitude for his outstanding Columbia commitment. He served on the College’s Board of Visitors from 1984 to 1990 and as an emeritus member.

Mortimer B. Zuckerman ’14HON

Mortimer B. Zuckerman ’14HON, journalist and philanthropist, is the publisher and chairman of the New York Daily News and editor-in-chief and chairman of U.S. News & World Report. He is co-founder and chairman of Boston Properties, a real estate investment trust, and served as its chief executive officer.

In 2012, Zuckerman made a transformational gift to Columbia University, creating the Mortimer B. Zuckerman Mind Brain Behavior Institute. He shares with the University the belief that understanding how the brain works—and gives rise to mind and behavior—is the most urgent and exciting challenge of our time. A more intricate knowledge of the brain will allow us to gain critical insights into human health and to benefit people and societies everywhere.

Zuckerman’s range of intellectual and civic engagement includes serving as a trustee of Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the vice chair and treasurer of the International Peace Institute. He is a former trustee of New York University and the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton. Zuckerman holds degrees from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania and from McGill and Harvard Universities. In 2014, he received an honorary LLD from Columbia for his significant contributions to the University’s intellectual life.

manhattanville.columbia.edu
Richard Axel, MD

Richard Axel is a Nobel laureate, a University Professor, an investigator at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute and Columbia University Medical Center and a codirector of Columbia’s Mortimer B. Zuckerman Mind Brain Behavior Institute. Dr. Axel obtained an AB from Columbia College and an MD from Johns Hopkins Medical School. In earlier studies, Dr. Axel and his colleagues, Michael Wigler and Saul Silverstein, developed gene transfer techniques that permit the introduction of virtually any gene into any cell. These studies not only allowed for a novel approach to isolate genes but also provided a detailed analysis of how they worked. At the same time, these experiments allowed for the production of an increasingly large number of clinically important proteins. These studies also led to the isolation and functional analysis of a gene for the lymphocyte surface protein, CD4, the cellular receptor for the AIDS virus, HIV.

Dr. Axel then began to apply molecular biology to problems in neuroscience with the expectation that genetics could interface with neuroscience to approach the tenuous relationship between genes, behavior and perception. His studies on the logic of the sense of smell revealed over a thousand genes involved in the recognition of odors and provided insight into how genes shape our perception of the sensory environment; this research earned him the 2004 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. Dr. Axel’s current work centers on how the recognition of odors is translated into an internal representation of sensory quality in the brain and how this representation leads to meaningful thoughts and behavior.

Thomas M. Jessell, PhD

Thomas M. Jessell, PhD, is an investigator at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute and the Claire Tow Professor in the Departments of Neuroscience and Biochemistry at Columbia University. Dr. Jessell is codirector of the Mortimer B. Zuckerman Mind Brain Behavior Institute, a fellow of the Royal Society of London, a member of the U.S. Institute of Medicine and a Foreign Associate of the National Academy of Sciences. His work has been recognized by numerous awards including the Gruber Neuroscience Prize, the Vilcek Prize, the Gairdner International Award and the Kavli Prize in Neuroscience. He is also a coeditor of the textbook Principles of Neural Science.

Dr. Jessell’s research has examined the cellular and molecular mechanisms that control the assembly and function of circuits for mammalian motor control. His work has defined how diverse neuronal subtypes assemble into motor circuits and how the precision and logic of network wiring contributes to refined motor skills. His most recent studies are focused on circuits that control two forms of limb motor behavior: locomotion and skilled reaching. He is defining the cellular rules and molecular mechanisms that direct the intricate wiring of these motor circuits. In parallel, he uses insights into the molecular origins of neuronal subtype to devise precise genetic methods to monitor and manipulate the activity of selected classes of interneuron, permitting an insight into the design of systems and circuits involved in the planning and execution of movement.
Eric R. Kandel, MD

Eric R. Kandel, MD, is University Professor at Columbia University; Kavli Professor and director, Kavli Institute for Brain Science; codirector, Mortimer B. Zuckerman Mind Brain Behavior Institute; and an investigator at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. A graduate of Harvard College and NYU School of Medicine, Dr. Kandel trained in neurobiology at the NIH and in psychiatry at Harvard Medical School. He joined the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University in 1974 as the founding director of the Center for Neurobiology and Behavior. At Columbia Dr. Kandel organized the neuroscience curriculum. He is an editor of Principles of Neural Science, the standard textbook in the field, now in its fifth edition. In 2006, Dr. Kandel wrote a book on the brain for the general public entitled In Search of Memory: The Emergence of a New Science of Mind, which won both the L.A. Times and U.S. National Academy of Science Awards for best book in Science and Technology in 2008. A documentary film based on that book is also entitled In Search of Memory. In 2012 Dr. Kandel wrote The Age of Insight: The Quest to Understand the Unconscious in Art, Mind, and Brain, from Vienna 1900 to the Present, which won the Kreisky Award in Literature, Austria’s highest literary award. Dr. Kandel’s new book, entitled Reductionism in Art and Brain Science: Bridging the Two Cultures, published by Columbia University Press, has just been released.

Dr. Kandel’s research has been concerned with the molecular mechanisms of memory storage in Aplysia and mice. More recently, he has studied animal models in mice; age-related memory disorders; post-traumatic stress disorders; and nicotine, alcohol, marijuana and cocaine addiction.

Dr. Kandel has received twenty-three honorary degrees and is a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences as well as a Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London and a member of the National Science Academies of Austria, France, Germany and Greece. He has been recognized with the Albert Lasker Award, the Heineken Award of the Netherlands, the Gairdner Award of Canada, the Harvey Prize and the Wolf Prize of Israel, the National Medal of Science USA and the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 2000.