



DAVID BRANN / SENIOR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

UP FOR REVIEW | New York's chief economic development agency will review hiring practices on the Manhattanville campus.

Manhattanville hiring practices under review

BY CHRIS MEYER AND
THEA RAYMOND-SIDEL
Spectator Staff Writers

The Empire State Development Corporation, the state's chief economic development agency, announced Friday that it would review the University's minority-hiring practices at the Manhattanville campus expansion.

Under the Community Benefits Agreement, which Columbia signed with the local community board in 2009, the University is required to offer 25 percent of participation contracts, as well as 35 percent of all non-construction contracts, to businesses owned by minorities, women, or local residents, which the agreement abbreviates to MWLs.

Vince Morgan, SIPA '06 and a candidate for City Council, advocated for the review in a letter to the ESDC dated Jan. 14, in which he wrote that there had been a "complete lack of oversight" at the expansion and called for the ESDC to "perform its duty on behalf of the people of Harlem."

"Nobody begrudges expansion, but we want to make sure we do it in the right way," Morgan said. "While I support what they're trying to do in the bigger sense, I want to make sure that we continue to grow, and we live up to the commitments that we make."

Although the CBA created the West Harlem Development Corporation to help monitor Columbia's obligations, Morgan said he was not confident in the

agency's ability to do the job alone.

"My strategy was to go directly to the top, to the state."

—Vince Morgan
City Council candidate

He argued that because the ESDC's use of eminent domain allowed the expansion to go forward, it made sense to appeal to it directly for stronger oversight.

"My strategy was to go directly to the top, to the state," Morgan said. "If the agreement itself never intended to be

realized, that calls into question why they put that agreement out there in the first place."

As part of the initial review, the ESDC will request that the University provide documentation proving that it has made progress in hiring minorities.

But in a letter to Morgan dated Jan. 30, representatives of the EDSC said they had already been reviewing "evidence of compliance within Columbia's possessions relating to all obligations triggered to date."

Morgan hailed this as a "good first step," saying the ESDC should move quickly to resolve any issues surrounding the campus expansion.

In a statement, University spokesperson Daniel Held said

SEE ESDC, page 2

Former radiation safety workers sue

Suits against CUMC allege religious, age discrimination

BY CECILIA REYES
Spectator Senior Staff Writer

Three former employees of the Radiation Safety Office at the Columbia University Medical Center are suing the University on grounds of religion and age discrimination after being fired in 2010.

Former director of the Radiation Safety Office Salmen Loksen, 61, former office administrator Moshe Friedman, 57, and health physicist Bruce Emmer, 65, are all suing the University on similar grounds, claiming that they were fired because they are Jewish and wear yarmulkes, and because of their age.

Emmer filed his suit in June, Loksen filed his in October, and Friedman filed his in December.

According to the complaints, Loksen and Friedman were summoned in January 2010 by Lisa Hogarty, chief operating officer, and told that the Radiation Safety Office would be reorganized and their positions eliminated. Emmer, on the other hand, was fired in February.

All three claim the University violated its internal policies when it did not receive approval for the restructuring from the Joint Radiation Safety Committee, and that the University went against its commitment to radiation regulation agencies by firing three full-time employees when it had promised to increase staffing.

Doug Levy, executive director of communications and public affairs for the CUMC, declined to comment. In an answer to Emmer's complaint filed in December, the University denied "that there exists any basis in law or fact for Plaintiff's claims." The answer did acknowledge that the men wore beards and yarmulkes and were fired.

According to a letter that

Emmer filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Eric Hall, director of the Center for Radiological Research, said to Tom Juchnewicz, assistant radiation safety officer, that "a reason for the shakeout is that there are too many yarmulkes in Radiation Safety."

No other radiation officers were fired at this time, including four casual employees.

Loksen filed a discrimination charge with the EEOC in October 2011. Nine months later, the EEOC sent him a letter saying that it was "unable to conclude that the information obtained establishes violations of the statutes," adding that "this does not certify respondent is in compliance with statutes."

In addition, Bryan White, the EEOC outreach program coordinator, noted that the commission might close an investigation as inconclusive when it does not fall under its jurisdiction.

He also said that "there is more success rate in our conciliation process" without litigation, with complaints coming to a resolution in 90 days.

According to Loksen's complaint, his severance letter stated that the reorganization came as a way to consolidate "business operations and functions to create greater efficiency, budgetary constraints and changes in the scope of the department."

As a result, administrative oversight for the radiation offices was transferred to George Hamawy, a radiation safety officer for the Medical Center, New York Presbyterian Hospital, and New York State Psychiatric Institute, the complaint says. Previously,

SEE LAWSUIT, page 2

Grief center partners with Chilean university

BY NATALIE FELSEN
Spectator Staff Writer

The School of Social Work is partnering with a Chilean university to launch a grief facility in New York.

Last December, Katherine Shear, a psychiatry professor at the School of Social Work and the founder of Columbia's Complicated Grief Program, outlined the collaboration with Guillermo Marshall Rivera, prorector of the Pontificia Universidad Católica.

Shear said that the goal of the new center, in addition to providing training to medical practitioners, is to "improve the lives of people with

complicated grief," a newly recognized condition that consists of an interrupted healing process following a close personal loss.

"The issue of grief is one that touches everyone, and it is particularly poignant in some ways in Chile," Shear said.

Though she noted that very few universities have facilities for research and treatment of complicated grief, she said that the Universidad Católica "is very prominent in the area of psychotherapy research."

Shear said that she contacted Karen Poniachik, director of Columbia's Global

CHILE, page 2



COURTESY OF THE CHILEAN GLOBAL CENTER

FIGHTING GRIEF | Professor Katherine Shear (second from left) and Ph.D. student Alex Behn (third from left) gave a presentation in Chile.

Redistricting draft addresses locals' complaints of past maps

BY AVANTIKA KUMAR
AND CASEY TOLAN
Spectator Senior Staff Writers

On Monday night, the New York City Districting Commission released new draft maps for City Council lines that appear to address a number of concerns raised by local community groups and elected officials.

Melissa Mark-Viverito, who represents District 8 in East Harlem, still has her district split between Manhattan and the Bronx, almost exactly 50-50. According to the commission, the division was necessary due to rapid population growth in the Bronx.

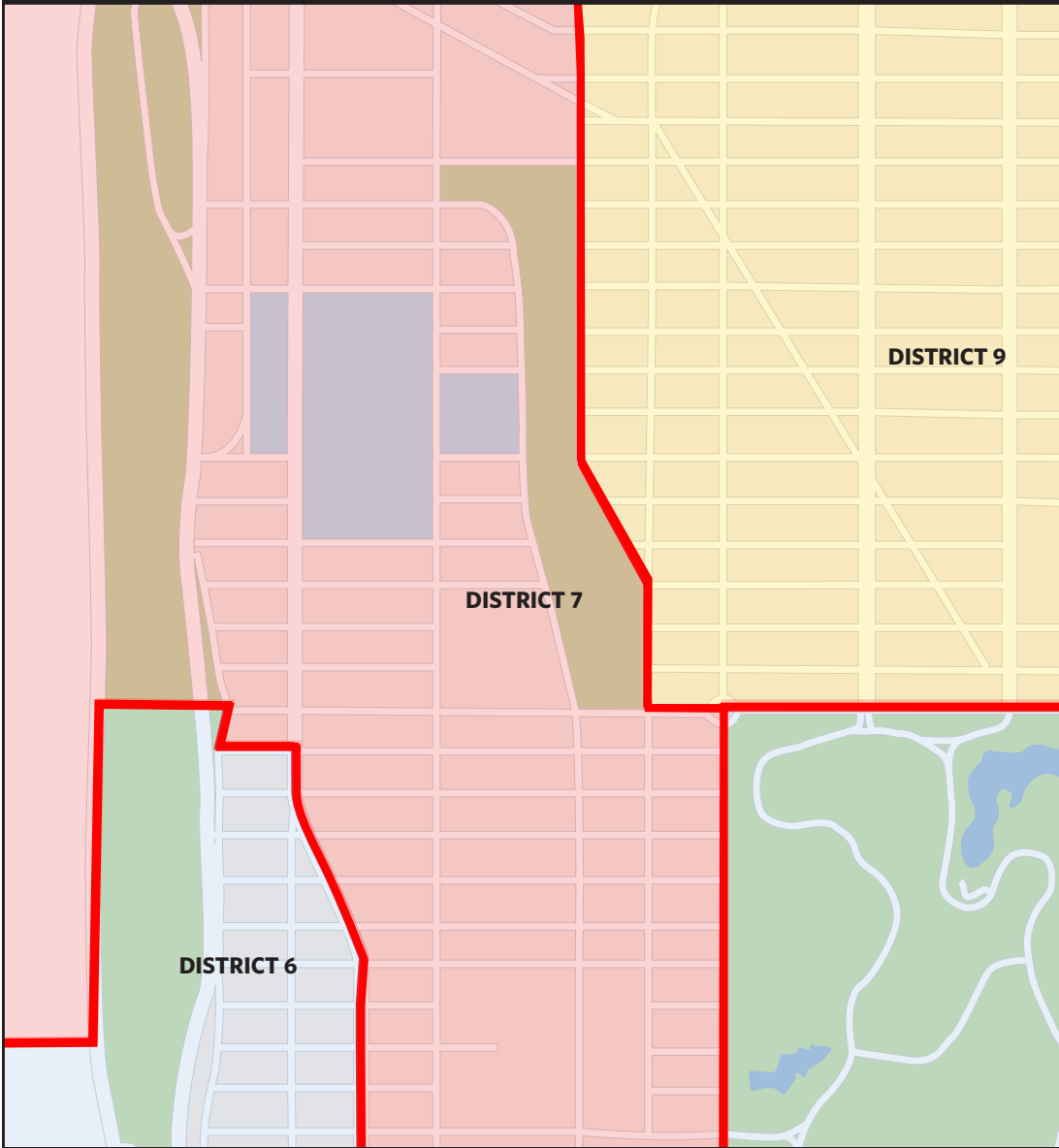
Randall's Island, which had been placed into a Queens district in previous draft maps, was moved back into Mark-Viverito's district. The proposed District 8 also includes landmarks like La Marqueta, El Museo del Barrio, and Mount Sinai Hospital, the exclusion of which opponents had objected to during public testimony over the last few months.

Mark-Viverito was unavailable for comment Tuesday.

In addition, the new lines further unified the Manhattan Valley area of the Upper West Side. While the current lines—as well as previous draft maps—divide the area into three different

SEE DISTRICT, page 2

REVISED NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS



SOURCE: URBANRESEARCHMAPS.ORG / GRAPHIC BY BENJAMIN BROMBERG GABER

OPINION, PAGE 4

The Canon

How does space affect our Columbia experience?

Academic integrity

What's not to lose with an honor code?



SPORTS, BACK PAGE

Lions need rebounds to turn season around.

Coming off an 87-41 loss to Princeton, women's basketball head coach Paul Nixon says getting more rebounds will be essential to winning games.

EVENTS

DeltaGDP Debates: India's Rape Crisis

Join Delta GDP in a dialogue about the future of women's rights in India.
Hamilton 303, 8:30 p.m.

Israel and the Middle East: An Insider's View

Gil Lainer talks about contemporary Israeli issues, domestic and international.
Lerner 555, 6:30 p.m.

WEATHER

Today



40°/20°

Tomorrow



32°/30°



DAVID BRANN / SENIOR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

HOW TO CU | Columbia College Student Council Vice President of Communications Jared Odessky, CC '15, is among those collaborating on a new project to create how-to pages for students on WikiCU.

Councils, WikiCU create how-to articles

BY ANUSHKA LOBO
Spectator Staff Writer

Do you know how to use the professional print services around campus? Do you know how to configure your iPhone for LionMail? Do you even know where to look to find this information?

A new collaboration between the WikiCU management team and the communications committees of the Columbia College Student Council and the Engineering Student Council aims to centralize information spread out over various Columbia websites by publishing a series of how-to guides on WikiCU.

“We get a wide variety of emails that are like, ‘How do I start this student group? How do I apply for this funding? Do you know how I can get this light bulb changed?’” Jared Odessky, CC ’15 and vice president of communications for CCSC, said. “It’s hard for us to answer all these different emails, so we wound up just directing people to resources all across campus.”

CCSC and ESC communications committees are now creating a series of step-by-step

guides centralized on WikiCU.

Currently, the guides have a three-pronged objective: to answer queries related to student life, involving housing, dining, and academics; to address student groups’ concerns on topics such as space and funding; and to help students familiarize themselves with Morningside Heights.

However, the communications committees said that they hope the scope of the guides would expand once they are turned over to the Columbia community.

Odessky also said that he hoped the guides on WikiCU would encourage students to edit the guides themselves and ensure that they are kept updated.

“We don’t want them to be left useless in posterity when things change,” he said.

Sam Aarons, SEAS ’14 and WikiCU’s web administrator, said that he was enthusiastic about the project and that he plans to feature the how-to guides on the main page of WikiCU.

“I do want to feature them prominently,” he said, “and that’s because I think they are so useful

to what people on campus need.”

Aarons added, “WikiCU has always been about finding information, like anything you want to know about Columbia is there, and I think that the how-to guides are a perfect example of ways to make that information-finding much easier and also in a much more palatable format.”

Other students said that they appreciate the project.

“It’s better to keep the information closer together, especially for the questions that people always have that you don’t know where to look for answers, other than sending an email,” Gloria DiMino, CC ’15, said.

She also said that she could see herself contributing to WikiCU “if the opportunity presented itself.”

Still, some said that they did not see themselves editing articles on WikiCU.

“I don’t know if I would actually end up writing on it,” Jill Tunis, SEAS ’15 said, “but I would definitely use and appreciate the information that it provides.”

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Employee says ‘everybody was shocked’ after firings

LAWSUIT from front page

Hamawy had only practiced in the Morningside campus, where radiation use is non-human only, unlike that of the Medical Center and NYPH, according to the complaint. The plaintiffs claim that it is unreasonable to expect one person to oversee the management of the three diverse institutions.

According to Emmer’s EEOC complaint, physicists working in medical physics, as is the case at the CUMC, are required by state law to be licensed medical physicists.

“This raises the question of why two licensed medical physicists, both religious Jews ... were singled out as the only employees of both the CUMC and Morningside Heights’ RSO to be eliminated in the ‘reorganization,’” Emmer wrote. “The new head of the CUMC RSO is not a licensed medical physicist,” a violation tantamount to practicing medicine without a license.

An employee of the University, who asked to remain anonymous for fear of endangering his job, said he didn’t know Loksen had filed a lawsuit, adding that “everybody was shocked” after he was fired.

Stephen Balter, professor of clinical radiology, said that he thought Loksen did his job quite

well, adding, “You don’t have to be incompetent to be laid off, unfortunately.”

The termination of Loksen and Friedman came shortly after the Food & Drug Administration began an investigation of the Medical Center on Jan. 5, 2010. The FDA concluded that the Medical Center had committed several violations over four years, including the falsification of documents, according to the New York Times.

“No one else was present and able to respond to the call in a timely manner. I told them I was no longer in the position.”

—Bruce Emmer, former CUMC health physicist

In a confidential correspondence with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration provided to Spectator by Emmer, Loksen wrote that it was “apparent that the hasty, unauthorized

restructuring of the Radiation Safety Office, and the termination of crucial staff was done by Columbia University in order to try to deflect and obstruct the FDA investigation.”

Emmer explained how his termination had been detrimental to the CUMC in his filed complaint with the EEOC.

“One of my functions on Sundays was to be on call in the event of a radiation emergency,” he wrote. “On the Sunday after I received the letter of termination, I received a call from the security office of the NYPH concerning a radiation alarm at the hospital because ... no one else was present and able to respond to the call in a timely manner. I told them I was no longer in the position.”

In his letter to OSHA, Loksen claimed that David Brenner, the head of the radiation safety program who is named as a defendant, “is presently a principle force behind all of the improper restructuring changes to the Radiation Safety Office outlined above.”

Loksen also wrote in his OSHA complaint that Brenner was dismissive of the RSO’s safety warnings. Part of the job of the RSO is to make sure research involving radiation follows state regulations.

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Third international partnership for grief program

CHILE from front page

Center in Santiago, to schedule a meeting with faculty from the Universidad. Then, on Dec. 18, Shear delivered a lecture in Chile to nearly 350 people about her research on the disorder before agreeing to the collaboration with the university.

“Chile is a developing country that provides many opportunities for researchers.”

—Alex Behn, Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research fellow

Alex Behn, TC ’15, a Ph.D. student from Chile and a fellow at Columbia’s Center for Psychoanalytic Training and

Research, said that the ability to diagnose complicated grief properly requires unique training.

“Complicated grief requires a very specialized treatment,” Behn said. “What’s important to understand is that complicated grief is a very complicated diagnosis that’s often misdiagnosed as depression.”

Behn, who attended Shear’s lecture in December, said that the collaboration will focus on training, but may evolve into research opportunities.

“The idea is to disseminate the treatment of complicated grief,” Behn said. “In the future, the schools will develop a research-based collaboration.”

The Universidad already collaborates with the Mailman School of Public Health, a partnership that led to the establishment of Pontificia’s Ph.D. program in epidemiology.

Additionally, the Chilean Global Center has an agreement in place with the Chilean government’s center for research to fund Chilean Ph.D. students at Columbia

fully—including Behn.

“Chile is a developing country that provides many opportunities for researchers,” he said.

Shear, who first identified the complicated grief disorder in the mid-1990s with colleagues, established Columbia’s Program for Complicated Grief only in 2008.

She said that she is committed to expanding research across borders. Columbia’s Complicated Grief Program already has collaborations in place with universities in Japan, which focus on grief as a response to natural disasters and violent deaths, and universities in Norway, which specialize in suicide bereavement.

“We all have to gain from one another,” she said. “As we work together to learn more about complicated grief in other cultures, we almost by definition learn more about it in our culture as well.”

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University claims it is on target to fulfill M’ville hiring goals

ESDC from front page

that Columbia, which has already been contacted by representatives of the ESDC, had either met or exceeded all minority-hiring goals for the early stages of the construction. He called the WHDC an adequate monitoring organization for the project.

“Sharing the progress we have made on this front with the community and with ESDC is a valuable part of the process,” he said. “We regularly report to the West Harlem Development Corporation on the progress we are making on our MWL goals in Manhattan.”

The announcement comes on the heels of a controversy surrounding minority-hiring

practices at the Manhattanville expansion, in which a loosely organized group of African-American architects claimed they had been unfairly shut out of the contracting process for the new campus.

One of those architects, Mark Barksdale, told DNAInfo on Monday that Columbia had not been transparent enough with respect to the number of MWL firms at the Manhattanville expansion, and he echoed calls for greater oversight.

“Let them show us their numbers. They have been reluctant to show us any numbers,” he said. “I’m frustrated there hasn’t been more enforcement of the agreement.”

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New Council map unifies Upper West Side, Manhattan Valley

DISTRICT from front page

districts, the new maps split the neighborhood into two at Broadway, with the west side in District 6, represented by City Council member Gale Brewer, and the east side in District 7, represented by City Council member Robert Jackson.

Local leaders who had called for a cleaner break and more unified districts voiced positive responses to the new maps.

“I’m very pleased,” said Democratic District Leader Bob Botfeld, adding that it looked like the districting commissioners had heard locals’ complaints about past maps.

The new lines “integrate a community that’s worked very

closely together the last 15 years,” he said.

For the first time, the commission also released a staff memorandum that outlined the rationale behind the placement of the district lines. In a statement, Citizens Union, a group that describes itself as “dedicated to making democracy work for all New Yorkers,” called the release of the memorandum “unprecedented transparency and robust disclosure.”

The districting commission will vote on the latest draft maps Wednesday evening. If they are approved, the City Council will need to vote on the maps before they go into effect for primaries later this year.

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Got questions for your doctor? Write them down.

Better health care happens when physicians and patients are on the same page. It’s all about communicating. So remember to write down your questions before your appointment. And insist on fully understanding all treatment options discussed, so you can collaborate to make the best decisions. A public service message from the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, where Patient Centered Care means getting better together.



COURTESY OF THE CHILEAN GLOBAL CENTER

RESEARCHING HOPE | Psychiatry professor Katherine Shear, who founded Columbia’s Complicated Grief Program, spoke in Santiago last December about a potential collaboration.



COURTESY OF THE HARVARD CRIMSON

FLYIN’ FAGBENLE | Harvard’s Temi Fagbenle earned Ivy Rookie of the Week for her efforts against Brown and Yale.

Princeton, Harvard stay dominant in Ancient Eight

WOMEN’S BASKETBALL from back page

the Bulldogs close to a comeback. After Yale cut its deficit to three, the Big Green took off on a 10-2 run and never looked back.

HARVARD	68
BROWN	58

Brown gave up a first-half lead to give Harvard another Ivy win. While Harvard started ahead early, Brown’s Caroline King responded with consecutive scores, grabbing a lead that the Bears would hold on to for most of the first half. Brown led by as much as 11 points in the first period, but Harvard tied up the score at 33 minutes before the intermission. While Brown added one more point to lead 35-33 at the half, it didn’t last long, as the Crimson dominated the second half. Harvard’s defense

was a significant factor in the change of tone in the second half, keeping Brown scoreless for more than six minutes and forcing 14 turnovers.

PENN	65
CORNELL	56

Cornell started strong with an eight-point lead, but Penn dominated the second half to hand the Big Red another Ivy defeat. Cornell had four players score double digits, while Penn depended on Kara Bonenberger’s career-high 22 points. The teams traded leads in the first half, with Penn holding a 25-24 advantage at the half. The second period was a different story, with the Quakers outscoring Cornell 19-6 right off the break. Bonenberger combined with Keiera Ray for 30 points in the second half.

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Tandon, Bartnik highlight up and coming CU teams

WONG from back page

different moves or shots that they saw him perform during his matches or during practice. On the flip side, Tandon reflects that he has to be careful about being disciplined during practice: He can’t fool around in practice, lest his teammates pick up bad habits.

While Columbia doesn’t have too many programs that

can consistently recruit the best prospective athletes based solely on their competitive track record, there are a lot of intangibles that make Columbia special. For many of the athletes I’ve spoken to, the welcoming vibe that the teams at Columbia had, the energy of the urban setting, and the opportunities that New York City offers made Columbia jump to the top of the list of their prospective schools.

And sometimes, I’d like to think that as part of the student body, we can have a direct impact on the kinds of athletes that want to come to Columbia. One kind gesture or a friendly conversation with a prospective athlete on his or her visit could make all the difference and cement the idea that the student body beyond the athletic community at Columbia will be fun to be a part of.

After all, you may just have convinced the next superstar athlete to bring four years of success to Light Blue athletics.

Even if we aren’t the superstar athletes on the court, we’re all still Lions and can rep our school by being our best selves.

Eric Wong is a Columbia College sophomore. Under the Radar runs biweekly.
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ATHLETE OF THE WEEK

MAODO LO

Men’s basketball head coach Kyle Smith spoke earlier this year about encouraging freshman guard Maodo Lo to be more aggressive. Building off of an 11-point performance at home against Cornell, Lo continued to deliver last weekend at Princeton. He was a part of a Lion backcourt that had some success isolating Princeton defenders one-on-one. He scored a career-high 16 points on 7-of-12 shooting, including six layups, and his three in the final minute of the first half gave Columbia its only lead of the game.

—Muneeb Alam



DAVID BRANN / SENIOR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

GROWING UP DIGITAL: KEEPING THE HUMAN CONNECTION

A talk by **ROSEMARIE TRUGLIO**,
*Sr. VP Education and Research,
Sesame Workshop*

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JAMES ROOM • BARNARD HALL

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It’s time to update Columbia’s HIV testing standards

BY ALLEN JOHNSON

My Uncle Jack died of complications from AIDS when I was six years old. My only memory of him is of an emaciated, almost blue, man prematurely entombed in a hospital bed: a man struggling to talk, to breathe, to rummage up a final smile for me that would last into perpetuity. We held hands, and I didn’t understand what was happening, and three weeks later, on the fourth of July, he died. In rural North Carolina, his death was a hushed thing, its cause never mentioned, and his memory only whispered.

Jack’s untimely death is itself a dying breed. On average, the life expectancy of HIV-positive MSMs (men who have sex with men) is now 75 years, according to a study in the journal AIDS, with life expectancy for those without the virus hovering around 82. The study notes that the decrease in life expectancy is comparable to the effect of smoking or diabetes. And signs are cropping up all over that we are closer than ever to what is termed a “functional cure,” one that, while not eliminating the virus, makes it essentially inert, less contagious, and relatively harmless to its carriers.

Unfortunately, Columbia’s advancements are less stellar. The administration’s insistence on outdated, legacy programs doesn’t account for the concerns of today’s college students regarding their sexual health.

The Columbia Health Services website directs students to the Gay Health Advocacy Project for HIV testing, but many MSMs don’t identify as gay, and HIV is not a gay, or even a male, disease. It is also perfectly possible to get tested

through appointments with a doctor, but this fact isn’t widely known or advertised. Even barring these anachronistic and confidence-depleting lapses, what is worse is that the trained GHAP advocates are student volunteers, meaning it is entirely possible that a fellow classmate could administer your HIV test. While the test is confidential, students worried about preserving total anonymity are unlikely to make use of the service.

People, such as myself, seek testing elsewhere in the city where secrecy, self-reflection, and space are possible. I don’t think my reaction is one of a kind: I don’t want to have to lie to anyone about where I’m going on my way to the fourth floor of John Jay, and I don’t want to have to be chummy with the guy from my lit course who’s going to administer my test. To counter this natural estrangement effect, Columbia would do well to offer information upfront, on its health website, about other free or low-cost HIV testing locations throughout the city (of which there are many). By attempting to go it alone, Columbia ignores a wealth of available resources New York City has to protect its inhabitants.

GHAP was founded in 1985, making Columbia the first college in the world to offer free HIV antibody tests. Unfortunately, while the rest of the world caught up, GHAP stood still. Whereas older, cheaper antibody tests determine HIV status by proxy, detecting immune response to the virus instead of the virus itself, more accurate polymerase chain reaction tests detect the viral load in the blood. The difference is a three-month “window period” of uncertainty

for the former, compared with a mere one to two weeks for the latter. Adopting this emerging testing standard would dramatically ease the minds of students (a person tested now will find out his or her status by the end of the month as opposed to May) while keeping Columbia ahead of the curve nationally in terms of services offered. If Columbia was really daring, it would offer post-exposure prophylaxis, which studies show decreases the risk of contracting HIV if started within 36 hours after known exposure, but that’s more in St. Luke’s domain.

Columbia would do well to offer information upfront, on its health website.

If GHAP has not outlived its usefulness by this point, then it is at least in dire need of renovation. Scrap the misleading name. Get Columbia higher quality free resources, and if doctors do it better than volunteers, by God, let them. The larger takeaway is a need for all our campus projects and directives to search a little deeper and to try to empathize with the needs of students rather than prescribing policy that seems good enough or that adheres to old standards.

The author is a Columbia College junior studying English and comparative literature.

Stumbling upon perspective

BY CLEO ABRAM

The self-proclaimed goal of TED is to spread ideas—the nonprofit calls itself “a clearinghouse that offers free knowledge and inspiration” through conferences filled with incredible talks that bring together the worlds of Technology, Entertainment, and Design, forming its name. These talks are later posted online for anyone and everyone.

I loved it immediately. I started watching the online talks in high school, eager to fill my free time with random pieces of wisdom from the world’s most inspired thinkers. When I arrived at Columbia, I happened upon the opportunity to begin a TEDx conference—a localized, independently organized TED—so I automatically jumped at the chance. But as I started to plan, a question gnawed at me: As a student at a university with hundreds of incredible classes per day, of which I can choose any I want, why do I need TEDxColumbiaCollege?

The answer goes much deeper than just a TEDx conference. I found that sometimes I needed not choose some learning opportunities. Rather, I needed to stumble upon them in order to bring new ideas and greater perspective to those I did choose. TED offers a clearinghouse of knowledge—you never know exactly what you’re going to get. It is unique because, for a few hours, you listen to a wide array of ideas that you don’t have to choose. The beauty of this conference is the opportunity for exposure to new proposals that, maybe, you never even thought much about before.

Columbia does a great job encouraging this through the Core Curriculum. The computer science major is asked—well, forced—to take a chance on Art Humanities and the art history student on Frontiers of Science. The Core forces us to explore beyond those disciplines that we already know we’re interested in. TEDxColumbiaCollege showed me the importance of this type of exploration outside of

class. I started noticing that I had unknowingly created a bubble around myself. I only read from my bookmarked news sources, sought out friends with similar interests, and even my Google search results were tailored based on previous activity. My choices weren’t focusing my learning, they were confining it.

Now, I am obviously not arguing that we need to stop making choices about what we study. The diversity of interest on this campus is amazing and absolutely vital. But in order to re-examine our areas of study in new ways, we need new information and new ways of looking at it. And, sometimes, that comes from unexpected places that are worth taking the time to find.

Although I first discovered the concept without trying, the good news is we can choose to learn serendipitously. We can choose to explore and to happen upon new ideas. Steve Jobs, in his now-famous Stanford commencement speech, mentioned the necessity of serendipitous learning. When he dropped out of college, he dropped in on a calligraphy course which, at the time, seemed to have no relevance to his area of interest. But the artistic sensibilities he learned in that class were instrumental in the creation of the beautiful typography of Apple computers. In his words, “What I stumbled into by following my curiosity and intuition turned out to be priceless later on.”

TEDxColumbiaCollege is one way to stumble on new ideas, but there are also so many more. Some of them are easy: Go downtown and walk around—you’ll definitely find something interesting and learn something new. Some are a little bit harder: Take that random elective you think doesn’t relate to your coursework. The path you choose might be something still completely different. Whatever it is, it is worth taking a chance on. You might just stumble upon something incredible.

The author is a Columbia College sophomore. She is a curator for TEDxColumbiaCollege.



ILLUSTRATION BY ILANA SCHULDER

Honoring higher standards

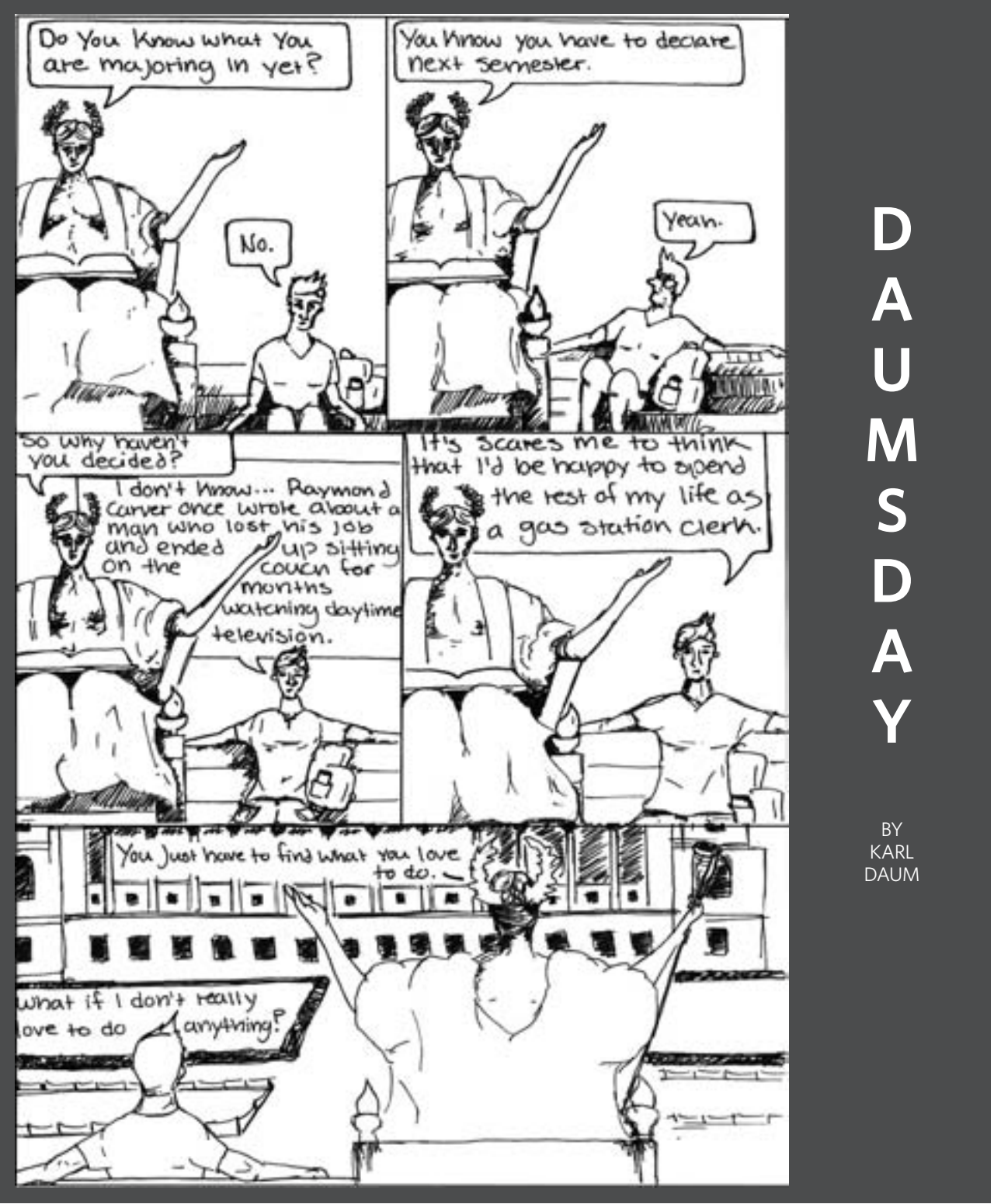
Last week, the Academic Integrity Task Force recommended that all four undergraduate schools adopt an honor code to improve student adherence to the values of honesty within academia. Task Force members proposed that incoming students take an oath at convocation and, eventually, that the University print a copy of the code on the back of every blue book that students use for exams. While it is unclear whether this condemnation of plagiarism and declaration of values—namely, honesty and respect for peer work—would really change attitudes toward cheating on campus, or reduce the counter-productive focus on grades, an official honor code could provide an opportunity for the student body to recommit itself to the worthwhile principle of academic honesty.

Columbia and Harvard are the only two Ivies still without an honor code. We should join our peer institutions by ensuring that each student is reminded of shared community principles and the values that everyone recognizes as central to our education, even though they are sometimes pushed aside. While University policy already explicitly prohibits students from plagiarizing and cheating, and many have been punished under the current system, the suggestion of an honor code provides an opportunity for us to refocus our attention on what truly matters during our four years at Columbia: learning.

Moreover, Columbia students should be held to the same standards as our neighbors across the street, who have recited an academic honor code at convocation each year for just over a century. Columbia and Barnard students sit next to each other in classes. They should share the same values—both in statement and in practice. And even if they’re not aware of it, Columbia students enrolled in Barnard courses are already subject to the Barnard Honor Code.

Enforcement of the existing policy should also be considered by the task force. While Columbia students accused of cheating are faced with the mysterious Office of Judicial Affairs and Community Standards, Barnard’s Honor Board takes a much more visible role on campus. Composed of both faculty members and students, the Board “has the responsibility for developing and following its [the code’s] rules of procedure and for educating the community about the Honor System,” serving not only as an intermediary between the administration and any student accused of cheating, but also as the primary educator regarding the policy. Barnard’s system is therefore more transparent and more focused on prevention, rather than retribution.

Whether or not the administration decides to implement an honor code for undergraduates, the task force’s very suggestion calls attention to the need for more active discussion. The student body should review the role academic honesty plays at Columbia and ensure that campus discourse appropriately conveys Columbia students’ academic integrity.



DAUMSDAY

BY
KARL
DAUM

The Columbia Daily Spectator accepts op-eds on any topic relevant to the Columbia University and Morningside Heights community. Op-eds should be roughly 650 words in length. We require that op-eds be sent exclusively to Spectator and will not consider articles that have already been published elsewhere. Letters to the Editor should be no longer than 350 words and must refer to an article from Spectator or The Eye or a Spectrum post. Submissions should be sent to opinion@columbiaspectator.com. Please paste all submissions into the body of the email. Should we decide to publish your submission, we will contact you via email.

The Canon

“How does the configuration of space at Columbia impact the nature of our relationships?”

FROM THE EDITORS

While contemplating space at Columbia, personal stories came to mind about how the configuration of spaces in our daily lives profoundly affects our interactions with others and our own well-beings, and more generally characterizes our conceptions of campus life. The space that we occupy shapes the actions we can take and thus all of our experiences. An abstract notion, space easily escapes reflection, because it is a physical and constantly lived experience. From dorm rooms to classrooms, from the Steps to 209, and even the intellectual space afforded by our studies—Columbia’s spaces are diverse and varied in form. But our relationship with space is more than passive. Just as it shapes us, we actively design it. We play a role in the construction of campus spaces, if not in the physical structures themselves, in their definition through use. Let’s reclaim them.

Grace Bickers and Yasmin Gagne
Editorial Page Editors

Sitting in the cold

Here in New York City, we struggle with space. There is the obvious level where this is true: Our campus is hemmed in the middle of a metropolis, itself situated on a tiny island.

Our lack of space means that the registrar is the most powerful figure on campus, with the power to condemn the wretched to the sixth circle of Pupin. It also means that NoCo had to be tall and that Dodge Fitness Center had to be underground, with a weight room akin to a Tokyo subway car and a clamoring for gym space not unlike the chaos around aid deliveries in your choice of impoverished country. Thankfully, Emperor Bollinger used the magic of eminent domain to seize a healthy chunk of space just north of us, and that may make a real difference in the limitations of space on campus.

However, there is a less obvious dimension to our struggles with space that also deserves consideration. Namely, we are not very good at using or configuring space on campus, especially in a way that would promote community. The best example of such space is Low Steps. We all flock to the Steps once the weather permits. The Steps are a flexible space, acting as a meeting point—a place to do some reading, to have lunch, to meet with friends and run into friends you haven’t seen for a while. They are the natural crossroads of the campus, connecting the high campus with the low, the north with the south. In spirit, the Steps are our version of a Roman piazza, a space that serves as the heart of campus.

But that is where the similarities with a European sensibility of space end. Apart from the Steps, which seem to have unintentionally fallen into the communal pattern of usage, there is very little common space to speak of. While most residence halls have lounges, these small spaces lack the critical mass in size to be communal in a meaningful sense. Broadway’s lobby lounge is closer in size to what might be needed, but it isn’t a very pleasant space to occupy. Naturally, one might also point to Lerner as our “student center” and wonder why we the students don’t gleefully run up and down the labyrinthine ramps while encountering similarly befuddled and yet joyous friends. Well, Lerner is actually very well executed, but it isn’t used because it was designed to be an office building in function and a student center in name.

For that matter, what about Ferris Booth or John Jay Dining Hall? These spaces combine tables and food and a high probability of running into friends, so surely they could do the job? But the fact that you need to swipe in to use these spaces proves problematic because many students don’t wish to be on the meal plan. We ought to just move the swipe kiosks back to the food area and open the seating in the dining halls to general usage, but such radical thinking is unlikely to take root. The same baffling logic that means that Barnard girls can’t freely enter the spaces of a student hall likely means that the dining halls will remain verboten for the “free mealers” among us.

The closest thing we have to a student center—space that would take the dynamics of the Steps and replicate them indoors—is, perhaps perversely, the library system. What’s a more indicative characteristic of a “war on fun” or of a fascistically work-inclined student body than the admission that the library is the student space par excellence? The Reference Room, Club 209, and The Stacks are the mythologized spaces of hormone-charged casual encounters and nights spent building lasting friendships through bonds of procrastination. We go to these places hoping that they might inject our homework-filled nights with spontaneity, only to find that we get some homework done instead. Not a bad bargain, but hardly one that should constitute the bulk of communal interaction.

Among the libraries, Uris, the business school library, deserves some acclaim. As a space in which you are both permitted to eat and talk at the many large tables, it is common space with some life. But it is also horribly uninspired, with enough fluorescent lighting to make an Abu Ghraib interrogator envious. Sadly, Uris is not an undergraduate-only space, and therefore suffers from an unfulfilled destiny as the indoor venue for casual gatherings, flash dances, wince-inducing public displays of affection, earth-shattering banal student protests, the display of student artwork, presentation of puppies for stress relief, celebrity sightings, random acts of kindness, record-breaking consumption of coffee, and other edifying experiences both big and small.

For now, the Steps will have to do.

Esfandiyar Batmanghelidj is a Columbia College junior majoring in political science and Middle Eastern, South Asian, and African studies. He contributes regularly to The Canon.

Redefining boundaries

BY PETER ZUSPAN

I have a hard time discussing the Internet in my courses. I teach architecture, and not since the printing press has architecture and space suffered such a strong blow to its cultural relevance. I am young enough not to be a Luddite, but I am constantly reminded by a new crew of unquestioning supporters every year that I practice an art that is viewed as perhaps old-fashioned or even unnecessary. Its challenger is not an invention, per se. It is not a thing. It is basically interconnectedness. (Even the words to describe it seem so awkward and obvious that they almost evade criticism.)

In a climate in which universities are rapidly expanding to online courses, some with registration ranging in the hundreds of thousands, why come to the university at all? The reason is space. It is still relevant. Space houses one egregious detail, the testament to our own feebleness and mortality: our bodies. Whether we like it or not, these celebrated, mourned, perhaps anachronistic burdens are still a vital (if wounded) force in contemporary thought. In the academic world, they are not simply temporary machines to translate wisdom into textual record. The body is a tool of thought, and

space is both its home and its medium.

Let us forget about the Internet for a moment and look back at Columbia in 1968. It was not simply the political climate of the late 1960s nor the ties between Columbia and the U.S. Department of Defense that caused the students’ occupation of the campus. Columbia’s proposed expansion into the city-owned Morningside Park also forced students into action. While Harlem residents were to have access to the proposed gymnasium, the spatial metaphor designed into the structure, where Harlem residents and Columbia students were essentially to have separate entrances, proved no less dramatic than the angled slope on which it was to be constructed.

The salient aspect to this reference is not in the details of the gymnasium’s design, but rather in how space plays a double role. The space of Columbia’s campus was, as many universities are, a center for gathering and a platform for public viewing and the dissemination of thought. Yet space (or rather its lack) was also that which instigated the actions of 1968. Space was both a problem and a facilitator of its solution.

If the modern value of space is still in question, one need only to look east. Internet-fueled communication precipitated a powerful voice in the political landscape of post-Mubarak Egypt, but this voice culminated in the space of the city. The photographs of the assembled mass of people in Tahrir Square will stay with me far longer than the concept of a massive online communication

infrastructure, that’s not to mention the image that will stay with me the longest, the one that I will never see: the powerfully tragic and extremely public act of the young Tunisian Mohamed Bouazizi’s self-immolation.

As populations rise and cities grow, like they have done for millennia, a lack of space will prove more pervasive. It is an obvious, if not boring, statement. Yet there are opportunities here, and Columbia—much to its institutional chagrin—is at its forefront. As an urban institution in one of the most densely populated areas of the world, it suffers from an acute lack of space. While the University undergoes a vast expansion to alleviate its anxieties (against which few protests like those of 1968 have arisen), we can rest assured that despite this effort, Columbia will continue to have fewer places for students to congregate, fewer places to study, and fewer places to be alone. Yet, if all urban institutions may come upon these problems in the centuries to come, Columbia could offer them ways to rethink space, to rethink its use, and to turn compression into a virtue. And, as is clearly evident, it is not the institution that will find the solution to the institution’s problems—it will be its students.

The author is an adjunct assistant professor of architecture at Barnard College. He is a graduate of the Columbia College class of 2001 and received a master’s degree from the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation in 2005.

Combatting isolation

BY ANDREW DEMAS
AND TESSA THWAITES

Isolation. The term appeared over and over again as we reviewed surveys regarding student’s sentiments towards community at Columbia—Its frequency overshadowed all other terms. The result was astounding and became the catalyst that jumpstarted the Design for America community team to decided to make a change. We aimed to comprehend the source of these emotions by investigating student experience. Our findings showed that this sense of isolation came from a severe and notable lack of comfortable community space for students to collaborate, converse, and socialize. The challenge arose: How do we work within limitations of Columbia infrastructure to create spaces that encourage interactions so students do not feel this deep sense of isolation, leading to loneliness, anxiety, and depression?

As the community team, our first step was to research previous studies of inefficient and isolating educational environments in order to understand the limitation of space and the isolation that ensues. We looked to research done by Gensler, an international architecture firm that revealed how in most U.S. colleges, campus space does not effectively address student needs. Seventy percent of students prefer to study alone, yet most campuses lack the space for private, quiet study. Columbia, however, faces the opposite issue. Individual space is abundant, particularly in terms of study areas in our libraries, yet students do not have the proper venue to gather and interact as a community.

Though Lerner Hall is designated as our student center, it fails to live up to its mission. Lerner is flawed due to its ramps, which waste space and act simply as transitory passages. Searching for an outlet for social interaction, students look to Butler Library, which has evolved into a hub of activity, reducing its effectiveness as a study space. We are therefore robbed of our social space and our study space, provided with two buildings that are being used in ways contrary to their design and intentions.

Recognizing the conflict between the design and the use of the space, we sought to define what an ideal space on campus would look like. We found that Low Plaza acts as the quintessential space for students to gather, converse, and be a part of an age-old tradition of community building. Using Low Plaza as a paradigm, we asked how we might re-invent and re-imagine Lerner, along with other existing infrastructures, to maximize student space. We wanted to bring the bustle of Butler into the institutional and isolating glass walls of Lerner. Our preliminary ideas ranged from the small—designing desk wedges to increase the utility of the ramp tables and increasing traffic on the ramps, thereby increasing opportunity for spontaneous interactions—to the large—designing new comfortable furniture for the ramps up to Ferris Booth Commons and other high-traffic spaces. We began considering how to make the student lounges, such as the piano lounge, more flexible and transformable.

This concept was based on Gensler findings, which showed that spaces in which occupants can control and alter their environment are more conducive to productivity and happiness. Considering this ideal, we hope to also investigate the possibility of optimizing the Lerner glass as a visual forum for students to communicate within and outside of the Lerner space. Whether through the creation of an interactive calendar or a visual display of human feeling in the style of urban designer Candy Chang, we hope to encourage students to take ownership of the space, integrating themselves in the larger community.

We hope to implement our ideas and get student feedback in order to create a long-term solution for developing student spaces that are more conducive to interaction, communication, and community. Perhaps in a few years, the word “isolation” will be effaced from our mind-set and replaced by the term “community.”

Andrew Demas is a Columbia College sophomore and Design for America co-leader. Tessa Thwaites is a Columbia College first-year and Design for America community team member.

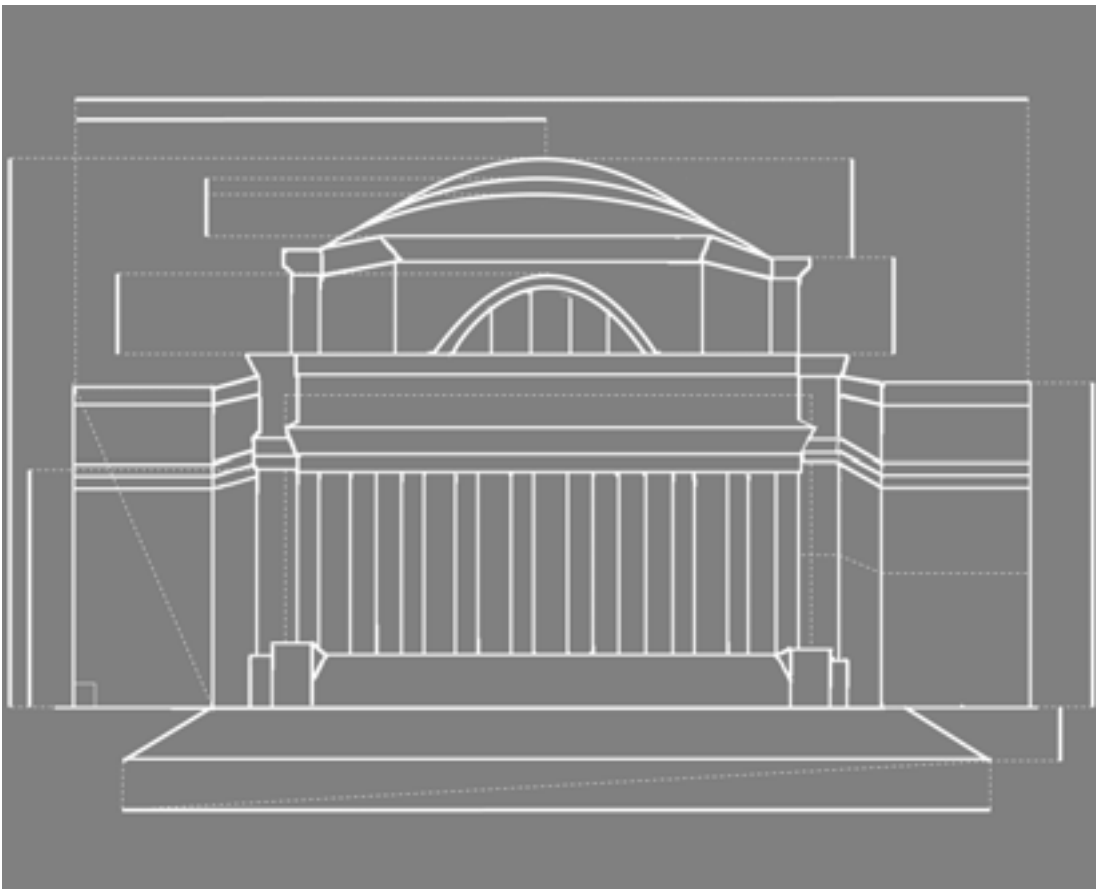


ILLUSTRATION BY RYAN VELING

A broader definition

Before we examine how Columbia uses its space, we should first determine where exactly this space lies, where it begins and ends. In other words, I’m going to cheat a little by challenging the question instead of answering it.

To do this, let’s analyze the spectrum of definitions of Columbia’s space one might think up from most to least conservative.

One could make a valid argument that if we talk about the space of Columbia, we should talk about the main campuses from 114th to 120th between Broadway and Amsterdam. Why? Well, this area encompasses the most prominent unbroken expanse of Columbia property in Manhattan.. That’s important because the distinction between off-campus and on-campus might follow the most literal, concise delineation between Columbia and The Rest of the World, via our walls and gates. It’s a spatial issue. It also includes the largest variety of spaces, from classrooms to libraries, dormitories to dining halls.

The biggest difference between this definition and the others is how this level represents not only the spaces but also, vitally, the spaces between spaces. That these two ideas share a word seems a bit unfair, but alas we must make do with such linguistic ambiguities. We use the former notion, of constructs with inherent purpose, in this discussion with a rather utilitarian mind-set. How can Columbia put to use Hamilton as a structure beyond the academic setting? How could Columbia have better architected Lerner for students instead of bureaucracy? And so on. Personally, the latter definition interests me more, for it’s everything between the clearly defined that gives us flexibility and so opportunity. Low Steps transforms from a staircase to a beach; College Walk flip-flops from busy pathway to demonstration standoff. These examples we interact with mostly by moving through, yet they’re clearly spaces that we would all agree are Columbia spaces.

But what happens when we move one step away? When we include the dormitories, libraries, and administrative buildings that are not on the central campus? The apparent space we obviously enlarge—we’ve added more buildings to the mix, more microcosms. How about the second kind of space, the space between spaces? No longer does this definition seem so clear. When I walk from McBain to Schermerhorn, does that stretch of Broadway count as a Columbia space? The administration does not have much sway over this public property, but that doesn’t mean we don’t consider it a physical part of our school experience. I’ll remember the Thursday and Sunday Greenmarket alongside Lerner without much distinction from more institutionalized arrangements. I interact with both environmental forces, one layer of Columbia and the next.

And we again move on to staples of the community, to the places every student intimately knows. Milano, Westside, Absolute, Morton Williams. These are not Columbia spaces, you might argue. They are not provided for us. They are, perhaps you believe, incidental spaces, not ones we should consider when we muse on Columbia spaces. You might look at “Columbia” as a conditional adjective, and something qualifies only if it’s by Columbia, for Columbia, of Columbia. You might be right. To me, you’re not. I interact—this word I’ve used not infrequently, as it’s specific enough to convey a sense of relationship but vague enough to not privilege certain manners over others—with these places and have made them integral to my Columbia experience. In making the Columbia modifier subjective, I elect to take some responsibility away from the administration and carry a burden of effort, of perspective.

I own those cafes, I own that river, and I damn well own that Manhattan sunset.

As my favorite architect once said: “We have to go deeper.” Keep pushing. Once we start stretching the boundaries, they don’t snap back too quickly. Morningside. Manhattan. New York City. The world.

It might sound trite, but see the exaggeration as a method to highlight an alternative way to think about the problem of our space limiting our experiences to certain patterns through the lack of a Columbia community space.

What is my space? It’s certainly the 211 square feet of my double, but it doesn’t have to be that tangible. What lies out the window is my space, too. Some colleges may have dorms with very different views—rolling green, a Frisbee-filled quad, the Forbidden Forest—but we have apartment buildings and cafes, the Hudson and Morningside, a metropolis skyline. This space, unlike the others, we do not own exclusively. It’s shared and not just with Columbia students. But, heck, I’ll make it mine. I own those cafes, I own that river, and I damn well own that Manhattan sunset.

Columbia’s campus lacks a true dedicated student space, and this problem the administration should fix. However, it’s not all that bad because we have instead a very unique challenge. We must learn to accept, to own, to live in what lies outside our windows. We must learn to appreciate spaces not meant for us or kept for us but for themselves. It’s a hard task. Perhaps a place some of us don’t recognize as necessary or worth the effort. But the alternative is to use the administration’s shortcoming as an excuse instead of a motivation.

Ben Rashkovich is a Columbia College sophomore. He contributes regularly to The Canon.

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Impact athletes improve Light Blue programs

In professional sports, there are the marquee players that end up on the back of the jerseys, become team captains, and are voted to the all-star teams. Their importance to the team is unparalleled as they make a difference on the scoresheet and generate a huge amount of revenue on their team. As a model for success, it makes sense for every team to build around a core group of such stars.

Getting these types of players to join developing or rebuilding programs is a more difficult matter. These players have to be convinced that the team has a positive dynamic and is actually ambitious and wants to be moving forward and building as a program.

The Ivy League has some special circumstances surrounding it. There are no scholarships. Academic pressure is much higher compared to other Division I schools. That's why it's so hard to get many elite athletes to consider programs like Columbia's. So when these players express interest in the Ivy League, it's that much more important that Columbia is in prime position to attract these athletes.

The reasoning is simple: The best teams have the best players. An oversimplification, perhaps, but it gives a great deal of insight into the rise of several Columbia sports teams. For example, men's squash, a sport that transitioned from club to varsity only within the last three years, has reached a top-10 ranking in the nation. On the women's side, tennis went from winless seasons to finishing near the top of the league. All of these program have all-Ivy players, leading their teams closer toward championships.

From their first days as Lions, these star players have brought confidence to their teams, and recently this confidence has begun translating into results.

Columbia has become a serious choice for players to enjoy competitive tennis and win.

Senior Nicole Bartnik, named Ivy League Player of the Year last year, has held the number one spot in the singles lineup since her freshman year. Other pedigree players include the duo of juniors Tiana Takenaga and Bianca Sanon, who both received all-Ivy honors last year. Despite recording only one Ivy win between 2010 and 2011, these players, in my opinion, represent the foundation for the Light Blue's current success.

A quick glance at the lineup for the women's tennis recent 7-0 home win over Florida International University reveals that players like Bartnik, Sanon, and Takenaga aren't the only ones who believed in the team's potential. The addition of players like freshman Kanika Vaidya validates the view that the Light Blue is on the rise. Vaidya has made a huge splash in her first season, reaching the finals of the NTC BJK Women's College Invitational and the ITA Northeast Regional this past fall. I'm convinced that a clear message has been sent throughout the Ivy League and to prospective college women's tennis players: Columbia has become a serious choice for players to enjoy competitive tennis and win.

Taking a look at men's squash, we see the fledgling program has compiled back-to-back seasons as the nation's most improved squad. Sophomore Ramit Tandon is a central reason for this continuing success. Hailing from Kolkata, India, Tandon is one of the top players in the nation, taking second individually among college players and boasting a current overall world ranking of 279.

Beyond his contributions in the win column at the number one spot, Tandon is a huge influence on the team as both an inspiration and a mentor figure. Tandon has said how he often practices with teammates and analyzes their game to help target areas of improvement. He is excited to see some of his teammates try out



ERIC WONG Under the Radar



KIERA WOOD / SENIOR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

BOARDS FOR BRADFORD | Forward Courtney Bradford is the Lions' top rebounder in Ivy play, with four offensive and 20 defensive rebounds.

More rebounds vital to turn around losing season

BY LAURA ALLEN Spectator Staff Writer

In a season full of devastating defeats and heartbreakers, women's basketball head coach Paul Nixon gave his thoughts as to what will bring victory for the Light Blue (2-16, 0-4 Ivy).

"I think we have to re-commit," he said. "I mean, just as a team, it has to be a complete, 100-percent, all-out, sell-out commitment to getting more rebounds because that's going to be the key to us getting more wins."

But getting more rebounds seems easier said than done. When top-tier Princeton defeated the Light Blue 87-41 on Saturday, the Tigers crushed Columbia on the boards. The Tigers scored 27 second-chance points on 28 offensive rebounds. The Lions managed to secure only two the entire night, totaling zero buckets off of second-chance

opportunities.

"I was very disappointed on Saturday, obviously," Nixon said. "It'd be hard to come up with an adjective to adequately describe how poorly I felt about our rebounding effort. I wasn't super pleased with the rebounding effort on Friday against Penn, but the one against Princeton, that's just unacceptable."

That element of play never belonged to the Lions, whose smaller size immediately put them at a disadvantage against the much larger Tigers. On more equal footing against the Big Red, Columbia proved to be much more effective, notching only four fewer boards in the two teams' second game of the season on Jan. 26.

"If you compare the rebounding margin of the first Cornell meeting to the second Cornell meeting, the first meeting they dominated us on the boards in the second half and led to their double-digit win up there," Nixon said. "And then, in the game here, we were much

more competitive on the boards. I think it was a margin of three or something like that by the end of the double overtime, and, clearly, that game was winnable."

Though "winnable," that game still turned into a 71-64 loss. In the second overtime period, Columbia snagged just two rebounds—both on the defensive end. The lack of offensive rebounds translated into five defensive boards for Cornell, and zero second-chance shots for the Lions.

The Light Blue can resolve their rebounding woes in three ways, according to Nixon. Simply becoming more physical is one option.

"I think we're going to have to recognize when you are the smaller team that you have to step up and be the more physical team," he said.

Columbia could also take advantage of its shorter heights by creating mismatches. The Lions have already employed this method by shifting senior co-captain Tyler Simpson from guard to

forward this season. In scenarios against slower, bulkier players, Simpson can get the ball out faster as well as attack the rim in the half-court. The 5-foot-9 player has 15 rebounds in conference play this season, putting her in the top three on the team.

Nixon's third option to alleviate the rebounding issue would be to enlarge the lineup, especially against big teams like Harvard and Dartmouth.

The coach plans to involve more post players, including junior forward Courtney Bradford. As the team's top rebounder, Bradford has four offensive and 20 defensive rebounds in Ivy play.

"I think us controlling the defensive boards is really, really important because then it does allow us to get out and get into our running game, which will ideally lead to us making more of our first shots so we don't have to rely so much on our offensive rebounds," Nixon said.

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Princeton still undefeated, Harvard and Dartmouth close behind

BY RACHEL TURNER Spectator Staff Writer

As Ivy play picked up for women's basketball, it was a bad weekend to be a home team—the host lost in all eight contests. Yale was unable to come back from first-half deficits, while Dartmouth emerged as a contender in the conference, alongside still-dominant Harvard. Undefeated Princeton and struggling Penn handed Cornell its first two Ivy losses.

FEB. 1	
DARTMOUTH	49
BROWN	41

Strong bench play from Dartmouth (5-13, 3-1 Ivy) was key in this low-scoring victory over Brown (7-11, 1-3 Ivy). Dartmouth started the game strong with a 9-0 run and was ahead at the half, but Brown was able to gain a seven-point lead after the intermission. Lauren Clarke's game-high 20 points was not enough to overcome Dartmouth's bench, which outscored the Bears 16-5. With six minutes left, the score was tied 38-38, but a 12-3 run gave the Big Green the win.

HARVARD	67
YALE	54

A slow start for Yale (6-12, 1-3 Ivy) doomed the Bulldogs in this game against rival Harvard (12-6, 3-1 Ivy). Crimson forward Temi Fagbenle, who had a career-high 20 points, started Harvard off with an 8-5 lead, and the visitors ended the first with a 32-20

lead. Yale came to life in the second half, coming as close as just four points behind. But an 18-6 run toward the end of the game sealed Harvard's dominant victory.

PRINCETON	77
CORNELL	46

In a matchup of the two remaining undefeated teams in the conference, Princeton (12-5, 3-0 Ivy) dominated Cornell (10-8, 2-2 Ivy) in its fifth-straight win. The Tigers opened the game with an 8-2 run, and Cornell was never able to catch up. The Big Red had a 9-0 run to threaten Princeton early in the first half, but Princeton guard Blake Dietrick—in the midst of a career night of 17 points—stopped Cornell's momentum with consecutive scores. Another Princeton guard, Niveen Rasheed, scored 21 points, which, along with her 15-point performance in the Tigers' 87-41 thumping of Columbia, earned her Ivy Player of the Week.

FEB. 2	
DARTMOUTH	63
YALE	48

After struggling early in the season, Dartmouth picked up a third-straight Ivy win over the Bulldogs. Dartmouth had three starters with double-digit points, including a game-high 19 from Faziah Steen and a double-double from Tia Dawson. At the half, Yale trailed 30-15, but Sarah Halejian, scoring all 15 of her points in the second half, brought

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COURTESY OF SHANNON MCGUE / THE DAILY PRINCETONIAN

PERSONAL BEST | Princeton guard Blake Dietrick had a career-high 17 points en route to the Tigers' win over Cornell on Friday night.

SEE WONG, page 3