Distinguished philosophers to visit Lawrence

By EVAN WISE

Next week, two important philosophers will make independent visits to campus to speak to students and faculty.

Bas van Fraasen, McCosh Professor of Philosophy at Princeton University, will give a lecture in Youngchild 161 at 8:15 p.m. on Monday, Oct. 4 entitled "Scientific Paradigm Change/Conversion as a Philosophical Problem." This talk, which this year's Stevens Lecture, a lectureship which rotates each year between the English, History, and Philosophy departments.

Van Fraasen has been at Princeton since 1966. He had previously worked at the Universities of Toronto, Southern California, Indiana, and Yale. He received his Ph.D. in 1966 from the University of Pittsburgh, a "powerhouse" in the philosophy and history of science according to Lawrence Professor of Philosophy John Dreher. He has published seven books and over 150 articles, served as president of the Philosophy of Science Association from 1990-1992, and received "all kinds of awards too numerous to mention." He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences in 1997.

Van Fraasen’s talk will explore selected issues in Thomas Kuhn’s "The Structure of Scientific Revolutions," a work which is often read in Freshman Studies and will be studied during winter term this year, as well as various philosophy and history of science courses. The talk is intended for a general audience, and is based upon lectures he gave last spring at Yale University.

Dreher indicated that Van Fraasen was invited to speak not only because he was considered "very competent" but also because of his "broad interdisciplinary interests," which were considered perfect for a liberal arts campus. "Many academic professors of science [those] especially in the Physics department, have expressed excitement at Van Fraasen’s talk," and it is intended to "build bridges not walls between departments" said Dreher.

Tuesday afternoon Van Fraasen will give a brief presentation to the Philosophy Club entitled "Problems with Analytic Metaphysics," with a discussion to follow. On Thursday October 7, 4:15, Plantiings, O’Brien Professor of Philosophy at the University of Notre Dame, will give a Main Hall forum entitled "Warranted Christian Belief." The lecture will take place in the chapel at 11:10 a.m. At 7:30 p.m. he will make a presentation to the Religious Studies Club, Philosophy Club, and Lawrence Christian Fellowship entitled "An Evolutionary Argument Against Naturalism" in Wriston auditorium.

Plantingas has been on the Notre Dame faculty since 1982 and has published 13 books continued on back page

Maybe it’s the food. The three masterminds behind Downersucks.com, Trever Turk, Joshua Rusch, and Drew Badger, wince uncomically.
FRIDAY, OCT. 4
3:00 p.m. Women's tennis vs. Lake Forest College; Lawrence Center
6:00 p.m. Opening lecture and reception for Modernist Prints 1900-1955; Wriston Galleries. Exhibit shown through November 21.

SATURDAY, OCT. 2
1:00 p.m. Men's soccer vs. Carroll College; Whiting Field
 lb. soccer vs. Carroll College; Whiting Field.

SUNDAY, OCT. 3
9:30 p.m. coffeehouse entertainment; Barbara Bailey Hutchinson, singer and songwriter; Underground Memorial Union.

MONDAY, OCT. 4
7:30 p.m. Archaeology slidelecture: "The Athenaeum Agora and the Origins of Democracy," John McK Carrigan, Department of Near Eastern Art, American School of Classical Studies; Wriston auditorium. Reception follows.

11:10 a.m. Master classes for oboe, bassoon, and piano; Shattuck 156, 163.
11:10 a.m. Main Hall Forum: "Warranted Christian Belief," continued on page 3

TUESDAY, OCT. 5
8:00 p.m. Guest recital: Heinrich Walter, organ; Memorial Chapel.

THURSDAY, OCT. 7
8:00 p.m. World Music Lecture Series; Natraj, Phil Gaprindashvili, saxophone; Jerry Leake, percussion; Harri Hetar, Music Drama Center.

2 THE LAWRENTIAN

NEWS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 4

UN report: World population to reach 6 billion in October

by ALEXANDER CONANT

(U-WIRE) Madison, Wis. — Humankind will reach a milestone when the world's population hits 6 billion sometime this month, according to the United Nations reported in a detailed report on the status of worldwide population.

Despite the 6 billion figure, the report, which was released by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at the U.N., predicted significant slowdowns in population growth in the future.

The report made projections for human population growth for the next 50 years, foreseeing a worldwide population of 8.9 billion in 2100.

Richard Barrow, a professor of Agriculture at UW-Madison, said the report was very timely.

"It's news that highlights the challenges that the world faces in trying to figure out how to balance more people with agriculture and the environment," Barrow said. "Certainly the United States and the U.N. need to reevaluate where we are with this.

The major slowdown in population growth, despite longer lifespans, was the result of decreased fertility in much of the world and of deadly diseases, such as AIDS in the developing world.

"The world population is growing at 1.33 percent per year between 1960 and 2000, and less than the rate of 1.46 per cent from 1990 to 1995," the U.N. report stated. "Fertility is now declining in all regions of the world.

In Africa, which has some of the highest fertility rates in the world, population growth has slowed because of the AIDS epidemic."

"The report shows a dovetailing toll from AIDS with respect to mortality and population loss," the U.N. stated. "In the 29 hard-hit African countries that are studied, life expectancy at birth is currently estimated at 47 years - seven years less than what could have been expected in the absence of AIDS."

According to the report, worldwide life expectancy is 66, up from 46 in 1950.

Despite the presence of AIDS, Africa will lead Asia and Australasia and America in having the highest population growth in the world over the next 50 years, the U.N. said.

The fastest population growth will take place in Africa and the United States, the report noted. "Africa's share in the world population growth will increase from the current 22 percent to 55 percent in 2045 to 2050."

Meanwhile, Europe, Japan and North America's population growth will slow dramatically.

"The United States is the only industrial country where large population increases are still projected, largely as the result of immigration," the U.N. said.

Reaction to the report has differed widely.

UW-Madison Geography professor Daniel Doepers said that the 21st century could see increased damage from natural disasters, environmental damage and the emergence of deadly diseases.

"If we do realize that population, much of the natural world will be gone," Doepers said. "The desperate search for farm land will pollute most of the environment."

Doepers said the damage caused by natural disasters, such as the recent earthquakes in Turkey and Taiwan, would be frequent in the next century because most population growth is occurring in cities.

"For modern cities, especially in Japan, the U.S. West Coast and Southeast Asia, are sitting right on major fault zones," he said. "Earthquakes will kill many more people."

Frank Furedi, author of "Population and Development; A Critical Introduction," said the new statistics were cause for celebration.

"While it might sound scary that the global population has grown to current levels from only 1.5 billion earlier this century, this demographic trend is in fact a testimony to humanity's creativity and achievements," Furedi wrote in Wednesday's European Wall Street Journal. "Indeed, the six billion milestone ought to be greeted with joyous celebration."

Barrows said, regardless of one's perspective, the world needs to prepare for an inevitable population increase.

"There are some policies that would be called for," he said. "It's not that just because the world population increase is in Asia and China, we don't worry about it. We're exporter of grain and this will affect us."

Harvard rallies behind accused visiting journalist

by JENNY E. KELLER

(U-WIRE) Harvard U. — Mark Chavunduka, an accused visiting journalist, will likely go forward beginning October. He and Choto, both currently on bail, have been charged under an antiquated law that the country's parliament has voted to repeal. They were, according to the charging, "publishing information likely to cause public alarm and despondency."

In order to remain free, the Nieman fellows asked Harvard President Neil L. Rudenstine to send a letter to Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe protesting Chavunduka's treatment. Rudenstine, according to Nieman foundation Curator Bill Kovach, "is relatively sure Rudenstina will go to write a letter," said Kovach, who spoke with Rudenstine yesterday. Kovach and the fellows sent letters of their own to Mugabe over a week ago. Now they are spreading news of their colleagues's case to papers around the globe and hoping the media attention will guarantee a fair trial.

"This is just to let the actors in the trial understand that there is international attention in this case," the Kovach said. "That's all we can do at this point. There will be international observers in the courtroom—many at the request of the foundation—and many former Nieman fellows.

For example, Jorjill Riddings, who was a Nieman in 1985, will travel from South Africa on behalf of the Freedom Forum human rights group, to sit in on the trial.

Kovach called these observers "powerful tools."

Last week Kovach traveled to New York in an attempt to meet with Mugabe, who was at the United Nations. But Mugabe made his visit ahead of schedule, thwarting Kovach's attempt.

Carol Eisenberg, a Nieman fellow and reporter with Newsday, said the fellows will keep in contact with Kovach's whereabouts.

"It is not only an important press freedom case, she said. "All of us appreciate the courage that Mark has shown under severe duress."

Help the environment Please Recycle This Newspaper
My summer of service

Even before summer started, I couldn't wait to start my volunteer work at Walker's Point Youth and Family Center. Walker's Point is one of the only shelters in the Milwaukee area, and is the only place of its kind that offers family counseling for its residents as well as area families. I was excited to start working, but wasn't sure what to expect. Of course I knew what these kinds of places did: they took in all of the kids who couldn't follow their parents' rules and left home for something better, or else those who didn't have homes, and let them stay there until they decided to give up their rebellion and go home or until their families found a place to live. I was expecting to work with two kinds of kids: those who resisted formal rules and did what they wanted, and those who needed a place to sleep or a little food. Let me assure you right now: as early as my first day working, my reality check came full force.

My shifts were Tuesdays from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., and Saturday overnights from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. My first day on the job was on a Saturday, and it was the first time that I witnessed the intake process, which can only be described as the truth of activity, with kids going in and out all day. What I learned was that Walker's Point didn't just allow anyone in, but followed basically the same daily schedule for all of the residents. Group time, individual and family counseling sessions, and free time are scheduled for everyone. This mixed my idea that the kids came and went as they pleased. This, too, maintains the safety of the establishment. But the types of kids that were housed presented the biggest shock to me.

There were all types of kids there. True to what I had expected, I talked to kids who were homeless or who just didn't get along with their parents. But there were also many other kids who stayed there, and the reasons that some gave really blew my mind. One of the girls that I met there was pregnant. The father of the baby was 19 and in jail, and her mother kicked her out of the house until she got rid of the baby. She was only fourteen years old, but she refused to think about giving the baby up. She was only a sophomore in high school, with no job and no place to live, but she assured me that she would have no trouble caring for it once it was her baby. The other child that I thought, "How the hell?"

Another boy that came in there of like the epitome of innocence. He had lived with his father for eight years, ever since his mother went into treatment for her drug addiction. From what he told us, his father beat him regularly for no reason whatsoever. During the intake, he was so polite and said spoken that I took every word that came out of his mouth as the truth, and by the end, was furious that anyone would even dream of laying a hand on someone like him. What I found out the next time I went to work, however, is that this same poor, innocent boy who I was practically ready to invite home with me had evidently stolen over $1700 from his father and already had a long police record. So where were all of these kids with no manners and no conscience? Why hadn't I gotten the chance to play Kara the Super Social Worker, fixer of all the world's troubles?

As I came to find out by the end of my time at Walker's Point, you can't just classify people into those with homes and those without, or those with futures and those without. No, regardless or any situation that they are in, can be sorted into nice, established categories. I naively assumed that the kids that were at Walker's Point were either homeless and to be babied into oblivion, or straight-up punks, who hardly deserved the bed that they were sleeping in. Every time I went to work, however, I found out even more how off-base and misunderstood my assumptions were. Regardless of the reasons behind anyone's presence at Walker's Point, they were all people who just needed someone to listen and actually be there for them. They were there out of anger or laziness. They were all just missing something that every other needed and craves - a little attention and love. And I glad to say that I was able to offer it to everyone who came through Walker's Point.

As I started to get to know all of the kids, I realized that this same poor, innocent boy that I thought, "How the hell?" was just another in a long line of kids that were sleeping in. Regardless of the reasons behind anyone's presence at Walker's Point, they were all people who just needed someone to listen and actually be there for them. They were there out of anger or laziness. They were all just missing something that every other needed and craves - a little attention and love. And I glad to say that I was able to offer it to everyone who came through Walker's Point.

That does not, at any rate, keep me from having a fascination with this barbaric art form - and I know I'm not alone on this campus. The Lawrence University campus sports a wide-range of piercings, and I don't think I need to fashion a list of them. Yes, even those of us who aspire to have professional careers after our college years have dabbled in the art form. That may be because as piercing becomes more and more acceptable in today's society, it is also becoming just one more thing for the government to regulate. But that's not all bad-- not even half bad.

Regulations mean piercing without risk of blood borne diseases and hopefully without unwanted body modifications accompanying desired ones. There are still plenty of masochists out there who choose to pierce themselves the old fashioned way, but today for the average person, there are options that may seem less barbaric. People who own piercing shops are required to be licensed and are required to provide customers with health and safety information. Piercers are also required to keep records on the service they provide, which means that customers must provide identification that they are of legal age as well as sign a consent form. If piercers do not follow these legal procedures, they may be in danger of losing their licenses, being sued by angry parents or even being charged with misdemeanors. Piercing regulation is even serious enough that the Association of Professional Piercers (APP) was formed. They have an internet sight that lists piercer's rights ,legislation and other useful information for concerned individuals. Check out the sight at www.safe piercing.org/index.html. As for our area, there are several licensed businesses in operation. In Green Bay, I recommend Artrageous or Amulet. In Oshkosh, there is Steve's Piercing Shop and there is soon to be a Steve's in Appleton. Just make sure you bring a state I.D. proving that you are over 18. If you, however, or not up to the big piercing leap, there are internet sights out there for the shy piercing voyeur. Check piercing Mildred at www.mildred.com and jump on the piercing bandwagon, for whatever reason.

What's On CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

Plantsing
Professor of Philosophy
University of Notre Dame
Monee, Ill.
7:30 p.m. Lecture: "An Evolutionary Argument Against Naturalism" by Alvin Plantinga, co-sponsor of the Philosophy Club, Catholic Sodality Club, and the Lawrence Christian fellowship; Wriston auditorium.

FRIDAY, OCT. 6
In the Chapel: Guest recital: Thomas Froehlich, 174, in honor of Professor Emerita Miriam C. Duncan; C. Dunsant Memorial Chapel.

SATURDAY, OCT. 7
6:00 p.m. Athletic Hall of Fame Blue and White dinner; reception; Colin Hall, $25. Call 920-832-6549 for reservations.

Clad Cherry (left) and Jeff Ramsey (right) show off their Hawaiian attire and so much more.
Oh the woes of campus parking!

by Ben Atkinson

As a senior I recently had the privilege of attending the Term I parking lottery in the hopes of trying for a spot for my car and from the constant anxiety that accompanies every car at Lawrence. After witnessing what a confused and disorganized display it was I went back to my room and tried to think constructively about what problems there are inherent in the current parking system with the hope of proposing new ways to go about handling the issue. Though the administration of our liberal institution may marvel at the inability of the Lawrence community to effectively function at Lawrence. It is with as much reserve as I can muster to refer to this statement as pompous, despotic, and made without any thought given toward the situation of the average student. After all, what would the administrator who makes Appleton his or her home and commutes to work to find a spot reserved for him or her, possibly know what it's like to be without a car? How does this person get to a doctor’s appointment? How does he or she shop for clothes, hygiene products, and other amenities? Certainly not at the Union Station. Not at any of the establishments downtown. Maybe before people go making choices that affect our lives, they should consider our situation. Or shop at those downtown stores. Which brings me to my next point.

When I first had the privilege of retrieving my car from the Term 1 garage, they had a small truck operation that had a small garage and a fenced-in area in the back. On my most recent trip I noticed that they now have upwards of five trucks (most of which were new and freshly custom-painted), an expanded garage and staff, and a U-bash rental operation as well. I happened to mention to the attendant that I thought they were doing well for themselves, and he remarked that the contract they had with Lawrence was their 'bread and butter.' You can’t really blame TowStar for any of this, they’re just doing their job. But what about Younk's, Conkey's and Jerry's, to name a few? They all receive extra business due to the immobility of the Lawrence community. All of these businesses are well aware of this situation and in the hope of driving their prices up in order to take advantage. So one man's inconvenience becomes another man's exploitation. I know that this is just capitalism at work and that these businesses aren't doing anything that any good businessperson wouldn’t do, but a person with a car could choose to spend their money elsewhere. So what does the administration do during all of this parking situation under orders? Do they have to park a program that is poorly organized, inefficient, and fraught with the dangers of selective enforcement. Maybe the administrator's hands are tied on the parking issue, since parking is short all over the city, and not just at Lawrence. So maybe we as students don’t have any right to be outraged when the same people who, in the face of outrages from the entire Appleton community, destroyed an antique house two years ago in order to turn it into a lawn, also tell us that ‘in campus planning activities the university has chosen to preserve green space rather than create additional parking’ (another quote from the lottery pamphlet). But the foreshadowed greenspace (which is located about one block south of Appleton city park) would create at least 100 more parking spots if converted to a lot, which would go a long way to alleviate the current situation, but wouldn’t look as nice on an aerial photo. One cannot help but wonder what goes through the minds of individuals who would resort to such treatment. The parking issue is not the only example of the administration silencing the Lawrentians' outrages with what amounts to collective dictatorship. What about the issue of cable TV in student rooms? That was a subject of discussion in the Matron Council in 1996 and still remains unresolved. What about the Administration's single-handed destruction of Celebrate!? Or the recruitment of gifted young- housing for alumni reunions and registration reserved the more ideal situation of the average student. After all, what would the administrator who makes Appleton his or her home and commutes to work to find a spot reserved for him or her, possibly know what it's like to be without a car? How does this person get to a doctor’s appointment? How does he or she shop for clothes, hygiene products, and other amenities? Certainly not at the Union Station. Not at any of the establishments downtown. Maybe before people go making choices that affect our lives, they should consider our situation. Or shop at those downtown stores. Which brings me to my next point.

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Government approved art and freedom of expression

As a showdown between the Brooklyn Museum of Art and New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani once again raises the issue of government influence on publicly financed art and the greater role of the government in protecting freedom of expression, the controversy started when the mayor's office threatened to withdraw city funds from the museum if it went through and opened an exhibition known as "Sensation." Among the more controversial works in the show is a painting by Chris Ofili known as "The Holy Virgin Mary,” which portrays a clump of elephant dung hanging from one breast. The museum reacted to the mayor’s threat by pre-emptively filing a suit against the mayor’s office on grounds of violation of the first amendment.

While paintings like Ofili’s are no doubt offensive to many people, this is not the most important issue at hand. What is most important is whether a law maker should be allowed to decide what constitutes acceptable artistic expression, whether all our art must conform to an arbitrary standard.

If successful, Giuliani’s position would set a dangerous precedent for the regulation of public art and public space. In the past, the city has been forced to remove several works of art that were deemed offensive or controversial. The museum may be forced to remove the Ofili painting as well. The museum may not have been successful in defending itself against the mayor’s office, but the museum is likely to win in court. The museum is likely to win in court because the courts will likely rule that the city has no right to control the exhibition of art.

The Ortodox Union, the country’s largest association of Ortodox Jewish organizations, showed a fundamental misunderstanding of both freedom of speech and democracy by coming out in support of the mayor. Their argument is that if art such as the painting by Ofili—a work termed blatantly anti-Catholic—is allowed in museums, it could open the way for other kinds of offensive pieces to follow. While this may be true, if offensive art was not prohibited publicly, any and all kinds of supposedly offensive expression soon come under fire.

The institutions of freedom of speech and democracy are designed to protect the voice of the minority and the freedom of the individual to make personal choices. Ortodox Union’s position might lead political leaders to decide that the opinions of the Ortodox Union were offensive and deserved no place in public expression. "Offensive" is an ill-defined term which can be and has been easily wielded by censors to limit the expression and personal choice of the minority.

Essential to a democracy is the protection of unpopular opinions. While the Ortodox Union clearly has good reason to be offended by anti-religious and especially anti-Jewish forms of expression, no one is forcing members of the Union to go out and experience this expression. It is this idea of the personal choice to experience or not to experience something and to voice an opinion about it freely which defines a democracy.

While Voltaire’s old adage has become cliché, minority groups such as the Ortodox Union should realize that it is the very right to be offensive that provides them protection, and that we ought fight to the death to defend it. It is therefore important to make sure that the Ortodox Union is forced to choose for itself, and in doing so, is far more offensive than any work of art can ever be.

Get paid. Work for The Lawrence. Call 6768 for details.
Girard's "Red Violin" resonates

By ALARIC ROCHA

Film: The Red Violin (1998)
Directed by: Rob Fried
Written by: Daniel Grodnik
Starring: Martin Short, Hang-En-Guld, Colm Feore

\textit{Music: John Corigliano}  

Rating: ****  
Buy?: Yes

String players, musicians, and music lovers: our time has come. The "Red Violin" is a beautiful, sensuous and adventurous film at the single most perfect acoustical machine, "a mating of science and the film was created by François Girard, the same man who created "Thirty-Two Short Films About Glenn Gould" (1993) and took part in the creation of "La Haine" (1995). Girard loves to create films about music and an excellent job with all of his films. (If you are interested in any of the short films by Girard they are available at the Seeley G. Mudd library.) After creating the "Gould" films, Girard expressed his desire to create a documentary-type project about a particular instrument, instead of music in general. The Red Violin allowed Girard to create a film like no other that combines art, passion, and a form of action into the immortal life of this amazing instrument.

The film opens during an instrument auction in 1980 where we are introduced to many different characters as well as the Red Violin (the auction-er is the actor who played G. L. E. n Gould, Colm Feore). We are completely unaware of who the characters are and what their interests are in the Red Violin until the flashbacks begin. The flashbacks tell us about all over the world that involve the Red Violin (the film is in five languages: English, French, German, Italian and Mandarin with English subtitles). Between the stories we are brought back to the auction in 1980 to the same scene we saw at the beginning of the film. But each time we revisit the auction, we see it from a different character's point of view. We are familiar with each character and their interests in the violin because of the story we just experienced.

The first back tells the story of the Red Violin's creator, Nicolo Bussotti (Carlo Cecchi) from the 16th century. Italy Cecchi fills his role very well. Here we also meet Nicolò's friend, a violin maker, Annibale Vanni Di Grassi, and his maid, an old fortune telling woman. Nicolò is a firm, hard working violin maker but a very loving, caring man for his wife and instruments; a fight tells us to play. The violin leaves Italy and travels to a monastery in Austria, in 1792. Here a story unfolds, about Kasper Weiss (Christian Konz), a very gifted young boy with a weak heart. "The Red Violin" is Konz's first film and he fits this character very well. The casting of this film is really amazing. Girard found actors from around the world to fill these parts; they are excellent actors and also are type-cast their parts very well.

The Violin travels through gypsies' hands until it reaches Frederick Pope (Jason Flemyng) in England, 1853. Again Pope is very well cast; looking very much like "the devil himself," is a composer and virtuoso violinist who has a very interesting, erotic source. Pope's story is intriguing, but I find Victoria Byrd (Greta Scarfe) to be very fascinating character. We get to know Victoria a little more intimately and develop more of a connection with her.

After Pope, the Red Violin finds its way to Xiang Pei (Sylvia Chang) in Communist China, 1963. This story is a nice contrast to the other episodes. It is more about Communist China and the fight for the love of music than about the violin itself. There is a great scene in which a music teacher is forced to burn a violin. We know it is not the Red Violin itself that is burned, but it still feels a stirring in my gut as if it were the Red Violin. They are burned forever. However, this is the point the film is making about what life was like in China at that time. The expression on the teacher's face is very powerful and there is a sense of urgency that is present throughout the film.

Finally the Red Violin reaches Montreal where Charles Moritz (Samuel L. Jackson) is instru-ments with a "Voyage" episode. He is actually a little worried about Jackson playing this role, simply because we're used to seeing him as Jules in "Pulp Fiction" (1994), "Mace (1999)," or "Star Trek: Voyager" (1995). For some time we have been wanting to see him in another film, not only in the dramatic films, but also the sci-fi films. This makes the film a bit more consistent with the other episodes.

The Red Violin possesses. It is a quick nightcap with other actors as well as the Red Violin. The film is personal touches to be found at VR and music lovers: our time has come. The "Red Violin" is a beautiful, sensuous and adventurous film at the single most perfect acoustical machine, "a mating of science and the food. The wine is delicious, a quick nightcap with other actors as well as the Red Violin. The film is personal touches to be found at VR.

The VR is your best bet. The VR is the only bar in town that doesn't turn a profit, so the drink prices are very competitive. What other bars sell dollar mints on Saturday nights? String players, musicians, and music lovers: our time has come. The "Red Violin" is a beautiful, sensuous and adventurous film at the single most perfect acoustical machine, "a mating of science and the food. The wine is delicious, a quick nightcap with other actors as well as the Red Violin. The film is personal touches to be found at VR.

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Women's Tennis looks for improvement

BY CAMERON KRAMLICH – Sport Editor

The Women's Tennis team is near the midpoint of their 1999-2000 season, coming off a Sept. 27 victory over Marian College at home 8-1. Although they are one of Lawrence's smaller teams in terms of athletes, the women's tennis team contains a large supply of talent. The team is playing with two wins and three losses in regular season play so far. The number one doubles team consisting of Rachel Edie and Katharine Hill is leading the team with a four and one record. Hill also leads the singles list with a four and one record. The tennis team carries great hopes for the only freshman playing this year, Kirsten Hents of Stanford, California. She has already won the third place slot on the team and according to Captain Rachel Edie, is "a good addition to our team." Rachel Van Galder, Gina Pirrello and Abby Coyene round out the team, bringing a balanced group of athletes to the Lawrence courts.

Tennis is known as a spectator sport, and LU Women's tennis is perhaps the easiest Lawrence sport to watch. With tennis courts tucked into the side of the Fox River below Colman Hall, they are one of few sports teams that play north of the river. Today they will put their 2-3 record on the line at home at 3 p.m. against Lake Forrest College in a Midwest Conference match. Lawrence is 0-2 in conference play this year. If it is not possible to make the match today, women's tennis has two more games this season. On Oct. 6 they play against the University of Wisconsin Oshkosh team at 3:30 p.m. on the Lawrence courts. The finale of the regular LU Women's Tennis season will be on Oct. 9 with their last home match against Beloit College, a jewel in the crown of homecoming weekend.

Kayte Hansen, a sophomore on the women's volleyball team was recently awarded Midwest Conference Player of the Week Honors for her performance at the Ripon Invitational last weekend in which she also earned a spot on the All-Tournament team. Over four matches in the tournament, the six-foot middle blocker registered 45 kills with a .270 hitting percentage, highlighted by a 16 kill game against Concordia University in which she hit .360. Hansen added 41 digs, three service aces, seven solo blocks and 10 block assists to her total.

Midwest Conference Volleyball Standings

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