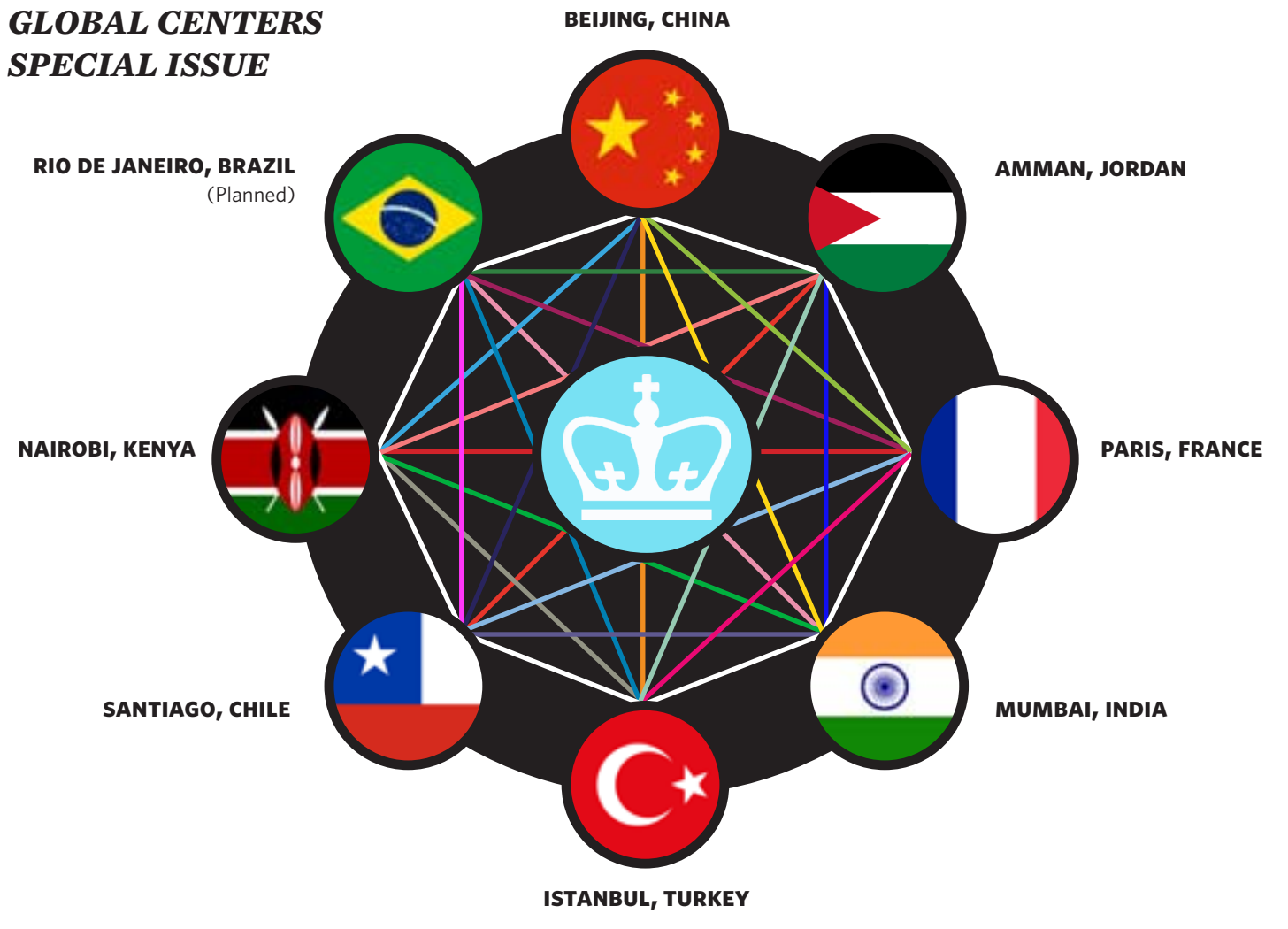


GLOBAL CENTERS  
SPECIAL ISSUE



GRAPHIC BY YUMA SHINOHARA

AN INTERCONNECTED WORLD | Columbia has launched seven global centers, and more are on the way. **SEE PAGES 2-4, 7.**

Global centers grow,  
but concerns remain

With 7 centers launched, CU must contend with local governments

BY MELISSA VON MAYRHAUSER  
*Spectator Senior Staff Writer*

Three years ago this month, Columbia launched its first global centers in Amman and Beijing. Since then, it has launched five more centers—in Istanbul, Mumbai, Nairobi, Paris, and Santiago—and another is planned for Rio de Janeiro.

But despite the initiative's rapid expansion, it is in some ways a cautious strategy for globalization. Compared to other schools, which have opened satellite campuses in their attempts to globalize—New York University runs a branch campus in Abu Dhabi, and Cornell University runs one in Qatar—the centers give Columbia a great deal of flexibility.

"The global centers ... are not very expensive, funded largely by gifts from people in the region, modest in their footprint, and very flexible in terms of commitment, so that if things don't work out, we can move on to other places," University President Lee Bollinger said.

Right now, the centers are mostly office spaces, but they have been used in several ways—as regional hubs for research, as staging grounds for alumni events and faculty lectures, and, increasingly, as study abroad bases for students. Although it's unclear how those uses will evolve in the years to come, Bollinger envisions that the centers will form an interconnected network, through which Columbia

can work to confront global problems.

But in the meantime, each center must first learn to operate within local political realities—and that can mean working closely with foreign governments in countries where academic and personal freedoms are not always the norm.

"It's a lesson in globalization, as we realize how different each country runs its government," Vice President for Global Centers Ken Prewitt said.

As the global centers expand their operations, administrators say that Columbia must be careful to uphold its principles of academic integrity and non-discrimination. In China, for instance, speech is frequently censored, and Turkey has been criticized for restricting press freedoms. In Kenya, homosexuality is illegal.

"We don't take it [academic freedom] lightly," Bollinger said. "This is one of those core principles on which you really can't compromise. But I think it's important to be out in the world, even though there are risks."

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS

All of the centers have worked with local and national governments, which in several cases have given the centers financial support.

Columbia researchers at some of the centers also advise local governments on policy-making. The global center in Nairobi, for

**SEE INTEGRITY, page 3**

Center for Career Education undergoing review

BY ANUSHKA LOBO  
*Columbia Daily Spectator*

When Andrew Franco, CC '15, visited the Center for Career Education to look for a summer internship, he was disappointed with his options. "Most of the internships they provided ... were for business majors, math majors, science majors, and not really for liberal arts majors," said Franco, who intends to major in political

science and philosophy.

To combat the widespread undergraduate perception that CCE is tailored to students interested in entering the finance sector, the office, working with Columbia College Interim Dean James Valentini and an outside consulting firm, is in the final stages of conducting a comprehensive review.

In an interview, Valentini said that he had had

conversations with students where "there were statements made like, 'We are all being forced into finance,' and they were being made more than once. I felt it was necessary to respond."

CCE Dean Kavita Sharma and the consultant visited peer institutions, comparing their career centers to Columbia's and paying attention to student employment rates, the centers' organizational structure, the

number of schools served by the center, and physical space.

The report should be finished within the next few weeks, but Valentini said that the results so far have indicated that Columbia does not encourage students to pursue careers in finance any more than its peers.

"It appears that the distinction between Columbia and

**SEE CCE, page 5**

Barnard Greek Games bring  
together students, alums

BY EMMA GOSS  
*Spectator Staff Writer*

It wasn't the games, the contests, or the free food—at the heart of this week's Greek Games was the chance for Barnard students and alumnae to connect.

The Greek Games, a two-day festival of sports competitions among the four Barnard classes, featured activities such as glow-in-the-dark capture the flag, limbo, tug of war, and "Yoga in a Toga" on the rooftop of the Diana Center.

Last year, Barnard's Student Government Association and the McIntosh Activities Council revived the games, which have been held sporadically since the tradition ended in 1967, when student attention turned to protesting the Vietnam War.

The Greek Games was a competition between the first-year and sophomore classes, featuring

athletic events, poetry recitals, and dance performances dedicated to a different Greek god or goddess each year. Students sewed togas, participated in hurdling, discus, hoop throwing, chariot racing, and reciting chants and poems in Greek.

The Greek Games of today—which took place on Wednesday and Thursday—look very different, a fact that Kirstyn Crawford, BC '12 and co-chair of the Greek Games Committee, acknowledged, pointing to the prominence of T-shirts instead of togas (with the notable exception of the yoga event) and the translation from Greek to English.

"I had a couple of alums come up to me and be like, 'Why do you even call this the Greek Games? This is nothing like we did,'" Melanie Bryan, BC '12 and co-chair of the Greek Games

**SEE GREEK, page 5**



YAN CONG / STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

GAMETIME | Kelsey Brown, BC '12, right, leads a yoga class as part of the Greek Games on Thursday.

5 more CC  
students,  
alumni win  
Fulbrights

BY BEN GITTELSON  
*Spectator Senior Staff Writer*

Five students and alumni have been notified that they will research and teach abroad next year as Fulbright scholars, bringing the total count of students winning the international prize this year to seven.

Rithambara Ramachandran, CC '12, will teach English in India and conduct research on special education through the Fulbright English Teaching Assistantship program. Sarah Brafman, CC '10, will teach English in Indonesia, also as an English teaching assistant. David Kang, CC '09, will conduct research in South Korea, and Gene Kogan, SEAS '08, and James Tyson, CC '12, will conduct research in India.

Ramachandran said the scholarship combines her interests in education and in Indian culture.

"I knew that I wanted to be associated with education, and in particular, I've always had a very strong connection with India," Ramachandran said. "It was the best of both worlds, to really research, and work with students, and do what I love to do."

Ramachandran is deferring Teach for America, to which she had already been accepted, for a year and plans to go to medical school. She found out she had received the scholarship right after picking up her cap and gown.

**SEE FULBRIGHT, page 5**



ZARA CASTANY / SENIOR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

PREFROSH | Admissions officers celebrate the mailing of acceptance letters to the class of 2016.

CC, SEAS admit 7.4 percent of applicants

BY PARUL GULIANI  
*Spectator Staff Writer*

Columbia College and the School of Engineering and Applied Science admitted 7.4 percent of applicants, up from 6.9 percent last year. A total of 2,363 students were admitted to the class of 2016.

The half-percentage increase follows a nearly 9 percent drop in applications to CC and SEAS this year. Last year, Columbia received a record number of applications after switching to the Common Application, leading to the record-low 6.9 percent admit rate.

Dean of Undergraduate Admissions Jessica Marinaccio attributed the fall in applications to a normalization of the applicant boom that resulted from the implementation of the

Common Application.

"Given the increased accessibility associated with the Common Application, schools initially accepting it have typically seen a two-year increase in application volume of 10 to 25 percent," Marinaccio said in a statement on Thursday. "Our application numbers this year appear to be normalizing to a size consistent with this trend and at a level that continues to indicate strong student interest."

Marinaccio also attributed the decline in application volume to Harvard's and Princeton's return to a single-choice early action policy. Harvard accepted an all-time low of 5.9 percent, while Yale offered admission to 6.8 percent of applicants and Princeton to 7.9 percent.

Despite the 9 percent decline, this year's applicant pool was the second largest in history, with 31,818 students applying for 1,391 seats. Columbia saw a 21.5 percent increase in application volume over the past two years.

"This, however, has never been our primary goal," Marinaccio said. "More importantly, early indications show that the applicant pool is the most academically competitive in Columbia's history."

Ike Kitman, from Rockland County, N.Y., found out he was admitted today while at a family friend's house. "I was sitting in this garage talking about old cars when I checked my phone and found out I got in," he said. "My dad found out via

**SEE ADMISSIONS, page 5**

OPINION, PAGE 6, 7

"Mad Men"

Jessica Hills analyzes the Madison Avenue lifestyle as a student.

Global expansion

Three contributors share thoughts on Columbia's Global Centers.



SPORTS, PAGE 11

CU hosts Yale, Brown in  
first Ivy League games

After winning its last three games, the baseball team hopes to get off to a good start in Ancient Eight play. The Lions will compete in doubleheaders against Yale and Brown at home.

EVENTS

Latenite Spring 2012 Anthology

The theater company presents its collection of zany, student-written shows. *Lerner Black Box, 11 p.m.*

Glories of the Japanese Music Heritage

This concert will feature classical and contemporary music in the Gagaku style. *Miller Theatre, 8 p.m.*

WEATHER

Today



57°/43°

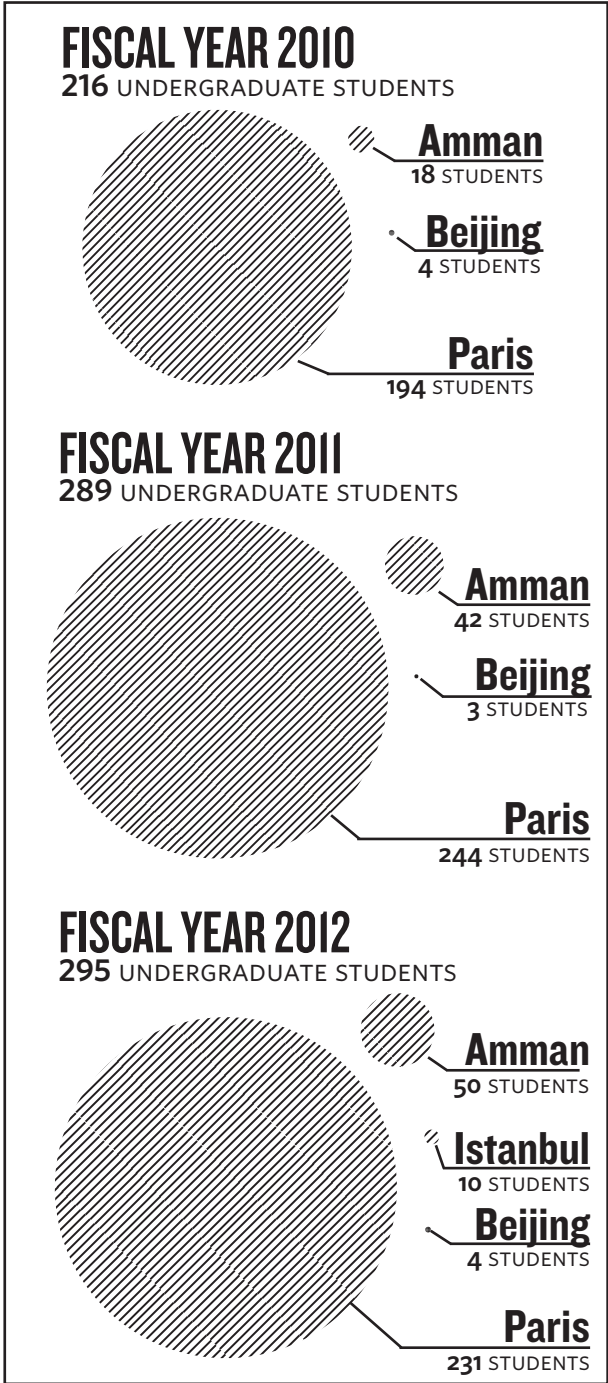
Tomorrow



48°/40°



# GLOBAL CENTERS





10 THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE GLOBAL CENTERS

1.

Columbia launched its first two global centers in Amman, Jordan and Beijing, China in March 2009.
2.

The Beijing Center has not had a director since Xiao Geng stepped down in mid-2011, but administrators are actively searching for one. The center received over 100 applications and now has a short list of about half a dozen finalists.
3.

University President Lee Bollinger told Spectator that Columbia is considering opening a global center in West Africa. Vice President for Global Centers Ken Prewitt mentioned Dakar and Johannesburg as possible locations for an Africa center in January.
4.

In most cases, a new global center has both a launch ceremony and an opening ceremony. A launch establishes ties with the regional community and government, and those relationships are formalized during the opening ceremony. The Nairobi center’s launch was in February, but it has not officially opened yet.
5.

Columbia originally considered São Paulo before choosing Rio de Janeiro as the site of its Brazil global center. “We started in São Paulo, the financial capital and increasingly the cultural capital, and we were encouraged, but nothing specific came out of those conversations,” said Thomas Trebat, who will soon become the Rio de Janeiro center’s first director.
6.

Nairobi global center director Belay Begashaw said that because of the center, African leaders are turning to Columbia scholars rather than the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for economic advice.
7.

The average cost of running eight centers is \$6-7 million per year, according to Prewitt.
8.

Some administrators have suggested that the global centers could become part of Columbia’s Global Core curriculum. As Prewitt said, “I think the Core questions are the right questions, but I don’t think you can understand them if you only understand them in the Western tradition.”
9.

The Amman global center, which received its 45,000-square-foot building from the Jordanian king and queen, faced a shake-up during the Arab Spring. “We are already now dealing with a prime minister and several ministers who are different from the ones we started working with,” Prewitt said.
10.

“The number of alumni who have attended events at the centers is more than 2,000,” Prewitt said. “That was 0 in 2008.”

GRAPHIC BY YUMA SHINOHARA AND MELISSA VON MAYRHAUSER

Columbia expands reach to Latin America

BY MELISSA VON MAYRHAUSER  
*Spectator Senior Staff Writer*

Although Columbia started its global centers initiative in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East, the most recent news has been out of Latin America, where Columbia is working closely with local governments to develop two new centers.

The University officially opened a global center in Santiago, Chile on March 19, and it plans to launch another one in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in September.

Chilean President Sebastián Piñera joined University President Lee Bollinger in Santiago last week for the signing of four memoranda of understanding creating research partnerships between Columbia and Chilean institutions. The agreements will open up opportunities for field placements, scientific collaboration, and academic conferences.

The new partnerships will also increase the number of Chilean students at Columbia, according to the director of the Santiago center, Karen Poniachik.

“The government of Chile has agreed to fully finance [Chilean]

doctoral students that are accepted at Columbia, up to 15,” Poniachik said. “So we’re going to do a lot of work in recruiting students.”

**FROM SANTIAGO TO NYC**

Several initiatives run through the Santiago center are already creating opportunities for student exchange between Chile and the United States. Columbia’s College of Physicians and Surgeons, for instance, has an exchange program on medical education with Chile’s Universidad Andres Bello and Santiago’s Clínica Indisa.

Additionally, Vice President for Global Centers Ken Prewitt said that Columbia plans to use the Santiago and Rio de Janeiro centers as tools to recruit more Latin-American students.

“We’re going to have an event for them [accepted students], with alumni, and just try to talk them into coming to Columbia by saying that we’re a global university,” Prewitt said.

As of 2011, a quarter of Columbia students are international. But only 8 percent of international students are from Latin America, according to the International Students and

Scholars Office’s fall 2011 report.

“Right now, the number of Brazilian students on campus is quite modest,” said Thomas Trebat, the director of the Institute of Latin American Studies. “It ought to be possible to raise that number.”

Still, Trebat—who will soon become the Rio de Janeiro center’s first director—said he is concerned that it will be difficult for Columbia and Rio de Janeiro to exchange researchers and students, considering the distance between them.

“Brazil’s far away ... how often are we really going to be able to bring Columbia people, students, professors, researchers?” he said. “Are we going to be able to establish a healthy flow?”

**A SECOND CENTER**

The Santiago center was in the works for at least a year before it opened, but Columbia administrators decided to start planning a second center in Latin America because of the growing number of centers across the Atlantic.

“When we looked at the map of where the global centers were

SEE SANTIAGO, page 4

USenate to review centers

BY MARGARET MATTES  
*Spectator Senior Staff Writer*

As Columbia rapidly adds global centers, the University Senate is getting involved.

At least four senate committees are working together on a comprehensive review of the centers, and the Alumni Relations Committee is likely to release its first statement about the review today. The review, which will focus on how the centers can be integrated into the University as a whole, is still largely in its conceptual stages.

“It will take a comprehensive view and look at the global centers, the way in which they can integrate, or do integrate, into the University, and how various constituencies can benefit from that process,” Executive Committee chair Sharyn O’Halloran said at the senate’s February plenary. O’Halloran added that the senate will work with University President Lee Bollinger’s chief of staff, Susan Glancy, on the review.

The senate has not yet come up with an official plan for what the review will encompass. Astronomy professor James Applegate, the chair of the senate’s Education Committee, sees the review as an attempt to raise awareness on campus about the centers and to connect all of the University’s often-disparate global programs.

“The mandate that I will write for myself is to go find out interesting things about things that Columbia does around the world that may relate, in a broad sense, to what you might do at a global center,” said Applegate, whose committee is involved in the review.

Alumni Relations Committee member Michael Hogan, a lecturer in the statistics department, stressed that more information about the global centers should be made available to all students and faculty.

“Whatever they might want to do, they can’t do it if they don’t know it [a global center] is there,” he said.

The idea for the senate

SEE USENATE, page 4

Local settings present challenges for centers

INTEGRITY from front page

example, will work closely with African governments, among other regional institutions, providing “unbiased, science-based policy advice to African political leaders,” its director, Belay Begashaw, said in an email.

The Nairobi and Santiago centers have both signed memoranda of understanding with national governments, which will facilitate closer partnerships between Columbia and the two countries. The Amman center, too, has a particularly close relationship with the national government—Jordan’s king and queen provided Columbia with the facility for the center, and the queen has been active in its programming.

“Her Majesty Queen Rania has been an avid supporter and patron of the center’s work and programming, from very early on,” Amman center director Safwan Masri said in an email. “She sits on the center’s Advisory Board, which meets annually and provides ongoing leadership and counsel regarding the Center’s activities.”

**ACADEMIC INTEGRITY**

But as it builds relationships with foreign governments, Columbia will sometimes be operating within countries that do not share its commitment to freedom of speech, including China.

Myron Cohen, the director of Columbia’s Weatherhead East Asia Institute, said that researchers must remember that they are guests in another country, and that it is important to act in accordance with local political norms. Cohen said that the Beijing global center has sponsored several meetings in which local government officials have been present, and that when speaking in such meetings, one must “use common sense in terms of what is to be gained and lost.”

“Every country has its own environment. Every country has its own circumstances. You do not go in without a prior understanding of those circumstances,” Cohen said. “There are places in the world to advocate things, but there are also places where you accommodate the circumstances.”

Academic integrity could also prove problematic in Turkey, where several journalists have recently been jailed. Sociology professor Karen Barkey, the director of the Istanbul center’s faculty steering committee, acknowledged that the press is not completely free in Turkey, but she said that this should not be a problem for Columbia.

“We will be working with scholarly communities and universities that operate in a similar fashion to American universities... so there is no issue there right now in the academic world,” she said.

And Barnard history professor Xiaobo Lu, who sits on the Beijing center’s advisory board, said that in his two years as the center’s founding director, its academic integrity was never challenged.

“We have no local money. We don’t receive any local money from China,” Lü said. “So no, in my two years, absolutely no.”

**WORKS IN PROGRESS**

In addition to potential issues with freedoms of speech and the press, Columbia must be careful when opening global centers in countries where discrimination is a concern. Prewitt said that the University will stick to the principle that any student should be able to conduct research in any of the global centers, regardless of his or her background.

“If they [foreign governments] don’t issue a visa, and we think it was because someone was homosexual, or someone was Israeli, or someone was Muslim, or someone was anything, then we would not take them,” Prewitt said. “We would not take some students [to that center] and not other students.”

Prewitt said that academic freedom and discrimination have been key issues during discussions about where to open new centers. While administrators have been working on a possible center in Kazakhstan, Prewitt said that concerns about academic freedom have caused them to hesitate.

“It’s a hard call because in some respects you want a university there, but for research would there be academic freedom? Would they let people into the country without any controls?” he said.

**INTERCONNECTED**

But while Columbia continues to work out how the global centers will handle local conditions, the big question—at least for Bollinger—is how they will connect with one another and with the Columbia campus on an international level.

“You would be able to see the interrelationship of the parts of the whole,” Bollinger said. “You can no longer understand any country or any region without understanding every other region.”

The Istanbul center, for example, recently hosted a forum about free press in a global society, and the center’s director, Ipek Cem Taha, said that Istanbul “will hopefully be a leader among the global centers” on the topic of press freedom.

Sheila Coronel, an investigative journalism professor at Columbia’s Journalism School, was one of the moderators of the free press forum. She said the event was a perfect example of how the centers will bring together scholars from around the world to discuss global issues.

“We wanted to use Turkey as a meeting place to bring people to talk about independent news organizations,” Coronel said. “They’re global centers. They’re supposed to organize dialogue between different centers of academia about issues of different countries.”

*Shayna Orens contributed reporting.*

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New program gives undergrads research opportunities

BY KELLY LANE  
*Spectator Staff Writer*

In the three years since Columbia opened its first global centers, one of the biggest questions surrounding them has been: How do they affect undergraduates?

The answer to that question became a little bit clearer this semester, as the University announced a research program that will give undergraduates the chance to study at the Mumbai and Beijing centers this summer.

The China/India Global Scholars Program will be the second opportunity for undergraduates to study at the centers, following the launch of

a similar research program at the Paris center. And up to 10 seniors graduating this year will take part in the inaugural fifth-year study abroad program, spending six months traveling to different global centers and doing research starting this fall.

For University President Lee Bollinger, providing opportunities for undergraduates at the global centers is crucial.

“Today’s world is such that it is so interconnected and so interdependent that it’s just crucial that people graduate with that overall sense of what’s happening in the world and the needs the world is facing,” he said.

Even as an increasing number of undergraduates travel to

Amman, Beijing, and Mumbai, the University is continuing to add global centers at a rapid pace—eight are either open or in the works, and more are on the horizon. But until this year, there was not much of an undergraduate presence at the global centers, except for the Paris center.

As Ella Wagner, CC ’13, who is currently studying in Paris as part of the Global Scholars Program, put it, “it’s not entirely clear what the position of undergraduates is in the global centers structure as a whole.”

“I would just hope—especially given the recent administrative upheavals and widespread concern among undergraduates about the Core and the future

of the College in general—that these global opportunities don’t come at the expense of the undergraduate experience in Morningside Heights,” Wagner said in an email.

The China/India Global Scholars Program, which is accepting applications through April 6, is primarily research-based.

Students will explore Asian environment and urbanization over the course of three weeks in Beijing, one week in Shanghai, and two weeks in Mumbai, before returning to Columbia and taking a seminar to reflect on and study their experiences. The Beijing center moved into a larger office

SEE UNDERGRADS, page 4



COURTESY OF MONIQUE SMITH

IT’S OFFICIAL | Mumbai center director Nirupam Bajpai (far fight) cuts a ribbon at an opening ceremony for the Mumbai center.



COURTESY OF MONIQUE SMITH

PREZBO | University President Lee Bollinger speaks at a signing ceremony for the Chile center at La Moneda Palace in Santiago.





MESSRS. PRESIDENT | University President Lee Bollinger (left) talked to Chilean President Sebastián Piñera last week during a signing ceremony for the opening of the Santiago global center.

## Latin American centers to serve as regional hubs

SANTIAGO from page 3

or were supposed to be, there was a big gap below the Rio Grande,” Trebat said.

While administrators considered several locations for a new center, including Mexico, they chose Rio de Janeiro because of the warm welcome Columbia received from the city’s government, and because of the promise of research partnerships there.

Local officials offered Columbia a small office space in Rio de Janeiro, where Trebat will spend the next few months preparing for the September launch.

“The office will be a very small one to begin with, because that’s the philosophy of the University, and it’s what makes sense financially,” Trebat said.

Before the Rio de Janeiro office officially becomes a global center, it will be a branch office for Columbia’s Center for Brazilian Studies. The Santiago center is also currently based out of an office.

SIPA economics professor Fernando Sotelino said that Brazil has a long history of relations with the United States and has made large strides toward economic stabilization, which means that this is an ideal time for Columbia to partner with the country.

“Brazil is a country with many, many social problems, but it’s also the sixth-largest economy in the world,” Sotelino said. “So for a university like Columbia University ... it is a very natural thing to do.”

Researchers at the Rio de Janeiro center will focus on at least three major themes, Trebat said: urban sustainability, education, and the competitiveness of the Brazilian economy.

“I think the success of the global center would rise or fall to the extent that we’re seen as being relevant to the issues that are central to the Brazilians,” Trebat said.

Bollinger noted that Columbia considered economic growth and fundraising opportunities when deciding where its second Latin-American center would be. He said that a significant gift was a major part of being able to move forward with the Brazil center.

“It makes enormous sense to be in the largest country in the largest economy, and Rio is a great place where we also have the opportunity to have funding to set up a center,” Bollinger said in a phone interview from Brazil last week.

All of the global centers, Brazil included, will mostly rely on local donors for financial support, which means that setting up financial partnerships is key to their success. Figuring out how to navigate different financial systems will be one of the challenges administrators face in operating the centers.

“It’s expensive to operate in Brazil,” Trebat said. “It’s not a trivial matter. The exchange rate has appreciated wildly in the last couple of years.”

### A LATIN-AMERICAN HUB

The Santiago center is in a state of transition. Administrators are working to develop a plan for balancing Chile-specific research with research on regional and global topics.

“Everybody understands that the idea is not just to focus on Chile, it’s not just to focus on Latin America, but to do possibly activities there with activities all around the world using the global centers,” Bollinger said.

Trebat and Poniachik, the directors of the two Latin-American centers, are working together to decide how to confront regional research questions. Santiago center administrators are also preparing to work with several global centers on water resource management and climate concerns,

among other topics.

“Chile faces huge issues in terms of water,” Poniachik said. “This is a challenge that Jordan has and China has, so we are going to work together on some programming in this area. The issue of water is global.”

Administrators plan for the Santiago center to serve as a regional hub for Latin-American countries beyond Chile. The center will collaborate with Columbia’s Institute of Latin American Studies, and it is working with the Business School’s Entrepreneurship and Competitiveness in Latin America Program to teach Latin-American students about entrepreneurship in a globalizing world.

“Our aim is to work with other Latin-American countries,” Poniachik said. “We will team up with institutions in Argentina, Colombia, and Peru to analyze issues in a broader perspective.”

Researchers will also confront questions specific to Chile. Chilean economics professor Gabriel Weintraub, who serves on the center’s faculty steering committee, said that innovation, inequality, and education are three concerns in Chile that the center might work on.

“There has been a lot of growth [in Chile], but there are still some portions of the population that haven’t benefited from this growth,” he said.

Weintraub added that research at the Santiago center could impact the country’s policy-making.

“It’s a small country, and people are generally open to academics,” he said. “It’s very common that academics are impacting the most high-line positions of the country.”

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## Some Barnard profs question global centers model

BARNARD from page 2

visibility, and getting it on the map as not only a U.S. liberal arts college, but more a global center for potential women’s leadership—I think that’s part of the goal.”

Similarly, VISP—which allows foreign students to study at Barnard for a semester—has proven a good way both to bring global perspectives to Barnard and to put the college on the global map, Spar said.

“These full-time visiting students bring new perspectives to our classrooms and contribute something really vital to our community,” she said in an email. “Plus, when they return to their home countries, they remain part of our extended network and help us continue to expand Barnard’s global reach.”

### ‘BRICKS AND MORTAR’

Columbia’s global centers, on the other hand, represent an entirely different globalization strategy. Cooley described them as “almost the reverse” of Barnard’s global programs.

“They’re permanently there and set up, but they’re very loosely defined, in terms of their purpose,” he said. “My sense is that they’re almost kind of staging posts for various students, faculty, graduate students, with particular interests in these places.”

Cooley described Barnard’s globalization strategy as “more focused” than Columbia’s because all of the symposia have similar goals—showcasing women in leadership roles and growing

Barnard’s brand.

Moya believes that the global centers could be very limiting for Columbia. He said that the idea of needing a physical outpost “of bricks and mortar” is “a thing of the past” in a world connected virtually, and that more flexibility is usually better.

“Why not have something in Santiago but that could also move later to La Paz, or Tel Aviv?” he said. “It limits us to certain places that seem to be hot at particular moments. But places become hot and cold.”

### WORKING TOGETHER

But despite some professors’ concerns, Barnard and Columbia have collaborated on several projects through the global centers. For Barnard history professor Xiaobo Lü—who directed the Beijing center from 2008 through 2010, and who serves on the Faculty Committee on Internationalization—the global centers do a good job of “serving all the schools and colleges” at Columbia, including Barnard.

The directors and staff of several centers have been instrumental in helping Barnard set up its global symposia, and Lü said that the Beijing center played a key role in expanding VISP to China. Several Barnard professors, including Cooley, have given talks at the global centers.

“We have worked very collegially and collaboratively with the global centers for our global symposium series,” Link said.

Additionally, Barnard students can apply for Columbia’s Global

Scholars Programs, which give undergraduates the chance to do research at the centers. Only two such programs exist so far—one in Paris, which launched this semester, and another one that combines China and India, which will take place for the first time this summer.

Barnard students can’t apply for the new fifth-year study abroad program, though—at least not yet, according to Vice President for Global Centers Ken Prewitt.

“We decided not to include Barnard, not because we would exclude Barnard, but just working out the legal logistic issues on one campus was enough of a challenge,” Prewitt said, adding that he thinks Barnard will be included in the future.

Even with his concerns about the global centers, Moya said he would encourage interest on one campus was enough of a challenge,” Prewitt said, adding that he thinks Barnard will be included in the future.

Ultimately, the centers “may turn out to be actually quite a good investment,” he said—as long as more students start to utilize them.

“My fear is that there will be a staff, a building, several rooms, or whatever—but in terms of intellectual activity, low levels of intellectual activity,” Moya said. “That is my fear.”

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## Funding for global center technology uncertain

FUNDING from page 2

global centers as the centers become more specialized in their research initiatives.

“Looking ahead we anticipate the centers will be developing more compelling student and research programming, and look forward to network-wide educational programs where each of the centers works collaboratively on a network theme such as water or inequality,” he said in an email. “We find Columbia alumni, parents, and friends increasingly intrigued by Columbia’s global strategy and that alumni in the center cities are particularly energized by our presence in their hometowns.”

### TECHNOLOGY NEEDED

Another fundraising question is that of technology for the global centers. Barnard political science professor Xiaobo Lü—who directed the Beijing center from 2008 through 2010—said that while all the centers have made an effort to install video conferencing equipment, this equipment is expensive. He thinks that the Beijing center has recently installed video conferencing equipment, but while he was its director, it only had audio conferencing.

“If we put in money to buy

it, which costs quite a bit—you need a screen, you need a video camera, and also you needed high-speed internet ... and also the audio video conference equipment—that costs a lot,” he said. “And if you don’t use it a lot—and that’s the question, what do you use it for?”

Still, Lü said he is supportive of the global centers using such technology, as did Safwan Masri, the director of the Amman center.

“Technology is, of course, important to the success and integration of the network of CGCs [Columbia Global Centers],” Masri said. “The ability of the centers to connect with one another is made much easier with the Internet.”

Masri said that people at different centers often communicate with one another through video chatting applications such as Skype. While Columbia University Information Technology said in a statement that it has worked to ensure that the centers maintain “standard operating procedures” that are important for steady communication, much of the technology that the centers use is left up to their directors and researchers.

Additionally, Susan Glancy, Bollinger’s chief of staff, said

that administrators are planning a “Columbia Global Commons” website that would link the global centers together by theme instead of by geographic location. The current global centers website is fragmented and somewhat difficult to navigate, and while it is often updated with news about the centers, several features—including a student blog—are updated infrequently.

“Columbia Global Commons is really meant to convey a spirit of community,” Glancy said. “The idea is really to develop a website as an engaging presence for sharing global ideas, and it’s a virtual space where all of our global thinking can live together with the hope that the outcome is obviously a better informed community.”

Glancy said that while the website is still “in its infancy,” she hopes that it “will very much be alive” by the fall.

“I’m hoping that CGC [Columbia Global Centers] will start to show not only the Columbia community, but a larger community, that we are potentially the most global university in the world,” she said. “By having a place that we can see global activities in one space, we can actualize that.”

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COURTESY OF FARRAH BDOUR

INTERNAL COURTYARD | Columbia launched its global center in Amman, Jordan in March 2009. It was one of the University’s first two global centers, along with the center in Beijing, China.

## Global Scholars Program expands to China, India this summer

UNDERGRADS from page 3

space earlier this year, which the center’s former director, Barnard political science professor Xiaobo Lü, said will be helpful for the new program.

“We want very much to make the global centers work for undergraduates,” said Carol Gluck, a member of the Faculty Steering Committee for the Beijing center.

History professor Robert Barnett, one of the two professors leading the China/India program, said that exposing students to multiple cultures is an important overall goal of the program. Rather than immerse students in any one culture, he said, the China/India program will give them a taste of how several cultures work and interact.

“You aren’t able to provide an understanding in two weeks of a place like Mumbai,” Barnett said. “You are able to provide a context.”

“It’s not just about China, really,” said Barnard Asian and Middle Eastern cultures professor Guobin Yang, who is also leading the program. “It’s really about globalization.”

Columbia implemented the first Global Scholars Program in Paris, where it is taking place for the first time this semester. Paris was chosen as the first GSP site because of its comfortable location and Columbia’s well-established presence there.

“It’s a great place to start,” Paris center director Victoria de Grazia said. “We’re doing an experiment in very on-the-ground undergraduate education.”

So far, GSP students in Paris have focused their research on inequality and the rise of the middle classes. They have also been able to take classes at prestigious Parisian institutions, such as Sciences Po, and to explore Paris. Some have visited Ireland and Berlin as well,

and there are plans for a trip to Naples in May.

“Research enables you to strike out on your own,” de Grazia said. “It’s best to start developing those skills early.”

Isaac Santos, CC ’13, is currently studying in Paris as part of the Global Scholars Program. He said he has had a positive experience there.

“Taking on such a big endeavor as a summer of research to produce original work is daunting, but I really believe it will be one of the most interesting, challenging, and valuable experiences of my college career,” he said in an email. “Plus you can’t really beat the beauty and history that Paris has to offer, even if you’re the most jaded student at Columbia.”

But even with the first Global Scholars Program getting positive reviews from students, questions remain about how successfully the global centers will integrate undergraduates. Not many undergraduates applied for the fifth-year study abroad program, although Vice President for Global Centers Ken Prewitt said that this was a result of students not having much time to apply.

“There were fewer than we would have liked, quite honestly,” Prewitt said. “We would like more—of course you always like a lot of applicants—but we recognize that we got this out very late in the year. It was a decision we made. Students couldn’t prepare for it.”

De Grazia said she is committed to the Global Scholars Program model, as “this is the level at which students can really work well.”

“Let’s hope that the administration gives us the kind of administrative support, financial support, and imaginative support that we really need to make these programs good for the students,” she said.

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## Senators to look at global center integration

USENATE from page 3

review came out of discussions between Bollinger, Provost John Coatsworth, members of ARC, and Vice President for Global Centers Ken Prewitt. Senators involved in the review held their first formal meeting on March 5.

For ARC members, one goal of the review is to connect alumni to the global centers.

“The questions we have been concerned with are how can alumni ... be more engaged in the activities of the GCs ... and, quite candidly, how can the GCs be more ‘engaging’ to our alumni,” ARC co-chair Dan Libby, SEAS ’82 and ’84, said in an email.

“We feel like we need to be involved in” the global centers initiative, said ARC member Robert Song, a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. “It has a lot of potential for Columbia going forward, and we just want to make sure it is the best program it can be.”

Song stressed that senators will incorporate perspectives from across the University in their review.

“Everyone wants to make sure that the input that needs to be considered is taken into consideration,” he said.

In addition to ARC and the Education Committee, the Budget Committee and the Student Affairs Committee will also be involved in the review.

“This is a review of collecting information and seeing if the various disconnected pieces can get a little more connected,” Applegate said. “I think it’s going to be interesting and I’m going to have fun doing it.”

“Columbia was global before global was cool,” he added. “We are, in many ways, the quintessential, international, global university.”

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Greek Games connect Barnard students young and old

GREEK from front page

Committee, said. “And they’re right. It isn’t. But I think we are trying to tap into Barnard history a little bit.” Crawford said, “We have felt strongly about preserving the idea of creating a sense of community on campus and ... connecting classmates with each other,” characteristics of the games which alumnae, coming back to visit, have fond memories of. In a speech at an alumnae and student dinner on Wednesday, Roxanne Fischer, BC ’62, said that the Greek Games “was probably the first real bonding that we felt at the college.” The majority of students in her class of about 350 were commuters, she said, who “didn’t have opportunities to mix very often with the students who were staying in the dorms.” “At that time the dividing line between the resident students and the commuters was much more rigid than it is now,” Miriam Schapiro Grosopf, BC ’52, who chaired the Greek Games costumes committee in her

sophomore year, said. She recalled how the games allowed her to meet people she had never interacted with before. Students said they enjoyed the chance to get to bond with their classmates in a bit of light-hearted sportsmanship. “It was a lot of fun. I felt a real sense of community,” Lizzie Adkins, BC ’15, said. “I thought it was pretty good, especially because there was a lot of freshman support,” said Cristina de la Rosa, BC ’15, noting that the amount of first-years participating was about equal to the total number of participants from all the other classes. Bryan said that adapting the Greek Games in 2012 from the way there were prior to 1968 involved changing a lot of things about the tradition, but perhaps that was inevitable. “It’s interesting to think about what would have happened if the games hadn’t stopped. Would they have changed, or would we still be sewing our own togas and decorating chariots and parading around Lefrak?” Bryan said. emma.goss@columbiaspectator.com



RELAX | Sunniva Bloem, BC ’13, and Katrina Kostro, BC ’12, partake in a yoga class for the Greek Games.

Manhattan School of Music president to step down after 7 years

BY GINA LEE AND JILLIAN KUMAGAI  
Spectator Senior Staff Writers

Manhattan School of Music announced on Wednesday that president Robert Sirota will step down from his position at the end of the academic year. Sirota has been president of MSM, the music conservatory on 122nd Street between Broadway and Claremont Avenue, since October 2005. He previously served as director of the Peabody Institute of The Johns Hopkins University. “Running music schools has been extremely rewarding, but it is now time for me to focus my energies on doing what I became a musician for in the first place,” Sirota, 62, said in a statement, referring to his love for



MANHATTAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC  
Robert Sirota, president of Manhattan School of Music.

composing. He said that he has had less time to focus on composition while also serving as an educator, although being president of MSM has been “vibrant and meaningful.”

In addition to his work as a school administrator, Sirota is an experienced composer and conductor. His string quartet “Triptych” was performed at Trinity Church, around the corner from Ground Zero, for the 10th anniversary of the Sept. 11 attacks. A native New Yorker, Sirota started his musical training at Juilliard and received his Ph.D. in composition at Harvard. Under Sirota’s tenure, the school has grown in prestige, in faculty, and in students. He established new degree programs in contemporary music performance and oversaw the completion of the school’s expansion, which began under his predecessor, Marta Istomin. At the same time, Sirota was not the most visible figure at

the school, especially among undergraduates. Nearly a dozen students exiting the school on Thursday said they were indifferent to the announcement of Sirota’s departure. Many were unaware of the news. Sirota will stay on as a special adviser to the school, and the board of trustees will soon begin the search for a new president. “He has helped to redefine, reposition, and focus MSM’s mission in the constantly changing landscape of those who contribute and define the world of musical content and performance,” Peter G. Robbins, chairman of the board, said in a statement. “We wish Bob well as he enters a new chapter in his career.” news@columbiaspectator.com

Columbia has third-lowest admissions rate in country

ADMISSIONS from front page

Facebook. A family friend messaged him a congratulations about Columbia, and he was like, ‘what?’” Kitman applied Early Decision in December and was deferred. He was put on Harvard’s waitlist and is still waiting to hear back from Williams College, but thinks he will most likely attend Columbia next fall. “I’m really excited,” he said. “I’m a huge fan of the Core. I would like to be a history major, and I think it’s important for everyone to learn that information.” The Core Curriculum was also a major draw for admitted student Michele Johnson. Johnson, who lives in Miami, Fla., was sitting in her backyard

with her mother when she found out she’d been accepted. “I’m really excited,” she said. “I checked Columbia first—I had a few other schools to check—and it turned out to be good news. My mom was with me, so we had our mini-party right there.” Now that decisions have been made and acceptance letters mailed out, the Office of Undergraduate Admissions has shifted its focus to yield, said Katherine Cutler, director of communications and special projects of the Division of Student Affairs. Admissions officers and members of the recruitment committees are currently planning admitted student events, such as the upcoming Days on Campus. news@columbiaspectator.com

Report: CCE does not steer students to finance more than other Ivies

CCE from front page

other elite private universities whom we consider in our peer group is not very significant in terms of careers that grads enter,” Valentini said. But these findings do not mean that the administrators will stop thinking about the issue. “If students perceive something, it’s important and significant,” Valentini said. “Now I’m trying to figure out why students feel that, if it’s not actually true.” One of the reasons for this perception could be the fact that businesses give off the appearance of being so much more organized, said Kathryn Yatrakis, Columbia College dean of academic affairs. Administrators in CCE declined to comment because the report was not finished. The process is one of many reviews of the student services available to undergraduates. Last year, the Center for Student Advising conducted a review, while the Office of Financial Aid is currently undergoing a self-assessment. Administrators also plan to form an advisory committee on admissions and financial aid by the end of the semester. The Board of Trustees, which initiated the review, will analyze the report before CCE makes any changes. “Their question is the same as mine,” Valentini said. “Are we capitalizing effectively on the investment in time, money, and effort that we invest in Columbia students ... so that students can take what they’ve learned and the experience that they’ve gained here and move into careers in which they find personal satisfaction and a contribution to society?” Margaret Mattes contributed reporting. news@columbiaspectator.com



ACCEPTED | Kirin Liquori Terni, senior assistant director of admissions, smiles to admissions officer Whitney Green (r.), celebrating the send-off of acceptance letters to the class of 2016.

Fulbright scholars to research in India, Indonesia, S. Korea

FULBRIGHT from front page

“It was very, very difficult not to get up and start dancing because I really, really wanted to,” Ramachandran said. “I felt really, really thankful more than anything.” Brafman, who has never been to Indonesia before, plans to research maternal health in addition to teaching. She said she believes that teaching will allow her to engage more fully with Indonesian culture. “There’s just a lot going on in terms of what I can learn from their political and social history, and I can only really understand and get a firm grasp of the culture if I’m living there,” Brafman said. Kang will research the interaction between food, culture, and society in South Korea at Seoul National University in Seoul. His interest in food stemmed from growing up in a family of restaurateurs and working for celebrity chefs Jean Georges, Mario Batali, and David Chang of the Momofuku restaurants after he graduated three years ago. “I’m really excited about learning more about the food hands-on, about how the different regions interact, learning about how food developed throughout Korea’s history, from a royal perspective to a more common perspective,” he said. Kang plans to pursue a master’s degree in East Asian languages and cultures after his year in South Korea. According to the Fulbright website, the grants are designed to “increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries” by funding research, teaching, and academic study abroad. Columbia led the Ivy League with 30 Fulbright recipients between 2006 and 2011, compared to 16 students at Harvard University, which had the second-most.

Senior Assistant Dean of Study Abroad Scott Carpenter said the applications for the teaching assistant and research fellowships are fairly similar, although teaching assistant applicants submit a statement of their teaching philosophy rather than a research proposal. He emphasized that the application process is often as important as the outcome. “To a person, the students we work with on these kinds of projects really get a lot out of the process, win or lose,” Carpenter said.

“There’s a lot going on ... I can only really understand and get a firm grasp of the culture if I’m living there.”

—Sarah Brafman, CC ’10, Fulbright scholarship winner to Indonesia

“So often, we hear from students about how they’d like to envision a career or a future through the reflection they’ve had for these fellowships,” he added. Carpenter said a number of Fulbright applicants are still waiting on their decisions. He said this year’s total of seven Fulbright scholars is on par compared to previous years. Spectrum blogger, Spectator opinion columnist, and former editorial page editor Emily Tamkin, CC ’12, and Cristian Gonzalez, CC ’10, were also notified they will conduct research on Fulbright scholarships in Germany next year. ben.gittelson@columbiaspectator.com







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# Ensure safety of Manhattanville construction workers

BY KATHLEEN BACHYNSKI, LAURA BOTHWELL, AND MAE NGAI

We are deeply saddened and concerned by the death of Juan Ruiz and the injuries sustained by two additional construction workers when a building on the Manhattanville site collapsed on March 22. Mr. Ruiz is the second employee of the Breeze demolition company to die on the job at Manhattanville (the first, Josef Wilk, was killed in 2010). Breeze has a disturbing record of safety violations and corruption, such that the City of New York no longer does business with it. We urge the University to fully investigate last week's accident and the Breeze company, and to determine whether to sever our contract with Breeze. Second, we ask the University to review its construction-site health and safety policies and to revise them as necessary.

We've heard that there's not much the University can do because construction is dangerous work and accidents happen—moreover, contracting is complex and costly. But, workplace injuries and deaths are preventable. In the United States, workplace safety has significantly improved as a result of the hard-fought efforts of labor organizers and committed civil servants, as well as the ingenuity of scientists and engineers who have created new systems and machines that have vastly reduced workplace hazards. Catastrophic mining disasters, some of the most devastating instances of workplace fatalities, feature prominently in history and have spurred important legislative protections. For instance, the 1968 explosion at Consolidation Coal's No. 9 mine at Farmington, West Virginia, which killed 78 miners, prompted the passage of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. In combination with other laws, regulations, and engineering advances—such as explosion-proof equipment and lights—such policies have contributed to a 10 fold decline in fatality rates throughout the 20th century, from 300 per 100,000 miners in 1911 to around 30 per 100,000 in 1997.

## We find that historic advances in workplace safety render arguments that the University is without recourse in this matter ethically unsustainable.

Historically, New York City has been the setting of some of the nation's most egregious workplace disasters, as well as the birthplace of some of its most effective worker protections and safety regulations. In the 1911 Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire, perhaps the city's most infamous workplace tragedy, 146 employees, most of whom were young women, died when they were unable to escape the burning building. Many had been trapped by locks placed on the doors to stairwells and exits by the factory managers, in their efforts to prevent theft and unauthorized work breaks. The ensuing moral outrage among labor rights activists and their allies in the state legislature led to sweeping labor law reforms and the modernization of fire and factory safety regulations that served as models of new, higher standards for the nation. Notably, New York was also the first state to pass a worker's compensation law. These and other such advances in legal protections, engineering, technologies, and safety practices for workers nationwide led the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to designate improved workplace safety as one of the top 10 U.S. public health achievements of the 20th century.

Yet, historic political and social gains can be easily eroded without sustained vigilance. Industry must therefore continue to be held responsible for complying with health and safety regulations and ensuring safe work environments for their employees. As Mark Aldrich wrote in "Safety First," a history of American workplace safety, "The shift in perspective from work accidents as routine matters of individual carelessness to the modern view that accidents reflect management failure is a measure of how much the world of work has changed in the past century. We now surround workers with a host of laws to protect their safety, and we take for granted that companies are responsible for and will take due precautions to ensure the safety of their workers."

But companies often evade their responsibilities. It is notable that the conviction of Toby Romano, then-Breeze company president, in 1986 was for bribing a city inspector to cover up asbestos—one of the deadliest industrial hazards—on a construction site. When companies fail to comply with the basic, established precautionary requirements, and when workers' lives are thereby threatened in buildings being constructed on our behalf, we have an obligation to intervene. We find that historic advances in workplace safety render arguments that the University is without recourse in this matter ethically unsustainable.

We therefore encourage the University to take steps to ensure that, consistent with its mission, Manhattanville represents from the very ground up "a world center for knowledge, creativity, and solutions for society's challenges."

*Kathleen Bachynski and Laura Bothwell are doctoral candidates in the Mailman School of Public Health studying sociomedical sciences. Mae Ngai is the Lung Family Professor of Asian American Studies and a professor of history.*

# Accountability in expansion

BY MINDY THOMPSON FULLILOVE

Columbia University is expanding its campus by taking the Manhattanville section of Harlem through the use of eminent domain. The University argues that this is necessary to retain its competitive position among research universities. In fact, I once heard President Bollinger explain to leaders of the Washington Heights community that the University needed to expand by millions of square feet every two years in order to accommodate growth in research projects. "This is progress," he told the leaders, "and we can't turn our backs on progress."

At the time, I had just finished writing a book about 1950s urban renewal programs that were also carried out in the name of progress. Policymakers in that era argued that certain slum neighborhoods were a blight on the city, a kind of cancer that needed to be cut out so that the city might flourish. In the cities I was visiting, the urban renewal projects had failed to confer the advantage that was expected. But they had done something that was not discussed in the materials that proposed the plans: They had broken networks and undermined social cohesion.

The social connectedness had not recovered, in part because of the severity of the damage and the failure to mitigate it, and in part because other policies had also broken social ties in the decades that followed. Deindustrialization in Pittsburgh, for example, played a major role in the collapse of its foremost black neighborhood, the Hill District. The cities I studied faced two problems: They had not realized the progress they had expected and they were left with a social system that was impaired in its ability to recognize and solve problems. In identifying these problems, I am not pinpointing the black neighborhoods that had been the target of destruction, but rather to the whole cities in which the neighborhood

## After Office Hours



JESSICA HILLS  
Urban Dictionary

*Each Friday, a professor will share scholastic wisdom readers won't find in lectures. Suggestions regarding which professors to feature are welcome.*

demolition took place. The injuries to the social system of the city are not often examined in these situations, but I am convinced that they are the most serious problems that arise from destroying neighborhoods. While the current Columbia expansion is not destroying a whole neighborhood, we have to anticipate, per President Bollinger, that the University's appetite for land will never be satisfied and eventually massive sections will be engulfed by its need for space.

Assuming that we accept that the University must grow, is there a way to grow that doesn't pose such serious harms for the city? I think it is worth considering the proposition that lies at the heart of Jane Jacobs' "The Death and Life of Great American Cities": What cities need is "diversity, intricately intermingled in mutual support." The need for large areas of contiguous space is what should be questioned and considered. American cities, Jacobs noted, have been sorted out by race, class, and function, which creates the problem of poor communication, which is then aggravated when neighborhoods are destroyed for development. Diversity, intricately intermingled, is an alternative development strategy, one that sees the benefits conferred on the University and on society of being a part of the multi-use urban tissue. A University building in the midst of the functioning city can become a working part of the larger whole, contributing to its cohesion.

Our society is faced with enormous problems, ranging from massive shifts in employment to global warming. Our promise, as a university, is that we will contribute to the solution of those problems. I suggest that we need to make three kinds of contributions. The first is the contribution we make as scientists, looking for new knowledge and sharing it with society. The second is the contribution we make by not destroying the knowledge that exists. The third is the contribution we make by creating the urban foundation for our collective problem-solving.

*The author is a professor of clinical psychiatry and clinical social medical sciences. From Columbia, she received a Master of Science in 1974 and a Doctor of Medicine degree in 1978.*

# An income gap for mad men

I was negative 24 years old in 1966, the year season five of "Mad Men" takes place in, but I get pangs of nostalgia when I watch Don Draper, Peggy Olson, and Joan Holloway swagger, slink and strut in their respective ways around Manhattan. Despite the questionable morality and the hot political climate of the period, life in Manhattan then appears more glamorous, more luxurious, even more optimistic. So when the season premiere aired Sunday night, I plopped down on a friend's couch intending to indulge in a two-hour diversion from reality.

One hundred and twenty minutes sans health care debate, GOP primary results, or unemployment rate among college graduates was all I wanted. And yet, during the 17-month hiatus from "Mad Men," I seemed to have forgotten how politically charged the TV show is, and how it forces viewers to reflect on the vast differences between the Mannhattans of yesterday and today.

One of the appeals of watching "Mad Men" is the opportunity to imagine what life in New York could have been like if you were a wealthy executive in the 1960s. Many of the characters are not meant to be much older than a Columbia undergrad. A few years into your first job, you would be eating at the finest restaurants, wearing the highest fashion, and showing up to work as you pleased—and you wouldn't feel guilty or apologize for it. The "young professional" life of 1960s New York seems incredibly distant from the experience I'll have as a recent college graduate living in New York.

Except that wouldn't necessarily have to be true, and it could be remedied in part by increasing the income tax paid by the wealthiest Americans. An article in the New York Times last weekend—one of the many that analyzed the show leading up to Sunday night's episode—looked at why, from a tax policy perspective, the rich look so guiltlessly rich in post-war Manhattan ("Not-so-'mad' ideas about taxes," March 24). Suggesting there's a deeper appeal of the show to an upper-middle-class audience than to those with a lifestyle that involves drinking at fancy restaurants in the middle of the afternoon, the article says that in 1960s Manhattan it was actually possible to have an incredibly high standard of living without annual earnings that reached the tens of millions of dollars.

The article says, "wealthy people could live with a justifiable guiltlessness in 'Mad Men' New York. Not

because they were blind to the city's mounting racial crisis or to the perils of smoking or sexism, but rather because, fiscally speaking, they were paying their due." According to the New York Times, the federal income tax in 1966 was 70 percent on income over \$100,000, or \$700,000 in today's currency. That year Mayor John Lindsay also introduced the first personal income tax in New York City.

Today, the highest federal income tax bracket pays a rate of 35 percent.

And yet, despite the drastically higher tax level in the 1960s, the rich seemed to continue to be rich and to enjoy a high quality of life, and they didn't (at least in TV's representation of the time) complain about paying their due. It was a given that the richer you were, the more you paid in taxes. And the government could go on to debate issues besides tax policy, which consumes many of the debates in Congress today.

A counterargument might attribute apathy over tax policy to a focus instead on virulent issues like civil rights. But I'm not convinced that choosing a political cause is a zero-sum game—if Don and Roger were angry about paying high income taxes, they would have vocalized that opinion. Raising income taxes on the wealthiest tax bracket today would, I believe, have a similar effect to that of half a century ago: The richest Americans' lifestyles would remain unscathed, and the additional revenue to the government would allow it to institute much broader social programs to benefit the middle and poorer classes.

On the Hill today, though, the decision-making process is delayed, tabled, and misconstrued by party politics that hijack one issue and conflate it with another. It becomes impossible to separate debates over the income tax rate from the expansion of Medicaid, or to disjoin finding a way to finance more accessible health care from arguing over the morality of abortion. As a result, change is slow to happen, if it happens at all, and it appears like there could even be a regression in the larger effort to expand Americans' civil liberties and to lessen income inequality.

As a senior about to graduate, I've learned a lot in the past four years about what it means to live in Manhattan as a young person. To sum it up, despite what our peers on other campuses might think, it's not exactly like "Sex in the City," "Friends," or "Mad Men." The income gap continues to become more apparent, and the government is inhibited from instituting policies that would improve the situation. It is easy to be seduced by the chic living of 1960s Manhattan, but I hope that we can use it as a vehicle for looking to policies of the past for insight into how to improve our future.

*Jessica Hills is a Barnard College senior majoring in political science and French and Francophone studies. Urban Dictionary runs alternate Fridays.*



LANBO ZHANG

*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](mailto: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.*



# Global Centers

## Expanding overseas study opportunities

BY ERIN MULCAHY

A golf-ball-sized rhinoceros beetle flies through the open-air pavilion and lands on my table. I look up from my notes, an attempt at reworking my African wild dog study methods, and realize I haven’t seen one of these mighty beasts since my junior year in South Africa. The beetle is a welcome companion on this quiet, star-studded night in Jordan’s Ajloun Forest Reserve, when two weeks ago and halfway around the world, I had waved goodbye to my doorman upon leaving my apartment. Creature comforts: another perspective shift made possible by the Columbia Global Centers.

The CGC network opens doors to outstanding international opportunities that will add a unique perspective to your academic experience. You’ve listened to dozens of lectures on water scarcity and climate change, but you can give these academic pursuits real meaning when you have spent time with the families affected by these issues and the scientists working to solve them.

I admit I am a poster child for the “study abroad changed my life” story, as my veterinary pursuits evolved into a passion for wildlife. Now, as a conservation biology graduate student, I jumped at a chance to expand my international experience, while influencing some unsuspecting undergrads along the way. After pleading with my adviser to let me throw a wrench in my New York-based summer research plans, I spent May and June of 2011 traveling through Jordan as the teaching assistant for the Center for Environmental Research and Conservation’s Summer course in Summer Ecosystem Experiences for Undergraduates.

The CERC is a division of the Earth Institute and SEE-U is a well-attended suite of field research courses. To prepare for the developing partnership with the Amman Global Center, I was tasked with understanding Jordan’s environmental, social, and political issues. I knew very little about the country, but I quickly learned that Jordan is more than just the Middle Eastern desert landscape I had envisioned. Picture this: diverse patches of forest, wetlands, valleys, and coral reefs that are home to a wide array of marine and terrestrial flora and fauna. This was an ideal place to pilot a new SEE-U location.

I admit I am a poster child for the “study abroad changed my life” story, as my veterinary pursuits evolved into a passion for wildlife.

I headed to Amman with Jenna Lawrence, a Ph.D. lecturer in the department of ecology, evolution, and environmental biology, and 14 jet-lagged students from Columbia College, Barnard, and General Studies. The capital city was the first stop on our journey, with the stunning white stone Columbia University Middle East Research Center as our home base. We exchanged the comfort of the center for the bunk beds and small cabins of the field, where the real hands-on learning began.

Under Director Safwan Masri’s leadership, CUMERC has amassed a wealth of connections with a diverse mix of Jordanians—scientists, policy-makers, park managers, artists, and local residents—all of whom were eager to share their expertise and collaborate with our group.

There was the jovial female photographer whose iconic images created a visual road map of the villages and landscapes we hoped to visit during our travels. The captivating, politically aligned environmentalist who insisted that Jordan could survive without nuclear power and invited us to a protest downtown (we graciously declined). At Dana Nature Reserve, we befriended a gawky, soft-spoken ecologist who shared his love for camera traps and finding animal tracks, and his hope of finding a wife. He seemed to be in the right place: Women in traditional dress ran the parks’ shops and displayed their homemade crafts with pride, proof of Jordan’s award-winning conservation and community empowerment efforts.

The Jordanian ecological community operates out of sheer joy—it is contagious. Back at the Bronx Zoo, my human-wildlife conflict research involves watching African wild dogs investigate “scent samples,” which is a really just a polite way to say I record when the dogs sniff bags of animal poop. But hey, I study African wild dogs! Whether you study barnacle growth, malaria prevention strategies, or sustainable supply chains, fieldwork in foreign countries will not only further your academic success, it will remind you why you chose your discipline in the first place.

Look for fellowships and internships through the Global Centers as an affordable way to go abroad, or follow my lead and get a teaching position (and even get paid to do it). Whichever program you choose, remember that international research is more than just developing knowledge. It’s about the people you meet along your journey.

*The author is a Master’s student in the Graduate School of Arts and Science studying conservation biology. She is the director’s office intern for the Earth Institute.*

In recent years Columbia has increasingly established facilities outside its Morningside Heights campus. Currently, Columbia has Global Centers in Amman, Beijing, Istanbul, Mumbai, Nairobi, Paris, and Santiago. One more—in Rio de Janeiro—has been mentioned but remains unfinalized. Anabel Bacon, Jorge Balan, and Erin Mulcahy share their thoughts on Columbia’s effort to globalize.



HEIDI KELLER

## Understanding Columbia’s satellites

BY ANABEL BACON

Columbia undergraduates have an ambivalent relationship with the Global Centers. On the one hand, the centers are touted by the administration as emblems of a new “global university,” setting us apart from our peer institutions and raising Columbia’s academic clout. On the other, no one seems to know what they are exactly.

I need to begin with a disclaimer: As a representative of the office, this op-ed has been read and approved by my higher-ups, but the thoughts are mine. I’ve been an intern at the Office of Global Centers for about a year, and in that time I’ve become truly excited about their potential, and about what their success could mean for the quality and diversity of Columbia’s undergraduate education. For instance, I had always been interested in international studies and had traveled extensively in high school, but working at OGC has helped me experience the actual process of incorporating globalization into Columbia’s curricular and extracurricular offerings. In particular, my exposure to the work that various faculty members are doing in the fields of international education has given me the foundation to think critically about what such a new education can contribute to Columbia’s traditional curriculum, as well as the ways in which those changes might be best implemented. The goals of the centers are lofty ones, and are undoubtedly not yet fully realized, but thinking big at a place like Columbia is important because there’s a good chance your ideas will actually come to fruition. The Global Centers are defined on our website as “a global network of centers creating opportunities in research, scholarship, teaching and service engaging across borders and across disciplines expanding Columbia’s mission as a global university,” and are a great example of such high aspirations.

But first, three challenges facing undergraduate understanding of the Global Centers must be overcome. The first is an issue of sheer geography. Facilitating student engagement with offices that are located half a world away presents a unique set of challenges. The centers have full-time staff located in physical offices in seven cities around the world, but they’re too far away for most students to easily engage with them.

This problem of geography is exacerbated when coupled with the second challenge—the relative newness of the Global Centers. The first center opened in Beijing. If there’s anything that my work at OGC has taught me, it is that initiatives involving

a lot of people and a lot of money take a proportionally long time to implement. Given that the official opening of the Latin American Center in Santiago took place just a few weeks ago, we’re still in the nascent stages of the centers’ development. Put simply, they just need more time.

Finally, the Global Centers are still struggling to forge a unique identity in Columbia’s already-expansive field of international offerings for undergrads. From school-year study abroad options to foreign summer programs to the World Leaders Forum, Columbia is already an impressively “global” university, and the Global Centers are still working to define the niche that they will fill in that arena. They are unique in that they are permanent, physical locations that are able to financially and academically support students studying abroad, with the help of Columbia faculty in the region. However, many of the opportunities that are currently offered are catered more towards graduate students. In time, I hope (and believe) that more undergraduate programs will be developed.

Right now, the Global Centers are simply another impressive jewel in Columbia’s crown. In order for them to become a truly useful resource for CC, SEAS, and Barnard undergraduates, they need more time to become firmly established, and they need more input from students themselves as to how exactly they can best serve the undergraduate population. Over the past year, I’ve been lucky to be so involved with them, and it truly has been gratifying to watch the centers’ slow but sure progress towards the realization of so many of their goals. Though at times this progress may seem frustratingly slow, the good news is that in these early stages of the enterprise, students’ input can have a big impact on the final result.

So I encourage you explore our website. Check out the programs that are already in place. Apply to some of them. Contribute to our student blog. Tell us about your own experiences with globalization and how you want the Global Centers to supplement your education in Morningside Heights. If you’re like me, you might end up more involved than you imagined you would be. Both the centers and the undergraduate population on the whole will be better for your participation.

*The author is a Columbia College sophomore majoring in Russian language and culture. She is an intern in the Office of Global Centers. This op-ed contains her personal views and does not represent those of the OGC.*

## Fostering academic diplomacy

BY JORGE BALAN

Global competition among universities is on the increase, as indicated by the attention toward the publication of the 2012 Times World University Rankings. The reputations of the great American universities still go unchallenged, even if the competition now includes many universities beyond the restricted circle of traditional institutions in Western Europe, Japan, and the English-speaking countries (Canada, Australia, New Zealand). The 2007 international survey of the academic profession, a follow-up of the 1992 Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching’s international faculty survey, reveals the relative insularity of American faculty, in spite of the high global prestige of American higher education. The authors’ conclusion is that “while the American faculty remains among the most insular in the world, there is a significant—and modestly growing—segment of the academic profession in the U.S. that is integrating international perspectives into its teaching and research work and reaching out to international networks of colleagues worldwide in their research and publication.”

Traditionally, academic relations have been stronger within the U.S. or with countries with mature scientific communities (in particular within the English-speaking world). But the production and dissemination of new knowledge through research and innovation—or “knowledge production” for short—is changing rapidly, and that relative insularity does not serve the interests of a great university well. Columbia needs to become a global university. The Columbia Global Centers program is a response to the new paradigm arising from a global revolution in the world of knowledge production and transmission.

Great universities must rethink their place in the world as knowledge production has become more competitive but also more collaborative, enhancing their strategic location in international networks, facilitating cross-fertilization between their research and teaching within the growing diversity of key players in the global scene. The Global Centers program is an instrument that Columbia has designed to strengthen its competitiveness through the promotion of international collaboration across all its schools and academic programs in order to enhance Columbia’s comparative advantages in the world of knowledge production.

Knowledge production has radically changed in recent decades by becoming more collaborative. A century ago, co-authorship of scientific documents was a rarity, counting for about 10 percent of the total, while now it has become the rule—although this varies across disciplines—and the average number of co-authors tends to increase. Research collaboration enhances research impact. Citation frequency correlates with the number of co-authors, as it also does with collaboration between academy and industry and across nations: The larger the number of countries represented in a given publication, the greater its impact. A recent study by Gazni and Didegah shows that among all co-authored papers from Harvard faculty during the last decade, 31 percent involved international co-authorship and, on the average, received a larger amount of normalized mean citations than domestic collaborative publications.

A globally more balanced distribution of knowledge production has gone hand in hand with the widening of international collaborative efforts among all scientific powers. A major example comes from the European agreements responsible for strengthening cross-border academic relations that have benefited all. In Germany, for instance, research publications with international co-authorship have sharply increased and are also associated with a higher citation index. According to academic Maria Joao Rodrigues, the relatively weaker Southern European academic communities have strengthened through collaboration. A major revolution is taking place among the so-called emerging economies: China, India, South Korea, Turkey, Iran, Brazil, and many others have increased significantly their share of global scholarly production, while the U.S.—still the largest world science power—Western Europe, and Japan, are losing relative ground, according to NSF Science and Engineering Indicators.

One of the paradoxical effects of global knowledge is that, side by side with the adoption of English as the major international language of science, the proportion of total scholarly production published in other languages is rapidly growing. The academic communities speak English across national boundaries but communicate in the national or regional language or languages for teaching and research and with the professional, business, and policy communities. The success of international collaboration lies in part with the ability of partners to nurture from the original perspectives and diversity of knowledge styles brewing within local and national communities.

The Global Centers program is a tool for change within Columbia. It fosters academic relations between Columbia and the rest of the world outside the U.S. It is strategic, choosing sites where there is already an important interest among Columbia faculty, where Columbia alumni are already active, and where local sources might be keen to contribute resources to collaborative agreements. It facilitates mobility of students and faculty in all directions and agreements for research and teaching across the board. The Global Centers program envisions a future with increased horizontal interaction across centers and regions, building research and teaching programs that may or may not originate in New York.

*The author is a senior research scholar in the School of International and Public Affairs. He is an adjunct senior research scholar in the Columbia Global Centers.*



By Pamela Harrison  
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LACROSSE

Light Blue seeks to break five-game losing streak

The Lions (1-6, 0-4 Ivy) will try to snap their five-game losing skid this weekend. Columbia will host a struggling Iona (5-4) team on Friday night—the Gaels have lost two of their last three games. Iona and Columbia both scored first in their previous match, but surrendered at least 10

consecutive goals. Iona fell to Stony Brook, while Columbia lost at No. 10 Dartmouth. On Sunday, Columbia will play at No. 8 Penn (5-2, 3-0 Ivy). The Quakers defeated No. 18 Cornell, 11-10, last Saturday, and have five players who have scored between 13 and 15 goals in the season.

Only junior attacker Kacie Johnson and sophomore attacker Paige Cuscovitch have scored more than 13 times for the Light Blue. Friday’s game is set to begin at 7 p.m. at Robert K. Kraft Field. Sunday’s matchup will start at 1 p.m. in Philadelphia, Pa.

—Muneeb Alam

SOFTBALL

Columbia faces Yale, Brown to start Ivy League play

Having won three of its last four games, Columbia (6-15) begins Ivy League play with two home doubleheaders this weekend. The Light Blue will take on its first Ivy League opponent, Yale (6-12), in a doubleheader on Friday. Yale is 17-6 all time against the Lions, but the Bulldogs have struggled as of late, dropping five of their last six games. Yale is led offensively by outfielder Jennifer Ong and shortstop

Meg Johnson, who have combined for 17 RBIs and are the only Bulldogs to hit over .300 this season. The Lions then face another Ancient Eight rival, Brown (3-11), in a doubleheader on Saturday. The Bears have had a rough stretch in nonconference play. Brown’s offense is anchored by junior Stephanie Thompson, who leads the team in RBIs, home runs, and batting average. Brown’s pitching staff

combined has allowed more than seven runs per game on average throughout the season, but Thompson, who is hitting .475, has kept Brown competitive in games. The Lions’ Friday doubleheader against Yale will start at 2 p.m., while their Saturday doubleheader against Brown will start at 12:30 p.m. Both doubleheaders will be held at the Columbia Softball Field.

—Hahn Chang

LIGHTWEIGHT AND HEAVYWEIGHT ROWING

Light Blue competes in three regattas this weekend

The Light Blue will compete in three different competitions on Saturday. The heavyweight team will host the Alumni Cup, competing against MIT, Holy Cross, and Dartmouth at the Orchard

Beach Lagoon. The lightweight team will go back-to-back with two regattas on Saturday, the first for the rights to the Fosburgh Cup in New Jersey against Princeton and Georgetown. Then, on

less than five hours of rest, the lightweight rowing team will head back out to face the University of Delaware in Lake Carnegie at Princeton, N.J.

—Hahn Chang

WOMEN'S TENNIS

Lions start Ivy season with home match against Cornell

The Light Blue (9-3) will face Cornell (8-4) in its first Ivy League matchup of the year this Saturday. Junior and No. 1 singles player Nicole Bartnik has led the Lions to a current four-match win streak, which began with the team’s two-match spring

break trip to Florida on March 15. The Lions also boast a recent 5-2 victory over Cornell on Feb. 18 in the ECAC Indoor Championships, where the Light Blue swept the doubles category and top two singles matchups against the Big Red. Cornell looks to uphold its

own win streak consisting of six consecutive away matches and also hopes to defeat Columbia for the sixth consecutive time in Ivy League play. The match will begin at 12 p.m. at Columbia’s Dick Savitt Tennis Center.

—Caroline Bowman

Unforgettable tales from a season spent covering Columbia’s baseball team

YOUNG from page 11

doubleheader against Cornell. The skies opened up and the game came to a halt, so we went down to the press box on the field and spent some time with the umpires. Since the game was a blowout, the umpires wanted to end it right there—but they were unsure of the rules. Half an hour and a few phone calls later, one of the umpires walked onto the field in the downpour, made a signal to nobody in particular, and the game was called a rain-shortened contest. Through all

of this, the umpires had some interesting conversations with us that I cannot repeat here, for everyone’s sake. Let’s just say, they spoke as if they were good-humored college kids (who may have skipped a couple chapters in their required rule book reading).

Or, you could say the games were unpredictable—just like every day covering the beat was in 2011. This year will not be any different. That is the beauty of baseball, and I can’t wait to do it all over again. The Lions have maybe the league’s best player

in Dario Pizzano, a lineup starting to heat up, solid defense, and a pitching rotation rounding into shape.

So come out to Robertson Field at Satow Stadium to watch the Lions begin their title quest this weekend—or at the very least follow along with Spec or at wkcr.org, because clearly just the box scores will not suffice.

Ryan Young is a Columbia College sophomore majoring in economics-statistics. He is a sports broadcaster for WKCR. sports@columbiaspectator.com

Men’s tennis takes on Big Red in Ithaca

TENNIS from page 11

Deb-Sen said.

The Light Blue’s most recent win came against St. John’s last Friday, when the Lions upset the Red Storm, 5-2.

Columbia has been relying on the strong play of its No. 2 singles

player, freshman Winston Lin. Lin is on an 12-match winning steak and is ranked No. 102 in singles, the second Lion to be ranked nationally after Schneiderman, the No. 86 singles player.

With only seven matches of conference play, Saturday’s contest against Cornell will be

important in determining the Lions’ chances of an NCAA berth this season.

“I feel like we all believe in each other,” Schneiderman said. “Everyone is really hungry, especially the freshman guys.”

The match in Ithaca will begin at 2 p.m. on Saturday.



ALYSON GOULDEN / SENIOR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

NUMBER ONE | No. 1 singles player senior Haig Schneiderman is the No. 86 player in the nation, and he will lead the Lions into action against Cornell this weekend in the team’s first league match.

Light Blue look to continue recent hot streak against Bulldogs, Bears at home

BASEBALL from page 11

has demonstrated an impressive ability to handle the pitching staff. With Brenner behind the plate last season, Yale’s staff led the Ancient Eight in opponent’s batting average and ranked third in strikeouts per game.

In addition to its talented backstop, Yale boasts a pair of strong left-handed arms in juniors Chris O’Hare and Nolan Becker, both of whom could see action this weekend. Becker has pitched fairly well this season, posting an ERA of 4.37 in four starts for the Bulldogs. O’Hare has not been at the top of his game thus far, but has a strong track record in conference play, as he tied for first in the league in wins last season.

The Lions will be sending two talented pitchers of their own to the mound this Saturday, with senior right-handed pitcher Pat Lowery and sophomore left-handed pitcher David Speer slated to start. Lowery, Columbia’s ace, is coming off a seven-inning

shutout last weekend versus Holy Cross, while Speer has consistently given the Light Blue quality starts so far this season. The Lions will be counting on their arms this weekend.

“We stress it all the time: pitching and defense,” Boretti said.

Although Columbia has made some fielding errors in recent games, for the most part, the defense has been reliable and avoided becoming too passive.

“We’ve had a couple errors more than what we’ve wanted to,” Boretti said. “We’re making aggressive mistakes and we’re learning from them.”

The liability so far this season has usually been the offense, but in the past week, the Lions’ bats have come alive. In Wednesday’s game against Army, only one Light Blue hitter struck out and the Lions earned four walks.

“That’s always a good sign when you’re walking more,” Boretti said.

Columbia will also get a boost on the base paths this weekend, as junior second baseman

Nick Crucet is likely to return on Saturday from a concussion sustained a week ago. The Lions managed to swipe a couple bases during Crucet’s absence, but his return will add another dimension to the Light Blue’s offense.

Following the doubleheader against Yale, Columbia will play two games against Brown (2-14) on Sunday. Unlike the Bulldogs and Lions, the Bears have a very strong lineup and shaky pitching. Junior infielder Cody Slaughter in particular have been impressive for the Bears in the nonconference season. After 14 games, Slaughter is batting .341 with two home runs. Sophomore catcher Wes Van Boom has also been hitting well for Brown, and leads the team with three homers and 17 RBIs on the season. But the Bears’ pitching staff has an astronomical ERA of 8.84 on the season, which bodes well for the Light Blue offense.

The Yale games are at 1 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. on Saturday, while the Brown games are on Sunday at 12 p.m. and 2:30 p.m.

2012 HOLY WEEK SCHEDULE  
THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME



**Palm Sunday, April 1st**

Saturday Vigil (March 31st): 5:30 P.M.

Sunday: 8:30 A.M.; 11:30 A.M. (Principal Mass); 5:30 P.M.

St. Paul's Chapel: 5:00 P.M.

**Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, April 2nd-4th**

8:00 A.M.; 12:05 P.M.; 5:30 P.M.

St. Paul's Chapel: 12:20 P.M.

**Reconciliation Monday, April 2nd**

Confessions available in the church from 3:00 P.M. – 9:00P.M.

Confessions will be available in English, Spanish, French & German

**The Easter Triduum**

*Please note that during the Easter Triduum and on Easter Sunday, all services will be held at The Church of Notre Dame*

**Holy Thursday, April 5th**

10:00 A.M. Tenebrae  
(Office of Readings & Morning Prayer)

7:30 P.M. Mass of the Lord's Supper --  
followed by Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament  
until midnight

**Good Friday, April 6th**

10:00 A.M. Tenebrae  
(Office of Readings & Morning Prayer)

3:00 P.M. Solemn Liturgy of the Passion & Death  
of Our Lord Jesus Christ

7:00 P.M. Stations of the Cross

**Holy Saturday, April 7th**

10:00 A.M. Tenebrae  
(Office of Readings & Morning Prayer)

8:00 P.M. Solemn Easter Vigil  
(Reception will follow)

**Easter Sunday, April 8th**

8:30 A.M. & 11:30 A.M.

There will be no 5:30 P.M. Mass on Easter Sunday

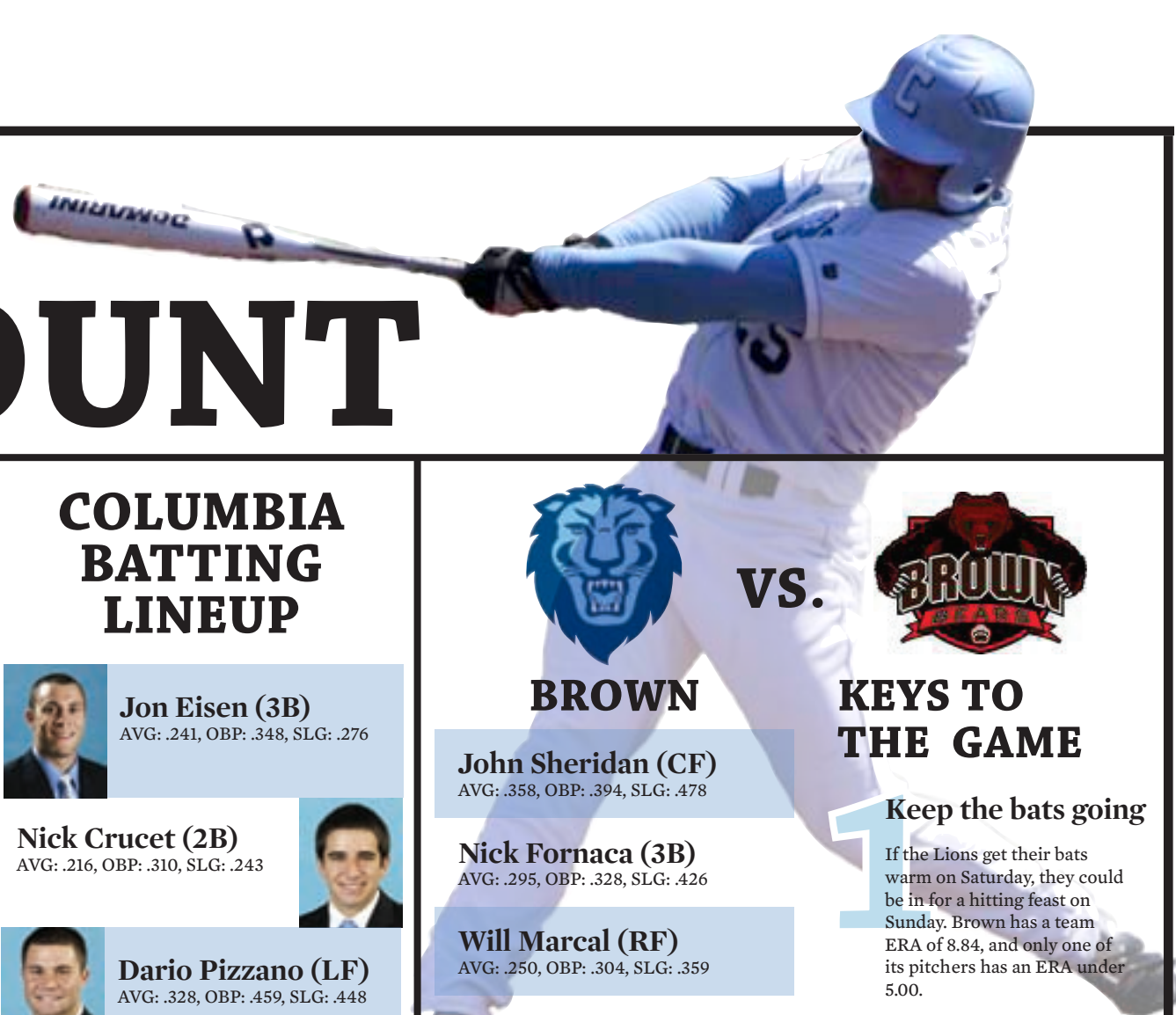
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# FRIDAY FULL COUNT



VS.



## YALE

**Cale Hanson (SS)**  
AVG: .385, OBP: .467, SLG: .477

**David Toups (LF)**  
AVG: .261, OBP: .329, SLG: .304

**Ryan Brenner (C)**  
AVG: .242, OBP: .342, SLG: .303

**Josh Scharff (DH)**  
AVG: .225, OBP: .286, SLG: .310

**Charlie Neil (RF)**  
AVG: .242, OBP: .320, SLG: .288

**Jacob Hunter (2B)**  
AVG: .164, OBP: .242, SLG: .200

**Kevin Fortunato (1B)**  
AVG: .247, OBP: .295, SLG: .397

**Joe Lubanski (CF)**  
AVG: .186, OBP: .217, SLG: .209

**Chris Piwinski (3B)**  
AVG: .138, OBP: .206, SLG: .190

### GAME 1



**Pat Ludwig**  
Yale  
ERA: 2.43, K: 29, BB: 13

VS.

**Pat Lowery**  
Columbia  
ERA: 3.04, K: 16, BB: 8



### GAME 2



**Nolan Becker**  
Yale  
ERA: 4.37, K: 16, BB: 14

VS.

**David Speer**  
Columbia  
ERA: 4.70, K: 15, BB: 9



## COLUMBIA BATTING LINEUP



**Jon Eisen (3B)**  
AVG: .241, OBP: .348, SLG: .276



**Nick Crucet (2B)**  
AVG: .216, OBP: .310, SLG: .243



**Dario Pizzano (LF)**  
AVG: .328, OBP: .459, SLG: .448



**Nick Ferraresi (RF)**  
AVG: .317, OBP: .414, SLG: .600



**Alex Aurrichio (DH)**  
AVG: .217, OBP: .265, SLG: .370



**Alex Black (1B)**  
AVG: .375, OBP: .419, SLG: .600



**Billy Rumpke (CF)**  
AVG: .300, OBP: .359, SLG: .371



**Aaron Sibar (SS)**  
AVG: .171, OBP: .261, SLG: .171



**Mike Fischer (C)**  
AVG: .130, OBP: .310, SLG: .130



VS.



## BROWN

**John Sheridan (CF)**  
AVG: .358, OBP: .394, SLG: .478

**Nick Fornaca (3B)**  
AVG: .295, OBP: .328, SLG: .426

**Will Marcal (RF)**  
AVG: .250, OBP: .304, SLG: .359

**Cody Slaughter (1B)**  
AVG: .341, OBP: .420, SLG: .500

**Wes Van Boom (C)**  
AVG: .288, OBP: .319, SLG: .515

**Matt DeRenzi (LF)**  
AVG: .296, OBP: .367, SLG: .315

**Mike DiBiase (DH)**  
AVG: .212, OBP: .344, SLG: .308

**Graham Tyler (SS)**  
AVG: .295, OBP: .429, SLG: .364

**J.J. Franco (2B)**  
AVG: .268, OBP: .349, SLG: .268

### GAME 3



**Heath Mayo**  
Brown  
ERA: 5.09, K: 10, BB: 15

VS.

**Tim Giel**  
Columbia  
ERA: 4.64, K: 12, BB: 8



### GAME 4



**Kevin Carlow**  
Brown  
ERA: 7.82, K: 4, BB: 10

VS.

**Stefan Olson**  
Columbia  
ERA: 4.71, K: 11, BB: 4



## KEYS TO THE GAME

### 1 Momentum

The Lions have won three games in a row and will be riding that momentum for their first two Ivy games on Saturday. Conversely, Yale split its four game series with Holy Cross, losing the last game 2-0.

### 2 Get the bats going

Yale's pitching staff has a combined 6.55 ERA so far this season. Even though Yale has been facing stiff nonconference competition, the Lions could take advantage of poor pitching with their hot bats.

### 3 Power outage

Yale has hit a grand total of one home run so far this season in 17 games. Although they have 24 doubles and five triples, Yale's hitters will be looking to jack one on Saturday.

## KEYS TO THE GAME

### 1 Keep the bats going

If the Lions get their bats warm on Saturday, they could be in for a hitting feast on Sunday. Brown has a team ERA of 8.84, and only one of its pitchers has an ERA under 5.00.

### 2 Contain the Boom

Brown's catcher, Wes Van Boom, leads the team with three home runs, 17 RBI, six doubles, and 34 total bases. If the Lions want a sweep on Sunday, they'll have to stop Van Boom's explosive bat.

### 3 Hit 'em with speed

Brown has not done the best job containing base stealers, as it has caught just 11 in 38 attempts. The Lions have stolen 22 of 29, so they should have their stealing spikes on and be ready to use them.



## UNIVERSITY LECTURE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

### Wafaa El-Sadr, MD, MPH, MPA

*Director of ICAP and Director of the Global Health Initiative at  
Columbia University's Mailman School of Public Health*

*Professor of Epidemiology and Medicine at Columbia University's  
Mailman School of Public Health and College of Physicians and Surgeons*

### “The HIV/AIDS Epidemic: Global Tragedy, Lasting Triumphs”

More than sixty million individuals have been infected with HIV, and twenty-five million have died since the epidemic first emerged. Today, more than thirty-three million people around the globe are living with HIV—three quarters of them live in sub-Saharan Africa and more than a million reside in the United States. Having been thrust in the midst of an emerging epidemic thirty years ago, Wafaa El-Sadr, epidemiologist, physician, and global health leader, will reflect on the trajectory of the epidemic and its tragic impact on individuals and communities over three decades. She will share the remarkable scientific discoveries that have transformed HIV/AIDS from a death sentence to a chronic, manageable condition and reveal some of the profound transformative effects of the epidemic on individuals, families, communities, and health systems.

Thursday, April 5, 2012, 6:00 p.m.

Rotunda, Low Memorial Library  
Columbia University in the City of New York  
Reception to follow in the Faculty Room

To register and for more information, please visit [www.universityprograms.columbia.edu](http://www.universityprograms.columbia.edu)





**COLUMBIA (6-13)  
at YALE (6-13-1)**  
SATURDAY, 1 P.M., 3:30 P.M., ROBERTSON FIELD  
RADIO: WKCR 89.9 FM, WWDJ 970 AM •  
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**COLUMBIA (6-13)  
at BROWN (2-14)**  
SUNDAY, 12 P.M., 2:30 P.M., ROBERTSON FIELD  
RADIO: WKCR 89.9 FM, WWDJ 970 AM •  
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Baseball’s appeal goes beyond the game’s box score

Columbia baseball finally begins its 20-game battle for the Ivy crown this weekend at Baker Field. Judging by the team’s talent level and play in recent weeks, it will make a serious run at dethroning Princeton and getting back into the Ivy League Championship Series. But judging by last season, the adventure that we get to see will be worth the time invested, regardless of who ends up on top. I’ll prove it with some tales from my first season on the beat. Last year, despite failing to live up to expectations thanks in part to close losses, Columbia baseball still confirmed my beliefs that there’s no better team to cover.

This past Friday against Stony Brook, there was a bases-loaded balk, three straight hit-batters, at least three separate occasions when head coach Brett Boretti quarreled with the umpires, and a game-winning run that reached base on a strikeout. Judging by last year, this is actually pretty representative of the wildness of Ivy League and collegiate baseball. Pitchers can be erratic, and I witnessed a couple of players get hit in the face last spring. Baseball is tough to play, and covering almost every game gave me a deep appreciation for what the players go through on the field and the amount of time they spend on it.

Playing four games in two days is exhausting, and it can be particularly excruciating to play the back-end of a doubleheader immediately after an excruciating loss. This notably happened in last season’s Ivy opening doubleheader against the 2010 Ivy League champion, the Big Green. Even though head coach Brett Boretti denies that momentum carries over from one game to the next, it certainly appeared to. But I came to appreciate the players’ resolve following such tough losses. In a post-game interview with Tim Giel, who gave up the game-winning home run in that opening loss, I was impressed with how he was able to take things in stride—as well as how the team upset Harvard the next day.

Another example of the Lions’ tenacity came in the season’s last and wildest series. In four games against Penn, there were 1,183 pitches thrown and 41 walks. In the final contest, coming off of an excruciating 6-5 loss about an hour or so earlier, the Lions rallied from a 6-0 deficit to close out the season with an 11-10 win. It was a bittersweet moment for the seniors, who had such high hopes coming into their final collegiate season, a season that resulted in a disappointing 9-11 Ivy record.

While the trip to Penn was memorable, so was my experience covering the team at Yale. While waiting for the late Columbia bus to arrive from Providence, I had extra time to gaze over Yale Field. It is an Ivy League gem. It feels like the Fenway Park of the Ivy League, with its manually operated scoreboard. The stadium has the history, too. Babe Ruth and Ted Williams made appearances there, as did some recent stars, such as Todd Helton, who played for minor league teams such as the former Double-A franchise, the New Haven Ravens.

Covering the games at Baker Field was just as fun, though often a challenge. There’s no room for writers to sit in the new “press box” at Satow Stadium. For WKCR, we’re relegated to the football press box for our broadcasts. We can’t see much of the third base line or left-center field from our high perch, thanks to the football scoreboard. (Yet it seems we have a better view of the game than the umpire sometimes). And even though calling games can be challenging, we are still the only people in the world who can watch baseballs whizzing on to the softball field, sometimes interrupting games.

The most interesting moment for me last season was during a Saturday



HENRY WILLSON / SENIOR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

**PATIENT AT THE PLATE** | Senior outfielder Billy Rumpke has six walks this season and will be key to the Lions’ offense this weekend as they begin Ivy play.

Lions host Yale, Brown to begin Ivy League season

**BY ELI SCHULTZ**  
*Spectator Staff Writer*

Having picked up momentum after winning their last three games, the Lions (6-13) will open their conference schedule this Saturday against Yale (6-13-1).

After starting the season 3-13 and failing to string together back-to-back

wins in their first 16 games, things have begun to come together for the Lions. The Light Blue swept a doubleheader against Holy Cross (11-10) last weekend and added a victory against a very strong Army team (15-7) on Wednesday to double its win total. Star left fielder junior Dario Pizzano is the reigning Ivy League Player of the Week. But with the Ivy opener around the corner, Columbia

is not patting itself on the back. “When you get into league play, you throw your records out the window,” head coach Brett Boretti said. “Guys are excited to open up league play.” The Lions will face a Yale team that has struggled at the plate throughout nonconference play. The Bulldogs are hitting a combined .226 on the season and have managed only one home run,

but are still in possession of the best record in the Red Rolfe Division in the Ivy League.

Columbia will try to limit the impact Yale’s senior catcher and captain Ryan Brenner—a three-year starter who batted .312 last season—has on the game. Brenner can hit, is a solid defensive catcher, and

**SEE BASEBALL, page 9**

Lions look for 10th straight win against Cornell

**BY STEVEN LAU**  
*Spectator Staff Writer*

Only two losses tarnish an otherwise perfect nonconference record this season for the men’s tennis team—but the slate will be wiped clean on Saturday, when the Lions (13-2) face the Big Red (7-11) to kick off league play and their run for an Ivy title.

While the No. 52 Light Blue is riding a nine-game win streak headed into this weekend’s match in Ithaca, the Big Red is reeling from a three-game skid.

After losing its first home match of the season to Penn State on March 17, Cornell headed to Virginia for a two-game road trip. The Big Red came back to the Empire State winless after falling to Old Dominion, 3-4, and Virginia Commonwealth, 1-4.

“I feel like we’re completely different from the last time we played them.”

—Rajeev Deb-Sen, senior tennis player

Even though the Big Red is struggling, the Lions are not underestimating their opponents.

“Cornell is a good team,” senior Haig Schneiderman said. “We lost to them already this year. I feel like we’re playing well, but we have to step up on Saturday.”

The last time the Light Blue and Big Red met was at the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference Indoor Tennis Championships on Feb. 17, when Columbia fell, 4-2.

After the ECAC Championships, the Lions began their current winning streak, which has made the Light Blue a top-75 nationally ranked team.

“I feel like we’re completely different from last time we played them and primed and ready to go,” senior Rajeev



ALYSON GOULDEN / SENIOR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

**WIN LIN** | No. 2 singles player freshman Winston Lin has not lost a singles match since Feb. 10, and is one of three freshmen in the starting singles lineup.

THE SLATE

**BASEBALL**  
vs. Yale  
Robertson Field  
Saturday, 1 p.m., 3:30 p.m.

**BASEBALL**  
vs. Brown  
Robertson Field  
Saturday, 12 p.m., 2:30 p.m.

**SOFTBALL**  
vs. Yale  
Columbia Softball Field  
Friday, 2 p.m., 4 p.m.

**SOFTBALL**  
vs. Brown  
Columbia Softball Field  
Saturday, 12:30 p.m., 2:30 p.m.

**LIGHTWEIGHT ROWING**  
Fosburgh Cup  
Princeton, N.J.  
Saturday, 10:20 a.m.

**LIGHTWEIGHT ROWING**  
Delaware  
Princeton, N.J.  
Saturday, 4:20 p.m.

**HEAVYWEIGHT ROWING**  
Alumni Cup  
Orchard Beach Lagoon  
Saturday, 4:50 p.m.

**LACROSSE**  
vs. Iona  
Robert K. Kraft Field  
7 p.m.

**LACROSSE**  
vs. Penn  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Saturday, 1 p.m.

**MEN’S TENNIS**  
at Cornell  
Ithaca, N.Y.  
Saturday, 2 p.m.

**WOMEN’S TENNIS**  
vs. Cornell  
Dick Savitt Tennis Center  
Saturday, 12 p.m.

**SEE YOUNG, page 9**

**SEE TENNIS, page 9**



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## THE WHITNEY BIENNIAL EXPERIENCE

BY JULIEN HAWTHORNE AND JENNY PAYNE

## FLOOR 5

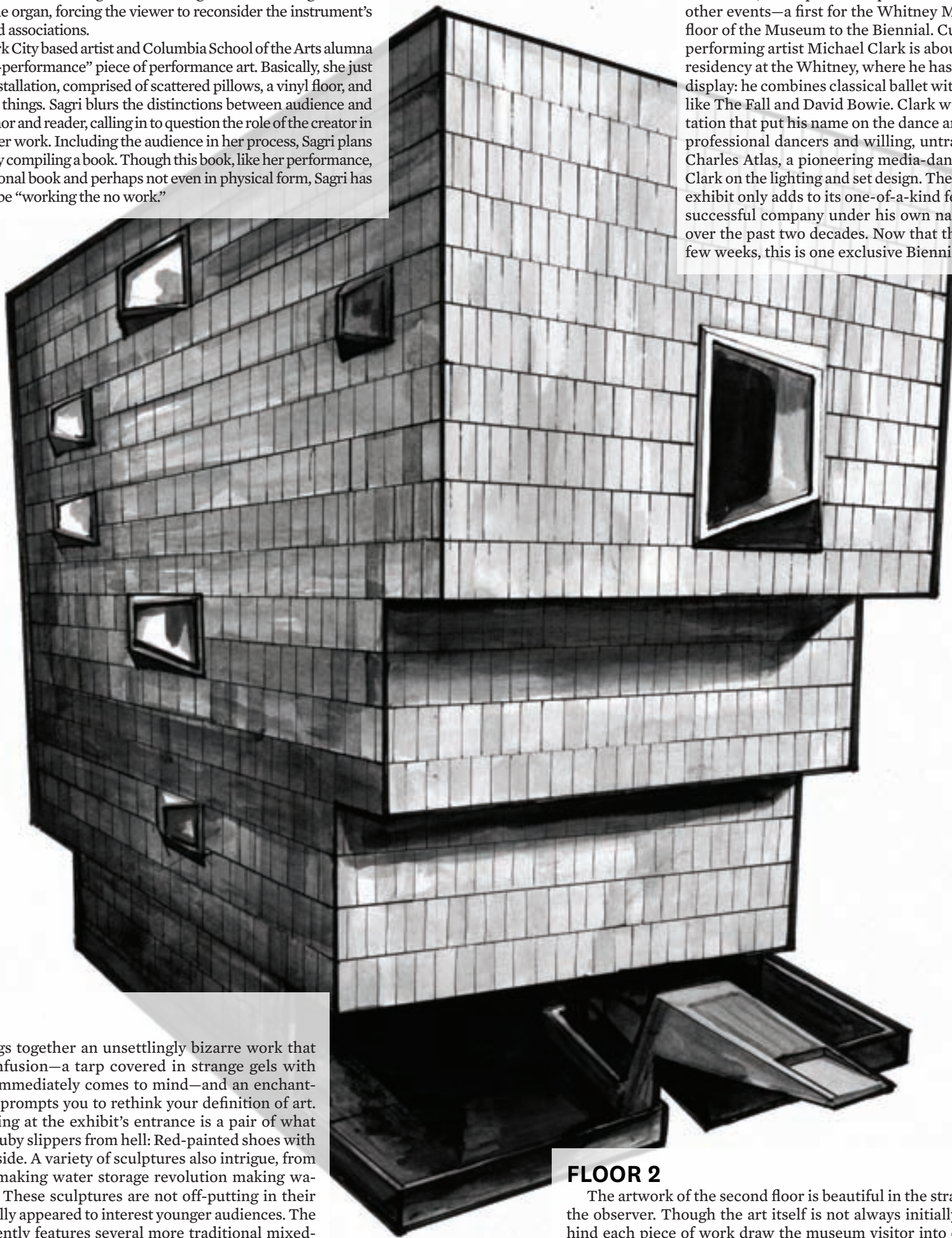
And then there was one. The final floor of the Whitney Biennial, the fifth floor mezzanine features a combination of sculpture and performance art from artists Lutz Bacher, Lucy Raven, and Georgia Sagri.

Berkeley artist Bacher works in an array of mediums, but her primary contribution is her industrial sculpture “Pipe Organ.” Placed on the mezzanine, “Pipe Organ” consists of an old Yamaha organ, which Bacher fitted with a series of rusty organ pipes and rigged with “bamboo fingers.” The sculpture is controlled by a computer program, and will sporadically sound a note or a random sequence of sounds, filling the mezzanine with an off-beat energy and rhythm as the viewer explores the gallery. Though the organ has clear religious connotations, the museum setting and the strange sounds the organ emits re-contextualize the organ, forcing the viewer to reconsider the instrument’s generally conceived associations.

Sagri, a New York City based artist and Columbia School of the Arts alumna contributes a “non-performance” piece of performance art. Basically, she just hangs out in her installation, comprised of scattered pillows, a vinyl floor, and stairs among other things. Sagri blurs the distinctions between audience and performer and author and reader, calling in to question the role of the creator in conceiving his or her work. Including the audience in her process, Sagri plans to end the exhibit by compiling a book. Though this book, like her performance, will not be a traditional book and perhaps not even in physical form, Sagri has said its theme will be “working the no work.”

## FLOOR 4

Who says that museums must reserve their featured art for the walls? The fourth floor constitutes the heart of the Biennial exhibit. For the next several months, nearly the entire floor of the Emily Fisher Landau Galleries are being used as a 6,000-square-foot performance space for music, dance, theater, and other events—a first for the Whitney Museum, which hasn’t ever given a full floor of the Museum to the Biennial. Currently, renowned British dancer and performing artist Michael Clark is about halfway through his four-week long residency at the Whitney, where he has put his hybrid movement aesthetic on display: he combines classical ballet with 1970s punk and glam rock musicians like The Fall and David Bowie. Clark will stay true to the stylistic experimentation that put his name on the dance and art world maps, incorporating both professional dancers and willing, untrained volunteers in his choreography. Charles Atlas, a pioneering media-dance and video artist, collaborated with Clark on the lighting and set design. The music commissioned especially for the exhibit only adds to its one-of-a-kind feel. In 1984, Clark launched his highly successful company under his own name, which has toured internationally over the past two decades. Now that they find themselves in New York for a few weeks, this is one exclusive Biennial exhibit visitors won’t want to miss.



## FLOOR 3

The third floor brings together an unsettlingly bizarre work that makes you stare in confusion—a tarp covered in strange gels with fans blowing on them immediately comes to mind—and an enchantingly bizarre work that prompts you to rethink your definition of art. Immediately eye-catching at the exhibit’s entrance is a pair of what appear to be Dorothy’s ruby slippers from hell: Red-painted shoes with giant needles stuffed inside. A variety of sculptures also intrigue, from Cameron Crawford’s “making water storage revolution making water storage revolution.” These sculptures are not off-putting in their strangeness, and especially appeared to interest younger audiences. The third floor also prominently features several more traditional mixed-media paintings and sketches.

Most intriguing was Dawn Kasper’s Nomadic Studio Practice Experiment set up in a back room of the gallery, immediately standing out as curious with old Beatles records, tennis rackets, and deconstructed drum sets littering the room along with works of art. Kasper moved her workshop into her exhibit space in the Whitney, where she stays all day working and intimately sharing her creative process with museum visitors. “It’s both everyone’s and nobody’s at all ... Some of this stuff doesn’t even feel like it’s mine anymore,” the artist said, gesturing around to the hodgepodge surrounding her.

## FLOOR 2

The artwork of the second floor is beautiful in the strange nostalgia it conjures within the observer. Though the art itself is not always initially easy to look at, the stories behind each piece of work draw the museum visitor into each creation and create within the visitor a bittersweet connection to the art. One is able to see the uncomfortable work of Forrest Bess, which touches on the themes of his own self-mutilation and status as a pseudo-hermaphrodite, as well as LaToya Ruby Frazier’s thoughtful photographic commentary on modern urban life. However, the presence of such emotionally-stirring pieces does cause the less-accomplished pieces, including a strange arrangement of objects on planks of wood, to stand out as such.

The second floor does a particularly good job of mixing artistic mediums, including sculpture, a rotation of films, a slide projection of Werner Herzog’s work, photographs, and paintings. California-based Laida Lertxundi’s series of four different short films—“Footnotes to a House of Love,” “My Tears Are Dry,” “Llora Cuando Te Pase (Cry When It Happens),” and “A Lax Riddle Unit”—is visually striking, displaying the beauty of the California landscape, and challenges the viewer to create their own interpretation of the largely-plotless films. A visitor looking for cinematic art more reminiscent of a beautifully-shot dream sequence will appreciate Lertxundi’s work. Of the four, “My Tears Are Dry” was most pleasantly open-ended, not leaving the viewer with an uncomfortable lack of comprehension as some of the other shorts did.

## And why should you make the 40-block trek?

It seems clear that the neither critics nor the public will reach consensus on the 2012 Whitney Biennial. The Biennial, running through May 7 with portions running through June 7 at the Whitney Museum of American Art, is a non-thematic, sweeping survey of the current state of American art. It has incited cries of brilliance, criticisms of dullness, and even accusations of irresponsibility by Occupy Wall Street, whose members called for the cancelation of the Biennial and wrote in a March statement, “It upholds a system that benefits collectors, trustees, and corporations at the expense of art workers.”

The exhibit is smaller than previous biennials, clocking in at 55 artists. But for better or for worse, this smaller scale does not translate into a specific focus. The artists and the pieces are sprawling, and few mediums are left unexplored. The Biennial includes not only painting, sculpture, and video, but also music, dance, theatre, and other performance art, for which nearly the entire fourth floor of the museum was converted to a 6,000 square foot performance space for the first time in the Biennial’s 80-year history.

An exhibit of this breadth and magnitude can be overwhelming, discouraging, or refreshing for a museum-goer. After all, how can one internalize all six gallery levels in one go-round? In an interview with the magazine ArtInfo, co-curator Jay Sanders emphasized that “Our ideal viewer would come back a number of times.” One could see a different performance piece every day if they desired, ranging from the residency of British choreographer Michael Clark to the installation performance of Georgia Sagri, which combines media-distribution methods such as film and video, audio recording, and print publishing.

Some will undoubtedly leave the Biennial feeling cheated. Much of the art, especially the performance art, can be highly cerebral. In interviews, both curators stressed the changing expectations of museum-goers, though this prediction has proved highly problematic, as exemplified by the inclusion of so many performance-based pieces. Those expecting something as recent as abstract expressionism, which some call the beginning of the art world’s transition from Europe to America, will be surprised.

In any case, the Whitney Biennial is an important cultural event. Amid the catcalls of “art is dead,” and “nobody cares,” the Whitney Biennial is evidence that the American art world is still creating. Whether or not the exhibit has a social responsibility, artists are pushing boundaries each year. People can decide for themselves whether their three-year-old could do that.



Best of

Tourist Traps Worth the Trip

As official inhabitants of New York for these four years, we’re all too cool for silly tourist traps, right? Perhaps not—outside of the realm of wax museums and walking tours, New York offers a few attractions that no person, be they tourist or resident, should miss during their time in the city. —BY JENNY PAYNE

The Brooklyn Bridge

If you’re looking for some variation from Central and Morningside parks for your spring-time walks, take the A or C train to High Street and enjoy the oceanside view from the Brooklyn Bridge. The unique cultures of Brooklyn and Manhattan intersect on the bridge, making it the perfect place to take a stroll and people-watch. By day you’ll catch joggers, bikers, and tourists, and by night you’ll see the pensive, wandering sorts and an unbeatable view of the city’s glittering lights. Looking out at the cityscape from the bridge is guaranteed to spark that “Wow, I live in the coolest city on earth” pride.

Grand Central Station

A welcome change from New York’s less-than-aesthetic subway system, Grand Central Station actually convinces its visitors that a port of transportation can be beautiful. With modern appearances in films like “Friends With Benefits” and TV shows like “Gossip Girl,” Grand Central is almost as often depicted in media as much of a principle “welcome to New York” location as Times Square. One of many great places for people-watching, Grand Central brings thousands of travelers passing through daily and over 21 million visitors each year. Careful not to let yourself be so drawn in by the spacious golden courtyard that you miss its greatest gem: the carefully designed, constellation-painted ceiling.



ILLUSTRATION BY RUNTAO YANG

Dylan’s Candy Bar

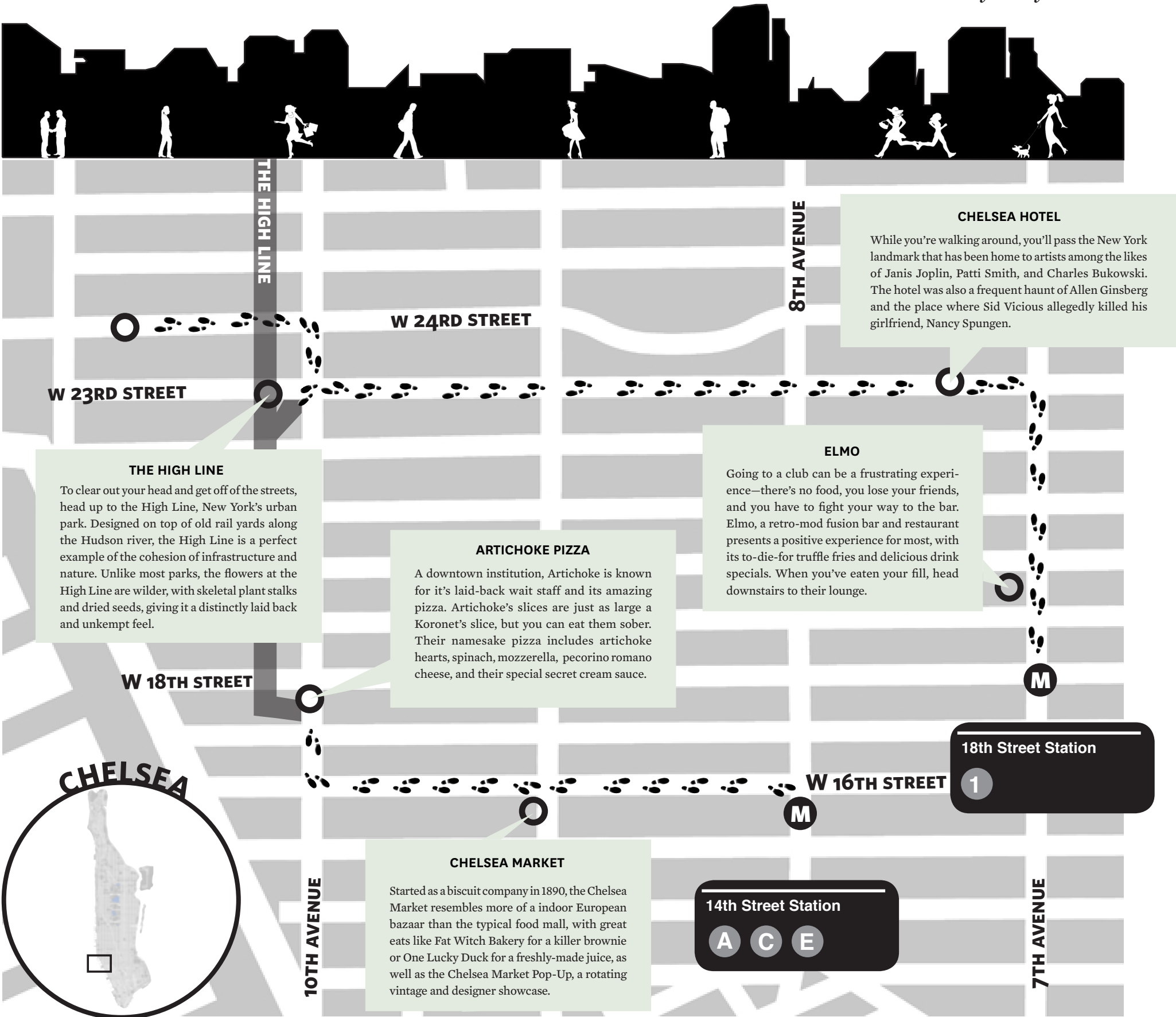
Though it’s quite likely you’ll encounter at least one wide-eyed seven-year-old’s birthday party in this sugary shop, Dylan’s is well worth the trip for anyone with a sweet tooth. You’ll find everything from a make-your-own ice cream sundae bar to celebrities’ selected sweets, to countless crates of candies on their three floors of sweet offerings. And don’t think Dylan’s is just for kids who have always dreamed of downing goblet-sized sundaes in a booth that looks like a cupcake—on the top level they offer a variety of creative drinks as spiked milkshakes for the over-21 crowd.

Ellis Island Museum

A longtime symbol of the diversity of New York and America as a whole, Ellis Island deserves its reputation as one of the most moving historical monuments in America. If you’re a history nerd or simply curious about the foundation of the diverse city we inhabit, make sure to visit Ellis Island at least once in your time living in New York. Visitors to the museum can research their own family’s immigration history, as well as access a variety of historical artifacts recounting the immigrant experience. A pleasant ferry ride away, your trip to the museum also offers a perfect view of the Manhattan skyline and the Statue of Liberty, allowing you to get two touristy experiences in one.

Neighborhood Watch

By Abby Mitchell



GRAPHIC BY SINJIHN SMITH



# Lengua tacos are a step out of corporate routine

Spring in East Harlem: The Sevenings run late and warm enough for horchatas and lengua tacos. At El Aguila, the chef’s got a whole beef tongue going on the flattop. As he fries it and slices off thick chunks, it drips broth and fat. The sun coughs a few last wheezes against the train tracks, and in three months it will still be light and too hot for anything except beer or raspados.

The air smells like pork, hot wax scrubbed on hot rods, budget skin lotion, and onions. The cook slaps down six tortillas. They warm up, puff—quick flip, flip, flip—then the cook stacks them double and pinches in tongue with effortless gestures. I ask for cilantro and limes. “That’s a tongue, lengua, you know.” The short guy waiting behind me points at his own mouth and stretches his arm like pulling taffy.

I also ordered a chicken taco and a barbacoa taco. While I watch the cook, two girls come in and ask for tamales, but get turned away. “No tamales tonight.” They look disoriented, so sad, and leave hungry.

Over the counter, I can hear the barbacoa getting crispy. Forget “spicy, shredded beef, slowly braised for hours in a blend of chipotle peppersin adobo sauce, cumin, cloves, garlic, and oregano until tender and moist.” It’s goat—and it smells like goat, and it tastes like goat. El Aguila’s barbacoa transcends feel-good politics, because it has no need for corporate authority. The corporate food experience depends on tautology. Chipotle’s barbacoa burritos taste like Chipotle, not barbacoa burritos. Where tautology squeezes out difference, particularity, and irregularity, ideology finds room to pitch a tent. A brand symbolizes a flavor, and its flavor contains a pre-packaged and disingenuous politics. Thus, political non-choices—pre-scripted, unremarkable, and already habitual—are sold as ethical decision-making. Despite the fantasy of deliberation, the corporate food experience offers no opportunity for genuine reflection. Instead, the corporation determines and disciplines everyday thinking. Although El Aguila lays claim to many everyday—it is embedded in neighborhood life—it never enters everydayness. That is to say, it does not reduce ordinary living to a set of mindless, meaningless, and aesthetically impoverished routines.

The air smells like pork, hot wax scrubbed on hot rods, budget skin lotion, and onions.

The next morning, I walked the same stretch of 116th Street, passing congested streets and a burned apartment crowded round with fire trucks. I permitted myself a rubberneck but no lingering: my belly begged for breakfast. Like tourists waiting for Sunday Baptist church services, the lines at Capri Bakery double back by 10 a.m. I joined two cops, stringy and mean hoppers, a psychotic homeless man who ogled birthday cakes, and old ladies wearing nutria and beautiful nasolabial folds. I reached the register and tried to order pan dulce. I asked for pan dulce and the cashier looked at me like a fool. A helpful, wizened man mumbled to her. She looked back at me and said, “bread and butter.” I nodded and asked for coffee, and my voice cracked. Next to a brutal griddle, I saw a 20-pound block of salted butter. With a wooden spoon, she dug out a nugget. She cut a loaf of bread in half, tore my piece open, smeared the butter along its spine, and kneaded it down. In that mad smoking griddle, my bread and butter sandwich flattened into a quarter-inch thick-caramelized pancake, too hot for bare hands. On the walk back, I drank cafe con leche and nibbled dense, burnt sweet bread around the paper. I took small bites and forgot routine for a mile and a half.

Jason Bell is a Columbia College junior majoring in English. In Defense of Delicious runs alternate Fridays.



JASON BELL  
In Defense of Delicious



PHOTOS COURTESY OF INT’L CHILDREN’S FILM FESTIVAL

**HAVING A BALL** | Eric Beckman, founder of the New York International Children’s Film Festival, homes that his organization can create more compelling films for kids.

## In search of compelling children’s cinema

BY CHRIS RUENES  
Columbia Daily Spectator

Most members of the Nickelodeon generation reflect on “Hey Arnold’s” literary references as uncommonly sophisticated for a children’s show. For college students raised on conventional daytime cartoons, the beauty and grit of the films from this year’s New York International Children’s Film Festival will be a welcome surprise.

The festival, founded in 1997, ran from March 2-25 and showcased 100 international films at six venues. Prodding into issues of death, senility, and tyrannical authority, the festival team was interested in more than merely reinforcing family values.

NYICFF’s stated mission is “to promote intelligent, passionate, provocative cinematic works for ages 3-18 and to help define a more compelling film for kids.” Eric Beckman, the festival’s founder, described his original motivation somewhat more directly: “In so many words, most films for young people sucked,” he said.

For Beckman, the main problem was that “there’s nothing equivalent to an independent movie for kids.” He cited “a certain lack of risk-taking” caused by studios “risking a large amount of money” on films.

Refreshingly, Beckman thinks mainstream pusillanimity stems from the stubbornness of the mass market, not the fragility of the child psyche. “I understand young people to be intelligent, curious ... in an incredibly complex world, not needing to know every last thing ... they’re a lot less xenophobic and a lot less narrowed—you know, they don’t need just fart jokes and happy endings in order to enjoy a movie”.

Instead, the festival tries to bring to children’s films the “range, and variety, and ... cinematic depth that the landscape of movies for adults gives you”, Beckman said. The audience evaluates this variety of films by voting for their favorites.

Titles included “A Monster in Paris,” a variation on the monster-with-a-heart story, which had its U.S. premiere at the festival. The monster is a virtuosic singing flea with chemically induced gigantism. There is something uncanny about velvety tenor escaping from a creature that cannot speak, making the monster more problematically human than the typical Shrek or Frankenstein. Class issues and the blood-thirsty ambitions of politicians perpetuate the film’s conflicts, and the scenery is glazed by a sunset palette.

“In so many words, most films for young people sucked.”

-Eric Beckman, NYICFF founder

Before the screening of “Shadow of a Midsummer Night”—the last in a series of 11 short films—the emcee warned that the movie dealt with grief and death, and families were given a chance to leave.

“Our main issue is parents,” Beckman said. “The film in question was really well liked ... but a couple of parents were sort of unexpected. Death in particular is one subject that sort of freaks parents out sometimes.” But kids rarely seem to mind. “There’s nothing in here that’s going to cause anyone to have nightmares, but there are subjects that we feel young people are grappling with anyway.”

According to this philosophy, all ages are vexed by the same concerns but understand them differently. “There’s nothing really that’s off limits. It’s more how that’s dealt with,” Beckman said. These films treat universal anxieties with a combination of gaiety, empathy, and candor—a combination that makes them galvanizing for audiences of any age.

# The trouble with catalogues

About a week ago, indie (historically, at least) pop group The Shins released their first album in five years, “Port of Morrow.” While five years is hardly an extended hiatus in the music world, one has to remember that the band has recorded only three previous albums, and that many of their fans (including me) hopped on board only after the release of the Grammy-nominated third. To these listeners, the Shins have always been “between albums,” and those three albums have come to represent the totality of the band’s catalogue. After such a long wait, and a new album featuring slightly more mature songs, the album’s iTunes reviews certainly reflect these longstanding expectations. In many cases, one-star ratings were based solely on the preconceptions created by their past catalogue. To those listeners, this album failed to live up to what a Shins album should be, demonstrating that a successful catalogue can be both a blessing and a curse. Can a band can ever really escape the ghost of albums past? Is it even possible to judge an album without comparing it to past successes?

Can a band can ever really escape the ghost of albums past? Is it even possible to judge an album without comparing it to past successes?

Before I continue, let me state that I like “Port of Morrow.” It’s enjoyable and inventive music, and I discover new aspects with each repeated listen. That being said, when I listen to certain tracks, I constantly find myself comparing them to those from “Oh, Inverted World” or “Chutes Too Narrow.” Despite my trying to listen with an open mind, associations and expectations of how the band should sound swarm my head. One can imagine the internal struggles that plague musicians as they release new music, trying at once to escape and to summon their past.

As a young and experimental musician, I seldom stay in the same mindset for too long, changing my favored styles, intended effects, and sometimes even my concept of what “art” means. Although I have the luxury of still being a student, working musicians constantly face the challenge of misalignment (or unpredictable alignment) between their evolving creativity and fan expectations. As much as some musicians would like to deny it, music is a two-way process, one where the truly appreciative listener matters as much as the creator. Some musicians react to this by attempting to simply relive their past, yet are called out by fans for “selling out.” Other artists simply abandon all ties to their former selves, almost denying that they existed before the present.

The artists I like most are those that pay homage to their past but continue to pursue their creative development. As far as I’m concerned, the only way to successfully abandon all of your previous pursuits is to either change the name of your band or create a musical alter ego. If you want to retain your name and your brand (which, let’s not be naive, is important) you have to find some way of acknowledging and making peace with your past. It’s a difficult line to walk, prone to as many successes as failures.

Amassing a catalogue of successful work can become a trap for creators in any field. While artists previously have had complete freedom in shaping their identity, when the catalogue begins to shape it for them, it is a rare artist that can continue to evolve creatively while maintaining its publicly accepted identity.

David Ecker is a first-year in Columbia College. Slightly Off Key runs alternate Fridays.



DAVID ECKER  
Slightly Off Key

# Second in trilogy treads darker waters than its lighthearted predecessor

BY ALLEN JOHNSON  
Columbia Daily Spectator

“This is not a novel,” Lars Iyer proclaimed at a recent Book Culture reading of his latest work, “Dogma,” the second in a trilogy that the philosopher-turned-writer published with the small but up-and-coming Brooklyn-based Melville House this February. Because Iyer’s works tread a fine line between fiction, philosophy, and autobiography, they really cannot be considered novels, even though publishing would like to deem them as such.

Iyer has three rules for his trilogy (the first novel of which, “Spurious,” began as a blog by the same name): never quote, never use a proper name, and, mostly importantly, make people “weak” with pathos. The entirely trilogy is basically without plot, instead pursuing intellectual themes across dislocated European and American cities through the dialogical banter between two British philosophers, W. and Lars. In effect, the novel reads a lot like the snippets overheard from conversations of cynical grad students on College Walk.

Although Iyer is disenchanted by conventional methods of storytelling and academic philosophy, his words impute joy. With his salt-and-pepper

hair and turquoise floral print shirt covered by a camel hair blazer, Iyer, who teaches the philosopher Blanchot at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, seems more akin to a Bed-Stuy hipster than a tenured philosopher. He speaks off the cuff and makes his points with sweeping, almost violent gestures.

In effect, the novel reads a lot like the snippets overheard from conversations of cynical grad students on College Walk.

Whereas “Spurious” operated on a playful conception of nihilism, “Dogma” darkens the mood considerably. The Apocalypse referred to in the first book is approaching ever the more nigh, and with it, a blacker humor, that, while still evoking frequent laughter, is tinged with the bitter realization of the inescapable mortality that faces humankind.

But Iyer’s new novel relocates the W, and Lars in America. “We lost our innocence there,” Iyer says of America. In the book, W. and the

first-person protagonist, travel to Nashville on a book tour for “Spurious.” If the metatextuality isn’t mind-boggling enough, then Iyer’s claims that he is “one-hundred percent earnest” in conflating apocalyptic notions with the American political scene will probably do the reader in.

Iyer encapsulated the experience of reading a book like “Dogma” by likening the Apocalypse to a revelation with no belief in God. “The Apocalypse is absurd and reveals nothing,” he said. Likewise, reading a Lars Iyer “novel” does not really explain the world in any sense to the reader, but rather laments its total incomprehensibility in the face of practical constants like fatigue and boredom that interrupt man’s noble search for meaning. Being okay with that supreme failure, or “a life of shit,” as Iyer puts it, is one way of living as a coherent self.

Even with such a hopeless approach, Iyer views his novels as “books of joy,” little moments that serve as “testaments to love.” It is absolutely fascinating to watch the man call life meaningless and then offer up such redemptive platitudes in consecutive sentences. His enigma springs from the fact that he has found a way to hold both ideas true at the same time, and the effect in “Dogma” is at once pitiful, bleak, arresting, and heartwarming.

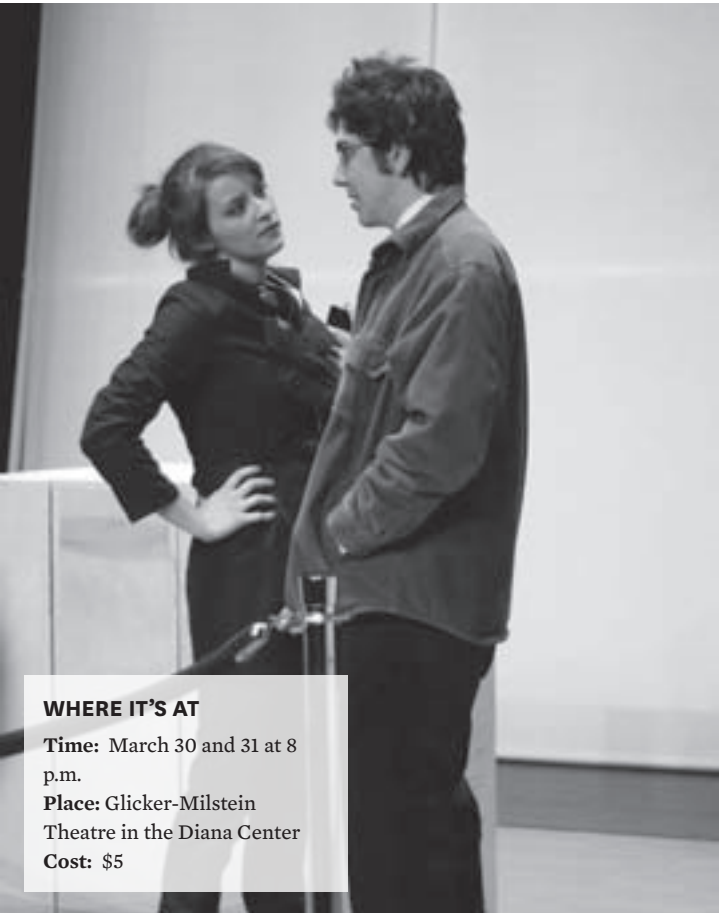


PHOTO COURTESY OF MELVILLE HOUSE BOOKS

**APOCALYPSE NOW** | Lars Iyer’s second book in a trilogy about an impending apocalypse is tinged with black humor.



# Flipside Guide



WHERE IT'S AT

**Time:** March 30 and 31 at 8 p.m.  
**Place:** Glicker-Milstein Theatre in the Diana Center  
**Cost:** \$5

HANNAH CHOI / SENIOR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

**MEET CUTE** | A brief encounter at a museum begins the romance between Adam and Evelyn, the main characters of the play.

## ‘The Shape of Things’

The four cast members of this CU Players production do not disappoint

BY PATRICK SALAZAR  
*Columbia Daily Spectator*

Art, identity, love, and more collide in the CU Players’ newest show, “The Shape of Things.”

Ambitious themes though they may be, the show isn’t afraid to take them on, opening with a large discussion about these very concepts.

An innocuous encounter between shy Adam and status-quo-challenging Evelyn in the museum where Adam works sparks their relationship. Adam allows her to spray-paint her number inside his jacket, right before she spray-paints a statue at the museum where he works. Though the audience never sees the result of Evelyn’s handiwork, it is a fitting place to begin a play that is concerned with the way art has the power to affect others. Indeed, the story continues to show Evelyn’s own power to affect Adam and the way these changes are noticed by his two closest friends, who are themselves engaged.

With only four cast members, the play hinges on the actors’ performances. And here they do not disappoint. The play is dialogue-driven, and the actors do a great job sustaining the conversation across extended scenes that are often between just two characters. Though the characters sometimes fall back on stock dialogue, the play quickly moves past these moments. While early on, one may be tempted to ask where these scenes are heading, one will never be bored or zoning out during the two-hour performance.

Credit that to the script by Neil LaBute, which has an extremely naturalistic flow and a way of making everyday dialogue gripping. It’s not to say the actors should not be credited, as they display a mastery of pacing throughout and stay true to their characters at all times. It helps, of course, that the characters are all college-aged, but the work these four have put in is obvious.

The technical elements are simple enough that one’s focus remains on the interaction between the people onstage, but service the play well. Life-size building blocks are rearranged in between scenes while samples of everything from metal to art-rock play. One is constantly watching art, or some attempt at art being formed in front of them.

Just when the play appears to be delving into a more standard relationship drama between Adam and Evelyn, it plunges full speed ahead toward its conclusion, with a few gripping scenes that lead into the brilliantly written and staged climax. One can see pieces of where the relationship is headed set carefully during the show, but the climax is still shocking, and more importantly, immensely entertaining.

“The Shape Of Things” may not stir your emotions quite as strongly as Evelyn’s character thinks art should, but it is still a rich adaptation of a play that will keep one thinking afterward about what we should give up for love, or for art. Which one of these is more important, is for you to decide.

“The Shape of Things” plays tonight and Saturday, March 31, in the Diana LLC. Tickets are \$5 with CUID.



WHERE IT'S AT

**Time:** Through April  
**Place:** Landmark Sunshine Cinema, 143 E. Houston St.  
**Cost:** \$13



PRESS STILLS COURTESY OF COHEN MEDIA GROUP

**OFF-BEAT ROMANCE** | “Delicacy” is co-directed by David Foenkinos, who wrote the original book that inspired the film.

## ‘Delicacy’

Writer takes shot at directing atypical film adaptation of own book

BY STEFAN COUNTRYMAN  
*Spectator Senior Staff Writer*

It’s not often that an author gets to direct a film based on his own book, but David Foenkinos, co-director of “Delicacy,” is one of these lucky writers.

“Delicacy” follows young businesswoman Nathalie, played by Audrey Tautou, as she copes with the loss of her husband and falls into an unlikely romance with her coworker, Markus, portrayed by François Damiens. Her friends are surprised—Markus is not smooth, and he has a smile that is best described as unsettling. Unlike that of a typical romantic comedy, the relationship does not seem inevitable.

At a panel about the film, conducted in French, David, his co-director and brother Stéphane Foenkinos, and Tautou herself discussed the plot and characters and how they interpreted it into film.

“You have this character who’s Swedish, which is generally improbable. You have him saying very improbable things to her, like ‘I want to take a vacation in your hair.’ Everything is improbable,” David said.

“Delicacy’s” style follows the original closely. Nathalie’s first relationship is saccharine in its fairy tale-esque portrayal. Her husband’s death precipitates a turn towards the dismal realism of mourning.

Sprinkled throughout the film are novelistic moments that betray the film’s origins. In one scene, Markus walks through a garden, imagining Nathalie running through it at various stages in life.

But there are also shots that feel distinctly cinematic—after the funeral, a pulsing instrumental drives vivid shots of a sun-splotted countryside—and David said that he saw the movie as a way of recasting his portrayal of the universe.

“In a way, making the book into a film enabled me to rediscover the text that I had written, and it was a really wonderful thing for an author to be able to live with the characters he’s created,” David said. “Also, the music is another dimension that wasn’t possible just in the writing of it.”

But this wasn’t a project that David had ever anticipated.

“When David wrote the book, he wasn’t thinking of making a film out of the book,” Stéphane said. “So when I actually suggested to him that we do it ... Audrey was the first person who came to mind, and if she hadn’t agreed to it, we would have really been screwed.”

Fortunately, Tautou agreed.

“I was really attracted by the character and the tone with which the story was told and how her story was treated. It’s a mixture of fantasy, of poetry, it’s a language that’s extremely delicate, that’s really sensitive and unique. That’s what I liked about it, and that’s what drew me to it,” Tautou said.

The pair worked hard to maintain a unified voice throughout the shoot. Stéphane described working with his brother, saying, “We are complementary ... Even if it’s David’s book, he totally included me in the story... We knew it was our first feature film, we wanted to prep the film really well, so we worked every day for four months, so we had the same film,” Stéphane said.

The hard work was appreciated. According to Tautou, it helped “establish one voice, and they could come to us and give us direction ... and we wouldn’t be lost. This was done in a very good way, in a very sensitive way.”

The care in production led to a film that, rooted as it is in an age-old premise, manages to be enjoyable, refreshing, and appropriately delicate.

## ‘Spies in the House of Art’

Met exhibit challenges the notion of museums, its complex relation to art

BY JULIEN HAWTHORNE  
*Columbia Daily Spectator*

WHERE IT'S AT

**Time:** Through August 26  
**Place:** 1000 Fifth Ave. at 82nd Street  
**Cost:** Free with CUID

says a man named Mousaios would go to sing. Mousaios eventually died of old age on this hill, and was buried in the same hill that defined his artistic existence.

This dual connotation of “museum”—a place where art goes both to live and to die—is examined in “Spies in the House of Art,” running through August 26 at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The exhibition presents 17 pieces of contemporary photography and film (nothing before 1980) that focus on the complex relationship between museums and art. The pieces explore how art is inspired by museums, both as the pinnacles of artistic success, and, as the introductory text jokes, “places where art goes to die.”

The exhibit is short and cerebral, but it rewards those who linger for more than a few seconds with each piece. The photographs are only snapshots of single moments, but speak to an entire convoluted history of museums in the lives of artists. The subtlety of the pieces cannot be grasped by a quick glance and they demand contemplation on the part of the viewer.

The cornerstone of the exhibit is the 16mm film “Flash in the

Though Plato’s museum in Athens is widely considered the first museum ever created, the ancient Greek geographer Pausanias gives the label “museum,” or “Mouseion,” to a small hill across from the Acropolis, where legend

Metropolitan” by British artists Rosalind Nashashibi and Lucy Skaer. The video captures the Metropolitan Museum at midnight, and uses a strobe light to illuminate pieces of art only to let them fade back into darkness. The piece places the art in such a context that the sculptures and paintings no longer function as artifacts to be goggled at, but as memories that briefly haunt the viewer and then retreat back into anonymity.

The exhibitions’ photographs simultaneously embrace the museum and rebel against its domineering presence in the art world. The exhibit tellingly does not include a single painting, sculpture, or ceramic—media that traditionally dictate the direction of artistic movements.

The photographs acknowledge this absence, most conspicuously in a photograph from Cindy Sherman’s “History Portraits.” Sherman photographs a man dressed in traditional medieval garb, posing as a model might in a 19th-century French academic portrait. Here, Sherman inserts her photography into competition with the leagues of the great painters, who were put on a pedestal in large part by the museum system. Photographs criticize and poke fun at the authority of the museum system.

“Spies in the House of Art” plays with the line between the traditional and the contemporary. The pieces both lament the concept of the museum and show it to be an essential part of any understanding of art. Pieces weave the new with the old and the worn with the fresh. Modernity is introduced to the classical: They pause and peer warily at each other, but the viewer still finds it impossible to draw definite lines around the interactions between the museum and the contemporary artist.

### events

#### WILDCARD

##### Harvard Sailing Team

—Peoples Improv Theater, 123 East 24th St., through Saturday, \$15

The nine members of the Harvard Sailing Team may look like they’ve just stepped out from a J. Crew catalogue, but they manage to combine their idiosyncratic performances with deceptive ease. The group sails high on talent with clean, sharp comedic sketches and tightly choreographed musical numbers.

#### MUSIC

##### Of Montreal

—Webster Hall, 125 East 11th St., Friday-Saturday, 6:30 p.m., \$22

Bacchanal veterans Of Montreal are known for their psychedelic tendencies and knack for experimentation. Although their new LP “Paralytic Stalks” has been met with mixed critical reception, they are back in the city to play some new tunes. Computer Magic and Hard Nips will open the show.

#### FOOD & DRINK

##### Women of Whiskey

—Rum House, 228 West 47th St., Saturday, 4 p.m., \$35

At this inaugural meeting of the Whiskey Roundtable, listen to female spirit enthusiasts speak about how they got hooked on the brown liquor. The lineup includes Kristina Sutter Nash, a Scotch expert, and Whiskey Roundtable founder Ellie Tam. Sample swigs of the drinks that inspired their obsessions will be included.

#### FILM

##### Creatures of Night

—American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West, through Jan. 6, \$14.50 w/ CUID

AMH’s latest film explores the natural phenomenon of light-producing organisms, from the fireflies of summertime to aquatic creatures that reside deep in the sea. Scenic explorations range from Mosquito Bay in Puerto Rico to luminescent “fishing lines.”