Several departments looking for new faculty members

At least eight temporary and tenure-track positions open for next year.

Sixty-four faculty members will fill positions in the areas of

- Economics
- Political Science
- Music Theory
- Chemistry
- Physics
- Spanish
- History

The hiring process is similar to that of previous years, where departments will place an ad in one or more journals, and will usually receive between 50 and 200 applications. The applications are reviewed, and about 10-20 candidates are interviewed on the telephone or at a convention. Three to five finalists are then invited to campus for a more in-depth interview day. A finalist's visit to campus

usually consists of meetings with department faculty, the Dean of the Faculty Brian Rosenberg, and President Richard Warch. Finalists give talks about their specialty, and often teach a class—either simulated or real. Students usually get a chance to interact with the candidates at a final day. Candidates are evaluated on the strength of their scholarship, their skill in teaching, and how they will benefit the Lawrence community. Particularly important to most departments is a candidate's comfort—or even better, familiarity—with liberal arts education.

The Spanish department has the most at stake in this year's hiring process. The department has been without a chair this year because all of its members in tenure-track positions are still untenued. Consequently, they have been looking to hire someone who will step right into a tenured position and become chair of the department. The search was conducted by the Dean of the Faculty office to take a burden off acting co-chairs Professor of East Asian languages and cultures Jane Yang and German Professor Ruth Lanouette. Dean Rosenberg, Assistant Dean of Faculty, and French Professor Judy Sarnecki conducted interviews with the Modern Language Association (MLA) convention in December. According to Yang, there are three tenure-track positions in the department, and one is vacant. In order to fill the third with a tenured faculty member, the search committee looked for someone with considerable experience. Yang said that finding a person with a specific field of study is very important as finding someone who would be able to give leadership to the department. She said they were looking for a generalist—someone who can teach

Povolny speaker anticipates changing relationships among nations

by Jeff Paxton

Robert Pastor was the fourth speaker in Lawrence's Provost lecture series. His talk, entitled "Will the 21st Be the Century of the American?" addressed the changing economic and political relationships among the thirty-four nations in North and South America, and what the implications of those changes will be in the future.

Like each of the previous lecturers in the series, Pastor has impressive credentials. Currently a professor of political science at Emory University, Pastor was formerly a director of Latin American and Caribbean Affairs on the National Security Council and has advised each of the Democratic presidents since 1976. He is the author of over 200 articles and twelve books including his most recent work, "A Continent's Journey: How the Great Powers Shape the World."

Pastor, answering the lecture title's self-posed question with a hearty yes. The premise for this assertion is Pastor's belief that the world is dividing into three pan-regions, the first in Europe, represented by the European Union, the second in Asia, led by Japan, and he believes that in the coming decades, a third such trade region will join it, the Americas.

The basis for Pastor's prediction of a future union lies in recent developments in Latin and South America. These nations, which have long been perceived as both politically and economically unstable, are changing. Countries once ruled by dictators are, Pastor notes, presently democratizing: these new governments are making efforts toward stability and economic development. Pastor believes that the U.S. should seize the opportunity to foster these changes by creating closer trade and political relations to make political stability. Pastor notes, the U.S. is divided on this point since support could be expensive without immediate benefits to the U.S. Opponents argue that although the advantages may be clear for South and Latin American countries which would benefit greatly from greater U.S. market exposure, the U.S. has little to gain.

Pastor disagrees, pointing out that the U.S. would also stand to gain if closer trade and political relationships were forged with its Southern neighbors. These benefits include increased security due to good relations, increased trade, and a more coordinated effort to limit the drug problem. Pastor, however, also disagrees with the premise of such a complaint, believing that it would be shortsighted for the U.S. to commit itself only to short-term profit, thus ignoring the opportunity to achieve long-term greater good.

A great advocate for closer relations, Pastor believes that this third and newest of the World's pan-regions could be forged with markets as the backbone, and with a combination of democracy and cultural diversity as the heart. If such a bond were formed, Pastor predicts that the twenty-first century will indeed be the century of the Americas.

Committee begins curriculum revision

by Cameron Kramlich & Stuart Schmitt

Last March, the university formed a committee composed of Dean of Faculty Brian Rosenberg, several faculty members, and two students to assess the appropriateness of the system of General Education Requirements. The process began over a year ago with discussion about how to improve Lawrence and continued until the committee was formed third term of last year.

The current system of general education requirements is considered to be quite old. Adopted in 1985, the current set of requirements has adequately served a generation of students. As the university has changed over the past fifteen years the curriculum committee feels that it is increasingly important for the curriculum to reflect a more intellectually diverse community. According to committee member and Physics professor Matthew Stoneking, "As a university we value understanding difference." All changes proposed will represent the work and thoughts of many people at our university. Stoneking said the proposal will be a clear reflection of our institution, and "if a new General Education requirement is passed by faculty, it will include some of the things that we say that we value as an institution."

What is clear is that the changes discussed by the curriculum committee have the potential to alter academic life at Lawrence. Any change will be more of a refinement to the current system rather than a wholesale rewriting of the general education requirements. The committee is considering a system where the new general education requirements specify skills that a class will teach, rather than having the requirements outlined by department. The skills include writing, speaking, quantitative thinking, and study of a non-Western culture.

continued CURRICULUM

page 8
NORTH CAMPUS, near the Family Ice Center. Swimming and Diving Championships; Rec Center. Swimming and Diving ball vs. Ripon College; 2000 Music Series: Cello Studio ketball vs. Ripon College; 2000 and Beyond—Another Memorial Union. Vlarian College; Appleton of History and Steven Weiss Presidential Teaching Fellow soon; Harper Hall. recital: Reid Kajikawa, bas "Revisited,"David Oshinsky, Kappa Visiting Scholar Lecture: "The McCarthy Years Colored Girls and Heaven films by Australian artist Eyes to: Feminism panel dis continued on page 6

**HIRING: departments filling vacancies**

continued from page 1
da wide range of classes.

Yound said that in addition to placing advertisements, the search committee solicited individuals for the position. Many possible applicants for such a position may not have a job at hand when the search committee, she said. The search for a Spanish professor is nearly done, however, the result will be announced shortly. Yang said "the future looks very bright"

The economics department is also engaged in a search for a new faculty member. According to Professor James Dana, chair of the department, they are currently in the decision-making stage of the hiring process. But they are still uncertain if they will extend a job offer to one or two positions in the department, both of which would be tenure-track.

Both Dana and Professor Corry Azzi plan to retire at the end of the year. Usually, new faculty members fill positions after they are vacated, but the economics department concluded that it would be wise to have at least one new faculty member while the senior faculty members are retired.

Out of 270 initial applications and 31 follow-up interviews, the department considered three finalists for an associate (junior) professor position and two finalists for an associate professor position. The search committee has recommended one candidate to Dean Rosenberg for hiring. The dean will decide if he wants to hire an associate or an associate professor, or both.

The economics department does not have a narrow focus for the new professor's specialty. Dana said that they believe they will receive many applications so many faculty will be leaving the department in a short time. But, she said they would like someone who has a specialty in at least one of microeconomics, industrial organization, international economics, public economics, and experimental economics.

Dana said the process is nearing completion, and the search committee will be able to announce the final decisions shortly.

The chemistry department is looking to fill one open tenure-track position in inorganic chemistry for next year. They are considering five finalists for the position, four of which have visited campus already. Dana said they should be complete within a couple of weeks.

Chemistry Professor Mary Blackwell is involved in the process. Blackwell emphasized that the department conducted follow-up interviews with 10 to 20 candidates at the convention. For each candidate, they are usually invited to campus for an in-depth interview process. The education department loses their keys should notify the RHD as soon as possible so that the keys can be replaced, and students can lock their doors.

E-mail and wide web service unavailable

Beginning on the afternoon of February 6, and continuing until the Lawrence campus went to press on Thursday afternoon, incoming e-mails to many Lawrence addresses were no longer accessible. E-mail was received on Tuesday morning. The wide web service was effectively down as well, including access to on-campus computer sites. Some students were able to access existing e-mail files and select off-campus addresses, though with some difficulty. Apparently the problems began around Wednesday. Student employees at computer services were unable to address the problem Wednesday evening.

Computer services does not believe that these difficulties are the result of the new Firewall.

In order to apply for the violin studio professor position, candidates must first send in a full résumé, recommendations, and recordings of their playing. They are also invited to write letters of recommendations and listening to the recordings, the search committee narrows the number of applicants and interviews the remaining ones on the telephone.

Eventually, three are chosen for an on-campus visit. In this visit, applicants give private lessons and master classes, as well as play in a program with the students. After the on-campus visit, the writers of recommendations and listening to the recordings, the search committee narrows the number of applicants and interviews the remaining ones on the telephone.

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Seshu Sessions

by ALLISON AUGUSTYN

"Seshu" is both the name of a famous Japanese painter and also of the latest band to play at Lawrence campus. Comprised of band members Ryan Young, Matt Vollmer, and Ryan Poulson (with guest Phred Beattie on keyboard), Seshu played the coffeehouse last weekend to an attentive audience and will play again in the near future with Ryan Young to discuss the band and a little of its history.

Although the three boys haven't played together since the age of twelve, the band wasn't formed until December of 1999. Originally the group intended to be a studio band only, as each member lives in a separate part of the state, making it difficult to meet. In December of 1999, they joined to record an album titled "Ill Will or What You Will" at the "Mark of the Ears" studio in Milwaukee. Then came the opportunity to play at Lawrence and the band decided to go live.

Young wanted to create a set list that would cover a variety of material, yet keep the show relatively short so as not to bore the audience. The list included titles such as "Hercules' Sun Relit," "Recallcretion," "Later Revolution," "Fracassiveness Offensive," and "The Sky is Blue." Total running time was about forty-five minutes, which left the audience somewhat confused and the band somewhat frustrated. "Who wants to sit and listen to one band play for two hours?" Young asked.

Depends on the band. Young was eager for honest feedback to the session. In the first set Young compared me with his deep voice. Always happy to oblige. Certainly the group had some equipment and acoustic problems. The recurring feedback was, as Young admitted, a result of the microphone being placed too close to his guitar amp. The acoustics of the room made the vocals difficult to hear, let alone enjoy. But it was hard to tell if the periodical irregularity of the rhythm was a result of reverber or lack of time. The next hour or so, Young was excited about the prospect of more music. He was willing to tell you you're good because they're nice to you and you don't know how genuine they are. But you know with whom the ladies were talking after the show. That's me, Ryan Young, Ladykiller, Breaker of Hearts." He's also known as "Phred Beattie" of Seshu. You can catch him and the rest of the kids when they open for "Bright Eyes," a band coming to campus early this spring.

Polly's Sessions

by ELI SALMBERGER

If you get done with a meal at a restaurant and say to yourself, "Self, that was the best damn [fill in the blank] I have ever eaten," then you have either paid a lot of money or you have stumbled onto a rare find.

It is hard to find a restaurant even among the classic joints, that serves food that is interesting and excellent in quality. In the class of restaurants that are not too cheap but not too expensive (about $12-16 for an entrée) it is often good to go to a few places that are so will keep you from starving to death but so well that it is not too expensive. A lot cheaper. If you take the time and spend the money to go out with someone, don't you want the experience to be memorable? Not only the company but also the food. Right? Polly's, located one block north of College Ave. across the street from Nakashima's, does not offer anything innovative. It is, however, one of the only restaurants in its class close to campus.

The real test of a truly classy restaurant is the side dish. A very classy place has a different side dish for each entrée—a side dish that complements the food it is serving, next to and provides variety among menu items. It is hard to find a place like this but once you find it you will stay there. In this test Polly's failed. Although mashed potatoe is good and rather versa­tile I can't say that they make a good and not too expensive (about $12-16 for an entrée) it is often good to go to a few places that are so well that it is not too expensive. A lot cheaper. If you take the time and spend the money to go out with someone, don't you want the experience to be memorable? Not only the company but also the food. Right? Polly's, located one block north of College Ave. across the street from Nakashima's, does not offer anything innovative. It is, however, one of the only restaurants in its class close to campus.

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Committee plans union renovation

Reprint

small." says Gregory Fahlund, Vice President for Development and External Affairs. Fahlund felt that many student organizations were forced to meet in not very suitable rooms, and as a result, a lot of those organizations don't operate as well as they should.

Although many campus organizations meet in the Memorial Union, none of them maintain office space there and most keep records and store supplies in other on-campus locations, usually Raymond House. Usage figures for Raymond Lounge in 1987-88 examined by the committee reveal that multiple use of the space for groups and programs averages 3 days a year.

A permanent headquarters for campus groups would alleviate storage problems and scheduling conflicts. Bringing groups together also allows the groups, as Lauter suggests, to "help and serve one another. Ideas that one group has that provide good spin-off and a lot of gratification for another group."

In addition to organizational interests, the panel also considered individual and programmatic needs. Equally important was the role of the Memorial Union in "permitting/encouraging interaction of all members of the university community."

The committee also directed attention to limited space and budget as well as future needs, the committee has the responsibility also stress "flexibility of facilities and furnishings." To address the different types of needs, the program breaks down the union into four areas or "suites", organization, services (store, info desk, computer center), performance/activity, and lounging/social/recreation with food service.

These four areas follow roughly the current set-up of the Memorial Union, but also reflect provisions or addi­ tions to the current building. Accessibility to the spaces with in the building, staffing con­ cerns, external lighting, and other areas were also covered briefly in the report.

Many of the concerns enumerated in 1989 were confirmed at the Board of student affairs (store, information desk, com­ puter center), the Memorial Union, but also confirmed in the Board of Trustees in October 1989. If this happens, the project may begin in the spring of 1990.

Residential Life report targets Memorial Union

According to the Interim Report of the Task Force on Residential Life, in 1988 President Warch directed the Memorial Union Program Development Committee to evaluate the Memorial Union. Substantial plans for the renovation of the union were developed, but were subsequently shelved in favor of projects with higher priority. Some of the major pro­ jects since the release of the report have been the completion of Wriston Art Center in 1989, Shattuck Hall of Music in 1991, a ren­ novation of the chapel in 1993, the expansion of the Briggs Hall in 1997, and the science building currently under construction.

The task force is pleased with the more than ten years since then Deancare of the Campus, which has described the union as "bursting at its seams," the committee has had a student meeting and gathering space on cam­ pus has only increased.

The Program of Development enumerated in 1989 were echoed by the Residential Life Task Force's interim report. A major concern with the current union is still the lack of group meeting space. According to the recent interim report, Lawrence's lack of spending on campus centers and common meeting areas has put the uni­ versity at a disadvantage when compared with other residential colleges.

Associate Dean of Students Paul M. Fahlund said that some renovations had been made to the union since 1989, including the LUCC Conference Room, the Viking Room cooler, and the game room. He also indicated that the union plans had not been so much forgotten as put into a long-range plan in which they were not top priority.

The task force has a renewed commitment to the project outlined in the Interim Report concludes, "it is clear that a new or substantially renovated campus center is essential to enhance the quality of student reside­ ntial life at Lawrence" and that a recommendation for a new or renovated center will be included in the final form of the report.

The Residential Life Task Force.

Last Weekend's ORC House performance a success for the Committee

By Tom Shriner

Last Saturday night, partycrashers at the Outdoor Recreation Center (ORC) performed a success for the union. The committee, consisting of Josh Vande Hey (tenor sax), James Vande Hey (electric guitar), Andre Chanine (electric piano), and Dan Asher (bass guitar) played the continu­ ously, yet never laborious, set. This first performance of the Committee's new line-up met with universal audience approval.

Mercy, Mercy, "Watermelon Man," and "Move On Up," to the much more contemporary "G's and Hustlers," written by Snoop Doggy Dogg. While these tunes got their audience moving, the three long, exploratory improvisations that the Committee also performed induced a heretofore-unat­ tended level of chaotic and dizzying, yet precise, yet titil­ latingly funky grooves, often continuing for more than twenty minutes, they never grew boring. Many kept them moving with drive, gusto, and seemingly endless energy. Guitarist Dylan Jones provides insight into the energy that was exhibited that evening. "A lot of it was just living, not even trying. The audience loved it, they were driven by it."

The biggest surprise of the night, however, was the work of the three horn play­ ers. During the free jams, Vande Hey would improvise a shimmering and infectious melody. He would play this melody one or two times by himself. By the third pass, he would be joined by Thomas and Simpson with an intense and immediate harmonic precision. Given that their work was played with effortless speed and flawless execution, many spectators to scream his point of view and arrest the hordes of partygoers spilled from the music. The audience was where all the energy came from—there is the best thing about playing. People were crazy. I even got a back massage during one of my solos," he laughs. "I don't know quite how that hap­ pened, but it was that kind of thing that kept us going strong.

I really got into the jams," Jones continues. "One of them that Josh and I started sounded like some kind of mad, Hungarian dance. We're really looking forward to performing at some point.

The Committee will per­ form again soon. The}
Threat of internet taxation calls for action

by CAMERON KRAMLICH
MANAGING EDITOR

Although the issue of Internet taxation may seem far away in Appleton, Wisconsin, the effects of electronic commerce are restructuring our economy to a degree that any higher transaction costs would greatly inhibit American economic growth in this new century. Last summer I worked helping new Internet companies prosper and saw first hand the extent to which the Internet and related technologies are keeping our nation and growth high.

It has come to my attention that several bills will soon come to the House in an effort to tax Internet access, e-mail, and commerce. If passed, these bills would have a stinging effect on the American economy and especially those areas with high-technology industries. An Internet access tax would be regressive because the people who can least afford Internet access would be hit. Affluent users who could afford DSL/Cable Modem service are exempt from carrier fees by the owner of their technology. Less affluent people who must use older analog technology and free internet providers would be forced to pay the fee. The effect of a per e-mail charge, as proposed in House bill 602P, would not only significantly restrict free speech, but force Americans to use off-shore ISPs hurting the American Internet technology industry. The economic costs of changing email addresses could significantly hurt the competitiveness of our fastest growing industries. Internet sales taxes would increase transaction costs and encourage e-commerce companies to incorporate out of American jurisdiction depriving the American government of both sales taxes and corporate income taxes. The Internet has thrived despite fears of the interference, and it would be a shame if the House stifled its growth.

I encourage everyone to learn more about this issue and petition your congressman to support a free Internet.

Hard line on soft money

by STAFF WRITER
(U-WIRE) BOSTON—Massachusetts Voters for Clean Elections, along with conservative syndicated columnist Arianna Huffington, threw ballot boxes and money into the Boston Harbor Tuesday, protesting political campaigns and bailouts by corporate "soft money" contributions.

"It's not a joke. For too long, citizens have had a vastly unequal influence on their own governmental decisions. Businesses and special-interest groups shoveling millions of dollars into political campaigns. In an era where elections are becoming more and more expensive, politicians are forced to rely on what amounts to bribery to stand a chance of winning.

The Lawrentian seeks sports writers and sportswriter who didn't cry during "For Love of the Game" for Tuesdays at Morrie's.

Contact us at our office 920.755.6782.

Caitlin Edmonson*  

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Fame and Barleycorn

by JASON GIBBELS

For those who already know the story of Jack Kerouac—his slow retreat from the Beat Generation, the influence of the Beat Generation to para-noid drunk living with his mother, and his decision to quit writing—he captures Jack at his best and worst. From ebullient chronicler of Kerouac—his slow retreat from 1957, the year "On the Road" was published, until 1969, when he died in Florida after "On the Road," jack brought two Jacks as artist and human.

"Selected Letters of Jack Kerouac" edited by Ann Charters

514 pages Viking Press

an original prose style, one that was captured through metaphor and speech and dragged the reader along in a grip, and its unique, incomparable world-view—events of life, Method, Spirit, compassion, hedonistic, rebellious, and nostalgic. In fact, Kerouac's unencumbered and raw prose serves also as a guiding light for up-and-coming experimental writers, doing his best to make his work as accessible as possible to contemporary readers. The reader can see just how much of Kerouac's fictional fiction was taken directly from real-life and how much grief this technique caused.

This book is also insightful into Jack the struggling writer, starving and poor, desperate to be published, with no one to turn to for support. In these letters, however, is not a radical departure from the previous ones. In many ways, Kerouac's life was just as it was known to him famous, but, rather, a direct continuation of his published and unreleased works, making this collection resemble a more condensed and loosely structured Kerouac novel.

So, we see that the stories of Kerouac (now and then) are laid bare, revealing more than a single word. Kerouac ever wandered the world, re-creating and adventures, re-creating the life events, Jack brought two letters can also offer a departure allowing insights into the core of his planned "Dulcet series." But at the same time, one cannot read these letters without reflecting on the waste of talent. The joyful consumption of pills and revery in "Volume One" gives way to Jack's long struggle with the bottle, and the pages are positively soaked with repetitions. In letter after letter, Jack reflects that his drinking is robbing him of his life and artistic ambitions. "I wonder if I screwed up my whole thing—my ambition became loftier as my talent was being ignored in favor of my personnel work is being ignored in favor of the stereotypical 'Beat' writing. And this is perhaps what most upset Jack in these years—his pigeonholing, and his relationship with Jack, Jack acknowledges that Ginsberg is right in assuming that Kerouac—his talent, and in a series of letters to Kerouac, Jack acknowledges that Ginsberg, more than anyone else at the time, fully appreciated Kerouac's talents, and in a series of letters to Kerouac, Jack acknowledges that Ginsberg is right in assuming that Jack is the "real" Kerouac, the Kerouac that was deeply spiritual, and dragged the reader along in a grip, and its unique, incomparable world-view—one that was captured through metaphor and speech and dragged the reader along in a grip, and its unique, incomparable world-view.
"Figaro" a union of politics, literature, and music

by Carol Hinz

Once upon a time, we all took Freshman Studies. And before the end of the class, we all read the libretto of "The Marriage of Figaro." And if we were feeling studious, we also watched an old video of the opera, projected onto the screen at Wriston Auditorium or Stansbury Hall. The room was warm and dark and more than a few of us fell asleep. We probably still don't know what we missed.


Beaumarchais was a jack-of-many-trades who lived in 18th century France. Before exploring his skills as a playwright, he served as both a watchmaker and a harpist at the court of Louis XV at Versailles. "The Barber of Seville" was his first dramatic success in 1775. This play began the trilogy of plays featuring the impish Figaro and the ever-turbulent Almaviva household.

"The Marriage of Figaro" is the second and most popular play of the trilogy. It was also the most controversial of the three plays; Louis XV banned it for three years due to rumors of its political content. The play was finally performed in 1784 and some historians have argued that it did, in fact, fuel the class antagonism which brought about the French Revolution a decade later. For all of its political satire, however, "The Marriage of Figaro" is above all a comedy. Beaumarchais drew upon the commedia dell'arte tradition of fast pacing and an emphasis on physical comedy, and audiences today find it just as funny as the audiences of Beaumarchais' own time.

After "The Marriage of Figaro" was first performed for wildly-enthusiastic audiences in France, it began to spread throughout Western Europe, and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart decided that he would write an opera based on the play. He worked with the librettist Lorenzo da Ponte, who made several slight alterations in the characters, and also eliminated much of the play's explicitly political content. They had no desire to face the censorship that Beaumarchais had endured. "The Marriage of Figaro" was first performed as an opera in 1786 and audiences loved it just as much as they had loved the play.

Mark Dintenfass, professor of English, directs Lawrence's production of "The Marriage of Figaro," which began its run on Feb. 17-19, will all performances at 8 p.m. The preview on Feb. 16 is also open to the public. Tickets are $5 for students and $10 for adults. Tickets for both the play and the opera can be purchased at the Lawrence Box Office.

Once again, the Beau-Fig runs on Feb. 17-19, with all performances at 8 p.m. The preview on Feb. 16 is also open to the public. Tickets are $5 for students and $10 for adults. Tickets for both the play and the opera can be purchased at the Lawrence Box Office.

Dr. Jekyll's

"Import Beer to suit your personality"

314 S. College Ave.
Appleton, WI

Monday night is Lawrence night.
Askew recounts term in India

BY LINDSAY SHAW

One way to avoid senioritis is to spend a term in another country. That is exactly what senior Leslie Askew did. She was one of six Lawrence students to experience India as an exchange student. Askew spent a term in Pune, Maharashtra with a host family.

When her plane landed in Bombay, Askew's first reaction was to the heat and humidity of the city. She did not feel culture shock immediately. "The first two weeks in Bombay, Askew's first impression India as an exchange student. Askew

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Askew recounts term in India
by LINDSAY SHAW
FEATURE EDITOR

One way to avoid senioritis is to spend a term in another country. That is exactly what senior Leslie Askew did. She was one of six Lawrence students to experience India as an exchange student. Askew spent six months in Pune, Maharashtra with a host family.

When her plane landed in Bombay, Askew’s first reaction was to the heat and humidity of the city. She did not feel culture shock immediately. “The first two weeks in Bombay felt like a pre-dominantly Indian section of a large city,” explained Askew. When Askew left Bombay the culture shock did set in. She wasn’t used to the absence of toilet paper that affected Leslie; rather, she was most affected by poverty and large income gap of Bombay. “During the four hour ride to Pune, I saw a small naked boy sitting in his feces next to a huge Coca-Cola sign.” Seeing the poverty made Askew realize that the preparation was valuable and effective. She learned about gender roles, film, dance, religion, and society. There were also mock situations. In India, she continued her study of Marati, and took courses in literature, current politics, architecture, and sociology. Many of her classes were taught by famous scholars and large number of Indians available were dance, music, and yoga. But, Askew admits, nothing can prepare you for culture shock.

The shock lessened after a while, and Askew admits that she learned valuable lessons because of it. “It has given me a greater appreciation of my life, and I realize how privileged I am and how people take their lives for granted here. It is amazing how trite some of our worries are. There is much more to life, and we should be much more thankful.”

Askew approached them selling bananas. Leslie bought a few bananas, and immediately twenty monkeys started ed chasing her. (She survived the incident unharmed, as did the monkeys.)

Another incident was more serious. Askew was white water rafting in India. She was camped on a beach, and was sitting near a bonfire. She put her hand on the sand and a scorpion bit her hand. She was terrified. “I began screaming, and I was waiting to die.” It took seven men to kill the scorpion. Leslie’s hand swelled, and she had to stay awake. Unfortunately, she fell asleep. Luckily, though, she woke up and her tour guide told her that she would have died if she had an allergic reaction to the bite.

As far as academics are concerned, Askew and other students in the exchange program embarked on a third term studying Indian culture and Marati language. Askew felt that the preparation was valuable and effective. She learned about gender roles, film, dance, religion, and society. There were also mock situations. In India, she continued her study of Marati, and took courses in literature, current politics, architecture, and sociology. Many of her classes were taught by famous scholars and large number of Indians available were dance, music, and yoga. But, Askew admits, nothing can prepare you for culture shock.

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Curriculum: committee plans new gen. ed. requirements
continued from page 1

Under the tentative plan, students will meet three precise criteria to meet the writing skills requirement. The curriculum plan is modeled after the Freshman Studies course. The plan includes a minimum of fifteen pages of writing, half the grade based on work, and some explicit instruction in writing.

Some members of the Lawrence community have expressed concern that these criteria will not include sensible classes. Some have even alleged that an English major would have to take a psychology class to meet the requirement. Dean Rosenberg, however, is confident the curriculum plan will be the new speaking requirement. Although the precise details of this concept are not presently articulated it will involve a spoken portion of existing classes, achieved through the Freshman Studies and more public speaking. The impetus for this portion of the new general education requirements were comments made by alumni who felt unprepared for life after Lawrence.

After statements allegedly made by a senior faculty member, the Lawrence University curriculum committee’s plan to revise academic standards has become synonymous with controversy. The faculty member who allegedly made these statements would not make any comment to the Lawrentian regarding the topic. Dean of Faculty Brian Rosenberg commented, “I believe that it is inappropriate for faculty to spend time in their class articulating their view of a draft proposal from the curriculum committee.”

Although the deliberations of the committee are not public, several open meetings have occurred with members of the Lawrence community providing commentary that has refined the thoughts of the curriculum committee. The committee is still in the draft stage of its proposal between a first and second revision in their process. Once a proposal is finalized, the committee will bring it to vote among faculty members who must approve the event.

The committee values student input. According to Dean Rosenberg, “It is our responsibility as a faculty to listen to what students say to us.” He added that the student response to the proposals has been extremely positive although students have provided fair criticism.

The proposal is currently very premature. The committee is far away from a polished proposal. According to Snooking, “We’re still in the process of receiving feedback from our colleagues and students.”

The earliest any changes could be in place is the fall of 2001 for the class of 2005. During the transition period students who began their education in the current system will have the option either to switch to the new standards or keep their status in the old system, so that the proposed changes will not take any students by surprise.