



**MR. PRESIDENT** | French President Nicolas Sarkozy spoke to a packed room Monday at Columbia's World Leaders Forum. He took audience questions about education and health care, remarking, "Welcome to the club of states that don't turn their backs on the sick and the poor."

French president speaks at World Leaders Forum

BY AMBER TUNNELL  
Spectator Senior Staff Writer

Just weeks after University President Lee Bollinger celebrated the opening of a Global Center in Paris, French President Nicolas Sarkozy made a bold speech at Columbia's World Leaders Forum Monday morning.

Sarkozy, whose visit was announced last week, spoke in French to a packed house about rethinking market and governance models, and putting pressure on nations that may pose a threat. He was accompanied by his wife, Carla Bruni-Sarkozy.

Students braved rain and cold for the speech, some waiting outside for hours. But despite registering for the event, some students were turned away due to space limitations. Students who

hadn't registered also lined up outside, hoping for an open seat.

In a rousing speech at Low Library, Sarkozy called for stricter economic regulations and a tougher front against nations that pose a threat. He also, when asked, dipped into American domestic policy in what Emmanuelle Saada, director of the Center for French and Francophone Studies, said was a "very, very ambitious political speech."

"He really used Columbia as a point of entry into the American public opinion," she said.

"In following him, one has the sense that he is more inclined than most to express his views as they are, regardless of the political consequences that might follow," University President Lee Bollinger said of Sarkozy. "I do

sense that he is unafraid of controversy," he added.

While Sarkozy stressed the importance of the European-American connection, he warned the United States to be wary. "In Europe, we are your friends, your European friends. We in Europe admire you. You need not worry about that. However, in Europe, what we want is to be heard, to be listened to by the United States of America, that we should put our heads together and think together. You belong to a country that is the world's number one power. ... And you have to think about this very carefully, because what does that mean, to be the world's number one power?"

This was indicative of a pattern Saada saw in Sarkozy's speech—an eagerness to discuss Europe as a whole, rather than

simply France. This, she said, shows the importance of Europe for Sarkozy, and that the "partner for the United States is Europe" and not simply France.

Sarkozy also called for tougher economic rules and regulations. "World economic regulation can no longer stand still," he said, adding, "A few hundred irresponsible hotheads did mad things on the stock market, with derivatives, with other people's money. Do you think we can defend capitalism ... when there is so much injustice? I don't think so because it is impossible to defend."

Sarkozy added: "When the decision was taken not to bail out Lehman Brothers, we would have liked to be sounded out. ... That is solidarity."

SEE SARKOZY, page 2

Man dies at 116th subway station

Investigators say teen's death was likely a suicide

BY KIM KIRSCHENBAUM  
Spectator Senior Staff Writer

A man was hit and killed by a downtown 1 train Monday morning at the 116th Street station, police officers on site confirmed.

Metropolitan Transportation Authority workers and police officers said that it was likely a suicide, though the official cause of death is being investigated.

A New York Police Department detective, who requested anonymity, said the victim was not a Columbia student and that he was born in 1991, according to identification found on the man's body.

An official NYPD spokesperson confirmed that emergency medical technicians declared the victim dead at the scene. A spokesperson said release of the identity was still pending family notification as of Monday evening, but that investigators had ruled out any criminal intent in this case—no one pushed the victim onto the tracks.

A MTA supervisor who arrived on site at approximately 11:40 a.m. said that the body was disfigured from a front-end collision.

Another MTA official added that the man died on impact.

Investigator Anthony Braxton of the MTA, who was examining the scene after the 1 train resumed operations, said the incident happened near the north end of the platform when the train first entered the station. He said the train operator braked immediately after the young man jumped, but the victim had already been hit.

Police officers and MTA employees tried to redirect passengers to alternative routes. They used a megaphone to announce that downtown service on the 1 train was suspended to 96th Street. Passengers described the scene as one of chaos and confusion.

"This has been a nightmare," Juliet Cameron, a local commuter, said. "These people have been switching me to everywhere except where I want to go."

Officers were patrolling the platform of the closed-off downtown side. Downtown service on the 1 train resumed at approximately 12:50 p.m.

A University spokesperson said that Columbia could not yet comment on the situation.

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EMBRY OWEN / SENIOR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

**STATION** | Officials say a young adult jumped to his death at the 116th Street station. They confirmed he was not a Columbia student.

Course load reduced for Barnard faculty

BY AMANDA EVANS  
Spectator Staff Writer

Barnard course offerings in the humanities and social sciences will be cut by 6 percent in the upcoming fall semester, according to Barnard Provost Elizabeth Boylan.

Professors typically teach two courses in the fall semester and three courses in the spring semester.

Starting next fall, professors will instead teach two courses per semester. After ongoing discussions between administrators and Barnard and Columbia faculty, as well as the Barnard Student Government Association, the change in professors' course loads was officially announced on March 29.

"There has been growing concern over the last several years that many of our peer liberal arts colleges have been reducing the number of class preparations a faculty member had to do each year," Boylan said.

Boylan said the cuts are coming not from the recession or cutbacks in Barnard spending, but at the request of professors—who had told administrators that their top priority in improving Barnard faculty life was reducing course loads. Some research universities, including Columbia, already have professors teaching only four classes per school year.

Despite the slight reduction in course offerings per year, Boylan said that students will most likely not notice a change since the classes offered at Barnard and Columbia are combined.

"All of our students will be taught. There will be no reduction in our teaching load," she said.

"Having to teach this extra course separated us from our peer institutions and made scholarship—a serious expectation for tenured and tenure-track faculty at Barnard—all

"Having to teach this extra course separated us from our peer institutions."

—Barnard Professor  
Peter Platt

SEE BARNARD, page 2

Councils vote in favor of earlier academic year

BY EMILY KWONG  
Spectator Staff Writer

While the University Senate Education Committee may continue to dismiss a proposal that would start school before Labor Day, student councils won't let go so easily.

The Columbia College Student Council approved the proposal Sunday night, and the Engineering Student Council voted unanimously in favor of it Monday night.

The General Studies Student Council will vote on the proposal Tuesday night. Barnard's Student Government Association is also planning a vote in the near future.

The proposal itself is the joint product of the four undergraduate councils in anticipation of the University Senate's plenary meeting on Friday, where a formal vote to resolve the issue may take place.

"More than any other year that at least I can remember, all four councils are working on this. And that's not something that's easy to do," CCSC president Sue Yang, CC '10, said.

"This time around we ensured there were enough people involved in the formulation, that we were looking at data, reaching out to the administrators, looking at other Ivies... really doing the most detailed proposal possible," ESC president-elect Chris Elizondo, SEAS '11, said.

The document, posted on the CCSC website Monday morning, proposes shifting the fall calendar to begin one week earlier on the four years when Labor Day is late, or on September 5, 6, or 7 in 2011, 2015, 2016, and 2020. According to the proposal, this would "alleviate the compression that would otherwise be experienced at the end of these 4 fall terms," where finals would end on Dec. 23.

The proposal comes two weeks after co-chair Jim Applegate, speaking on behalf of the Education Committee of the University Senate, dismissed the option of starting a week before Labor Day. Since New York City public schools begin after Labor Day, faculty members voiced concern that the need to provide day care would be compromising to professors with young children.

In crafting the student council proposal, Yang and current ESC president Whitney Green, SEAS '11, said their committees reached out to various stakeholders within the faculty and administration, including department chairs and the Office of Work/Life.

"From the Senate perspective, it seems that all faculty are against the proposal. However, the faculty we've surveyed—I've spoken to all the SEAS departments—it's not 100 percent

against this proposal," Green said.

"We're not going to be so naïve that [students] should be the only audience they should serve," Yang said. "We have really genuinely tried to understand the other components, and yet we don't sense that anyone up there in those murky echelons are trying to understand where we're coming from."

Columbia provides a back-up care program to subsidize up to 100 hours of family care each year beginning on July 1. According to the council's proposal, starting a week early would require more funding for this program or the creation of a day camp or child care program for that week.

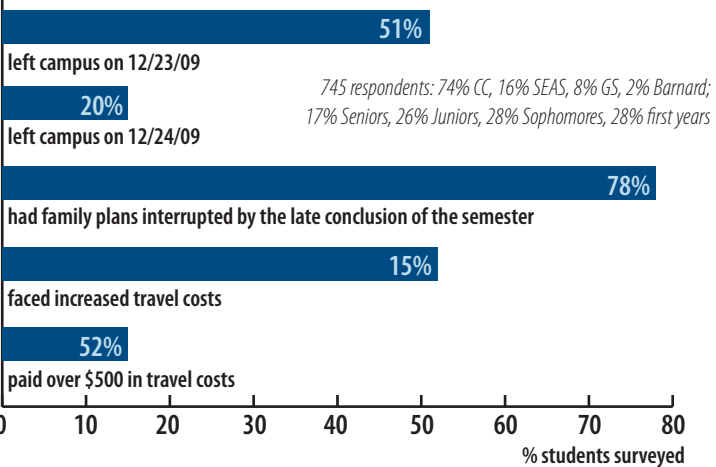
"The back-up care program is there, and people use it and

exhaust it already," Applegate said. "People want to spend time with their kids. And since NYC public schools run right up to Christmas anyway, ending earlier does nothing. For me, starting a week before Labor Day is an exchange of time that's very valuable for time that's virtually useless."

Since mid-April, the Education Committee had been formulating a proposal to hold school on the Monday before Election Day and finals on the weekend. Yang and Green remarked that both options were undesirable for student constituency, and said they have been in conversations with

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Four-Council Student Calendar Survey



INSIDE

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Quick-fix picnics for students with spring fever

From the classy to the cheap to the downright lazy, picnics of all varieties are giving students the chance to experience a simple yet delicious meal outdoors—both on campus and in Columbia's surrounding public parks.



Sports, page 6

Lions struggle to find consistency on mound

Columbia baseball has benefited from strong offensive output this year but has struggled mightily to keep opponents off the board. If the Light Blue hopes to capture the Ivy League crown, it will need to find a way to protect the leads its offense builds.

Opinion, page 4

The great outdoors

Amanda Gutterman seeks to put the wild back in nature.

To the picket lines

Students in the California university systems spark peaceful protest.

Today's Events

Future of Media Panel

Media executives share tips and tales of the trade.  
Center for Career Education, 6 p.m.

Gender in Translation

A lecture on English-language translators and their influence on novels.  
223 Milbank, 6 p.m.

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WEATHER







WORLD LEADER | French President Nicolas Sarkozy braved the rain with his wife, Carla Bruni-Sarkozy. Students lined up on Low Steps to hear him speak, though some were turned away when the event filled up.

JACK ZIETMAN / STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

## Sarkozy calls for stricter economic regulations, improved world governance

SARKOZY from front page

The president also pushed for a change in the structure of international organizations. When speaking about the United Nations, he remarked, “If we don’t change world governance, we don’t stand a chance of being able to manage tomorrow’s conflicts—for Iran, where we need to show total firmness, and that must not be allowed to get its hand of nuclear weapons, we need the support of China and Russia to have sanctions.”

“When faced with terrorism, we cannot stand divided,” he said. An audience member asked Sarkozy about his country’s health care system, giving him an opportunity to comment on American domestic policy. “Health care is expensive. But you can’t let people simply die. ... If you come to France and something happens to you, you won’t be asked for your credit card before you’re rushed to the hospital,” he said. “Welcome to the club of states that don’t turn their backs on the sick and the poor,” he added.

Saada called his remarks on health care in the United States “bold,” but noted, “He was reflecting a very deep feeling that French people had when witnessing the American debate this summer.” While his comments may have been blunt, Saada said he was more conservative in France when speaking on issues such as unemployment and regulating capitalism. “In France, he has a much tougher attitude,” she said. Students’ reasons for wanting to attend the event varied.

Alan Krill, a graduate student at SIPA, said he came to the speech because “French and U.S. relations have been rocky over the past decade.” He added that he would like to see how the countries could form a mutually beneficial alliance. Jamie Brodsky, a student at the Business School, said, “I work in finance in New York. I wanted to get his take on the world,” specifically the global economic situation. Student reactions to Sarkozy’s address were mixed. “I enjoyed his calls for responsibility as the world’s

number one power, as well as his desire to increase dialogue between our two countries,” Derek Turner, CC ’12 and director of communications for College Republicans, said in an email. “However, his thoughts on controlling the price of oil, increasing global governance, and drastically increasing regulation surprised me. Not only would these attempts be pointless, but they would stand a good chance of severely limiting our sovereignty and freedom as a nation.” Patricia Klaric, CC ’13, said that

Sarkozy was “clear and engaging.” “It wasn’t a debate or anything ... he seemed to know that we didn’t know that much about situations going on in France,” she said. “I thought his speech was a little trite, but his suggestion for a regulated global monetary system was provocative,” Adam Kuerbitz, CC ’12, said in an email. “And the three consecutive seconds I saw Carla Bruni made it worth standing in the rain for an hour to get in.” *amber.tunnell@columbiaspectator.com*

## Council leaders lobby for school year to start before Labor Day

CALENDAR from front page

the Education Committee to voice these concerns. “The faculty don’t want to start before Labor Day because they want time with their families. Well, fall break is a time when a lot of students go home to visit their families and friends. It’s the same argument, but I think

its being weighed a lot differently because we’re students, and I don’t think that’s fair,” Green said. Elizondo voiced a similar point. “I’m concerned that, in the event students lose their holiday, that might in fact be detrimental to student life and individual student health. We’re here at CU to learn, not to learn how to go crazy.” Applegate said the plan to

eliminate Election Day Monday has stalled in light of the proposal and recent conversations with student council members. He admitted surprise at the high value being placed on the Election Day Monday. “If the maintenance of the Election Day holiday is the highest priority on the student end, then it’s likely we’re back to the status quo,” he said. “There’s no

way I’m talking to the faculty about starting before Labor Day.” Green did not consider maintaining the Election Day Monday the highest student priority necessarily, but stressed its relative importance. “Within the context of this discussion when we’re looking at possible options, the idea of taking out Election Day Monday is not met with enthusiasm or

interest by the students,” she said. Applegate anticipates that discussion of both faculty and student concerns will be furthered at the Executive Committee meeting on Wednesday and brought up at the Senate’s plenary meeting on Friday. Yang and Green are currently reaching out to faculty for feedback. “A lot of it seems very gray. ... We’re trying to distinguish what

are people’s personal opinions versus what are the actual opinions back from the Education Committee, what are the actual opinions back from faculty members, because as it currently stands, they’re two different things,” Green said. “And people are acting as if they are one.” *emily.kwong@columbiaspectator.com*

## Barnard profs to teach fewer classes

BARNARD from front page

but impossible to carry out in the dreaded ‘term of three,’” Professor Peter Platt, chair of the English department at Barnard, said in an email. He added, “President Spar recognized that the burden of this extra course was significant: that faculty members might not come to Barnard because of having to teach the extra course; and that faculty members might leave Barnard because of the extra work load.” Professors, according to Boylan, had brought forward a group mantra: “No fewer students, just one less preparation.” All professors will teach the same number of students, regardless of instructing one fewer class. Teaching the same number of students with one fewer class, though, may mean an increase in the number of students per class. Boylan said there was some concern about professors’ abilities to maintain close contact between students and faculty both inside and outside of the classroom.

“We have done an analysis of the distribution in class size, and while there may be fewer classes per semester, there will be more students allowed in each class,” she said. “Some seminars have between five and 12 students, and it would not change the experience to increase a class from five to 12—in fact, it might enhance the class discussion and quality overall.” Seminars capped at 16 may now be capped at 18, which could allow more popular classes to be taken by a greater number of students. While Boylan said that students will most likely not notice a change in the courses, some students say that even a slight increase will be noticeable. “I really like taking smaller classes. I think a class is a lot better the smaller it is,” Talia Harcsztark, BC ’13, said. “I would notice even a change from 13 to 15 students, and I think other students who prefer smaller classes would notice too.” “Students are going to be upset. As a political science major,

it will directly affect me,” Kelly Holloway, BC ’12, said. “How are they deciding which classes not to offer? I feel like it may decrease the likelihood of new classes being developed. You won’t notice overall, but by department you will—if there are seven professors in a department, that’s seven less classes.” “The problem is that the class sizes are already often bigger than promised for courses, and Barnard already highlights itself on small classes. So this change is disappointing. I hope I don’t feel the difference, but I feel like the focus should have been on making smaller classes—even if by two or three people. The best class I have ever taken here was my first year English, and it was the smallest class I have ever taken,” Nina Ahuja, BC ’12, said. Boylan said that cutting down professors’ course loads will be considered successful “if no student feels their expectations for classes aren’t met or even notices a change.” *amanda.evans@columbiaspectator.com*

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### CORRECTION

In the article “New meal plans revealed for fall,” Spectator incorrectly stated that upperclassmen would have the option of purchasing a plan with 175 meals per week. The plan cited actually provides 175 meals per term. Spectator regrets the error.

In the article “Three parties to compete for CCSC board,” Spectator incorrectly said that Eugenio Suarez is the SGB secretary. He had been the treasurer. Spectator regrets the error.



## Call for Applications: The Hertog Global Strategy Initiative

The Hertog Global Strategy Initiative seeks talented undergraduate and graduate students for its 2010 seminar on Nuclear Proliferation and the Future of World Power. The seminar will take place over twelve weeks, from May 24 through August 13, at Columbia University. It begins with three weeks of “total immersion” training in nuclear strategy. Then there are eight weeks in which students conduct independent research and/or work in the field. The class reconvenes for one more week, so that students can present their research and produce a joint report. Students taking the course for credit will receive eight points, the equivalent of two semester-long courses at Columbia.

The 2010 Initiative will be taught by Matthew Connelly, Professor of History at Columbia University, and Francis Gavin, Professor of International Affairs, University of Texas. They will be assisted in the classroom by a number of experts in the field, including world-class scholars and top government officials. Confirmed speakers include Graham Allison, Richard Betts, Hans Blix, Paul Bracken, John Lewis Gaddis, Robert Gallucci, Bonnie Jenkins, Robert Jervis, Henry Kissinger, Michael Levi, Scott Sagan, Etel Solingen, James Steinberg, Stephen Van Evera, and Philip Zelikow.

**For more about the program, including the application and financial aid information, visit [globalstrategy.columbia.edu](http://globalstrategy.columbia.edu) or email [globalstrategy@columbia.edu](mailto:globalstrategy@columbia.edu)**

**[globalstrategy.columbia.edu](http://globalstrategy.columbia.edu)**



# Life can be a picnic for undergraduates of all tastes

From the lazy to the cheap to the classy, campus picnics are a staple of springtime at Columbia

## Keep it classy with a French-inspired meal

Every once in a while, it's healthy to splurge on good food. In preparation for the perfect French picnic, head to Westside Market and pick up a fine-quality whole wheat boule. Give the boule a soft squeeze and listen for the cracking sound—good bread is crunchy on the outside. Head over to the cheese aisle, pick out some goat cheese, and visit the baking aisle for honey. To add some protein to the ideal springtime dish of honey, goat cheese, and whole wheat boule bread, buy some salmon lox. And, of course, no classic French picnic would be complete without fresh fruit. Grapes and berries complement the wheat bread well, and the whole meal matches the student budget—the food totals approximately \$25.

For refreshments, Dean and Deluca offers the best drinks for a sunny day in the park. Dean and Deluca's Elderberry Presse, Citron Presse, or Golden Star White Jasmine Teas taste exotic, transporting the drinker to the French countryside. These drinks only cost \$5-\$10 each for a large bottle that easily serves four.

Finally, head into Central Park, blanket in hand and wine glasses tucked away. A spot right in front of the boathouse allows students to people-watch and relax away from the stress of campus.

—Matt Powell

## Penny pinchers enjoy the options of seasonal eats

Although picnics typically conjure images of idle afternoons spent lounging in lush grass alongside the banks of some slowly twisting river, the pleasure of a picnic can be bought on the cheap. After all, enjoying a meal outside costs nothing—food, drinks, and accoutrements galore virtually come extra. For a budget picnic, try the minimalist route, eschewing fanciful sophistication for practicality.

The fastest and cheapest picnic food to consume—sandwiches—does not need to taste like a second choice. Forget artisanal bread and buy a serviceable loaf at an ordinary supermarket. Lunch meats actually come at a surprisingly low cost in small quantities, so feel free to stock up on two of the less expensive options from the deli counter. Try a combination of ham and turkey, which provides a pleasant mix of honeyed sweetness and raw salt. Use up old mayonnaise packets appropriated from fast food joints or cafeterias, smearing that soft, vitamin-enriched bread with heart-stopping goodness before slapping down alternating slices of rose spiral ham and pale turkey breast. For necessary crunch and moisture, add a firm tomato slice. Make a frugal Rice Krispie Treat by melting marshmallows in generic puffed rice cereal, to create a utilitarian dessert that recalls packed lunches and recesses spent under shady elms.

To save pennies, pack tap water chilled in the refrigerator or brew a strong iced tea. Then head out to a grassy patch on the lawn or the Low Library steps, taking a momentary break from a hectic student day. With the potential to happen anywhere at any cost, picnics provide an opportunity to make a cheap and average meal extraordinary.

—Jason Bell

## Even the tired will be inspired by nearly effortless outdoor culinary escapades

There's the common perception that picnics require too much work for the slacker population at Columbia—people generally conjure images of neatly Saran-wrapped sandwiches and chicken salad, red and white checkered blankets, and bug protectors. But in fact, picnics don't require any of these—as long as one's willing to suffer dirt and ants. A picnic can be the perfect afternoon plan for the lazy student—it justifies languishing in the sun for hours on end as an actual social outing.

First off, don't think that any student needs to own a textbook-definition picnic blanket. A couple of bleach-stained towels will serve nicely. If not, just use sheets—it will finally provide motivation to wash them—unless you are highly tolerant of dirt.

As far as food goes, prepared is probably the slacker's best bet. Milano Market has an extensive offering of pasta and potato salads. The market is the easiest option for sandwiches too, or if you're too lazy to make it by hand, purchase one of Milano's fresh and high-quality baguettes and some sliced or spreadable cheese—cheddar's too much work. Top off the meal with a six pack of Mike's Hard Lemonade.

Lastly, forgo the basket—no one really cares—and just throw some utensils in a plastic bag. As for location, Morningside and Riverside require the least amount of walking. Central Park around 110th Street is shaded and scenic, though, if the extra few blocks aren't a bother.

The best part? When someone asks how the weekend was, the slacker can say, "I had a picnic" instead of "I just sort of sat around." That's not lazy—that's outdoorsy.

—Devyn Briski

# Photos of Haiti in St. Paul's are a 'Brut Testament' to the human condition

BY NICOLE SAVERY  
*Spectator Staff Writer*

"Brut Testament: Visual Images of Personal Responses to the Haiti Tragedy" is a powerful statement of the human spirit's resilience in the face of unimaginable tragedy. The small but varied collection of artwork gathered in the basement of St. Paul's Chapel provides a thoughtful response to the devastation in Haiti and offers hope for the country's recovery.

Co-curated by Katy Saintil, senior program coordinator of Community Impact at Columbia, and Kevin Ramone Scott, an AmeriCorps VISTA (Volunteers in Career Service to America) member also working with Community Impact, the show was organized in collaboration with the Office of the University Chaplain as part of a campus-wide effort to assist with the rebuilding of Haiti.

All of the artwork on display will be sold to benefit Haiti until the exhibit's closing date on April 7, with 100 percent of the proceeds going to the Gawou Ginou Foundation and the Haitian Alliance. By

the opening on Friday night, several of the artworks had already been sold, and a number of visitors expressed interest in buying particular pieces.

Saintil describes the show as a collective effort made possible by Columbians and community members. According to Saintil, "The process of planning and opening the show was itself a brut testament of the power of community, and of tapping into our collective resources."

A particularly interesting aspect of the show is the variety of contributing artists and the wide range of their personal experiences with Haiti. While a number of the pieces featured in the show are the works of native Haitian artists, many others were contributed by artists working in New York with connections to Columbia.

In a painting titled "Song"—depicting a woman playing a violin—the Haitian artist Diems Joseph used dark colors and heavy shadows to evoke a melancholy mood, hinting at inner sadness. The show's program notes that it is unknown whether Joseph, who lived in the poverty-stricken neighborhood of Carrefour in Port-au-Prince, survived January's earthquake.

Also included in the show are a series of photographs by Yi-Ching Lin, who is a development officer at Community Impact in addition to being a writer and photographer. While Li's photographs do not have any obvious connection to the tragedy in Haiti, she explains that she chose images that "reflect the transience of life, the beauty in its wear and tear, and the innately human ability to find uplifting gestures during difficult times." For instance, a set of three photographs, taken just a few seconds apart, show a pigeon flying through the air to perch momentarily on a windowsill.

For Saintil, whose own relatives fortunately survived the earthquake, organizing "Brut Testament" provided an outlet for action and a way to respond personally to the tragedy in Haiti. She explains, "I was as interested in the process of healing and building as I was in fundraising and drives. While an art show is only a modest effort given the huge scale of the devastation in Haiti, the sincerity of the artists and curators involved makes the message of 'Brut Testament' a powerful one."



COURTESY OF BRIAN HARRIS KRINSKY

**SHORTER THAN FICTION** | The movie 'Dish' centers on a 15-year-old boy named Israel who explores his first homosexual relationship. The film continues the rise in popularity of LGBT shorts.

## From growing tradition of LGBT movies, 'Dish' lends credit to short film genre

BY DANIEL VALELLA  
*Columbia Daily Spectator*

### Change in Focus

LGBT cinema has grown tremendously since the beginning of the 21st century, but none of the groundbreaking motion pictures of this period should be subsumed under the umbrella of LGBT film—especially now, as the genre branches out into short films with new works like "Dish."

A technically and conceptually brilliant focus on sexuality has made films like Kimberly Peirce's "Boys Don't Cry," Ang Lee's "Brokeback Mountain," and Gus Van Sant's "Milk" the leaders of a new and powerful wave in social-change cinema—especially in the United States. But one mini-faction of American LGBT filmmaking that tends to be overlooked is that of the short film. In the past 10 years alone, more than 30 LGBT film festivals have cropped up around the country, with most of them screening films no longer than half an hour.

Fortunately, Wolfe Video has come to the rescue. On April 6, the company is releasing a collection of six LGBT short films on its DVD "Boycrazy." The most interesting and most decorated of the group is Brian Harris Krinsky's "Dish."

"Dish"—with a running time of 15 powerful minutes—follows two gay teenagers as they text message each other about their classmates, their bodies, and their sex lives. Fifteen-year-old Israel (played perfectly by Matthew Monge) longs to break his "virgin status" after the older, more experienced Louie boasts about the bed-moments of his past.

Although Israel's standards for sex seem comfortably idealist—that is, clean and romantic—everything changes when he gets to spend time with Ricky, his longtime attraction whose parents are out of the house. The cinematic result of this exchange is "Dish" at its absolute best—poignant, intelligent, and visually stunning.

A great deal of the short film's strength is its rightful persistence in examining the sex lives of very young (15-year-old) men. The images

work hand in hand with the dialogue to tackle issues of real-life profundity, never becoming cliché. To be sure, the vast majority of LGBT films—particularly those "coming-out stories"—wallow in stereotypical corniness. "Dish" could not be more antithetical in this regard. The characters (and the actors as well) are as smart and savvy as the filmmakers. Never at all tedious, the film captures Israel's interiority—one of confusion but simultaneous conviction—so well that viewers will insist upon his reality.

Not only are "Dish" and all the other short films of "Boycrazy" among the best of the current LGBT movement in cinema, but they are some of the most brilliant films focusing on social change today. "Dish" is especially effective in altering our thought processes, precisely because it refuses to be preachy. It challenges us to think for ourselves, yet still guides us on a certain—and necessary—path.

*Daniel Varella's biweekly series Change in Focus takes on the latest films influencing the student activist scene.*



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AMANDA  
GUTTERMAN

The Far-Side  
of the Familiar

more tragically, my current self—translu-  
cent from the eerie glow of the computer  
screen to the rugged and exciting world of  
the outdoors.

You may ask why these people have my  
email. As it turns out, I went camping for  
a month in the Pacific Northwest through  
just such a program during the summer  
after my freshman year of high school,  
which clearly sold my address to 20 or so  
other like-minded organizations that now  
voraciously try to make contact with me  
over the Internet.

I am not interested, and it's not because I'm  
too old or too apathetic. In fact, if the opposite  
of "apathetic" is "pathetic," then I am com-  
pletely pathetic to climate change, making an  
earnest effort to recycle where possible—the  
caps go in the other bin—and to conserve  
electricity. Preserving the environment will  
always top the list of my voting issues, and I

Notice: The wilderness is under new management

With spring in the air,  
browsing my Gmail inbox re-  
veals a proliferation of advertise-  
ments from hiking and camp-  
ing programs. These are programs  
designed to expose cloistered and  
fragile city chil-  
dren—my earlier self, and, somewhat

question the sanity of those who profess not  
to believe in global climate change—as if the  
matter belonged in the hazy religious lexicon  
of "belief" and "disbelief."

Despite the best of intentions, I must  
profess that I think our generation—and  
perhaps our progeny even more—has been  
betrayed by a concept of wilderness that  
set us up for disappointment. The idea of  
the wild appeals intrinsically to children,  
and, practically since birth, our imagina-  
tions are fully steeped in its visions.

In 1963, Maurice Sendak published  
"Where the Wild Things Are," a children's  
book that has recently enjoyed major mo-  
tion picture-dom at the hands of Dave  
Eggers and Spike Jonze. The simple plot  
complicated as it stretched to fill the space  
appraised at \$7 to \$12, but the underly-  
ing principles ring true. Young Max seeks  
refuge from the parental punitive struc-  
tures in the smothering social system of  
his childhood. And where does he find  
it? In the wild! This is a wild synonymous  
with, "go wild!"—an environment where  
the rules are inverted, allowing Max to  
take on qualities of independence and  
self-determination, barred from his wee  
age demographic in the wild's mundane  
antithesis: reality.

Francis Spufford named "Where the  
Wild Things Are" "one of the very few  
picture books to make an entirely delib-  
erate, and beautiful, use of the psychoana-  
lytic story of anger." Max, consciously or

subconsciously, is angry at the societal  
structures that sent him to bed with no  
dinner, and responds in a very psychologi-  
cally normal—and visually interesting—  
way, with his escape into the wild.

Next came "The Lorax" by Dr. Seuss,

I think our  
generation has been  
betrayed by a concept of  
wilderness that set us up  
for disappointment.

a short story featuring a furry, yellowish  
creature with a large mustache, who ob-  
jects to the deforestation of Truffula Trees.  
Truffula Trees are lush and soft, like palm  
trees made of brightly colored faux fur.  
"The Lorax" paints industry in stark op-  
position to the beauty of nature, encapsu-  
lated in these trees. On the page, the thick  
Truffula fronds seemed almost tangible—  
reading the story, I could taste them on  
the tip of my tongue like cotton candy. The  
wild became not only a stage for liberation,  
but also a world of immense beauty acces-  
sible through the senses.

A few years later, Huckleberry Finn  
and Jim would escape the society that

held each captive in his own right, fleeing  
into the wilderness of uninhabited islands  
on the Mississippi River. White Fang and  
Robinson Crusoe followed close behind  
them. Another few years, and Thoreau  
abandoned the comforts of urban life for  
Walden Pond, where his writing would  
become the manual for self-sufficiency,  
resourcefulness, and independence.

However, on a camping program, the  
message to children is not "go wild!" but  
rather, "don't pick the flowers, don't leave  
the path, and don't touch any plants—it's  
all poison ivy out there." The wild has been  
made a highly regularized, rule-governed  
parent-space. Our paranoid culture of  
lawsuits and intimidation has legislation to  
match. Reserve your campsite online, bring  
portable stove tops for fires, no fishing or  
swimming. With good intentions, I'm sure.

But through generational memory I  
recall a time, within the span of my father's  
stories, where hikers bushwhacked, built  
lean-tos and campfires, and tasted wild  
blueberries.

The wild has become a museum, and, I  
suppose, retained a museum's good quali-  
ties. But Max's parents own it now, and I  
don't know if I can forgive them.

Amanda Gutterman is a Columbia College  
first-year with an intended major in anthro-  
pology or comparative literature and society.

The Far-Side of the Familiar runs  
alternate Tuesdays.

Wake up and smell the crime



DANIEL  
AMZALLAG

Outside the  
Gates

Not too long ago, New  
York City reached a mile-  
stone concerning its public image:  
Changing condi-  
tions and the rise of a new genera-  
tion broke people's  
mental asso-  
ciation between  
"New York" and  
words like "crime,"  
"dangerous," and "ungovernable." The  
New York Police Department reached an  
achievement more monumental than sta-  
tistics can convey—people began to feel  
safe and comfortable in the city. While  
the NYPD and the past two mayors de-  
serve the highest commendations for a  
dramatic reduction in crime, problems  
arise when attitudes of comfort give way  
to complacency, and feelings of security  
to ones of invincibility.

Historically low rates of violent crime  
have the unfortunate effect of encourag-  
ing a feeling of total safety. It has become  
easy to take public safety for granted and  
treat it as a fixture of most Manhattan  
neighborhoods. When crime does occur,  
it is treated as a singular exception to a  
reality free from danger. People use this  
reasoning to make the specter of crime  
seem excusable, non-threatening, and  
removed from their daily lives.

Today's danger lies in believing that  
New York has become an invincible city,  
one that could never return to the mur-  
der rates of the '90s, regardless of budget  
and personnel cuts to police forces.  
Budget constrictions in the past few  
years have driven politicians to lay off  
NYPD officers by the thousands without  
significant fear of rising crime rates. The  
coming year's budget plans from Mayor  
Michael Bloomberg and Governor David  
Paterson propose to bring the city's po-  
lice force to its lowest numbers in two  
decades, meaning that the force will have  
been slashed by 25 percent, or 10,000 of-  
ficers, in the past 10 years alone.

Crime rates for 2010 thus far have  
been slightly higher than they were at this  
point in 2009, perhaps demonstrating the  
ramifications of such cuts. The number  
of reported murder, rape, felony assault,  
and burglary cases has risen across the  
city, and even more significantly in Upper  
Manhattan—a pattern that is reflected in  
Morningside Heights' local precinct. The  
numbers are compelling—in Northern  
Manhattan, felony assaults have risen by  
15.5 percent and burglaries by 13.3 per-  
cent, compared with the first three months  
of 2009. But, even if they are not statisti-  
cally significant, the connection between  
police presence and crime reduction is ob-  
vious based on its correlation with bring-  
ing down crime rates in the past.

An expanded police department and  
zero-tolerance policies were responsible  
for the dramatic reductions in crime  
in the '90s, meaning that continued  
personnel and salary cuts are sure to  
begin reversing the trend. Heightened  
law enforcement discouraged the cul-  
ture of lawlessness that pervaded the  
crack epidemic of the late '80s, improv-  
ing public safety by strengthening the

causal link between crime and punish-  
ment. A decreased police presence will  
have the opposite effect—it will nurture  
an assessment in the minds of would-  
be criminals that legal ramifications to  
violent offenses are unlikely.

This change in the mindset of poten-  
tial offenders will be disastrous if it is  
not accompanied by a greater sensitiv-  
ity on the part of law-abiding citizens.  
Columbia students, who often regard  
the likelihood of being a victim of a  
crime with implausibility, are especially  
vulnerable to the fallacy of invincibility.  
Even the worst tragedies, such as crime-  
related deaths, are excused by saying  
that the victim was walking alone, too  
late at night, or too far from campus.

Part of the problem is that Columbia  
students are not empowered to contrib-  
ute to finding solutions for the security  
of our neighborhood. It is understand-  
able that the University's Department of  
Public Safety must keep its procedures  
and security measures secret, but the  
department operates with little to no  
interest in outside input. Even informa-  
tion about students' habits and obser-  
vations—for example, about security  
breaches that may be obvious in stu-  
dents' everyday lives—would be valu-  
able to Public Safety's mission.

The lack of transparency in Public  
Safety is alarming, not only because it  
precludes accountability, but also be-

Today's danger lies in  
believing that New York  
has become an invincible  
city.

cause it encourages students to think of  
crime as unreal and alarmist. The current  
University policy is to leave it to Public  
Safety's discretion whether to report a  
neighborhood crime, allowing the depart-  
ment to protect its reputation when neces-  
sary. If students are to have serious aware-  
ness of the safety—or lack thereof—of  
their neighborhood, the University must  
adopt a procedure whereby Public Safety  
is required, while respecting anonymity,  
to publish each reported incident, even if  
only on its website.

Students should be given a form of  
redress over local security conditions,  
beginning with forums for input on  
Public Safety measures and protocols.  
Creating town hall meetings, com-  
mittees with student representatives,  
or student task forces on public safety  
would undoubtedly aid the Department  
in cracking down on crime. Any such  
reforms, however, must begin with  
fundamental interest from students and  
a heightened awareness of the real-  
ity of criminal victimization. We must  
stop taking personal safety for granted,  
before we can seriously take ownership  
over our neighborhood.

Daniel Amzallag is a Columbia College  
junior majoring in political science and  
English. Outside the Gates runs alternate  
Tuesdays.

In defense of  
peaceful anger

BY COSMO GUZZARDI

On March 5, a fire broke out on my beloved  
West Coast. That fire was in the form of local  
protests by California college students angry  
about hefty fee increases within the California  
public university system. The protests turned na-  
tional and, in some cases, devolved into rioting.

Wildfires are usually started by an unex-  
pected spark of lightning, and are often cleans-  
ing and necessary to the ecosystem. And the  
fire I witnessed that Thursday in those angry  
young faces struck me the same way.

The spark that set off these protests might  
seem minor enough, taken by itself. The  
fee increase amounts to about \$2,300 per  
year. That's not peanuts, but it's not neces-  
sarily an incentive to riot.

But this lightning struck a pile of dried kind-  
ling that has been accumulating for some time.  
Some University of California students have cir-  
culated a list of various administrative salaries,  
and it's eye-opening, to say the least. Several  
professors and administrators have earned  
over \$300,000 in years during which they took  
months of extended leave. Some deputies have  
assistant deputies who earn six figures and ben-  
efits packages even more luxurious than those of  
members of Congress or Teamsters.

Now, imagine knowing this as a struggling  
student, trying to better your life through  
higher education. How do those cans of food  
and \$200 textbooks in your dorm look now,  
knowing that the "Vice-Chancellor of Resource  
Management and Planning" at your college  
earns \$244,000 a year, plus perks such as—get  
this—subsidized low-interest home loans?  
Maybe it's not easy to get a home loan when  
you earn a paltry \$244,000 a year. However,  
this is not an anomaly—there are literally hun-  
dreds of UC administrators who earn well over  
\$200,000 a year. It adds up to easily over \$100  
million, borne in part by students who are  
nickel-and-dimed to financial ruin by their  
skyrocketing tuition.

This absurd state of affairs is far too fami-  
liar in all of our important institutions today,  
not just colleges. And it is not something that  
just developed over the last 15 months, or eight  
years, or even 20 years. These protests are a  
direct and understandable outgrowth of a long-  
deteriorating civil and political atmosphere.

Bear with me and consider the following  
fact for a moment: had Hillary Clinton been  
elected president, most young adults in college  
would have never lived a single day of their  
lives until now without a Bush or a Clinton as

the American commander-in-chief. We would  
have had 24 continuous years of just two fami-  
lies controlling our executive branch of gov-  
ernment. At least Europeans who live under  
dynasties and monarchies get harmless, super-  
fluous old aristocrats who are just expected to  
act dignified. We get Slick Willy and Dubya.

But, does it even matter whom we get any-  
more? Many of those college students who  
worked their hearts out admirably to affect the  
last election cycle feel shortchanged for their ef-  
forts. Americans put a fresh face in the White  
House, who immediately invited all the usual  
suspects right back in. We didn't even get a new  
secretary of defense after Bush left office—an  
apparent acknowledgment of that administra-  
tion's stunning military successes.

You have to hand it to America's youth: For  
being one of the most maligned demograph-  
ics in human history, we have been exceedingly  
patient with the generation now approaching  
retirement—our parents, professors, employers,  
and legislators. These are the same folks who will  
be the first American generation ever to leave a  
less-prosperous country to their children.

If it seems like I'm conflating issues, I am.  
Students have a whole lot more to be angry  
about than a hefty increase in student fees,  
and they know it. They're not stupid—they  
know that, in the world they are inheriting,  
their extremely expensive diplomas might be  
even more devalued than the Federal Reserve  
notes in their wallets. They know that their  
generation will apparently always have ample  
opportunities to serve as infantry soldiers or  
cubicle drones, but not as much opportunity  
to pursue a good education or raise families  
in a peaceful, prosperous country. They know  
that ambition and hope are becoming rare  
commodities among their peer group—they  
are expected to subsidize Baby Boomer re-  
tirements with "new policies" such as health  
insurance mandates and never-ending fee and  
tuition increases, while their civic voices are  
consistently ignored.

To paraphrase Billie Holiday, "God bless the  
children who can hold their own." Thank you,  
college protesters. The March 5 footage was a  
sight for eyes swollen from reading articles after  
articles that now bring almost daily news of  
some fresh, outrageous breach of public trust.  
Whether it's something as serious as war or  
health care, or as simple as Columbia's holiday  
break schedule, it's a good thing for people to  
get angry when they see injustice, but only if  
they put that anger to productive use. I hope  
to see more peaceful mass action soon, before  
it's too late and the next protests are something  
far more serious. Let that fire burn, and clear  
that dead wood away.

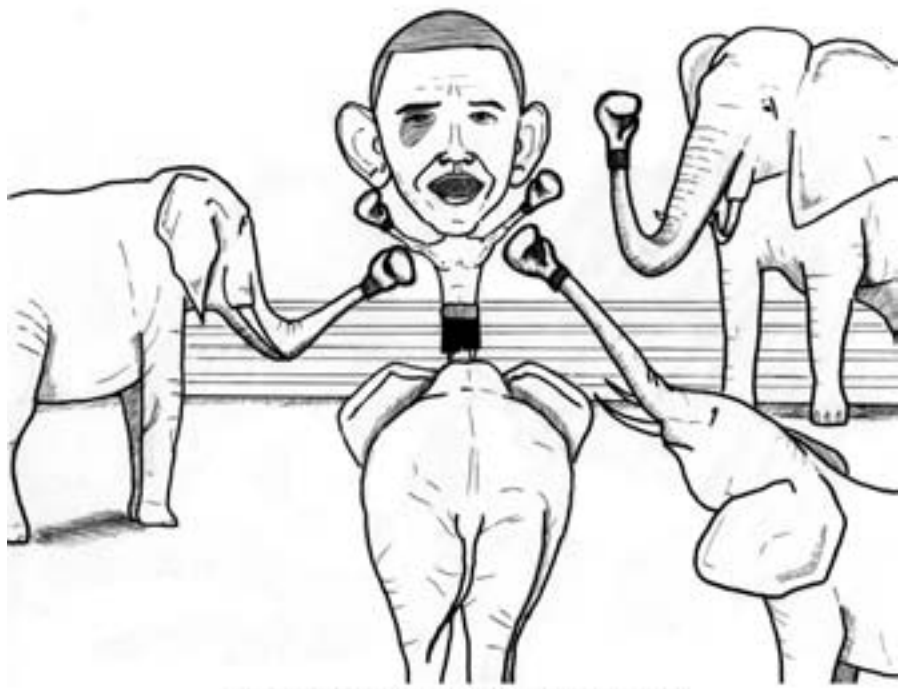
The author is a student in the School of  
General Studies majoring in classical studies.

Think something's right on? Write on.

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THE ANGRY PEN



COMIC BY IGOR SIMIC

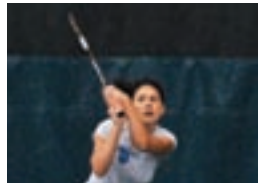






Pick up a copy of tomorrow's paper for a profile on the Athlete of the Week, Nicole Ross, who captured the NCAA women's foil title.

TOMORROW



Check out tomorrow's paper for a preview of Columbia's Ivy opener against Cornell on Wednesday. The Lions are 9-7 and riding a three-game winning streak.

TOMORROW

## Sports deserve prominent place in curriculum



LISA LEWIS

### That's What She Said

As a senior, watching the rest of the University begin to go through program filing right now makes me a bit nostalgic. I remember going through the online course catalog, creating my spreadsheet of dates, times, places, and professors, and going on CULPA to make sure I didn't end up with any more crappy professors. Yet in my four years, I was never able to take a class on sports. It wasn't like I had a whole lot of options—Sunil Gulati offers a Sports Economics course for big bad CC students only. Other than that, the pickings were slim for undergrads.

Why, at a school that values the liberal arts tradition so deeply, would there be departments dedicated to art history, dance, anthropology, sociology, and extinct languages, yet no major in sports history?

Taken as an umbrella term for competitive athletic activities, sports is quite possibly the most relevant multi-disciplinary area of study in the history of human accomplishments. Yeah, I'll grant that Picasso's "Guernica" is pretty cool-looking. I'll accept that Max Weber has made some contributions to understanding the human species.

But those black fists raised in the air and those downcast eyes on the Summer Olympics podium in 1968 were just as influential on society as any canvas or musical.

Courses in the sports major could include the history of sporting—from that really, really long run to Marathon to the most recent World Cup. There could be a course on sports philosophy, on coaching strategy, on the evolution of basketball. Courses would be offered on the sociology of race and economics in sports, and discuss the opportunities sports have given for the underprivileged to attend college in the United States. There could be a class on how sports affected civil rights and gender equality and how sports became politicized. There might be a course on the history of the National College Athletic Association, Major League Baseball, or the National Basketball Association (bet that one would be a doozy!). Old-hat coaches would now have a new option instead of retirement—talk to Columbia students about what strategies and coaching calls worked in the good old days.

Sports history is an area of study that could flourish with some academic focus: Several prominent economists spend their spare time working out equations to

explain what makes teams win, psychologists have studied why batters get hit more by pitchers on hotter days, and sports journalists have put together Bible-sized anthems devoted to every sport and team known to man. Most recently, Bill Simmons wrote the book on basketball—literally. Maybe there is a simple equation that explains why some teams win and others don't. If more obscure sports like archery and fencing and lacrosse got some extra attention from academics, it would be incredible to watch the stories of hundreds of thousands of athletes finally get the recognition they deserve. Each thread and development in sports—from mouth guards to left guards—has its own backstory and its own innovators to thank.

Other disciplines or markets for the arts have been struggling to survive as today's consumers demand bigger, better, and more output. Dancers, dependent upon the patronage of the mega-wealthy and government grants—indeed, artists and actors generally—hold down another job or two while they try to make it big in their trade. Sports, meanwhile, have been thriving. The multi-billion dollar industry needs no government subsidies to stay alive—demand has risen to meet the supply of super-human talents coming out of high schools and colleges every year. Authoritative dance and

theater scholar Lynne Conner argues that the prominence of sports within social culture is here to stay because of the

experiential nature of sports. In contrast to crowds for a ballet performance that clap politely, sports fans are allowed to get raucous, cheer when they love something, and boo when they don't. Sports fans get their hands dirty, whether by writing on sports blogs, filling out March Madness brackets, or throwing viewing parties. When was the last time you saw anybody high-five over a painting at the Museum of Modern Art?

Omitting sports from a liberal arts education deprives students of a full perspective on human creativity, talent, and the ability to innovate. Watch what Magic Johnson (or, perhaps, John Wall) does with a basketball and tell me that's not art. Look at the achievements of Jackie Robinson and tell me that isn't a turning point in this country's history. Sports insert themselves into every academic field in some way, and deserve a little more recognition for their contributions to this country.

Lisa Lewis is a Barnard College senior majoring in economics. [sportseditors@columbiaspectator.com](mailto:sportseditors@columbiaspectator.com)



**NOT ENOUGH BITE** Despite several solid outings from junior Dan Bracey and a promising season from freshman Stefan Olson, the Light Blue's performances from the mound have left a lot to be desired. Only two pitchers have above .500 records, and they combine for only 20.2 innings pitched.

## Sporadic pitching squanders Columbia's hot bats

BY MICHAEL SHAPIRO  
*Spectator Senior Staff Writer*

The Columbia Lions baseball team is just over a third into its 2010 campaign, and one nonconference game away from kicking off Ivy play. Most followers of Columbia baseball know that the Lions endure an arduous series of pre-conference road games prior to conference play. Many of these adversaries have longer pre-seasons and more cooperative weather to practice, and some are even nationally ranked. Columbia currently holds a 7-11 record on the season, which is neither outstanding nor a reason to consider drastic roster adjustments. The Lions do, however, need to focus more on pitching. After a crushing ninth-inning 21-22 loss last Wednesday to St. John's, the reality of the Light Blue's inconsistent pitching hit way too close to home.

The Lions have, for the most part, put up admirable offensive numbers this season. Sophomore Alex Aurrichio has stepped up to the plate and currently leads the squad with a blistering .389 batting average, five home runs, 18 RBI, and an incredible .796 slugging percentage. Jon Eisen and Dean Forthun have also proven to be formidable hitting forces. Eisen's batting average is currently at the .368 mark, with 17 runs scored on a team-best 25 hits, and Forthun ranks third on the team in batting average with .314.

But while the Lions hold a combined batting average of .282 and score an average of seven runs per game, the pitching staff has struggled to subdue its opponents' offense. The rotation has primarily consisted of Pat Lowery, Dan Bracey, and freshmen Stefan Olson and Tim Giel. None of these four core starting pitchers holds a winning record and, in fact, only reliever Roger Aquino and Derek Squires hold records over .500. The starting rotation has a combined ERA of 5.75. Therefore, the bullpen must share in the blame.

Columbia's earned run average hovers just over seven, and the staff has allowed 44 more hits than the Lions' 2009 lineup did. While the Light Blue has usually received ample run support to lock in W's, its bullpen has

been close to disastrous. Geoff Whitaker, who started eight games last season for a 6.89 ERA, was demoted to a bullpen position to give him a chance to work on control and consistency. Whitaker averaged one run surrendered per inning last season, and is on the very same track in 2010 with 15 runs allowed in just 15.2 innings of play. He has walked seven batters, thrown two wild pitches, and beamed three hitters while only striking out eight and holding opponents to an unsatisfactory .342 batting average.

Sophomore reliever Harrison Slutsky has also suffered severe control problems in 2010 after a relatively successful freshman campaign. Slutsky limited batters to just a .265 batting average in 2009, but has nearly doubled that number to .462 this season. With Slutsky on the mound, 23 runners have crossed home, amounting to nearly 15 percent of the total runs scored by Columbia's adversaries in 2010. In 11 innings of work this year, Slutsky has almost surpassed the 25 runs he allowed last season over his 24.2 innings of relief. His ERA this season stands at an alarmingly high 12.71, which is reflected in his 0-2 record.

While the starting pitching has been subpar in 2010, and several relievers have been struggling as well, Columbia's 11 losses must be contributed to the timing of shoddy mound appearances. Opponents have reached double-digits in seven of the team's 11 losses, thus leaving the offense with the unfair task of out-producing such high numbers. In fact, Columbia's offense has reached the double-digit mark three times this season, and has lost every game in which it has done so. The Lions have seen two quintessential examples of pitching and defense not giving their bats an opportunity to win the game.

One failure was against Virginia Tech two weeks ago, when the Light Blue fell 22-10. Stefan Olson, who has overall been impressive this season, started for the Lions and gave up a quick seven runs (three earned) in two innings of work. Down 8-1 early in the contest, Columbia's offense produced seven runs in the fourth to tie the game at eight runs apiece. Virginia Tech tacked on two in their next at bats, and the Lions followed suit with two more

runs to keep the game knotted at 10. However, six Light Blue relievers couldn't keep the score even, as they allowed a dozen more runs to cross home over the remaining frames of the ballgame.

The most noticeable and painful example of Columbia's pitching losing its touch at the wrong time came against St. John's last Wednesday. The four-and-a-half-hour marathon was a shocking spectacle for college baseball fans nationwide. The story remained the same as in the last heart-sinking loss, as the starting pitching came out of the gate flaky, allowing eight runs in just four innings of play. However, behind 6-0 entering the fourth, the Lions posted seven runs to take a short-lived 7-6 lead. In the seventh inning the Lions took a 9-8 lead, but gave up five runs in the next frame to fall behind yet again, 13-9.

In its biggest offensive display in recent years, Columbia scraped together a remarkable 10 runs in the eighth inning to grab a 19-13 lead. Columbia relief pitching needed just six outs to win, but relievers Slutsky, Ricky Kleban, and Roger Aquino could not get the job done. St. John's scored five

more runs in the eighth inning to close the gap to 19-18. The last burst of Lions offense came in the top of the ninth, as it posted two more cushion runs, but St. John's rallied in the bottom frame and stole a walk-off win with a four-run ninth.

Despite these setbacks, this past weekend's four-game sweep against Bucknell should give fans reason for optimism. While the offense produced an adequate five runs in each of the first two games of the series and six runs in each of the next two, the pitching staff was on fire. The Bison only scored one run in their 5-1 loss in game one, in which Dan Bracey hurled a seven-inning complete game. The Light Blue limited Bucknell to just three runs in game two and gave up a respectable five runs in both of the latter two series games.

Simply stated, Columbia's pitching staff, from start to finish, needs serious revamping entering conference play this weekend. If the Lions can continue to hold opponents to fewer runs in upcoming games, they have the offense to make a run for the Ivy title.

### CU pitchers miss their mark

Overall record: 7-11  
Team ERA: 7.12  
Opponent batting average: .333

Columbia opponents have scored double-digit runs in seven of the team's 11 losses.

Columbia has wasted its run support. The Lions have lost every game in which they have scored in the double digits.

GRAPHIC BY BETSY FELDMAN

## What to Watch

The editors' picks for the week ahead

### COLUMBIA:

*Columbia vs. Yale, Saturday, April 3, 1 p.m., New York, N.Y.*

The Columbia baseball team kicks off Ivy play this weekend against Yale in a Saturday double-header. On Sunday, Columbia will play a pair against Brown.

### NEW YORK:

*Suns vs. Nets, Wednesday, March 31, 7:30 p.m., East Rutherford, N.J.*

The Phoenix Suns will be in New Jersey this week to face the struggling Nets. Watch, if only to witness the high-powered offense of the Suns centered around Steve Nash.

### NATIONAL:

*WVU vs. Duke, Saturday, April 3, 9 p.m., Indianapolis, Ind.*

The winner moves on to the championship, the loser goes home empty-handed. The madness will surely continue this weekend as the two top seeded teams square off.