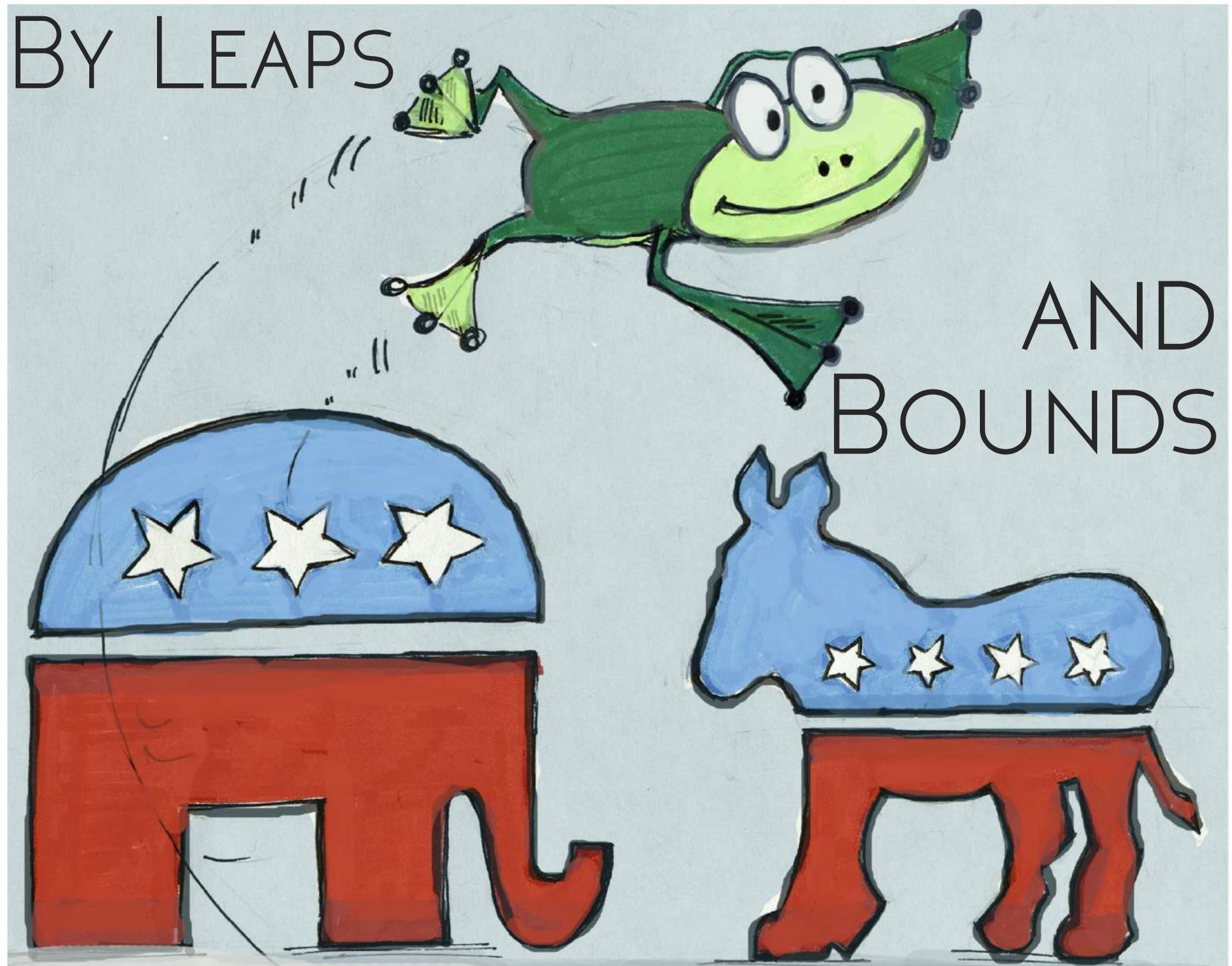


THE HARVARD
independent
02.25.16 THE STUDENT WEEKLY SINCE 1969

BY LEAPS

AND
BOUNDS



Inside: Changing and repeating history through Leap days, politics, and titles.

02.25.2016

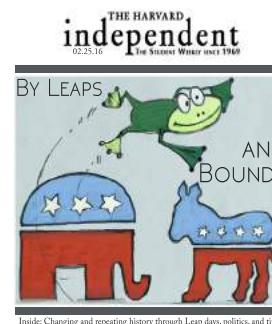
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As Harvard College's weekly undergraduate newsmagazine, the *Harvard Independent* provides in-depth, critical coverage of issues and events of interest to the Harvard College community. The *Independent* has no political affiliation, instead offering diverse commentary on news, arts, sports, and student life.

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The Indy will make the most of our extra day!

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INDY FORUM

The Promise of Democratic Socialism?

The Indy sheds light on the wave of democratic socialism sweeping across America.

By PULKIT AGARWAL

Over the last few months, America has witnessed the rise of a novel political ideology in its most liberal quarters, and this volte-face comes almost as a have hurt the nation, and it is time for a to protect small businesses in America, and retaliation to the excessively conservative, free-marketeer to take charge. So in some ways, Sanders represents everything domestic market. This seems paradoxical gripped the GOP. As someone who does not have the right to vote in this country, I am not going to pretend to take a stance on which of the candidates in the present field I support; I am, however, going to try and deconstruct Mr. Sanders' brand of democratic socialism and lend some perspective on what he hopes to achieve given his self-proclaimed epithets.

David Brooks, a conservative New York Times columnist, wrote last week of Sanders' campaign to be mimicry of a "continent that has been sluggish for decades." Given Brooks' leanings, it is not surprising that he fears the arrival of a European economic order on America's capitalist shores. But he hardly has a monopoly over misgivings regarding Mr. Sanders' economic policy – Alan Krueger, Christy Romer, and Laura Tyson, all esteemed economists who have also previously served in the Obama and Clinton administrations, have voiced skepticism about the growth of the economy during a possible Sanders Administration. Paul Krugman has gone so far as to say that Sanders is succumbing to "fantasy economics," and worse still, that his campaign is repeatedly resorting to ad hominem attacks against policy experts that have tried to introduce a contrarian view to his.

Why, though, is the image that Sanders seems to be painting so contentious? Why is his utopia such that it generates fervor across the nation, but is still viewed as dystopia by many? To begin understanding these questions, we must consider that Sanders' rise to prominence comes at a time when politics in Washington is

already extremely polarized. Republicans, to raise the minimum wage. (So, perhaps, almost unanimously, agree that President he is more of a New Dealer than he is a Obama's 'radical' and 'socialist' policies Socialist). But at the same time, he wants to protect small businesses in America, and encourage big corporations to stay in the often bigoted rhetoric that seems to have gripped the GOP. As someone who does not have the right to vote in this country, I am not going to pretend to take a stance on which of the candidates in the present field I support; I am, however, going to try and deconstruct Mr. Sanders' brand of democratic socialism and lend some perspective on what he hopes to achieve given his self-proclaimed epithets.

"There is no doubt that Sanders' invocation of the democratic socialist policies of Scandinavian countries presents an enticing prospect, one that would be new to America. But one must also understand that the Elon Musks of the world do not operate out of Denmark for the same reason that every other international student in the world does not want to study in Norway."

and what's more, he is far more radical than many other mainstream democrats: Obama delivered affordable healthcare, Sanders wants it free; Clinton wants affordable public college, Sanders wants it free; Clinton wants banks to be regulated, Sanders wants to break them.

But the reason many are skeptical of Sanders is not simply because his agenda is too radical to stomach; it's because it is, perhaps, too radical to materialize. People have witnessed the trouble that President Obama had to go through to pass the Affordable Care Act, and they understand that given the political climate in Washington, Sanders' policies are most likely to remain mere fantasy.

This is most evident given Sanders' stand on taxation and job-creation in America. Considering his democratic socialist principles, Sanders is likely to raise taxes across the board, in order to fund his vast public schemes, along with the promise

businesses to shift manufacturing overseas, and to couple that with even higher wages for factory workers is by no means going to motivate them to ship jobs back domestically. This is not to say that the minimum wage should not be raised, but simply that even if it is, it might not have the intended outcome that supporters of Mr. Sanders hope it would.

There is no doubt that Sanders' invocation of the democratic socialist policies of Scandinavian countries presents an enticing prospect, one that would be new to America. But one must also understand that the Elon Musks of the world do not operate out of

Denmark for the same reason that every other international student in the world represents a spirit of industry that is unique and incompatible with the ideals of democratic socialism. Furthermore, while these principles operating in a well-integrated Europe have helped cash-in on economic efficiency, Sanders' plan to implement them in a protectionist America would not necessarily yield the same results. If anything, it would undo the pioneering efforts led by this very country to reduce barriers to free trade around the world. We would undoubtedly witness a new America under a President Sanders, but it might not be an America that the world looks up to nearly as much.

Pulkit Agarwal '19 (pulkitagarwal@college.harvard.edu) is glad he does not have to make the difficult choice between Clinton and Sanders in the ongoing election.

INDY FORUM

Quadrennial Happenings

The Indy looks into this Leap Year.

By CAROLINE CRONIN

It may come as a surprise to some of our readers to hear that this year is Leap Year. Yes, it is true! We all will be gifted with an extra day and may do with it what we please. Why this Leap Day has to fall on a Monday, I do not know. I will be the first to admit I wouldn't miss an extra Monday, though I am determined to make the best use of it this time around.

There is a leap day every four years EXCEPT on years that are divisible by 100 but not by 400. By this method, the years 1700, 1800, 1900 and 2100 are not leap years.

use of it this time around.

Many know that adding an extra day to the Julian calendar – which was adopted in 46 BC – helped to straighten out the mess that was the previous Roman calendar, one based on a lunar schedule. However, it may interest readers to know that the Egyptians were the first to determine the need for a realigned calendar. The Egyptian practice did not make its way to the Roman Empire until Julius Caesar's time. It was then that Caesar and the astronomer Sosigenes restructured the calendar so that it consisted of the 12 months and 365 days that we still have today. In Jorg Rupke's book *The Roman Calendar from Numa to Constantine*, Rupke stresses the "capacity of calendar systems to embrace, accommodate, and resist change." It may also be within the nature of humanity to adapt easily to change while simultaneously avoiding it. The trend of calendar realignment would certainly speak to that point!

are not leap years but 1600, 2000 and 2400 are leap years. At this rate, USNO says "it will take about 3,300 years before the Gregorian calendar is as much as one day out of step with the seasons." Thank goodness we have some time then to figure out our next adjustment!

Rupke also mentions that *calendarium* is a Latin word meaning the *registration of debts*. Since much of our conception of time is linked to

The Julian calendar remained in use until the 16th century AD, by which time the Julian calendar had drifted significantly from the actual solar year. In truth, it takes the Earth approximately 365.2422 days to make one whole trip around the sun, according to the US Naval Observatory. The USNO states, "Over a century, the calendar and the seasons would depart by about 24 days, so that the beginning of Spring in the northern hemisphere would shift from March 20 to April 13." Since this is quite an inconvenient situation, Pope Gregory XIII put into place the revised Gregorian calendar in 1582 AD. In this calendar, the one we still use to this day, the beginning of Spring was assigned to start on March 21 and new rules for leap days were adopted.

or time is linked to social aspects, this is a rather sad fact. Taken another way, it is motivation to try to live our lives unburdened by the passage of time as much as we can. But time also signifies other things – celebrations, and more myself included, occasionally lost in whirl of calendar classes, job interviews, office hours, study, I encourage everyone coming Monday as a time to things down and appreciate



on other things — progress, memorials, celebrations, and more. Harvard students, myself included, occasionally find ourselves

Caroline Cronin '18 (cronin01@college.harvard.edu) wonders why spring couldn't be shifted just a bit earlier...

1 coming Monday as an opportunity to slow
1. things down and appreciate our extra day.

Dangerous State

By JOSH SOLOMON '96

In the midst of recent and upcoming primaries in the 2016 presidential election, the Indy looks twenty years back to the primaries of 1996 and finds some striking parallels in this commentary from February 29, 1996...

I didn't want to write this column. I wondered what I would have to say about the New Hampshire primary following the expected Bob Dole victory. But alas, the expected did not come. That orgy of polls, press, and pundits, which quadrennially envelops New Hampshire, ended this time around by showing us the power of fear and the scary brand of conservatism in the state that hosts our first primary; it ended with a win for Pat Buchanan.

While the victor celebrated his plurality of 28% in Manchester, there was another celebration in Washington. It was a much quieter one, and rather than taking the form of champagne toasts and helium-balloon-filled rooms, it was most likely confined to the minds of those who currently occupy the White House and their dreams of doing so for four more years. This celebration was warranted because, as one anonymous Clinton aide was reported to have put it, if Buchanan wins the nomination, Clinton will win all 50 states come November. Why? Simply put, because Buchanan is a frightening man who would cause moderate Republicans and the Reagan Democrats to, at worst, flock to Clinton or, at least, to abandon the GOP.

He is frightening because he is a fear-mongering demagogue whose rhetoric is tinged with racist, homophobic, and anti-capitalist messages. His brand of conservatism does not respect liberty and the no-

tions upon which this country was founded. His disrespect for liberty is, quite ironically, akin to that shown by those on the polar opposite of the political spectrum, whose government-knows-best moralistic liberalism also threatens freedom and independence. The only debate is over which set of morals will govern. Buchanan's message is so very far from what the Kennedy School's Mickey Edwards has called "true conservatism," marked by a belief in a small government that stays out of our lives to the greatest extent possible and refuses to dictate a moral code upon which we are to live our lives.

Examples of Buchanan's harmful extremism include his illogical and economically nonsensical hatred of free trade. He fed on the fear of many blue-collar New Hampshire workers that trade will cause job loss, although New Hampshire has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country.

Also, Buchanan would rather see his party torn apart and victories handed to Democrats than to see the pro-life movement disappear from the Republican party platform. This despite the fact that a majority of Republicans no longer believes that the government should deny a woman's right to choose. In fact, just this past weekend, Buchanan somehow managed to compare abortion to communism, calling it a type of "evil empire." Perhaps another Russian analogy is more fitting – one that recognizes Buchanan as our country's Vladimir Zhirinovsky. In short, Buchanan is attempting to scare Americans to vote from their hearts and ignore their heads.

While Buchanan's views should frighten us, and be harshly criticized, there is no immediate cause for alarm. His victory in New Hampshire is more of a testament to that state's incomprehensible extremism than to the Republican party's true following. Even there, Buchanan only managed to defeat Dole by 2%, or about 2,500 votes. Also, while New Hampshire was damaging to Dole, almost as surprising as Buchanan's

victory was the strong showing by Lamar Alexander. Alexander, the candidate who most observers feel has the best chance to beat Bill Clinton, can now continue his bid for the nomination and his fight against Buchanan's radicalism.

Those of us who would like nothing better than to see Clinton back in Arkansas at this time next year should avoid two temptations. We should not jump on the Buchanan bandwagon. To do so would mean a guaranteed loss in November and a surrender of true conservatism, all for a fruitless attempt to create an air of unity behind the person who won the first primary. And second, we should not be scared away from the GOP by Buchanan's hopefully fleeting success and extremist views. This would only allow Buchanan to accomplish his goal of "rocking the foundation of the GOP." Instead, we should continue to fight against both the terrible leadership of Bill Clinton and the attempted hijacking of our party by a minority radical faction represented by Buchanan.

History repeats itself on a leap year! What does it all mean?

INDY NEWS

More Than A Moment

The 2016 1vyG Conference makes lasting changes.

By HUNTER RICHARDS

Being the first in your family to go to college can be difficult, let alone when that college is Harvard. Over 350 first generation college students from the Ivy League and other top-ranked universities joined together on Harvard's campus last weekend for the second annual 1vyG conference to discuss their first gen experiences. Organized by the Harvard First Generation Student Union and a board of current first generation students at Harvard, 1vyG was able to spark conversations about the various first gen experiences on college campus and how universities can be better at providing for such students.

Student-led movements for first gen issues are being recognized not only by their respective universities but nationwide. Each of the Ivy League universities has its own variation of a First Generation Student Union. Harvard's First Generation Student Union, which serves the 15% of Harvard's student population that identifies as being first gen, has only been a recognized student group for the past three years but boasts hundreds of members who attend community conversations, study breaks, and events. These student groups allow for first generation college students to meet others with similar experiences who they can relate to as well as provide important information about financial aid, internships, job opportunities, and much more that would be difficult for a first generation student to otherwise find on their own.

It was through one of FGSU's community conversations with Harvard's Admissions and Financial Aid Office that the Harvard First Generation Program was conceived. From this discussion between financial aid officers and students, the Admissions and Financial Aid Office designed a program that would seek to foster community among current Harvard first gen students, help prospective students navigate the college search and application process, and provide for early

This year's 1vyG conference recognized Dr. Prudence Carter as the inaugural recipient of the 1vyG Trailblazer Award. Dr. Carter, who also served as the Keynote Speaker, is the new Dean of the Graduate School of Education at UC Berkeley. As co-editor of "Closing the Opportunity Gap: What America Must Do to Give all Children an Even Chance" and with a lengthy career in studying education inequality, Dr. Carter has contributed immensely to the field of education. Many speakers and proponents of the conference are involved in education reform, such as Mather House's own tutor, Anthony Jack. Jack has studied how the "doubly disadvantaged"—low-income and first generation students—interact with their college campuses.

While 1vyG, the First Generation Student Union, and other student-led groups and movements are meant to foster community for current first gen students, another goal is to spark discussion for the entire student body. The stigma of the first gen title can be intimidating and cause frustration. These organizations work to bring about a sense of pride in being first gen, as well as creating a dialogue for the first gen presence on campus. Without educating the general public about who a first generation student is or what the experience may be like, peers can unintentionally suppress the voices of first gen students as well as reinforce the stigma surrounding the topic.

Freshman year is a time of transition for all students, but for those who are the first in their family to attend college, it is revolutionary. Harvard's campus is entrenched in centuries of tradition and becoming part of that community is challenging. One of the primary struggles associated with being a first generation college student is not knowing what we don't know. Without finding a network of peers who understand the difficulties and frustrations that being a first gen student

can cause, college can be an isolating experience. Many of Harvard's more recent policies allow for first-generation, low-income students to feel more comfortable. The random housing lottery stops students from using financial privilege to receive more illustrious room assignments. Having all students on the same meal plan centralizes student life around the residential experience of campus. In small sections, students are able to better engage with faculty and have the opportunity to speak more honestly about their experiences.

Only in the past year have houses allocated the title of first gen advisor for tutors, but it is an important step in building a supportive community on campus. Within houses, having a tutor who can advise you and help tailor house community life to be more inclusive of first gen students can vastly improve one's college experience. House life is an integral part of the Harvard experience, and having mentors who seek to foster an inclusive and aware community for all students within the House can provide such for first gen students.

For first generation college students, having the opportunity to meet with hundreds of peers who have similar experiences and are relatable can allow them to assume a newfound sense of pride rather than shame about their identity. The importance of university backing and the magnitude that such a conference as 1vyG is strengthens the community of a college and ensures that an inclusive campus provides for first gen students. The impact that first gen students can have is reflected in 1vyG's motto: "More than a Moment." As first gen students, we may be the first in our families to go to college but we're not alone and many more will follow.

Hunter Richards '18 (hrichards@college.harvard.edu) is proud to be part of the conference.

House Master is Now ‘Dean’

Official change is announced.

By CAROLINE CRONIN

Harvard students, professors and alumni alike have been well aware of the ongoing discussions on the title of “House Master”. The title has historically been used to identify and differentiate the individual college residential house leaders from other faculty members. This past December of 2015, the current house leaders came forward unanimously to state they desired a change to their title. Specifically, the dean of the college, Rakesh Khurana sent an email to the students announcing that, “House Masters have unanimously expressed desire to change their title,” on December 1.

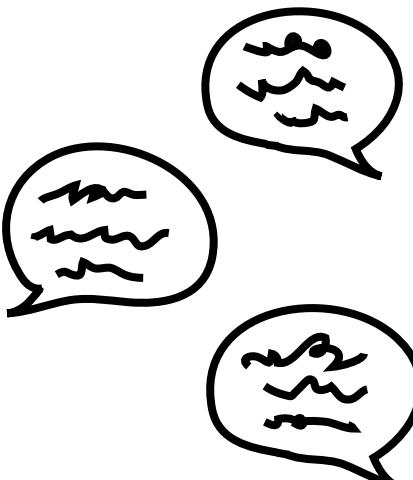
That statement sparked a multitude of discussions across campus and within alumni dialogue as well. Anchoring these discussions are the reasons for change and the arguments surrounding them. The reported and official reason is to promote inclusion on this campus. The idea fits with the general trend that is spreading across colleges nationwide to shed our traces of or links to historical occurrences of exclusion and prejudice. There has been action taken and continued debates at Princeton and Yale, for example. One of the more specific reasons circulating for the Harvard House Master title change is the archaic nature of the title and its perceived negative gender and slavery connotations. These are substantial reasons and have garnered much attention and praise by many. Some criticisms, however, have included the perception that the administration is misreading the meaning of ‘Master’ and that it is acting too impulsively and quickly.

Months after the initial announcement, we now cannot say that the administration moved too fast. Earlier this week, Michael D. Smith, Edgerley Family Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences announced that the administration would finally reveal its decision and make the title change official. Shortly after 5:00pm on Wednesday evening, Smith sent an email to the

or that the new “Dean” sends has not been made explicitly clear. Nevertheless, we have been assured that the committee on determining a new title thoroughly examined multiple options before coming to the very common and familiar ‘Dean’.

Smith ended with a note on how this title change is only a step in the ongoing process of making Harvard a more inclusive environment. Students will no doubt receive more emails on this matter from Khurana, other prominent administrators and, of course, our newly renamed Faculty Deans of Houses. The decision being made only continues the discussion and debate as a score of reactions are to be had. Most will eagerly await participation in these discussions as spirited dialogue, regardless of what it is titled, is an essential part of Harvard College’s nature and mission.

Caroline Cronin ’18 (ccronin01@college.harvard.edu) appreciates such a nature.



entire FAS constituency declaring the decision. The new title will be “Dean”. To use Smith’s example, the usage will be “Faculty Dean of Lowell House”.

In addition, Smith touched on multiple other topics within his email. He briefly addressed the criticisms of this decision and restated the necessity of doing so. Smith wrote, “I have not been shown any direct connection between the term House Master and the institution of slavery.” Instead he stated that, “titles send a message.” The exact message Smith thinks “Master” sends

Life Imitates Art Especially in election season.

By ANDY CLARK

In this election season few things seem to make sense. At or near the front of the pack are two outsiders, Trump breaks every rule of what you should say and gets more popular, Bernie Sanders – an outspoken socialist – is an inch behind party favorite Hillary Clinton.

In this article, it needs to be said I am not going to take sides, and even when it is about politics it isn't about politics, it's about narratives, images, style. It's about art and how it springs up and foreshadows our actions. We all on some level imagine our life as a work of art and fiction and human nature varies less than we imagine over time, at least in my opinion of things, so we can usually find in entertainment and art the various things going on that seem new well before whatever the "new" thing is. This election is no different. In specific three films, first the most obvious, *Network*, second *The Candidate* and third the extremely peculiar *Gabriel Over The White House*. Why film? It is arguably the most popular and accessible art, one in which the popular opinions of our country are perhaps most clearly expressed. Film theorist Siegfried Kraucer, in his book *Theory of Film: The Redemption of Physical Reality*, argued film, in its dreamlike format, projects onto the screen the subconscious worries of a nation.

1976's *Network* is about a fictional network and "the mad prophet of the airwaves", Howard Beale. Beale's message is a great but vague anger at the system. The character expresses rage and perhaps justified anger at the current order, anger at a perceived political elite, anger at the way we are usually spoken to by leaders. That sentiment is not uncommon today. We can



even imagine the line, "we're mad as hell and we aren't going to take it any more!", flowing from Trump's lips. In the movie, the speech that follows that outburst states that all that is pulling the strings is the ebb and flow of currency – which isn't too far off from what Sanders is railing against.

The Candidate, made in 1972, is a parable about elections. It is a parable about the political system and how a candidate who is an outsider becomes homogenized by his trying to appeal to the general public. This election, I would argue, is perhaps chiefly a result of people coming to cynically despise the election dog and pony show. It is about disliking inoffensiveness and non-opinions. It is the anxiety that what the process of elections truly does is to stop change from happening because it requires a bland product that can be sold to the general American public. Neither Sanders nor Trump are bland, and both refuse to pitch themselves in a familiar way. They make Obama's game changing campaign seem routine.

Trump's appeal in particular is that of the strong man. Trump espouses rage at politics itself. He rejects debates, he rejects nuance. He appeals to the frustration of things seemingly not getting done, he's a business man. He will – if nothing else – make things happen. These circumstances remind me of a movie made during the Great Depression. 1933's *Gabriel Over the White House* has to be one of the odder films in American history. It was produced just before the election of FDR and was financed by William Randolph Hearst.

An ineffective president, Hammond becomes possessed by the angel Gabriel, dismisses the house and senate due to the

Life Imitates Art

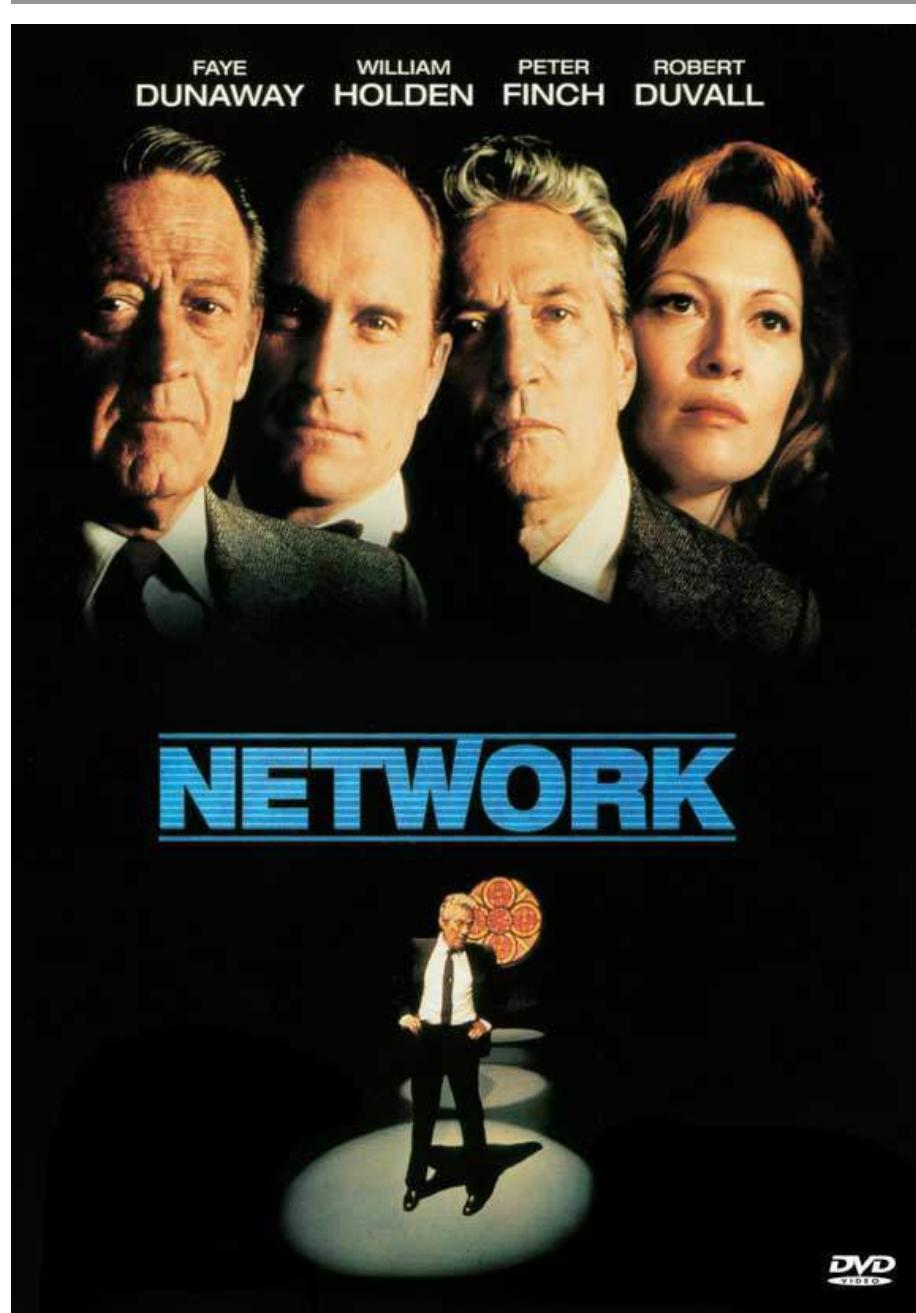
continued from pg. 8

By ANDY CLARK

squabbling. Hammond/the angel Gabriel proceeds to fix America. In one scene he sits next to a lost soul of the Depression listening to his problems. It is a film whose message clearly states that we need a populist strong leader who realizes the political process is some game with byzantine rules wasting time and money. So the angel Gabriel in Hammond makes himself an American autocrat. Behind its religious imagery this is a film that sees government as a failing business that needs someone to take over. The necessity of a strong and effective CEO of sorts is something that would naturally appeal to the film's patron, Hearst. My meaning is not that Trump wishes to be a dictator. He simply appeals to the American love of strength and the sentiment of apathy towards processes while embracing action with a capital 'A'. The sentiment lends itself well to American contempt for the slow-moving management of public and political sectors while the idealized private sector produces perceived superior results.

This particular election cycle and the feelings that propel it have already been tapped into and inspired cinema. Like most times, what can be seen as uniquely contemporary concerns is actually part of the dialogue taking place in the psyche of America. Our psyches can be viewed on film for all to enjoy.

Andy Clark (writeandyclark@gmail.com) is an extension school student and guest writer for the *Indy!* Image credit: www.MoviePosterShop.com



INDY SPORTS

Across the Courts and Rinks

A Crimson sports recap.

By PEYTON FINE

Men's Ice Hockey

It's been ten years since Harvard last won an Ivy League Championship in men's hockey. On Friday night, they had a chance to break that streak with a win over Cornell at Bright-Landry. However, all they could muster was a 2-2 tie. Less than ten minutes into the game, Harvard was off to a good start in its pursuit for the Ivy Championship when Sean Malone scored to put the Crimson up 1-0. As the second half started, Cornell began to seize the momentum, and as a bevy of shots were flung towards the net, first-year starting netminder Merrick Madsen let one pass to allow Cornell to tie the game. Harvard again took the lead to begin the third period, but just as before, Cornell was able to tie the game within five minutes, and that tie held through the end of the game. All is not lost though for an Ivy title. The tie guaranteed Harvard a share of the crown, and if Yale loses to Princeton this weekend, Harvard will have sole possession of the Ivy League

Championship.

On the national stage, Harvard sits in third place in the ECAC and is ranked 13th nationally. Unless Harvard can steal the ECAC title in the postseason to determine who will advance to the tournament and garner an automatic spot in the NCAA tournament, Harvard sits squarely on the bubble for a spot in the tournament. For a team that began the year with its highest ever preseason ranking and returned player of the year candidate Jimmy Vesey, anything less than an NCAA tournament berth would be a disappointment. Harvard closes the season this weekend with away games against ECAC foes Clarkson and St. Lawrence. Clarkson beat the Crimson 5-1 at a low point in the season for the team, and Harvard will be looking to rebound to cap the regular season.

Women's Ice Hockey

For the Harvard women's hockey team, do or die time is really upon them. The team ranked fourth in the preseason polls has seen a progressive slide down the rankings over the last few weeks capped by a 8-0 loss to Boston College in the Beanpot tournament. Their only hope of jumping back into the NCAA tournament, in which they finished second last year, is to win the postseason ECAC tournament. This weekend provided a fantastic opportunity for Harvard to improve their all-important tournament seeding, but like the men's team, the women were thwarted by Cornell. Harvard quickly began the third period, but just as before, with a two-goal deficit after the first period. However, the Crimson stormed back to score a goal apiece in the second and third period to send the game to overtime. However, after only 47 seconds of extra play, Cornell had dashed the Crimson's hopes with a goal to win the

In its pursuit of the ECAC tournament they will need to pull off two straight upsets on back-to-back days to win the tournament. After their loss to Boston College, the Crimson played some of its best hockey in a five-game unbeaten streak. If that can continue, Harvard could become the dangerous Cinderella of this year's ECAC and then NCAA tournament.

Women's Basketball

Seniors are a luxury in college athletics. Their experience makes them incredibly valuable and usually spells success for a team. Nowhere is that more evident than on Harvard's women's basketball team. Seniors AnnMarie Healy, Kit Metoyer, and Shilpa Tummala are all among the top-16 in the Ivy League in points scored per game. It has led to a resurgence of the program after a down year last year. Harvard is on pace for double-digit conference wins as it had for the three years prior to last year before only winning seven games within the Ivy League. Harvard still sits three games behind Penn, the undefeated Ivy leader, but the season could already be dubbed as a fitting swan song for the three seniors above.

Losing these three seniors though does not spell a return to mediocrity for the Crimson. Harvard has been starting two freshmen throughout the Ivy League season, and its top guard off the bench is also a freshman. Harvard also adds a top-100 recruit in Center Jeannie Boehm from Illinois and Taylor Rooks, a transfer from Stanford will be eligible to play after the mandatory one-year transfer waiting period. Rooks was an All-American out of high school and will look to step in immediately to replace the outside shooting of Tummala and Metoyer while Boehm will be the inside presence that Healy was this year. Even as the Crimson's seniors leave the team on a high note, the team's current freshmen coupled with their new arrivals should ensure that the winning tune continues into next season.

Peyton Fine '17 (peytonfine@college.harvard.edu) applauds the Crimson spirit in the pursuit of athletic excellence!

Can Harvard Remember the Five D's? IM Dodgeball Tournament put students to the test.

By JAMES ZATSIORSKY

Dodgeball is the marijuana of sports. Sure, it may look bad attire from an outsider's perspective to repeatedly traumatize your head with cantaloupe-sized objects. But come on—it is relatively harmless, and the perceived danger does not justify the huge deal people are making out of it. In spite of dodgeball's abolition from many school gyms nationwide, Harvard remains a safe haven for repeated trauma to the head. Saturday, February 20th marked the annual celebration of that fact.

Several hundred students awaited the start of the double-elimination intramural dodgeball tournament in the MAC gymnasium. For some, this was a momentous occasion. A proud father of one athlete looked on in anticipation from the baseline of center court.

"Son!" he cried, voice quivering. A tall, ginger-haired boy looked back conscientiously, as if this were the last time he would ever see the man who begat him.

"Father," he replied. "Kill them, son," the father said gently, with a smile on his face.

"Kill them" is a suitable slogan to summarize the day. Teams pulled out all the stops to bring home a W. For several teams, these efforts were in vain. Cabot showed up with a ragged squad of six, already fatigued upon arrival by their odyssey from the Radcliffe Quadrangle. Adams, without distance as an excuse, arrived with three people. Neither team stood a chance against the dominance of teams such as Kirkland and Leverett, who each showed up in numbers

exceeding fifty, garbed in matching effort exerted by these undermanned teams was the stuff of legend. Adams pulled off an incredible come-from-

intramural dodgeball tournament, yet the victimized Lowellian approached the Cabot Cod after the match to warn them. "You know what you did," he said. And indeed, they knew.

The day was dominated by the teams that managed to meet or exceed the twenty participants that are allowed on the court at a time. A rivalry between powerhouse Winthrop and Leverett crystallized early on, with Winthrop winning the first matchup. Several rounds later, Winthrop and Leverett found themselves matched up once again as the only teams left standing, with Winthrop needing just one victory to knock off Leverett and take home the crown. Without a single loss up to that point, Winthrop would need to lose twice in a row to head home empty-handed. They did just that.

For the defeated houses, there is little consolation or hope moving forward. Currier, Pforzheimer, and Cabot are left wondering how to relocate their houses closer to the MAC. Mather does not and will not care about IM's anytime soon. Lowell is still confused and angry as to why anyone would do something as abhorrent as throw a dodgeball at somebody's back. These teams need to live with the reality that in intramural dodgeball, you win if you bring a mob. There's no winning by brains or skill. You win with your balls, the more the better.

behind victory against a Dunster squad that featured three times the number of players. Needless to say, Dunster did not win a single match in the tournament. Cabot held their ground against an overconfident Lowell team, blasting their captain in the back on upon his return from a "time-out." It should be noted that there are no "time-outs" in an

James Zatsiorsky '17 (zatsiorsky@college.harvard.edu) can dodge wrenches.

captured and shot



Alcatraz Island
by Shaquilla Harrigan