National fraternities send reps. to Lawrence

Fraternities and administrators meet to discuss the future of quad

by Allison Augustyn

Representatives from the Board of Trustees and national representatives from the fraternities of Delta Tau Delta, Sigma Phi Epsilon, and Phi Delta Theta met on Wednesday night to discuss the future of the fraternity system at Lawrence. The meeting was called to order due to concerns over the future of the fraternity quad-range, which is currently a potential site for new construction on the Lawrence campus.

Recent meetings with Sasaki Associates, the architectural firm hired to plan for the new construction, have revealed that one possibility for a new union would be to build over the Phi Kappa Tau and Delta Tau Delta houses. The new union would also require that Hubert House be razed, so that the union could span the length from the Phi Kappa Tau house to Hubert House.

Proposals for a new union result from the Board of Trustees decision to examine and improve housing at Lawrence. In 1998, Board Chairman John Luke, Jr., initiated a comprehensive review of residential life at Lawrence to determine "if current policies and practices in this area are consistent in furthering Lawrence's mission of liberal education." A task force was formed to consider the matter and work with the board to provide equitable housing. In its January 2000 response to the task force's interim report, the board endorsed "the following working principles on equity":

1. Lawrence students may freely associate and form student groups and organizations of their own choosing (including Greek-letter social organizations).
2. The allocation of college-owned housing should be based on clear and equitable rules.
3. No student group or organization should have a permanent claim to occupancy in an unit of college-owned housing. Existing claims should be resolved equitably.

In a letter dated October 20, 2000, the board stated, "In particular, the administration, working in concert with the board, should continue negotiations with representatives of Greek-letter social organizations, with the goal of ensuring that existing claims are equitably resolved and that students in those houses have the benefits of the planned enhancements to residential life." The recent Formal Group Housing proposal, if approved, would require that all organizations meet certain criteria to have a house, ensuring the Board's goal of equitable housing. This would also apply to Greek organizations and would not assure the groups of housing in the current fraternity quad.

Though President Warch, the national fraternity representatives, and other Lawrence presidents were unable to comment on Wednesday's meeting, the former said he was encouraged that it will receive a letter from the national representatives commenting on the matter for next week's issue.

Free trade provokes concerns

by Dom Yarnell

As clouds of tear gas drifted through the streets, thousands of police equipped with riot gear and surrounded by a sea of possible allergic reactions, and a pet's impact on the houses themselves. Plant Hall representative Cole Delaney favored the change, seeking equity with the fraternity residents. Trever Hall's Nick Anstett suggested designating small houses as pet-friendly. In the end, the council voted to allow house owners to own small house pets to own a dog or other house as fraternities are currently allowed to do.

Concerns were raised, such as how this change would allow small house residents to own a dog or other pet as fraternities are currently allowed to do.

With free trade, critics say, more nations of the world will be allowed to trade with the United States of America, which includes three pillars of the summit process: strengthening depth, creating prosperity, and realizing human potential.

In this anti-globalization sentiment is based on a variety of concerns, including job security, environmental protection, and ethical treatment of workers. With free trade, critics say, millions of dollars in wages (and living conditions) will be potentially lower. Along with low standards of living, difficulties in enforcing labor laws and environmental restrictions make the prospect of transnational business operations to relatively poorer countries even more enticing. Thus, after several years of slightly elevated wages, residents of poor living, and better enforcement of environmental regulations, should there be another country in an even worse condition, corporations would shift their operations to that country.

Two-decade-old Crandon

Mine controversy continues

Activists weigh in on behalf of rivers

by Wes Miska

The LU Geology Department hosted two activist speakers who presented their views on the holy debated issue of mining in Crandon, Wis. for a public panel discussion held in the Winton auditorium on April 12. The speakers included Kenneth Fish, director of the Menominee Treaty Rights and Mining Impacts Office and John J. Mutter, author of "To Slay a Giant," a book chronicling grass-roots efforts of Wisconsin citizens during the last decade in their struggle against multimillion dollar global mining corporations to prevent the operation of the Crandon mine.

The Crandon mine controversy, as Mutter put it, "is arguably the largest issue the State of Wisconsin has ever had to deal with." The history of the controversy began in 1975 with Exxon Mineral and Coal Company's discovery of one of the largest zinc/copper deposits in North America located near the Mohawk Chippewa Reservation eight miles south of Crandon, Wis.

The ore body is a vertical slab about one mile long, 200 feet wide, and extending to a depth of over half a mile. Exxon proposed a 28-year plan to dig an underground mine and extract 55 million tons of rock while recovering about two million tons of zinc-copper, along with recovering residual silver and gold. The potential material value of the mine is estimated to be between $6 and $8 billion.

Aspects of the Crandon mine proposal left much to be desired, especially by residents living near the mining site and also downstream of the Wolf River, which, given its location, would've contaminated over 120 miles of the river. In addition, heavy metals such as lead, mercury, zinc, arsenic, cadmium and copper. Since the Wolf River is the largest tributary to the Fox River, these metals would also eventually make their way into Lake Michigan. In April of 1995, the day after American Rivers designated the Wolf...
Mining controversy not just a Wis. issue

continued from page 3

River as threatened, Exxon announced plans to construct a 38-mile pipeline to deliver its contaminated water to the Wisconsin River at Hard Rapids near Rhinelander.

Exxon's plans also included the creation of a 90-foot deep, 355 acre "waste pond" located at the headwaters of the Wolf River with a plastic lining to ensure that wastewater would not leak into groundwater, surrounding lakes, and the Wolf. This pond would contain approximately 22 million tons of waste material, including sulfuric acid, the most noxious of copper mining wastes. No plastic lining has ever been known to prevent leeking of acid at any mining site, and former president of the Crandon Mining Company, Joe Bohle, declared that after 140 years the plastic would be completely dissolved. According to Mudder, Exxon's pipeline decision in 1995 doubled or tripled the numbers of their opposition around the state. Tribe and environmental organizations fought their money to combat the Crandon mine, with the Menominee, in particular, leading the effort.

Achievements of the mining opposition include organized and peaceful rallies, close legal and technical monitoring and concern about DNR operations such as the permit application process and environmental impact analyses, providing grass roots political pressure, support from the economic power of enormous global mining corporations, and the formation of an educational group, the Wolf Watershed Education Program.

The greatest victory of the mining opposition came in 1998 when the former governor Tommy Thompson signed Wisconsin Act 171 (the Mining Moratorium Bill) into law, one year after it had passed the Wisconsin Senate by a vote of 35-0. The Mining Moratorium Bill states that permits may not be issued for the mining of sulfides or ore bodies in Wisconsin unless the operation has operated on a similar site for less than ten years without evidence of pollution of groundwater and surface water. Also, the bill requires that a similar operation must be shown to have closed for at least ten years without polluting surface and ground water. No such mining operation has ever existed.

Keith Fish claims that the significance of this battle extends beyond the borders of Wisconsin, and has now received global attention. "The mining company is afraid of us because we might set an example for the rest of the country," says Fish.

Over the last twenty years, the Crandon operation has passed ownership through a number of global mining giants and undergone several name changes. In 1985, Exxon bought out Rio Algom and in 1991 moved on to careers in a variety of other critical concerns such as the first of many ‘gender crossings’; that is, changing one’s gender identity."

Footsteps from around the world.

Cabar 2001 proves a thrilling evening of food and entertainment for all.
**FRIDAY, APRIL 27**

**FEATURES / A & E**

**CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2**

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Critical acclaimed documentary to be screened at Lawrence

by TOM SHRINGER

[Image of American Movie] American Movie
Director: Chris Smith
Producer: Sara Price
Featuring: Mike Borchardt, Mike Schank
Sony 1999

American Movie will be shown in Whiton Auditorium on Friday at 7 p.m. American Movie will be followed by a talk by the filmmakers and a screening of the short film Cover.

Vermeer Quartet to visit Lawrence

by LINDSAY MOORE

The Lawrence University Artist Series presents the Vermeer String Quartet at the Lawrence Memorial Chapel at 8:00 p.m. on Friday, April 27. Since the quartet's formation in Marlboro, Australia in 1969, they have acquired international acclaim in the world of classical music performance.

In 1970, they were appointed to the resident artist faculty of Northern Illinois University. They are also fellows of the Royal Northern College of Music in Manchester, England, where, since 1975, they have presented an annual master class. "The quartet frequently attends such prestigious festivals as Tanglewood, Berlin, Schleswig-Holstein, Edinburgh, and, for the past two decades, has been the featured ensemble at Maine's Bay Chamber Concerts. Between such numerous international venues, the Vermeer String Quartet has been resident string quartet for Performing Arts Chicago since 1984.

The quartet's recording history has been as impressive and diverse as their live performance experiences, ranging from Shostakovich and Bartok to Brahms and Mendelssohn, in addition to a complete collection of the string quartet works of Beethoven and Tchaikovsky. Their latest work, Herdik's "The Seven Last Words of Christ," has been praised not only for its technical perfection, but also for its extreme musical sensitivity and grace.

The Vermeer String Quartet consists of Samuel Ashkanasi (violin), Mathias Tack (violin), Richard Young (viola), and Marc Johnson (cello). In addition to their performance Friday night, they will be favoring the Conservatory with two master classes at 10:00 a.m. Saturday, 28 April, in Shattuck Hall 156 and 163.

Contact Sarah Kelly (x7721) by Friday, May 4 for an audition.

SAI is giving away a scholarship for a year of 1/2 credit lessons to one female non-music major.

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www.lawrence.edu/sorg/lawrentian
First hundred days a success

BY RYAN TRENNY

Bush's first hundred days are nearing an end this weekend, and as we look back to those first hundred days we can confidently say Bush's administration is nothing less than a success. Bush has met the challenges of Iraq and the economy with a level of success that will be measured for years to come.

Bush has also taken a strong stance on tax reform, which will be a key issue in the upcoming election. By lowering taxes, Bush has ensured that the economy will continue to grow and that the American people will have more money in their pockets.

Furthermore, Bush has taken strong actions to address the war on terror. His leadership has helped us stay safe and has brought about a sense of security that had been lost.

In conclusion, Bush's first hundred days have been a success. His leadership has helped us through difficult times and has set the stage for a bright future. As we look forward to the next hundred days, we can be confident that Bush will continue to lead us in the right direction.

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San Francisco comes in first and last

BY JESSIE AUGUSTYN

Last week, the city of San Francisco approved funding for a project that is sure to be controversial. The project will involve the construction of a new police station in the Tenderloin district.

Supporters of the project argue that it is necessary to increase police presence in the area. They say that with the recent increase in crime, it is important to have a strong law enforcement presence.

Opponents of the project argue that it is a waste of money and that the funds could be better spent on other initiatives. They say that the city has a responsibility to provide adequate services to all its citizens, and that the police station will not be of much use to the Tenderloin community.

In the end, the project was approved, but it is likely to be a source of continued debate in the future.

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Police crack down unfairly on minor violations

The Lawrentian

I do not believe that the police are being fair in their enforcement of minor violations. When I saw that the Appleton Police Department is a thorn in the side of many students, I was surprised. The police in this town are not here to serve and protect, they are here to harass. Their only function is to squeeze money out of good students, part of their pathetic agenda of getting more money for their already gigantic budget. I am tired of sending away parking ticket forms. I am tired of having to go 4 miles under the speed limit just to be sure I will be left alone. In short, I am tired of the continual harassment.

Once, I received a $10 ticket for parking overnight in the Youker garage. I found a sign in the garage that clearly explained the rule (no parking between 2 a.m. and 8 a.m.). I did not receive any such notice. Another time, I got a $5 ticket for parking in a 2-hour zone for 13 hours. These two are just of my many encounters. I have counted dozens of other stories from other students as well.

One might ask, where do these tickets go? Although I am not maximizing the revenue, the money actually goes to hire more police officers. Take a drive (try not to get a ticket) around Appleton at night. The overabundance of police cars is amazing. This overabundance provides plenty of opportunity for them to give tickets, which then creates ample funds to hire more cops.

I think it is very interesting that the police are there in a heartbeat if your meter has expired by 2 minutes, or if you are going slightly over the speed limit, or you are slightly too close to a curb. But where are the officers when they are legitimately needed? When my bike was stolen, they sent me a "stolen property form." I bet I will do a lot of good! When there is money to make, police are there in a hurry. When there is work that does not pay, no cop is in sight.

At this point, I would rather live in Singapore. A legitimate casing could be much better than the usual police assault I am struggling with here. The good news is that some of the tickets I have received were voided after complaints. The police officers actually fight this harassment at every opportunity. I know I don't want to be "lawful and more jelly doughnuts."

—David Heyer

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Corrections

In last week's issue, we made an error in the story on Kossman's name on the editorials page. We regret this error.
Free trade issue requires careful economic consideration

continued from page 1

to that country, leaving the first country as it began. The result is a higher unemployment in the U.S., little if no improvement for foreign countries, with the environment suffering during the process.

The proponents of free trade, however, laud the prospect as a way to improve the situations of all countries involved. Without tariffs, it becomes profitable to export more goods to other countries, making for an expanded marketplace. Countries will be directly competing with each other for the sale of goods, which will drive the prices of goods down for the consumers. Lower prices mean more goods for consumers, higher sales for producers, and a corresponding increase in employment to meet the new demand for jobs. Jobs are made available to people in foreign countries where no jobs existed before free trade, increasing the countries’ standards of living, while increasing the profits of domestic corporations.

The resolution of these two seemingly plausible analyses requires a look at the market producing goods and the people consuming them in each country. An economic model of trade, known as the Ricardian model, sheds some light on the prospect of free trade by categorizing factor inputs (resources necessary for production) into capital or labor, and goods into labor-intensive or capital-intensive. Capital can be described as machines and technology used by workers (labor) in the production of a good. For instance, due to the improvements of agricultural technology over the course of this century, the farming industry has transformed from labor-intensive to capital-intensive, meaning that fewer workers are needed to produce the same crop yield.

Before trade, each factor input is paid according to its relative abundance (i.e., how much of one factor there is compared to the other) for any given country. The less there is of one factor relative to the other, the more it gets paid (again, relative to the other). This comparison makes sense if you think about valuable objects like gemstones. Diamonds are more expensive than garnets because, among other reasons, they are more rare. If diamonds were more abundant, they might be cheaper than garnets. The same goes for capital and labor; the less there is of one, the more it gets paid.

Although a country that does not trade is forced to produce the blend of capital and labor-intensive goods its citizens require, the country open to free trade will find it profitable to concentrate on producing the goods that heavily require the factor input of its relative abundance. For instance, the U.S. has a relatively high abundance of capital, and would thus find it profitable to produce and export capital-intensive goods, like agricultural products. Meanwhile, the relatively labor abundant Mexico would find it profitable to produce labor-intensive goods, like textiles. This increased demand for relatively abundant factor inputs increases the amount paid for these factors. Thus, the owners of capital in the U.S. would be paid more for their equipment, and the laborers of Mexico would be paid more for their work. On the flip side, however, the U.S. laborers would be worse off because demand for their factor input would decrease relative to capital and decrease their wages, just as the rent paid to Mexican owners of capital would decrease. This would explain why U.S. labor unions support trade barriers to protect their wages.

The proposed Free Trade Agreement of the Americas (FTAA) would basically extend the reach of NAFTA, the controversial trade agreement implemented to create free trade throughout North America.

Assistant Professor of Economics John Higgins pointed out some of the aspects of NAFTA that are sometimes ignored: "NAFTA included a clause that...would compensate workers who lost their jobs because of increased trade. Approximately 250,000 workers received compensation the year NAFTA went into effect...but when the country has been producing 180,000 to 200,000 jobs per month, it is real-

ty that bad of a situation? Of course, when you're worker that loses his job, you don't feel like it's all that fair."

The values of the parties involved are the impetus for the strong reactions to trade agreements. As Higgins said, "You can't argue that free trade will increase the income...with an environmentalist who sees income as part of the problem."

Likewise, those with humanitar-
ian concerns will be indifferent to the prospect of increased national income, and members of labor unions are not likely to sympathize with the increased profits of capital-owners when they lose their jobs due to increased trade.

Despite the outcome of the FTAA, scheduled to commence in 2005, the economic change will benefit some to the detriment of others. This fact evokes strong reactions to the people making the decisions that dictate the "winners" and "losers," as evidenced by the violence of the protest in Quebec.
Con faculty visits China

by DEVIN BURKE
ASSOCIATE FEATURES EDITOR

Imagine a university event where the entire student body assembled with flowers and gifts to welcome a handful of guest professors. Huge welcoming banners and finely-crafted portraits of the professors would decorate the school. A ceremony to present the gifts and a formal welcome would celebrate the professors' arrival. Later on that evening and every night for the rest of the week, banquets would be held.

This overwhelming reception greeted the five Lawrence faculty who traveled to China during spring break. The professors, all Conservatory faculty, spent two weeks in Beijing and Xi'an teaching lessons, giving master classes, and performing concerts. They divided their time between three schools, and in each one met with similar enthusiasm.

The five faculty who traveled to China included Janet Anthony, Catherine Kautsky, Fan Lei, Robert Levy, and Howard Niblock. Last year, Professor of Saxophone Robert Jordehn taught at two of the schools in Beijing. This year, with the help of a Lawrence University Alumni Grant, the five were able to make the trip.

The three schools they attended included China's People's University and The University of Nationalities in Beijing, and the Xi'an Conservatory in Xi'an. Each school differed from the other, but in each one China's communist history was still evident in some form. Musically in China, "the Russian tradition is still alive and well," said Janet Anthony.

While the influence of Russia could be seen especially at the more established schools, The People's University indicated newer trends moving toward Western culture. Its first freshman class matriculated this year, and its new principal was educated at UC Berkeley and Stanford. The school is based more on a liberal arts Western education model than on the more focused Chinese conservatories represented by the other two schools.

Part of the students' excitement over their foreign guests, according to Anthony, came out of their eagerness for Western culture. In the Russian tradition, strings and piano are emphasized instruments while woodwinds and brass are not. Jazz is an especially rare luxury, as Mr. Levy found when he taught trumpet and jazz master classes. "The students were hungry to learn," he said. Whatever music was brought from Lawrence, the students wanted a photocopy because it is very difficult to find Western sheet music in China.

Apart from their interest in Western culture, the students were eager and quick to learn about music. Anthony found them "really quick to change and adapt." While the students' abilities varied, Levy was "amazed at how good their ears were." It also impressed him that "the students were very well-prepared."

Despite the student's readiness to listen, communication was often a problem due to the language and culture barrier, and some of the professors found these hurdles frustrating to different degrees. Lessons and classes would be assisted by occasional interpreters, various amounts of singing, and other improvised means of imparting ideas. Levy said it reminded him that "music is an international language, for sure." For Kautsky, it provided a new insight: "It made me respect that much more the international students that we have on campus who have been able to cross the cultural boundaries with such amazing success."

On the last day, following their final performance, the students rushed the stage and showered the Lawrence faculty with bouquets of flowers. The trip, the first time that a group of Lawrence professors have made an international tour together, was by all accounts a great success.

The Seasons proves worth the price

continued from page 3

The Seasons also offers a full selection of desserts and coffees, and after dinner I drank an espresso. The coffee tasted excellent, and that it was served with a fresh slice of lemon rind again caused me to reflect on the close attention paid to detail at The Seasons.

This week The Seasons has changed its menus to its spring offering, and has replaced the angst New York strip and grilled salmon dishes with seared duck breast and grilled halibut, among other small alterations. Despite The Seasons' pricey menu, with appetizers ranging around eight dollars, salads at four dollars, and entrees for about twenty-two dollars, I wholeheartedly recommend The Seasons to anyone who wants to enjoy an evening of fine dining and select service.

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Crisis in context: Hah discusses U.S.-China Foreign Policy

In diplomacy, U.S. must not underestimate importance of Chinese national honor

By JEFF PETHO

Last week an error by our printer caused a number of problems with the appearance and content of the Lawrence. In addition to shifting the front page photo of Marion Peterson dramatically to the left, the error removed all quotation marks and apostrophes from Hah’s article on page three, “Crisis in context: Hah discusses U.S.-China foreign policy.” While we are working with our printer to ensure that they meet our standards in future issues, we do not think it fair to our readers, to Professor Hah, or to anyone whose interview was central to the article—that we leave such a central article without an adequate version for posterity. The article below is the text as it should have appeared.

The foreign policy crisis between the U.S. and China over the April 1 collision of a U.S. spy plane and a Chinese fighter jet was only partially resolved last week when the Chinese released the American flier who was captured. Representatives of the U.S. and China are currently negotiating in talks to determine other immediate concerns, such as future surveillance flights from the U.S. which has caused many to wonder at what, if any, long term impact the collision may have on U.S.-China relations.

Professor of government Ching-do Hah, who specializes in East Asian politics, answered questions about the collision this week. Hah emphasized the importance of understanding the reasons for the Chinese action and the sharp response to the events of the past several weeks. “Only by putting the collision in proper perspective can we understand why China reacted the way it has,” Hah said.

“When you look at international relations, you must analyze why they are doing this?” Hah went on to describe the so-called “China problem.” “China is intent upon trying to redeem, in the best way it can and as fast as possible, past humiliations, disasters, and dishonor,” said Hah, explaining that China suffered abuses from western and Japanese imperialist forces during the latter half of the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries, receiving especially violent blows from the Japanese during the Second World War. Hah cited two consequences of that time. First, “the Chinese are extremely sensitive about national honor and national dignity—almost pathologically so.” Second, China now views itself as a great power, which, Hah said, is perhaps understandable. For example, it is a nuclear power. Hah expanded, “The Soviet Union is gone... Japan, though rich, has little military ability to speak of without U.S. assistance. It best India in the war, so what country can really challenge China’s standing in its perspective? Only the U.S.”

As a result, Hah explained, “China is extremely nationalistic. It is determined not even to appear to be humiliated. This is evident in their current version of the Chinese ‘Problem.’” Given that problem, Hah believes that every country, including the U.S., has to be sensitive not to injure China’s sense of pride.

The “China Problem” seems to apply to the current situation. When you compare the two governments’ versions of events, said Hah “there seems little doubt that the Chinese fighter planes were terribly aggressive, so much so that it’s not surprising at all that there was a tragedy.” Opportunities were created by the Chinese.

Therefore, Hah believes that during the impending talks between the two countries, it will be important for the Chinese to give ground on two issues in particular. First, he believes, they must return the plane, and second, they must acknowledge that landing the damaged aircraft on Hainan Island was not an act of deliberate aggression, but instead an urgent emergency situation in which there was no alternative.

China could, according to Hah, however, admit that it had made an error without losing its sense of national integrity. “A great country, as a great person, should admit it when it has made an error,” said Hah.

When asked to suggest reasons for China’s strong assertions of U.S. wrongdoing in the incident, Hah suggested they were trying to influence U.S. policy towards China, to both discourage arms sales to Taiwan and to discontinue U.S. surveillance flights off the coast of China. The U.S. has been considering the sales of arms to Taiwan, which would be seen as giving the small country a means to protect itself from China. Finally, Hah believes that Taiwan is rightfully a part of its territory and has long threatened to reclaim the small island.

China’s hope that the incident could have a positive impact on foreign policy have, however, dissipated in the weeks following the accident. Some member of Congress have even suggested punishing the Chinese by sending fighter jets along with the surveillance planes, or by follow-through on arms sales to Taiwan. “We can do those things,” said Hah, “but it would be a direct provocation.”

Those things would be taken as a real threat by the Chinese government, said Hah, asking, “is it our goal to threaten China?” Hah does not think so. The U.S. it seems, should be careful not to threaten China, but also, not to give in to its demands.

Ultimately, Hah believes, the two nations have larger interests at stake. The U.S. desires to have peaceful relations with China. “We must try to pave the way towards good relations if we can; but we must be careful not to press China, but must, not to give in to its demands.”

Hah believes, would wish to have peaceful relations with China. “We must try to pave the way towards good relations if we can; but we must be careful not to press China, but must, not to give in to its demands.”

For this and other reasons, Hah stated, “I do not think the current crisis will have an enduring impact upon the relations between the two countries.” Especially for China, but also for Taiwan, the gains of continuing relations simply outweigh whatever could be gained by refusing ground in the current crisis. “For China to lose the American market would be truly punishing to the Chinese people,” said Hah.

Furthermore, the U.S. has an opportunity to make a great profit in China, “it has 1.3 billion people with a growing economy. There is a great market for us as well,” said Hah.

The crisis between the U.S. and China over the collision has been an emotional issue for both sides, Hah, “we must learn to be dispassionate on questions that are passionate.”

Also, Hah suggested that it is worth while to empathize with the Chinese. “The Chinese think about their past—we should try to put ourselves in the shoes of the Chinese,” Hah said.

The Chinese “have empathy too, but it’s, I think, more on our part. We concluded Hah, again pointing the tragedy of the past 150 years of Chinese history, and observing that those two nations have come to affect the current crisis over the collision.

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**Vikings of the Week**

**Track and Field**

Josh Meyer played a big part in Lawrence’s strong showing at the Carthage Invitational last Saturday. The freshman from Woodruff recorded a trio of top ten finishes, as the Vikings finished fifth among 16 teams.

The former Lakeeland Union High School star took third in the high jump with a leap of 6 feet, 1.5 inches. He also placed fourth in the 200 meters in 22.02 seconds and was seventh in the 100 meters in 11.10 seconds.

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