The first Lawrence University Community Council meeting of the year was promptly called to order five minutes late at 4:05 p.m. on Oct. 26. Lawrence's student governing body had, however, expressed its favor in students' eyes beforehand by making available free Snapple and bottled water to those in attendance. Lucc also seems to have made a point to largesse on itself, as most of the cabinet members were sporting T-shirts bearing the slogan, "Our parents won't let us run with scissors, but you trust us with your money."

After roll call, the minutes of last year's final meeting were discussed and approved. Then, President Chris Worman gave his greetings, as did the rest of the cabinet. The notorious Committee on Committees was then approved. Treasurer Mike Rogosheske stated that the LUCC general fund currently stands at a healthy $61,989.14.

Following this, hall representatives of newly formed organizations pleading their cases, hoping to ensure its favor in students' governing body did, however, the LUCC Council meeting of the year.

"We ultimately did it because it was the right thing to do." - Allison Augustyn, Student Writer

The Board of Trustees' recent decision to open the fraternity quad to student organizations falling under the category of "formal group" has left many Lawrentians curious as to the reasoning prompting these changes.

"With regard to the reason that we decided to review residential life, and specifically our policy with regard to equity in access to the allocation of housing, we ultimately did it because it was the right thing to do. We felt that we had to make sure that the policies that we expunge live up to our highest aspirations," said the Board of Trustees chair Harold Jorden.

The decision is a result of a combination of equity issues and a commitment that was made almost ten years ago. Problems with residence life and lack of sufficient housing have been before the trustees during some time, but were set aside in favor of a new science hall.

In Nov. 1996, concerns regarding Title 9, the law that ensures equality regardless of gender in federally funded programs, came into question before LUCC. Students approached the LUCC Residence Life Committee regarding the lack of sorority housing, noting that that sororities should be allowed housing like the fraternities.

The concerns were noted and the committee suggested that the sororities develop a plan and then address LUCC directly.

The issue resurfaced in March 1998 during debate over Lawrence's housing policy. The council withdrew a proposal to provide sorority housing in the small houses. The proposal would have provided sororities with housing for a three-year trial period, after which time sororities would have been able to check if certain criteria had been met. Instead, the council passed a proposal that preserved theme houses, but allowed for swing housing, general lottery, and theme house review. Since that time the sororities have not approached LUCC, but sorority housing concerns were taken into consideration when the craft was formed with an extreme.

The quadrangle, home to the frats for over forty years, will soon be open for housing for competing student groups. The last chance before the election:

Briggs Hall professors comment on the presidential race

McCourt makes his mark in journalism, writing, and childhood

by Jeff Pettit, Feature Editor

Frank McCourt, Pulitzer Prize-winner and author of "Angela's Ashes," was at Lawrence last Thursday to present the second convocation of the year, "Memoir." McCourt's speech, "Memoir of a Memoir," was presented to a filled-to-capacity Memorial Chapel, while being simultaneously broadcast to a mostly filled-to-capacity Memorial Center. The audience, an estimated 1,600 or 1,700 strong, represents the largest audience for a convocation in recent history and perhaps ever.

McCourt agreed to be interviewed shortly before his convocation address, subjecting himself to 25 minutes of answering questions that he has no doubt answered hundreds of times since "Angela's Ashes" was first published in 1996. Nevertheless, McCourt was as engaging as ever, especially points out that it was a miserable childhood is writing the only thing worse than having a miserable childhood is writing about it." More seriously, McCourt says that he feels that, despite Dickens, he has not been enough written on the subject of poverty.

McCourt talks candidly about writing "Angela's Ashes." He especially points out that it was a difficult task at first to find his narrative style, saying that he eventually simply stumbled onto it. Although most writers with realistic hopes of achieving the kind of critical acclaim that continued page
New econ. professors to fill demand left by retirees
by Ray Feller

Of the social sciences, econo­mics is the one that concerns itself with analyzing the pro­duction, distribution and consumption of goods and services. This year, the economic department at Lawrence has made a considerable number of changes in the distributors of its services — teaching.

The transition for Higgins brings him from New York, where he earned his Ph.D. from Columbia University. His interest is in international trade, growth, and technological change. Higgins fought for some classes while at Columbia, but seems impressed with the difference in atmos­phere at Lawrence: "In New York things are very hectic and pressed. People here are very polite and patient, and I find Lawrence has been as enthusiastic about his experiences thus far: "I am really very happy because of every­thing together — the faculty, the students, and the challenge of teaching new courses."

Higgins hopes to be able to continue his work on an issue of international trade as a labor economist with interest in what the officials of people's decisions in the years to come. "My number one goal is making Lawrence an attractive place. The teacher in a serious set of aspects of economics, I can be more comfortable, I will hopefully be able to find some time to return to academic matters."

The search process has already begun for finding a new faculty member to fill the gap that LaRocque will now begin.

A fifth faculty member will be able to step through the door from the New York-based Henry Luce Foundation. This addition will be 7:30 p.m. C h i c a g o

What's On? at Lawrence
FRIDAY, NOV. 3
3 p.m. Recent Advances in astro­biology, a lecture on "Alterations in Cellular Functions after Thermal Injury," by Professor Mohammed Sayeed, Director of the Laboratory of Thermal Injury Research, Loyola University Medical Center, Chicago. Location: Science Hall 102.

3 p.m. ACTER: Shakespeare acting group from London, presents As You Like It, Clack Theatre. SOLD OUT.

8 p.m. Lawrence College Chorus, Trumpet Ensemble recital; Harper Hall.

9 p.m. Jason Quintone's solo performance; The Underground Coffeehouse.

9 p.m. m i d n i g h t: Rocky Horror Picture Show: Riverview Lounge.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4
noon Republican rally; Warden Lounge, Science Hall.
3 p.m. ACTER: Shakespeare acting group from London, presents As You Like It; Clack Theatre.

7 p.m. & 10 p.m. Classic Film Series: "Desire." Location: Warden auditorium. $2 general public and $1 for students and faculty.

8:00 p.m. M O N D A Y, N O V. 6
8 p.m. Faculty recital; Harper Hall.
6:00 p.m. Faculty recital; the Rocky Wind Ensemble and Honors Band concert; Memorial Chapel.
9:00 p.m. Homebrew Theatre Entertainment; Terry Shropshire, acoustic blues, jazz, and folk; The Underground Coffeehouse.

MONDAY, NOV. 6
8 p.m. Faculty recital; Monte Perkins, bassoon, Michael Harmon, piano; and the LU Jazz Planet, jazz vocalists; Steve Schang, cello; Harper Hall.

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FRIDAY, NOV. 10
11:30 a.m. Masterclass: Dave Holland, bass; Shattuck Hall 16.
7:30 p.m. Jazz Weekend concert; Dave Holland Quintet with LUIE; Memorial Chapel.
7:30 & 9:30 p.m. 0 m p m: Performance of Wasatch and the Lambe, Winston Art Center auditorium.

SATURDAY, NOV. 11
2 p.m. W a r r e n Ch a m b e r Players; Harper Hall.
6 p.m. Factory recital; Harper Hall.
8:00 p.m. M I D - T E R M reading period Nov. 9-13.
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McCourt on making small events resonate and unbeatable mashed potatoes

"Angela's Ashes" begins writing early in their lives, McCourt did not take up the trade full-time until his retirement. Even now four years after the initial publication as well as the publication of the sequel, McCourt is clearly pleased and astonished with his success. In an effort to put his achievement into perspective he compares the likelihood of the event to that of a 65-year-old winning a marathon. Indeed, it is an apt comparison, for though he first tried to write his story in the late 1960s as a novel, "Angela's Ashes" nevertheless represents his first disciplined attempt at writing.

The rewards for winning that literary marathon have, of course, been astounding. McCourt compares watching the sales of "Angela's Ashes" to the unravelling that comes from watching the National Debt Counter climb in New York's Times Square, a feeling that one imagines is intensified because the autobiographical content of the book. Presently, ten million copies of "Angela's Ashes" are in print around the world in some 27 different languages.

McCourt researched the book, and he has written it religiously to the process of "sitting in a room and letting it come." McCourt further comments about the memoir that, though it is a work of non-fiction, it should be read as his impression of that period of his life. Furthermore, he points out that the book is not comprehensive, and, consequently, the events described in it should be seen, essentially, as hot spots on a Geiger counter. McCourt adds that such "hot spots"—depression, happiness, faith—in spirit were written. So, in a larger sense, the entire book, at least for a storyteller like McCourt, demanded to be expressed. McCourt adds that the importance of his book is in its ability to make the insignificant significant. "Simply by putting things down on paper," small events can resonate.

When asked to account for the book's enormous success, McCourt, who drops his voice demurely when being asked to taunt his work's strengths, asserts that he can only point to fun mail. Irish Americans have written that the work has helped them to better understand their past and to talk about it. Additionally, it has helped some to discuss alcoholism. McCourt also points to the universality of the story: "It could take place anywhere; it conveys family, universality of relationships, religion, growing up, poverty, education, sex, etc." Despite those substantive reasons the book has been well received, it is clear that a book that only accomplishes those feats does not necessarily win a Pulitzer, world-wide appreciation, or an over-flowing Memorial Chapel.

The success of the work must, therefore, be attributed to the McCourt's stylistic decisions. Although the story is nearly overwhelmingly tragic, McCourt conveys the tale with a whimsical sense of humor combined with a gifted storyteller's ability to captivate an audience, a characteristic that McCourt agrees is endemically Irish. In this manner, he manages to tell his story sensitively while avoiding sentimentalizing. McCourt's ability to walk that thin line paired with the compelling nature of his early life and its lessons formed one of the most successful books of the past decade and made a former school teacher a celebrity. It is the middle period of his life—the 27 years spent teaching—and McCourt talks most comfortably. Filled with the lessons of a long career and eager to talk about them, one is not surprised when McCourt indicates that he's considering attempting a novel in favor of another minnow for his next book, the subject of which may be education. One does not, however, get the feeling that he is in any hurry to produce the work. 1999 saw both the release of the movie version of "Angela's Ashes" and of McCourt's much anticipated sequel, "Tis: A Memoir," and McCourt seems, at least for the moment, to be enjoying his recent successes. So one can expect McCourt to continue, for the time-being, allowing fans to hear him speak, and perhaps informing them of his more secret talents: McCourt notes that no one yet realizes that his skills as a gourmet rival his skills as a writer. He complains, "you didn't ask me to talk about that! I made the best mashed potatoes in the world much to the despair of my brothers, who all think they make the best mashed potatoes in the world. Not bad with a lasagna either, and I'm in a mean way with a wok, but no one ever asks about those things."
Some reasons to vote for Nader

by ANDREW KARRE

It is less than a week to go, and the election is seemingly terribly likely that Americans (well, some frictions anyway, and maybe as many as half of all Americans) will head to the polls to elect an anti-intellectual candidate in a strangely anti-intellectual election.

If a campaign can be best recognized by verbal gaffs and the mantra "I've heard of that report, but it is true" and the person of Nader has scrambled like a madman to downplay his intelligence and make himself seem like a simpleton, because he is fuzzy on detail, then he did not select it in a part because he has capitalized on a new anti-intellectualism in American politics.

"Cool, but intellectual": devaluing intellect in American politics

"Cool, but intellectual": devaluing intellect in American politics
Who's the real bad guy? The real party of the American people

by CENE KETCHUM

It was as if Al Gore had con­ceived this theme. A lifetime of sketchy deals and other improprieties had finally come to light. If only he had chosen a different path earlier on, perhaps he would not find himself for the Buddhist monks he was violating to giving money to his campaign. He could have avoided all of this scandal by imitating his much more honest opponent, who instead received honestly large amounts of money from the drug­insurance, and oil companies. These are the folks that always put their own profit. As if accepting money from monks wasn't bad enough, our courageous Republican presiden­tial candidate had the decision, the most shameful details of Al Gore's tax plan is that a reflection of his campaign. Our country is able to feel justified in proposing a tax cut that excludes the very wealthy from 100%. This is the point where the infinitely more responsible, George W. Bush, in his A1 Cheneys, who hold their money very close to their hearts, forced the presidential election to sink to a race to buy votes in the form of tax cuts. Of course a Republican will always win a campaign to promise a larger tax cut with benefits distributed more inequitably

It is on this point, one of the cornerstones of the Bush/Cheney campaign, that one can peer through the cloud of allegations and misrepresentations, and see what exactly Al Gore has been attempting to do as an opponent. One of the more interesting ideas is that he does not intend to lead a government so reduced by massive tax cuts and other aspects of the Bush/Cheny platform, that it would be unable to effective­ly aid and protect those who live in much more insecure positions than those who must deal with the unfortunate burden of being in a higher tax bracket.

Bush and Cheney have not told anyone that the millions of people, primarily supported by groups, such as the AIP-CIO and other large labor unions, who typically represent those who are not in the highest tax brackets. Despite accusations from his opponents that miscon­strue his plans for the auto indus­try, Gore was well received at a recent A1 WABF convention, when he spoke of "standing up for workers' rights and the right to orga­nize...(and making sure that we have an economy of fairness and fundamental decency."

Since Al Gore is so miserly about returning money to rich people, one is surprised to see him speaking convincingly about fair­ness and decency. Perhaps if he really wants the support of the American people he should address what really matters to Americans: How he can benefit their bosses.

Best to handle those problems. Gore disagrees. Gore is pushing plans on giving younger Americans the option of putting their Social Security money into a private account, that operates much like a mutual fund. This option will allow Americans to receive better returns on their investments and will give young Americans more control in where their money is placed. In contrast, Gore, only has one option. Under Gore's plan, all Americans are forced to enter a government-run system. Instead of trusting the American people to handle their own money, Gore has decided that only bureaucrats in Washington, DC, are qualified to plan for the retirement of the American people.

Sure does not seem to trust the American people to run their own lives. Bush, on the other hand, consistently sup­ports the belief that the American people know better how to run their lives than the bureaucrats in Washington. So I ask you again, who better represents the American peo­ple, Gore, who only trusts the bureaucrats in Washington to run the lives of the American people, or Bush, who trusts the American People to run their own lives? I think the choice is clear. America wants leadership, America wants George W. Bush.

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Letters to the editor are welcome and encouraged.

I Ideas, not candidates, are important

by RYAN YOUNG

Ideas provide the founda­tions of society. With the ends of liberty and equal­ity in mind, the Founding Fathers drafted a Constitution that they thought would pro­vide the best means to achieve those ends. The idea that peo­ple can manage their own lives better than any government can ever aspire to was consid­ered revolutionary. That simple idea is the reason why the United States is now the most prosperous, most powerful nation in the world.

The Constitution gives us cer­tain rights, such as the right to own private property, freedom of speech, and so on. The sole legitimate purpose of government is to protect our rights. One who violates oth­ers' rights in turn gets his rights violated. Beyond respecting the rights of others, we are free to live our lives as we please. In a nutshell, our entire system of government operates on one basic premise: the Golden Rule.

Of course, the Constitution had its flaws. The most obvi­ously being that the institution of slavery left a profound, difficult impact. Future generations have since done much to right these wrongs, with the abolition of slavery (13th amendment), women's suffrage (19th amend­ment), and the Civil Rights Act included in their major achievements. All of these movements were based on the idea that people should be free to pursue their own destinies. At the same time, govern­ment has grown by leaps and bounds, mostly through protecting people's rights. The now-infamous General Welfare clause has been stretched fur­ther than George Simmons's spandex on the Kiss reunion tour to the point of us setting the country towards a "common good," (which to this day has never been) and has used the power of the state to plan people's lives. In other words, this is how we work towards something, even if they don't know exactly what that is. But why should there be a "common good"? Why can't people work for their own good? If people work for more than their own good, then they will be better off, and that's good enough for me.

People will gladly help out which it stands. Ideas are ulti­mately more enduring and far reaching than any doc­ument. Both Bush and Gore exhibit what Nobel Laureate F.A. Hayek called "The Fatal Conceit." They think they are smarter than you and can thus do better for you than you can. Of the third party candidates, only Harry Browne has the courage to run as a third party candidate, appears to respect these ideas, and will take both pigs and the apple orchard that accompanies them. Don't vote for the "lesser of two evils." Vote for ideas. Vote Libertarian.

Independent
Briggs Hall professors weigh in on election issues

by JEFF PEYTON

With less than a week left before the much-anticipated 2000 Presidential election, it seemed high time that the residents of the second floor of Briggs Hall, home of the departments of government and economics, aired their political insights on this year's election. Professors Azzi, Dana, Hah, Hixon, and LaRocque graciously agreed to answer questions about the election and, in doing so, attempted to clarify the different candidates' positions as well as their roles in the coming election.

Professor of Government Chong-Do Hah provided a model that helps, in a general way, to differentiate liberal from conservative methods of establishing priorities. The model is based on the notion that political thinking in the United States can be encompassed by three strong values: freedom, equality, and order. In any one of these values is maximized, the other two are compromised. More 'liberal' thinkers, traditionally represented in the Democratic party, prioritize equality, then freedom, and lastly order, whereas 'conservatives,' represented by the Republican party, tend to prefer order first, freedom second, and finally, equality.

Use that model as a foundation, one can discuss the importance of a third party in presidential elections. In this election's case, the Green Party. Candidate Ralph Nader has been enjoying considerable support at the expense of Al Gore's campaign. Professor of Economics LaRocque and Professors of Government Hah and Hixon explain the roles of third parties in slightly different ways. LaRocque and Hixon agree on the basic tendency of third party movements, characterizing such movements as effective forums that express a public dissatisfaction with the dominant parties in power. If, at the end of the campaign, the third party has received significant support, the major party that is closest to their sympathies, in this case the Democrats, will probably attempt to win back Green voters by moving further to the left. The cost of this protest is obviously that, in attempting to reestablish a strong liberal voice in government, the Greens are inadvertently contributing to a conservative party win. Each professor, therefore, emphasizes the high political cost of voting for the Greens. Professor Hah, though agreeing in broad terms, feels that it would be possible for a viable third party to establish itself in Washington on a permanent basis.

Professors of Economics Azzi, LaRocque, and Dana help to distinguish the Democratic and Republican programs. Although government and economics were based upon recent trends in economic growth, it is still far from an infallible figure. Economic growth has, in the recent economic boom, been almost double what the United States has historically experienced. Therefore, Dana and LaRocque don't expect that these figures will be achievable in the future and, consequently, they suspect the tax cut could potentially leave the government not only with a surplus, but with the ability to halt future tax cuts. For those reasons, Dana suggests that the Bush tax cut may, ultimately, lead a repeat of Reagan's 1982 cut, which accelerated the growth of the debt.

Professor Dana, a long-time Democrat, emphasizes that Bush's policies are biased towards the well-to-do, whereas Gore is bent more towards the middle class. Dana explains that he is especially bothered by the Bush tax cut, noting that there are "people on Wall Street pulling down 2 million dollars and they're going to go home with two hundred thousand dollars more in their pockets, and they don't need it."

A less partisan concern of Dana's addresses the projected surplus. Although the projection was calculated by a non-partisan government agency and was based upon recent trends in economic growth, it is still far from an infallible figure. Economic growth has, in the recent economic boom, been almost double what the United States has historically experienced. Therefore, Dana and LaRocque don't expect that these figures will be achievable in the future and, consequently, they suspect the tax cut could potentially leave the government not only with a surplus, but with the ability to halt future tax cuts. For those reasons, Dana suggests that the Bush tax cut may, ultimately, lead a repeat of Reagan's 1982 cut, which accelerated the growth of the debt.

Professor LaRocque especially notes that one seventh of the current Social Security allocation is under-funded (Dana asserts that it is "politically naive" to think that Social Security could be dissolved; after all, Dana asks rhetorically, which congressman would vote to eliminate it?). Interestingly enough, one thing each of the professors of economics, from the very Republican Azzi to LaRocque's knee-jerk Democratic instinct, declares the value of free trade. LaRocque especially notes that free trade is under-appreciated in the country. Dana agrees, going as far as to say that it would be difficult to find a economist who would support free trade, without that dissident economist providing a nearly impossible set of conditions as the foundation for the advantages of limited trade to be useful. The election, which should be very close, is next Tuesday.

"Why would you want to use the growth rates of the 1950s and 1960s to project the growth rates of the next ten years?"

—Professor Corry Azzi

want to use the growth rates of the 1950s and 1960s to project the growth rates of the next ten years?" Azzi points to the innovative technological sector of the economy and suggests that perhaps it can maintain the United States' high levels of growth. Bush's Social Security is also controversial. Whereas Gore intends to maintain the program virtually unchanged, Bush wishes to put the money in social security back into the hands of the people so that they may invest in equities, which receive higher returns than bonds. The figure being discussed is that of one trillion dollars, which amounts to one seventh of the current Social Security allocation. Republicans believe that it is reasonable to allow people to invest their money at increased rates of return, whereas Democrats see considerable problems in losing portions of the program if it is under-funded (Dana asserts that it is "politically naive" to think that Social Security could be dissolved; after all, Dana asks rhetorically, which congressman would vote to eliminate it?). Interestingly enough, one thing each of the professors of economics, from the very Republican Azzi to LaRocque's knee-jerk Democratic instinct, declares the value of free trade. LaRocque especially notes that free trade is under-appreciated in the country. Dana agrees, going as far as to say that it would be difficult to find a economist who would support free trade, without that dissident economist providing a nearly impossible set of conditions as the foundation for the advantages of limited trade to be useful. The election, which should be very close, is next Tuesday.

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DROP-OFF LAUNDRY
The Williams classic. It features the adaptation of the Tennessee
Car Named Desire," the 1950 Film Club will screen "A Street
Kazan, notable most recently Brando and director Elia
which he has still before the House Un-American
Committee in 1952, an act for which he has still not been entirely
by the playwright himself and with the theatre actor (Brando)
who made the Stanley Kowalski role on the stage stepping over
to reprise it on the screen. Director Elia Kazan was well aware of this, it seems, as the film
does little more than put cameras on the play set. But moves based on great
literature or theatre have never enjoyed a guaranteed place in the
pantheon of classic film simply for making a movie from
Paul Newman, for instance). Instead, the film moves the play onto the screen, smoothing out
scene changes and capturing the nuances of the actors. Kazan sets the stage, as it were, for Brando to give a per-
formance disected and lauded so many times before this that it seems ridiculous to do so again (he was nominated for the Best Actor Oscar, but lost to
Bogart for "African Queen"). Suffice it to say that the depth and detail of his character are
breathtaking. He invests a whole style of male acting that claims as followers names like,
Newman, DeNiro, Pacino, and others. And Vivian Leigh does not wither in the light of Brando's
performance. She is pathetic and pitiable with cutting immediacy.

These performances themselves are reasons to love "Streetcar," or perhaps he doesn't even need to think about it with a screenplay by Williams and a cast like this. The film never gets in the way
of the performers or the words, as it does in lesser adaptations. Williams' "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," with

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Women's soccer claims first-ever Midwest Conference title

by JONIE PRIMUS

The women's soccer team brought home its first conference title ever this past weekend by defeating Grinnell in triple overtime play.

Even though Grinnell out-shot Lawrence 28-11 and out-ranked the opposing Vikings second in the conference to fourth, they came away unfilled in their quest for a conference title.

In order to advance into the final round, the Lawrence women had to first put away St. Norbert College. After a full game without a score and two overtimes without a goal, the women moved into a shootout. The Vikings kicked the final goal of the game, which entitled them the chance to play for the national tournament and a shot at taking their first conference title.

Even though they were fingers-ged as the underdogs, the Vikings made it clear that they were ready to play. The first score of the game came from an unassisted break-away by Megan Tiemann in the 20th minute. Leading at the start of the second half, the Lawrence women felt that they had a good thing going until Grinnell's Amy Walters scored with only 21 minutes left in the game, tying the score at 1-1. The first two overtimes were evenly matched as the clock ticked on.

Finally, in the third overtime, Tiemann, with her second goal of the day, scored 126 minutes into the game. The goal finished the season for Grinnell and proved that the Vikings are a team not to be reckoned with. The team was led by Katie Wilkin, who had an excellent day in goal with a total of 19 saves. The team was also encouraged by the determined mindset of the individual players. The women proved that they are the best of the best in the Midwest Conference.

The national game in Albion, Michigan this Wednesday was a change from the conference tournament. The Viking women lost to Albion 2-0.

Vikings' volleyball dominates Ripon

by DAN KIM

Women's volleyball is alive and well at Lawrence University.

This past week featured a great match up against division opponent Ripon College, which resulted in a three game sweep.

After a dominating first game, which the Vikings won 15-3, the remaining games were each close throughout.

In the second match, the women upped the score from 4-4 to 10-10. Ripon wanted to win this game, and was up game point 14 - 11. The Viking defense played well, with key digs by Jenny Buris and great blocks by twin towers Lis Larson and Andrea Johnson.

After a controversial call, in which the ref called one too many touches against Lawrence, Ripon got the ball back. The Viking women rallied back to win the game with a score of 16-14, despite great play by the Ripon player, Sandi DeVries.

The third game was exciting as well. The Vikings moved ahead early with plays from Shannon Arendt and Pollock for a score of 8-2. Ripon was ready to respond, and scored in large amount, showing a lot of leadership from veterans Bri Larson and Andrea Johnson.

Ripon was able to capitalize on sloppy play and create opportunities of their own, cutting the deficit 10-8, ending at 12-12. Ripon's Lucy Jones had a nice put-away, allowing them to achieve game point, but costly errors by Ripon allowed Lawrence to make the score even at 14 all. The Vikings eventually won, due to a couple of great tips by Arendt and Hansen. The Vikings took their first conference title.

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Finally, in the third overtime, the Lawrence women took their first conference title.

The women's soccer team poses with President Warch after securing their first-ever Midwest Conference title.

Come write for The Lawrentian.
It's fun and well worth your while.

Contact x6768 for details.

Lawrence Cross-Country runners suffer through the Beloit English Style meet in preparation for last week’s Midwest Conference Championships at Ripon.