Iraqi air strikes continue with mixed reaction

By Ray Feller

There was an eerie familiarity to the Iraqi air attacks on Baghdad on March 16, 2003. The President Bush had ordered bombings of Iraq, but it was a different moment in American history than the Gulf War. This new set of attacks has aroused both support and concern worldwide, with implications that specifically affect the U.S., Europe, China, Iraq, and Israel.

Prior to the bombings of Feb. 16, the most recent attack on Iraq was in 1998, which came in response to Iraqi refusal to comply with U.N. weapons inspectors. Since the U.S.-led coalition invaded Iraq in 2003, it is estimated that Iraq has violated the "no flight" zone more than 150 times and fired surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft artillery at allied warplanes in excess of 700 times.

Lt. Gen. Gregory Newbold, the Pentagon's joint staff director of operations, explained that the strikes were "essentially a self-defense measure." He said that the frequency and scope of the attacks indicated that Iraqi air defenses had become an increasing threat, with targeting planes posing a serious threat. The American and British aircraft and crews stationed in the area were being threatened by the air defenses, Newbold said.

Two dozen American and British fighter jets, based at the radar and command control sites, which ranged from 5 to 20 miles from Baghdad. Four of the sites were above the third-party parallel, the line that marks the no-fly zone. The attack went from 12:20 a.m. EST to 1:45 a.m. EST and involved planes crossing the third-party parallel, and en route to and from the battle zone.

President Bush explained that the no-fly zone would continue to be enforced "until the world is told otherwise." He also explained that "our intention is to make sure that the world is as peaceful as possible. "The United States will continue to monitor Iraqi military activities." he promised, saying, "If we find Saddam Hussein or any of his agents plotting against our forces, we will take the appropriate action."

As Bush's first military operation, the attacks on Iraq method varied with varying views. One unsigned editorial in the New York Times was supportive, saying it "sent a timely signal to Saddam Hussein that the Bush administration, which includes several of the men who commanded the Persian Gulf war, will not leave from the force to contain any new Iraqi military threats. "The author went on to caution that the administration will face challenges as it reconvenes a coalition for enforcing a strict arms embargo against Baghdad. Another editorial, written by Robert A. Packer, disagreed strongly, saying, "Indeed, this containment policy has not succeeded because the instruction is aimed more toward individual ability." Students emphasize that performance classes are decidedly different from many college courses because the emphasis of the grade is based on continuous contact between students and instructors, who spend their courses working toward a final project, note that the progress a student makes weights heavily into the grade. Kristina Sunde, a senior art major, said, "I believe that the product is a reflection of your progress. If you've made less progress, your end product will be less substantial...Your work reflects your decision. The grade is then determined very differently from other departments. We judge is different because the faculty work with students so closely."

Sunde added that just because the criteria are different, doesn't mean that professorial standards suffer. "Standards aren't an issue. For those courses where I've earned an A, I've continued on page 7

Lawrence Administrators comment on UC proposal to drop SATs

By Andrew Karre

The SATs have been in the news for the last half of the University of California President Richard Atkinson announced his intention to replace the aptitude test with a new form of assessment in UC admissions decisions. The announcement has stirred a considerable debate in the university community, a debate that has received attention outside of the academy. The University of California system is the largest in the country, and whatever it does will have significant repercussions throughout the nation.

Lawrence uses the SATs and the ACT in its admissions process and, according to members of the Lawrence, KS, decision will inevitably have some effect on admissions at Lawrence.

The Lawrence spokeswocn with Professor Richard Ward, Dean of the Law School Brian Rosenberg, and Dean of Admissions Steven Syverson, and they had quite a bit to say on the matter.

Though each suggested that Atkinson's announcement might result in change for Lawrence's admissions process, there was no clear consensus on what form that change might take.

It would be a little more cautious to see a wide-spread influence to California, however. 'If a system as large as the UC system eliminated the use of the SAT, it could have some trickle down effect. It may start conversations with other organizations, other states, other folks looking at the same thing. It could pick up momentum that way. If it's confined to the UC, it wouldn't have any real impact.'

President Ward pointed out the difference of scale between Lawrence and the UC system. That difference, he suggested, affects the way the two universities may move in the standardized test. Said Ward, "My sense of it is that [Atkinson] is attempting to deal with the situation across the state system, which is a very
Americans contemplate embargo's effectiveness as bombing resumes
continued from page 1

in its goals of ridding Iraq of weapons of mass destruction on Saddam Hussein. The policy has generated significant public opposition, and it should be abandoned.

Editors were published warning whether America had any other choices. The benefits of such a strong action are a concern. What are the sanctions the United Nations Security Council placed on Iraq after the 1990 invasion that might make Iraq consider Bush's request?

The American military choice is a difficult one. Among the main choices are to stop the American and British jets to launch attacks against Iraq for specific targets against the regime. The question is how the Western nations will respond to the new round of Iraq's aggression.

In Iraq, thousands of citizens marched in protest of the American and British air strikes. During the weekend, television stations were reported to play patriotic music and show footage of commandos in training. Iraq reported that the strikes killed two people and left at least twenty wounded.

At the Western University, which Bush favored in Iraq, the Bush administration suggested that China aided Iraq's attempts to create a radar system with better ability to attack American and British jet aircraft. Saddam Hussein said this was a problem that had been discussed with the Chinese. He said we are going to send a message to the Chinese.

In response, China promised to investigate the allegations, giving assurance that Beijing had "seriously and carefully" followed the sanctions the United Nations Security Council placed on Iraq after the 1990 invasion. Iraq assured Bush that they would respond to any possible attacks.

The attacks have continued, with less intensity. Bush has approved a new round of sanctions against Iraq for repeated aggression. The sanctions include the American and British jets to stop the attacks against Iraq's nuclear and chemical sites.

The United Nations Security Council passed the sanctions resolution after a debate. The council agreed to impose the sanctions on Iraq, examining the decision carefully. The council agreed to impose the sanctions on Iraq, examining the decision carefully.

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Community involvement is critical to how we treat applicants, as well as how we treat applicants. The SATs and ACTs are not considered to be "the only way to have a good college." Rosenbein is particularly unimpressed with the College Board's monopoly-like hold on standardized testing. "The College Board is not always very responsive to what colleges want, so something that would weaken their hold on the marketplace would not upset me very much."

Syverston said, "the weakness is that too many people feel too heavily on the SAT. That stunts the growth of other programs, like prepping for the SAT instead of focusing on the classes they're taking. It's a bad thing. That is not what we should be focusing on." Warch also pointed out that a number of liberal arts colleges had already eliminated the SAT well before the UC decision.

What's the nature of the current controversy? The potential effect on Lawrence, all agree that the SATs can be a test and as a product of the College Board (the company that administers the test) was less than perfect and that closer attention in any form would be a good thing. Rosenbein is particularly unimpressed with the College Board's monopoly-like hold on standardized testing. "The College Board is not always very responsive to what colleges want, so something that would weaken their hold on the marketplace would not upset me very much."

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Lawrence University’s private art collection rediscovered

by Rachel Herman

A massive effort is underway to catalog and document Lawrence's private collection of artwork. Winston Gallery, under the direction of curator Frank Lewis, and with the aid of his assistant, Ester Fajz-Degroot, is directing this project, which will give them a better idea of what artwork is on campus. Ultimately, the private collection, which was originally divided between the campus art history department and the gallery, will be brought under the sole charge of Winston Gallery.

Originally all of the pieces in the collection to date were donated, the gallery recently received a foundation grant for the acquisition of artwork for the private collection. It is a grant that Lewis hopes "will help Lawrence to develop a permanent acquisition policy.

The private collection is home to nearly 2,000 pieces of artwork, a number which Lewis believes will increase as the inventory nears completion and new works are revealed. Ranging from sketches and paintings to sculptures and prints, the collection includes works by many of the "big names" in art, such as Albrecht Durer, Picasso, Degas, Kandinsky, and Renoir.

Lewis added, "I am often amazed at some of the pieces in Lawrence's possession as they are so historically interesting. Excluding pre-history, we probably have art here that is representative of every major movement in the Western hemisphere. There are coins from the ancient Roman Empire, one or two medieval manuscripts, some recently acquired Renaissance pieces, as well as some modern works of art. Interestingly, Grant Wood received an honorary degree from Lawrence, and in turn dedicated some of his signed artwork to Lawrence University in appreciation, which has, of course, found a permanent home in our collection."

However, the collection's ties to Grant Wood are not its only claim to fame. A large number of Japanese prints donated by George Banta, for whom the Santa Bowl is named, had once been in the possession of architect Frank Lloyd Wright.

Legend has it that Wright was unable to make a payment on some printing work Banta had done for him, and wrote a note humbly asking that Banta take the Japanese prints instead. Banta passed the prints on to Lawrence, where today they are a valuable part of the collection.

Although only one piece is virtual unknown and untapped resource on campus, the collection has gained national recognition for two distinctive features. The first is its collection of rare Greek, Roman, and Byzantine coins compiled and donated by Lawrence alumnus Ottilia Burger. Burger made it her personal goal to have in her possession a coin that was minted during the reign of every Roman emperor, and the extensive collection she amassed and donated to Lawrence is ranked among the best in the world. The second is a collection of early nineteenth-century German prints given by Lavara Pohl, who knew many of the artists personally.

And the treasure hunt is not over yet, for in recent years many pieces have been rediscovered. The extent of Lawrence's private collection is undeniable because good records simply were not kept. Until Winston Gallery's construction in 1986, and the subsequent building of a permanent home for the collection, many of the pieces were stored in residence hall basements or attic storage. The secure facility inside of Wriston, currently home to the artwork, features safe humidity and temperature control, and has served to bring together much of the pieces Lawrence owns.

The purpose of the private collection is to enrich the learning environment at Lawrence and to provide Lawrentians with an important resource. To these ends, a piece of Burger's massive coin collection is always on display at Wriston, as well as a variety of other paintings, prints, and sketches that are consistently displayed and rotated in one of the three galleries at the art center. The works on display are accessible during normal gallery hours on Mondays through Fridays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., or by appointment.

Winston Gallery is also currently featuring a variety of works from the permanent collection with a gender studies theme. Lewis encourages students to take advantage of this resource, saying, "We have been working to develop a museum studies class within the art history department, as well as a seminar on the private collection, the result of which would be a publication of some sort. It's fun, it's educational, it's interesting, but most importantly, the private collection is here for them. Wriston is a resource, not only for students interested in the arts, but for everyone, like a library. Lawrence students have a world class collection at their disposal, which I encourage them both to utilize and explore.

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Russian opens Midwestern eyes to a complex culture

by ELI CORIN

This fall I had the opportunity to study for a semester in Krasnodar, on a program of the Associated Colleges of the Midwest.

Krasnodar is a southern Russian city of about 700,000, located 60 miles northeast of the Black Sea coast. The region is known as the Northern Caucasian region, after the mountains that dominate the local geography. Krasnodar itself is an agricultural region where the mountains meet the flat, southern steppes lands, and is one of the most fertile places on earth.

The situation of modern Russia is historically unique. While the vast majority of the world can be considered either "third-world" or "developed," neither fits Russia's case. Russia is not a third-world country—it put itself there. It is one of two military and cultural superpowers in the later 20th century, and its scientists are well respected. On the other hand, the infrastructure is deteriorating, the political and economic systems have been entirely replaced, and people are not paid, fed, or kept warm.

We were exposed to Russia's problems while we were in Krasnodar. From the very unreliable "Small" system to the housing shortages, we experienced problems much larger than those we face at Lawrence. Facts of life in Russia, such as corrupt politics and financial economics, were surprisingly easy to get used to. Everything is not as bad as we hear of it might be, however. Also, despite the fact that we were in an agricultural area, food was plentiful, varied, and among the best I've had. Also, we were no more worried about our personal safety than we are here. When there are millions to be made through corruption and launder- ing, nobody bothers the ordinary babushka or college student.

The semester succeeded in opening my eyes to the way the world is outside of the American Midwest. We saw a glimpse of how government and commerce work in Russia. We appreciate the hard time the country is going through, but most of all, extremely impressed by the Russian people, who have the courage and tenacity to make economic transitions at the same time, with optimism and patience, knowing on Tuesday, everything will work out.

Lawrence to stage three short plays by Shaw

by RACHEL HOERMAN

Three one-act plays by George Bernard Shaw are about to debut on the Lawrence stage. Directed by Professor Kathy Privatt, the second term collection of plays "Shaw on Marriage" is a combination of the comic, satirical wit, and social commentary that was considered Shaw's forte.

The author of over fifty plays, Shaw was an advocate of women's rights, an open admirer of Karl Marx, and a socialist himself. Shaw was born in Dublin in 1856, and grew up in poverty. A self-taught man whose formal education ended at the age of 15, Shaw's literary career began with music composition, drama criticism, and a few novels, including his lossy autobiographical "Immaturity" (1879), none of which gained success. A vegetarian who abhorred alcohol and tobacco, Shaw joined the middle-class socialist group, the Fabian Society in 1884, which H.G. Wells was already a member.

Shaw's career was jump-started by his position on the Fabian Society's executive committee, which established him as one of the most sought-after public speakers in England. By then famous for his dry wit and open social criticism, Shaw returned to dramatic review and began to write the side.

His early plays, like "Widower's Houses" (1892) and "Candida" (1887), were virtually unremarked upon. "John Bull's Other Island" in 1904, which earned Shaw increased fame in England and established him as an interna- tional playwright. In 1898, Shaw married the wealthy Charlotte Payne-Townshend. Still, he continued passionate correspondence with a variety of other women, including the widowed actress Mrs. Patrick Campbell, to whom he gave the starring role in "Pygmalion" (1913) because she was the only actress who did not consider using the word "bloody" on stage below her stage.

Involved in the shifting political climate of post-war Europe, and a man whose works were anything but certain, Shaw moved "Noîette" and "The Doctor's Dilemma" to the New York Stage in 1921. His works are often politically oriented, and of great significance. He was a man ready to take on his work through critical analysis, and a highly intellectual, acid tongue. Shaw was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1925.

The three one-acts about to take the stage at Lawrence are representative of Shaw's writing in three different phases of his life, which they are also rumored to echo.

"The only thing that the three plays have in common is their shared theme on marriage," said Privatt. The curtain opens with "How He Lied To Her Husband" (1887), which stars Lilla Russell as She, Tim Sullivan as He, and Brandon Brown as the Husband. Originally written as a short opening performance for "Candida," (1887) "How He Lied To Her Husband" is about a young man's desire for an older, married woman, and is is com- plex in structure as it is compact in length, but a brief play that Shaw did not think could stand on its own," said Privatt. Rector added, "It's full of quick, biting humor that is not as serious as the other two plays and kind of eases you into Shaw's world."
An editor says farewell

by LANCE BENZEL

Marx, a junior, must be equally noted for his contributions to the newspaper. As a second-term freshman, Ryan asserted the importance of the layout editor and has continued to set the tone for the year. He is largely thanked for this effort, and his presence has greatly contributed to the design of the paper and will not continue to reflect the high level of the layout editor while ensuring excellence in content as well.

In addition to selecting editors, the board has decided to expand the office of managing editor to include the added responsibilities of selecting and overseeing people for two new positions. We are pleased to announce that the new managing editor, Andy Marx, will take on the role as managing editor, and has gladly accepted these additional responsibilities.

Andrew, Ryan, and Cameron will face a number of difficulties as they move into their new capacities as leaders of the Lawrentian. Perhaps the greatest challenge before them is the creation of a staff that will take on the role of managing editor. In June, four invaluable members of the editorial board will graduate and move on to their next chapter. As their replacement, the editors have made a conscious effort to find students who will continue to contribute to the publication. This is especially true if all of the votes in Florida had been counted Al Gore would have won. Gore supporters have pointed to a small number of votes in the state that could have tilted the election in his favor. The process will begin anew with the new voting standards, Bush actually gained votes in the recount.

Recounting the votes... again. Bush wins... again.

The controversy following the most recent election, and the 'uncounted votes' in Florida, have put to the test the legitimacy of the Bush presidency. With many electoral votes, and the potential that all of the votes in Florida had been counted Al Gore would have won, the press is divided. Bush supporters have pointed to a small number of votes in the state that could have tilted the election in his favor. The process will begin anew with the new voting standards, Bush actually gained votes in the recount.

While it is true that most Americans have moved on from the national soap opera that took place this past November and December, the importance of these recounts cannot be overstated. Bush won the race by any standard the United States was won by any standard the United States was won. To those who have questioned the legitimacy of the Bush presidency, one must look at the state of the votes in Florida and the subsequent recounts. In the recount, the votes Gore needed to win would be found there. The Miami Herald, its parent company Knight Ridder, and USA Today financed a accounting firm, BDO Seidman LLP, to count the under-votes in four Florida counties to see if Gore would have gained enough votes to surpass Bush's lead. With the results from the Miami-Dade recount, under the 'most 'friendly standards' Al Gore only gained 40 votes over George W. Bush, a far cry from the 600-vote projections made by many analysts. In fact, in a recount done by the Palm Beach Post using new reporting standards, Bush actually gained 6 votes in the recount.

With the controversy following the most recent election, and the 'uncounted votes' in Florida, have put to the test the legitimacy of the Bush presidency. With many electoral votes, and the potential that all of the votes in Florida had been counted Al Gore would have won, the press is divided. Bush supporters have pointed to a small number of votes in the state that could have tilted the election in his favor. The process will begin anew with the new voting standards, Bush actually gained votes in the recount.

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What's On?

at Lawrence

continued from page 4

meeting; Riverview Lounge.
2:00 p.m. LCF lunch discussion; Deaver Dining Room F.
3:00 p.m. ITC workshop; Introduction to Publisher.
6:00 p.m. Lawrence International Dinner; Deaver Dining Room E.
9:00 p.m. Student recital; David Proebstal, contrabass; Harper Hall.
8:00 p.m. Student recital; Carla Grober, piano; Benjamin Horvat, voice; Harper Hall.
5:00 p.m. Student recital; Emi Itoh, violin; Young Kim, piano; Harper Hall.
7:20 p.m. & 10:00 p.m. Classic Film Club; Psycho; Williams Theatre.
8:00 p.m. Term II Play; Shaw on Marriage; Clock Theatre. See March 8.
9:00 p.m. Lawrence Chamber Orchestra concert; Memorial Chapel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10

1:00 p.m. Student recital; Nathan Simington, violin; Harper Hall.
2:00 p.m. Kaffeestunde; International House.
3:00 p.m. Student recital; Cara Grober, piano; Benjamin Horvat, voice; Harper Hall.
5:00 p.m. Student recital; Eimi Itoh, violin; Young Kim, piano; Harper Hall.
7:20 p.m. & 10:00 p.m. Classic Film Club; Psycho; Williams Theatre.
8:00 p.m. Term II Play; Shaw on Marriage; Clock Theatre. See March 8.
9:00 p.m. Lawrence Chamber Orchestra concert; Memorial Chapel.

SUNDAY, MARCH 11

2:00 p.m. Term II Play; Shaw on Marriage; Clock Theatre. See March 8.
3:00 p.m. Faculty recital; Charles Guy, tuba; Memorial Chapel.
6:00 p.m. Student Unionarian Group; Diversity Center.
6:00 p.m. Lawrence University Jazz Ensemble and students recital; Riverview Lounge.

FEATURES

Lecturer illuminates little-studied art of the Third Reich

by RACHEL HOERMAN

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT EDITOR

Lawrence Almuna April Eisman gave a lecture on Nazi Art in the auditorium on Monday, Eisman who graduated from Lawrence in 1994 with a double major in Art History and English, received her M.A. in London at the Courtauld Institute of Art and focused her studies on German art, culture, and politics. She helped a professor at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and has had several articles published. Her lecture, entitled "Strength, Beauty, and Monomaniacy: Official Nazi Art," highlighted the utilization of art as a form of maintenance and propaganda in Nazi Germany.

Eisman stressed that until recently, the art of the Third Reich has been considered taboo, and thus was overlooked and largely unknown. She pointed out that the United States Department of Defense still retains a collection of Nazi art confiscated during World War II. It is stored in a basement considered too inflammatory to return to Germany.

Eisman explained the power that this art has, asserting, "Art played a huge role in the Third Reich and was a defining feature of Nazi Germany. It was a great way for the government to control people while hiding their actions." remarking that the Nazis used art to justify their actions and establish a link with history, Eisman added, "Through their connection to the art, the Nazis were taking on a 2000 year old myth.

Hitler recognized art as a means of social control and regulated it accordingly, "Hitler considered good art to be anything predating the nineteenth century. He believed that innovative and dynamic movements, artists involved

The 1930 Nuremberg Rally was to be the "Party Rally of Power," but it was canceled when World War II began. A scene from "Theatre Seasons" by Richard III, a play by Shakespeare. A photograph of the Berlin Olympic stadium exterior.

Fat Tuesday prompts unwelcoming awareness

by JESSIE AUGUSTYN

CLERK OF THE Spy

Maybe it's just me, but does anyone else find it incredibly ironic that National Eating Disorders Awareness Week coincided with Mardi Gras, otherwise known as Fat Tuesday? The timing seems all too appropriate.

Mardi Gras is a celebration about eating as much as you possibly can before Lent begins. The New Orleans tradition is that this holiday involves, in addition to eating, drinking large quantities of alcohol, parading in face paint, and wearing feathers. I often think of my grandmother's days. She would not be surprised or embarrassed by the posters covering all the mirrors in my dorm. I suppose it effectively drew my attention to the fact that it was eating disorder week, until it was ripped down by angry young women trying to wash their faces and apply their make-up. If any of those girls had eating disorders, I highly doubt their behavior was changed because they had to waste time ripping down newspapers.

This year's theme according to the American Anorexia Bulimia Association, Inc. is "Every Body is Beautiful!" They must not want us to see those beautiful bodies, at least not in our bathrooms or hallways. My guess is the organizations and people responsible for covering our mirrors with newspapers and our walls with posters have something to do with that. I'm not sure what, but they're making us think twice. I had to think twice when I saw a purple poster with an armless, alien-like figure that read, "The truth of it is, being on a diet isn't what's on the inside that counts!"

When did self-esteem become some- thing that's better for you? Why do you have to be weighing it? Isn't it a big part of eating disorders low self-esteem?

The bare-bones message seems to be that we shouldn't be as concerned with image, but the people telling us this are the same people that plaster our bathroom stalls with fliers and articles about eating disorders aware- ness in an attempt to make people think about what they're eating. It's not effective. It's not about making people think; it's about making people lose weight. This is not about helping people; it's about making them work with the system they're given.

What could be done to make Eating Disorders Awareness Week more successful next year? Well, for the reaction of my fellow Lawrentian as well as myself, get rid of the newspapers that cover mirrors. Get rid of that saying that doesn't make any sense. And finally, although I appreciate the humor, perhaps the date of the week should be moved to Thanksgiving. Just some suggestions.
The amount of time required for these courses is a pretty heavy load...very time-consuming.

Other academic university courses are not necessarily performance-based, but do rely on continual contact with students. Ingrid Nordi, a senior history and German language major, said, "I think the grades given are based on more things to consider, like progress and participation, and that they're more involved in a way than other courses. You have day-to-day homework, not one or two research papers, and you're working together with the professor on a day-to-day basis and you have to base a grade on that work."

Progress in certain fields, rather than an individual student's progress, also affects how an area is studied and graded. Catherine Flaschinski, a junior biology major, said, "The progress that's been made in science means that we know more now, and things are not as ambiguous and theoretical. Instead of saying 'We think this is what happens,' we can now say 'This is what happens.'"

Everyone learns differently, so I'm not going to say that advances in biology have made grades inflate, but it does make biology easier to understand."

Other students echoed that the way in which a course is taught affects the grade. Katrina Jagodinskaya, a senior history and English major, said, "I've been told there's no such thing as original thought. In history and English, I'm expected to be critical of what I read, but not expected to be original. It depends on what you think intelligence is: if you can produce original scholarship or whether you can critique existing scholarship."

Professor expectations affect how students perform in a course. David Scott, a junior math major, said, "It speaks well of the [math] department that it's less inflated (historically) than other departments. That shows that the department has kept its standards, probably because of the staff, which have been here for a while."

Though individual departments do well, Scott said, "I think that grade inflation poses a problem because the standards by which you judge work mean less and you are less able to tell when a good job has been done. You are then unable to distinguish between good work and the truly exceptional work." Students express concern that the inability to distinguish between good and exceptional work would have an effect on graduate schools and employers.

"Professors should not attempt to combat grade inflation—this problem that really is not a problem. It puts students at a serious disadvantage when they leave Lawrence, whether they are competing in the job market or in graduate school," said Bramm.

Flaschinski said that inflation could be a sign of motivated students who wish to pursue higher education: "As science progresses, it becomes competitive and graduate schools are much more selective. People who are going into a competitive area are going to work really hard to get the grades they need to compete."

Scott offered a different, yet positive aspect to grade inflation that would affect other areas, and not just the universities: "As I understand it, it's a nationwide trend, and therefore it doesn't affect Lawrence in a unique way...If you have grade inflation, grades will become less meaningful and employers and graduate schools may develop more meaningful and accurate forms of evaluation."

Students are becoming more aware of grade inflation and are examining educational standards, but the nationwide effects of grade inflation have yet to be seen, as well as the effects on Lawrence and its standards. While most educational institutions have allowed inflation to occur, many are already beginning to take the steps needed to stop inflation.

Currently, the curriculum committee has grade inflation on the agenda for next year.

— with additional reporting by Wes Mikan

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Wrestlers win national tournament berth

by KATHERINE HILL, CARA MARINENI, JAMIE LEMERAND

With a record of 21 and 8, the Vikings, an eight-seeded team secured third place last week at the NCAA Great Lakes Regional Tournament.

The tournament sent senior Ross Mueller and junior Andy Karz to the national championships. Weighing into the 174 pound weight class, Mueller earned his third consecutive trip to the national wrestling championships in Iowa. With a 184 pound weight class, will compete at nationals for the second consecutive year, after receiving the wildcard bid last year. As for the rest of the team, members optimistically look forward to next year’s season.

Commenting on the team’s performance, Coach Mike Ruhly said, “I felt that we did very well this season, but we could have done better had Kathy not had so many injuries.” Seamen, weighing in at 179 pounds, spent the majority of the month of January injured. “It is tough being hurt, but you just have to wrestle through it,” Seamen stated. His most significant accomplishment was placing second in the regional tournament last weekend.

Some of the team’s members cite a memorable Jan. practice schedule as a negative element of the season. Freshman Nick Murphy remarked, “I was wrestling well before Christmas, but after our trip to Florida some of the team’s progress slowed down.”

Murphy was among the unfortunate few to get injured this season. A tough regional tournament yielded a broken hand followed by a painful surgery that cost him a spot at the national championships.

Freshman Aaron Guiguer, wrestling in the 133 pounds weight class, also commented on the tough winter competition: “Florida didn’t go as well as we would have liked it to.”

As far as the team’s goals for next year’s season are concerned, the team is enthusiastic. Guiguer claimed, “We are a team of hard workers, with four freshmen in the starting lineup which comprises almost half of the team. We have a lot of technique and experience, but we need to become more mentally tough.” Guiguer is also looking forward to next year when he will be fully recovered and able to wrestle again, stating, “I would personally like to make it to the nationals, but as for the team I hope that we will be able to win regionals as well.” Seeing as next year will be his final season, Seamen would like the team to reestablish its previous accolades. “It is unfortunate that we fell out of the top ten this year, but we would like to reclaim our deserved ranking.”

The Vikings were ranked ninth nationally for Division III wrestling, until injuries brought this number up to the twenties by the end of the season. Overall, the team had a promising season with a not-to-shabby record to show for themselves. A strong freshmen presence and a core backbone of upperclassmen should surely enable an even more promising outcome for the 2001-2002 wrestling season.

Ruhly named MCHA Coach of the Year

Lawrence University’s Dave Ruhly has been named the Midwest Collegiate Hockey Association Coach of the Year.

Ruhly guided Lawrence to a 4-20-1 record and a 3-10-1 mark in the conference. The Vikings finished strong, going 3-3 over their last six games. “I believe it’s an honor for our team and what we accomplished,” Ruhly said.

“I definitely think we got stronger as the year went on. Starting with such a young club, we had some obstacles to overcome. We were playing our best hockey at the end of the season, and I think we are going to be a lot more competitive next year.”

The Vikings capped the season with a strong performance at the MCHA Tournament this past weekend. Lawrence led the conference champ, the University of Minnesota-Crookston, 2-1 in the second period of the semifinals before the Golden Eagles rallied for a 7-3 win. The Vikings captured third place in the tournament with a 5-3 victory over Northland College.

“I think it’s a fantastic honor,” Ruhly said. “Guys go through their entire career without winning Coach of the Year. There are a lot of great coaches in our league who deserve the honor and who also made great strides in their programs this season.”

Ruhly, a native of Madison and former star at Providence College, is in his second season coaching the Vikings.

Coach Dave Ruhly photo courtesy of Sports Information Office

2001 All-Midwest Conference Basketball Teams

Women

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Coach of the Year: Jackie Slade, Lake Forest

Men

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Coach of the Year: Henry Grant, Beloit

Lawrence Scoreboard

MEN’S BASKETBALL

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*2001 MWC Champions

WOMEN’S BASKETBALL

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*2001 MWC Champion

Vikings of the Week

Coach Dave Ruhly photo courtesy of Sports Information Office

Women’s Track

Valerie Curtis grabbed the lone first-place finish for the Lawrence University women’s track team at Saturday’s University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh Invitational.

Curtis, a sophomore from Shullsburg, ran to victory in the 1,500 meters in 5:10 minutes, 58.2 seconds. Lawrence’s Julie Lieblach finished ninth in the same event in 11:41.92.

Forrest’s effort helped Lawrence finish seventh in the team standings with 34.5 points.

*Vikings of the Week* courtesy of Sports Information Office

CORRECTIONS

Alien Augenrent was the author of the article “Grade distribution figures show influence at Lawrence” in the February 23 issue.