Administration addresses concerns after terrorist attacks last week

by HELEN EXNER

Truesdell has received many calls and e-mails of condolences from international students and their families since the attacks. No international student has contacted the administration voicing fears about how or why he or she will be treated on campus.

"I've been in a couple gatherings," she said, "where President Warch has made specific mention of the outpouring of friends from other countries... Some of the e-mails have indicated they are very glad that their sons and daughters are here or were going to attend Lawrence here because they know this is a place that would understand difference." Immediately after the attacks, the public affairs office set up an alumni tree on Lawrence's website, allowing alumni to notify others of their safety and inquire about people from whom they've not heard. The website also provides links to relevant counseling information.

Addressing concerns

If the United States engages in a war, a prospect that is becoming increasingly likely, the faculty and administration would react in the only way they know how: as educators. "I imagine we would do what we do best, which is to be educators," she said. "That's the business that we know around here." Truesdell said she expects more events to be organized as the year progresses, but added, "The exact details and logistics that we are dealing with are very fluid." The website also provides links to relevant counseling information.

Ancient Native American artifacts found in Door County

by DEVIN BURKE

Most Lawrenceans don't get to see what's behind the door at the front of Briggs 326. Many walls are locked or covered, looking in through the walls of glass cases filled with hominid skull casts, but few are privy to what happens far beyond the door. Inside the room, there's a locked door that leads to the archaeology lab, which contains a storeroom filled with thousands of archaeological dig artifacts. Most of those artifacts were excavated from Rock Island, a small Lake Michigan island near the northern tip of Door County.

Between 1969 and 1974, Lawrence anthropology professors Ronald and Carol Mason directed excavations on Rock Island, which had been occupied and lived in by many communities of people over thousands of years, making it "what archaeologists call a 'multi-component site,'" says Ronald Mason. The artifacts found there date back to the 1st century B.C. Mason describes Rock Island as "just an incredibly rich site." In addition to the site's exceptionally preserved state, the excavations have yielded tools, weapons, and information about the people by the thousands, various structures including a Native American fort, domestic items such as food remains, clothing, and cooking sites, and other finds. The items have been left by many groups of Native Americans and Europeans.

In terms of research, the Masons have focused their studies on the time of contact between Native Americans and Europeans from the 1600s to the 1750s. One reason that Rock Island is a particularly rich find is its wealth of material from this time. The contact years between Native Americas and Europeans were a destructive time in America's history.

Tasty Italian food

Meet the C. elegans Lawrentians combat tragedy with music

Lawrence wins prestigious Asian Studies grant

by CAMERON KRAMLICH

This summer Lawrence University was awarded a $1.5 million grant by the Freeman Foundation to promote Asian studies on campus. This grant will greatly enhance the study of Asia at Lawrence by creating opportunities for Lawrenceians, both students and faculty, to visit and learn about Asia.

This highly sought-after grant was won despite strong competition. East Asian Languages and Cultures Professor Jane Yang, stunned by the generosity of the Foundation, said, "They did not cut anything that we asked for." The grant will be used to fund three separate programs that will help to continue and globalize the Lawrence curriculum from its classical roots.

The ultimate goal is to help popularize Asian Studies on campus. According to professor Yang, "We really want to encourage Freshmen to think long term...I would urge them to prepare to focus on Asia." The most significant long term change on campus is the addition of Japanese as a foreign language. Although in the past it was occasionally offered as an introductory seminar, this will be the first time the language is available as an integral part of the foreign language system. This permanent faculty member will be introduced in a manner similar to that of Lawrence's first Chinese language instructor, continued on page 8

Life slows down on College Ave.

Two professors given tenure in 2001, at least five to try in 2002

by CHRIS CHAN

Tenure is one of the milestones in the career of a collegiate academic. When a professor seeks tenure from a college, the teacher's academic record is reviewed. Should the professor be deemed satisfactory, his or her contract will be renewed. Tenure usually assures a professor a permanent place at Lawrence University.

There is an elaborate procedure to determine who will receive tenure. Professors who do not receive tenure usually have one more year left on their contracts, after which employment at Lawrence generally terminates. Applicants for tenure are critiqued in three main categories: teaching, scholarship, and service.

Teaching is rated by the professor's ability in the classroom and student observations. Scholarship is based on the professor's research and academic work. Service reflects the professor's contributions to the Lawrence environment and community service.

A panel of tenured professors analyzes each applicant and comes to a decision over the course of several months. "People who participate in this process generally consider that it works pretty well," comments Dean of the Faculty Brian Rosenberg.

This year, two professors have received tenure. These professors are Nancy A. Wall, associate professor of biology, continued on page 3
Celebrated human rights activist Dr. Blasé Bonpane warns Lawrence activists about provocateur strategies

by Wes MIkSA

On May 22, 2001, major human rights activist Dr. Blasé Bonpane visited Lawrence University and lectured before a large crowd in Wriston Auditorium.

Bonpane, a Maryknoll priest and superior, served the Catholic Church in Guatemala from 1960 to 1965 and is internationally recognized for his humanitarian efforts in South, Central, and North America. He is a UCLA and California State University Northridge professor, contributor to the Los Angeles Times and New York Times, and was a commentator and founder of KPFK 90.7FM, a pioneering public broadcasting station producing PBS and NPR. Famous philosopher Noam Chomsky says his "quiet modesty and unassuming and inspiring life and work." In 1985 Bonpane led the first International March for Peace in Central America through Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico. In 1989 Dr. Bonpane was named "the most outstanding humanist of the past decade" by Los Angeles Weekly. He is currently Director of the Office of the Americas, a non-profit corporation dedicated to teaching peace and justice in the western hemisphere.

Dr. Bonpane claims that the United States is currently in a war system, a system supporting a culture of violence and greed, which manifests itself in the poverty of American citizens at home and the patterns of terror and violence in American policies abroad, such as those in Latin America. To support his point, Bonpane highlights the School of Americans, located in Fort Benning, Georgia, and its teaching of terror, torture, and violence as political tools to Latin American militants; the reported rape and torture of Sister Dianna Ortiz, an Ursuline nun and citizen of the United States in a Guatemalan prison overseen by a CIA operative, "Alejandro," numerous reported intrusions of the United States' citizens' rights during the term of Hoover; United States intelligence of the assassination of the democratically elected president of Chile, Salvador Allende, reportedly for his refusal to privatize his country's copper mining industry; the "murdered and disappeared" people of Latin America, described by the New York Times as the "War on Drugs" in Latin America. Bonpane also voices his concern about the ecological devastation caused by the United States military: "The military at peace is the most profitable military at war" and criticizes this system for its support of a culture of violence and greed abroad.

Bonpane envisions the United States accepting and abiding by the Declaration, and redirecting the resources of its present military efforts toward peaceful organizations and policies promoting internal and international healing, such as the Red Cross. According to Dr. Bonpane, a primary characteristic of the military system is the use of fear for political purposes and the stifling of future thought. "When I was younger I wore a marine outfit," says Bonpane, "I was dangerous, too dangerous. To whom? Anyone... You."

Bonpane is positive that major changes toward a peace system are underway: "I think that the moral revolution Martin Luther King has called for has come. There is more activism in the United States in the year 2000 than there was in 1965." Bonpane gives a clear warning, however, coming from his decades of experience organizing peaceful protests and confronting a political strategy known as "provocateurism." Under provocateur strategies, members of groups opposed to peaceful demonstrations use media tactics to promote violence within a group, and thus redirect the attention and attention of the protest away from the groups' causes and toward innocuous acts of violence. Bonpane claims that such politics were used in the more recent and televised protests in Seattle, Philadelphia, Los Angeles (Democratic Convention), and demonstrations in Washington D.C. According to Bonpane, his son was arrested in a peaceful protest "because people wearing black breaking the windows," and less than one percent of the demonstrators in Seattle participated in violent acts. According to Bonpane in his recent book Guerrillas of Peace, "In the thirty years I have been in the peace movement, I have never known anyone in the movement to burn a flag."

Exhibit of bonsai to appear at Music-Drama Center

by J A N IE ONDRACK

The Fox Valley Bonsai Society will display an exhibit entitled "The Japanese Art of Bonsai" at its annual display on Saturday, Sept. 29. The exhibit is located in the Music-Drama Center lobby and view the miniaturization of nature that is bonsai.

Bus visits Green Bay, Kaukaua

This past Labor Day, President Bush arrived in Green Bay for a visit with the Northern Wisconsin Regional Council of Carpenters in Kaukaua. President Bush appeared at the center with Douglas McCain, the general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The center was a former Wisconsin State Penitentiary. This center had been closed for a few years, but in 1995, the center was relocated to the United States and was renamed the "Fired Earth Pottery Glass Onion Studios MODA." A year later, a new building was constructed and the center was opened again.

This center is now a working center with about 80 employees. The center is open to the public and members of the public can come in and learn how to make pottery. The center is open Monday through Saturday from 9:00-6:00 p.m.

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New exhibition at Wriston to feature Emily Parker Groom

by RACHEL HOERMAN
ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT EDITOR

Emily Parker Groom. To most Lawrenceans, her name is as unfamiliar as the college she is associated with: Milwaukee Downer. However, Emily Groom should be a name that bespeaks a return to the turn of the century, and the pride whose achievements are being showcased by the newest exhibition at the Wriston Art Center: Emily Groom: a Milwaukee Downer Legacy.

A woman who dedicated her life to the advancement of the arts, Groom was born to a wealthy family in Massachusetts who moved to Milwaukee in 1880. She attended the School of Art of the Art Institute of Chicago and was originally hired onto the Milwaukee Downer staff to teach fashion design, which she knew nothing about. She soon challenged administration in the college to create a department that took art as seriously as other fields of academia, and in 1902, got her way, becoming founder and chairperson of Milwaukee Downer College’s art department.

Spending nearly as much time abroad as in the classroom, Groom traveled around England, Scotland, France, and the Orkney Islands from 1907-1908, sketching and studying in London and Paris as well. Brangwyn, famed for his etchings and illustrations, was a close friend, and also made numerous trips to Boston, Philadelphia, and New York City in pursuit of new techniques and a variety of subject matter. She returned to Europe at the outbreak of both World War One and World War Two, working in Afghanistan like Fride Brangwyn, famed for his etchings and illustrations. She set up a studio in an old hatter shop with her friend, and also made numerous trips to Boston, Philadelphia, and New York City in pursuit of new techniques and a variety of subject matter. She returned to Europe at the outbreak of both World War One and World War Two, working in Afghanistan like Fride Brangwyn, famed for his etchings and illustrations.

In her later years Groom seemed to favor watercolor over oil, and continued painting the landscapes and social still-lifes that helped define her style for more than half a century. Comments Lewis: “As an artist Emily Groom was interested in the Impressionistic tendencies of artists like Van Gogh, Monet, and Degas, with bright expressive colors and images like her “Kirkwall Watercolor” that placed great emphasis on lighting and its effect. In Lewis’s words: “In her work Emily Groom gave color a role of its own, making it less descriptive, and the piece more about the interaction of color and light. Many of Emily Groom’s paintings are colorful responses to the atmospheres that were created. She was constantly telling her students and Milwaukee Downer residences to look around and watch what happened with their work during the artistic process, to encourage a greater sense of interaction between the students and their work.”

Over the years, DeStasio and some of her students have worked on mapping the genome of this worm. Specifically, DeStasio was using the rubber band phenotype. This worm typically differs in movement from its normal worm. For example, when tapped on the head, a normal representative of C. elegans would contract and move backwards. Instead, the rubber band phenotype is almost paralyzed and cannot contract, thus having a rubber band-like effect. This is caused by a disconnection between nerves and muscles which communicate by electrical signals. These electrical signals are caused by potassium ion pathways.

Lawrence alumnus Catherine Lephot identified the gene that was causing the effect, UNC 93. Later, DeStasio and Jason Tennesse were able to identify SUP 9, a gene that suppresses the mutation of UNC 93. Later, it was found that males with the SUP 9 mutation were unable to breed. At M.I.T., DeStasio was able to find some clues of why this was occurring. Instead, the rubber band phenotype is almost paralyzed and cannot contract, thus having a rubber band-like effect. This is caused by a disconnection between nerves and muscles which communicate by electrical signals. These electrical signals are caused by potassium ion pathways.

The 2001-2002 school year is a time of many interesting happenings in the Lawrence science departments, such as the re-opening of renovated Youngchild Hall. It also welcomes back Beth DeStasio from her Sabbatical at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology via a National Science Foundation POWRE (Professional Opportunities for Women in Research and Education) Grant. There, she was able to do more in-depth work on the worm C. elegans.

Students intended to play vital role in tenure process

continued from page 1

and Jeffrey A. Collett, associate professor of physics. Both began their Lawrence teaching and research careers in 1995. Two other professors applied for tenure but were denied: assistant professor of history Wendy A. Nicholson and assistant Spanish professor Elia J. Aracenaqu-I-Tapasti. Aracenaqu-I-Tapasti appealed the tenure commission’s decision, and the result of that appeal has yet to be publicly announced.

This year, at least five Lawrence University professors are up for tenure. These teachers are assistant professor of music Michael J. Kim, assistant professor of religious studies Kathryn M. Kueny, Russian assistant professor Rebecca Epstein Matveyev, music assistant professor Anthony Padilla, and assistant professor of French Lifongo J. Vétine remain in question. The students are an integral part of the tenure committee’s decision, and the result of that appeal has yet to be publicly announced.

The C. elegans worm, the subject of DeStasio’s recent studies.

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Recital responds to tragedies of Sept. 11 with music

by RACHEL HOEBRAN ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT EDITOR

On Sunday, Sept. 30, a performance that has become a memorial, a rite of passage, and a tribute to contemporary musicians of Europe and the Americas will take the stage with "Fuego en la Sangre/Fire in the Blood: Contemporary Song from America and Europe." Combining the talents of Professor Patrice Michaels (soprano), guest artist Ana Cervantes (pianist), and Professor Janet Anthony (cello), "Fire in the Blood," is a faculty recital that signifies much more.

This performance will seek to showcase the influences of contemporary American and European artists with a unique program of influential works from around the hemisphere. The program is the result of a collaboration between Michaels and Cervantes, and reflects their tastes, personal preferences, and professional respect for each other. Adds Michaels, "We both bring a varied background to repertoire, which is a variety of personal choices we made together."

Rock Island ancient home to many

continued from page 1

history, but that destruction was more due to fighting between Native American tribes initially than to the Europeans.

Many refugee Native American groups fled Iroquois warriors and landed on Rock Island, which is an easily defensible island with its three rocky shores. On the southern side, the island features a sandy beach that was a perfect landing for canoes. Rock Island was also a popular location for Native American trade and, intermittently, was a Native American home to many stories have been discovered and investigated on Rock Island. The French explorer La Salle landed there in 1679 to trade furs. His ship, La Grifon, the first sailing ship built in the Great Lakes, was lost somewhere in this lake containing many archaeological treasures, and yet to be found. La Salle, who was not on the ship, was almost bankrupted. After paddling back to the mainland in a canoe, his illustrious career continued. La Salle is one of many European figures whose role with the Native Americans has been fleshed out with the finds.

Today, the island is open to the public. A short ferry takes people to the island, and the only overnight facilities are the tents people bring for themselves.

A small local exhibit houses some of the artifacts that the Masons have found at the island. The island is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, but Lawrence has curatorial responsibility for most of the finds in perpetuity.

In the past, Lawrenceans have participated both in the excavation and in the analysis of the finds from Rock Island. While the Masons have published their findings on the subject of Rock Island, Mason says that studies on such a find are ongoing.

SOUboards plans a variety of events for the campus

The Lawrence University College Republicans is an active student organization that represents the conservative viewpoints of students on campus. Last year they aided in the campaigns of local Republican candidates and were witnesses to the inaugurations of current President George W. Bush in Washington D.C. The President visited the area several times last year, including most recently on May Day, at events attended by LUCR. Two years ago, LUCR planned and voted to have the first traditional fraternal event this year, the Students for Leftist Action. LUCR meets one a week at a meeting time determined by the schedules of their members. LUCR will allow for a complete discussion of the activities of LUCR, for more information, contact the LUCR activities fair or go to http://www.lawrence.edu/org/lucr.

Corrections

Last week, the Lawrencean accidentally omitted the College Republicans' spotlight and half of the SOUP spotlight. The Lawrencean regrets the error.

 comentário de LUCR sobre el evento de celebración...
We must protect our nation

by Tim Schmidt

Managing Editor

The horrible attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon jarred the world into a new era of terrorism. World leaders from Japan to Mexico, Russia to Great Britain rushed en masse to express their horror and offered support to help us combat the evil that cost thou­ sands their lives and millions their sense of security. After the senseless destruction of human­ ity, it was inspiring to see our difference disappear as all par­ ties, creeds, and ethnicities came together to denounce this inconceivably heinous act.

There can be no rationale behind the killing of innocent men, women, and children—this is the work of madmen. No negotiation or diplomatic con­ ferences will thwart people who coolly steer a 747 into skyscrap­ ers at hundreds of miles per hour.

Our response to this should be twofold; we should eliminate threats of terrorism, while increasing our nation's defens­ es. Any known terrorist threat to the United States should be surgically destroyed, using all of our resources. Cut off their funding, destroy their bases, build their hosts nations into giv­ ing them up. We should not act carelessly, bombing a nation indiscriminately. Rather we should carefully locate terrorist cells and work with our allies to “smoke them out of their holes,” as our President has repeatedly said. We must work hard to ensure that only those guilty of trying to perpetrate terrorist crimes or those who permit them to occur are dealt with. This must not be an act of vengeance, but an act of self­ defense to prevent further attacks.

At the same time, we can hardly expect this to end all ter­ rorism. America will need to make sacrifices in order to sub­ stantially decrease the chances of this happening again. While the exact prescription for increased security is beyond this writer's purview, the President has taken the correct first steps, with his creation of a cabinet­ level Director of Homeland Security position. This new office will coordinate work done by many federal agencies and departments, the FBI, CIA, and state governments, in order to increase our level of preparation against future attacks.

A friend of mine commented to me, that in the total scheme of things, these attacks only increased security to prevent­ ing another disaster. America's response to the World Trade Center attack should also be geared towards prevention. Such a response would eliminate all responsible parties, as well as those who harbor them must be stopped, to show the world that mass murder is not an effective tool to bring about desired change.

A concentrated, direct response is the right response to terrorist attacks

by Ryan Young

War does not create anything, it only destroys. The destruction of the World Trade Center, part of the Pentagon, and over six thousand lives was an act of war. It is now up to us to bring the perpetrators to justice and pre­ vent them doing any more to destroy us and our way of life. Unfortunately, President Bush and his advisors are all too eager to declare war on a vaguely defined word, "terrorism," instead of the only people respon­ sible. Our policy should tend towards preventing future tragedies rather than wasting our resources and, in some cases, our lives on eradicating the hatred that fuels terrorism.

One of the most basic steps in preventing disasters like the one on Sept. 11 is asking why it hap­ pened. What could possibly make people like Bin Laden and groups like al Qaeda hate America enough to be willing to die instead of live? America must understand that it is the cause of bad foreign policy. From allying ourselves with the Middle Eastern despots during the Cold War to decades like Vietnam and Kosovo, America has shown a habit unlike any other nation on Earth. In this case, the fact that we backed and funded anti­ Soviet despots that oppressed some of today's terrorist groups caused those groups to identify America with their oppressors. Hence the intense dislike of all things American. Combine that with our meddling with the affairs of Israel and Palestine and we are convinced of an anti-Islam conspiracy. If we had not started to view ourselves as the "world’s policeman" we would have a much shorter list of enemies, not to mention casual­ ties. I believe a change in our for­ eign policy is just as necessary as increased security is to prevent­ ing another disaster.

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What do you think of New Student Week?

Photos by Quique Lake and Lindsey Moore

Playfair was silly enough that not only felt they could be open and have a good time.

Jessica Whitehead

New Student Week was alright. I thought the team really helped to welcome me here.

Paul Nickolaus

New Student Week made it easy to know people and the campus. I got an idea of the way life here.

Scott Palmer

It was good for getting to know people...for what it's worth, it is a good design.

Koryn Doucette

This campus needs unity

In light of the recent terror­ istic attacks on the United States, the Lawrentian feels that it is important for Lawrentian stu­ dents and community members to remember tolerance for all races and religions.

The crimes committed against the U.S. were so heinous that obviously evoked strong negative emo­ tions against their perpetrators.

Yet throughout the negative oc­ currances, there have been many charitable acts of kindness that ne­ cessitated the best of human nature in the last few weeks.

People have filled blood banks to capacity, monetary donations from individuals and companies have been unprecedented, and support for the victims and their families is overwhelming. This shows that it is the cause of bad foreign policy. From allying ourselves with the Middle Eastern despots during the Cold War to decades like Vietnam and Kosovo, America has shown a habit unlike any other nation on Earth. In this case, the fact that we backed and funded anti­ Soviet despots that oppressed some of today's terrorist groups caused those groups to identify America with their oppressors. Hence the intense dislike of all things American. Combine that with our meddling with the affairs of Israel and Palestine and we are convinced of an anti-Islam conspiracy. If we had not started to view ourselves as the "world’s policeman" we would have a much shorter list of enemies, not to mention casual­ ties. I believe a change in our for­ eign policy is just as necessary as increased security is to prevent­ ing another disaster.

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Declaring war on them would be pointless and contrary to com­ mon sense. All it would do is earn­ us their wrath, which is precisely what we seek to prevent. That is precisely only what has already hap­ pened with many groups in the Middle East, and now we must deal with the repercussions. Loss of life should always be kept to a minimum. Preventing it would do more to heal our wounds than anything. Our policymakers would do well to have the word "prevention" in mind at this crucial time.

Staff

Editorial

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What do you think of New Student Week?
Escape into good Italian food at Victoria's

by Ray Fuller

Victoria's advertises itself as an "escape from cooking." Such a modest claim says very little of the escape they promise their guests. While any restaurant can be an escape from cooking, when my date and I arrived we discovered that Victoria's is also an escape from tension, from school, from the busy sounds of College Ave., and from any food that is not exceptional.

While currently the outside of Victoria's is less than impressive (it appears to be under construction, much like the street in front of it), the inside is an entirely different story. The dining room is dimly lit, with a romantic electronic candle lighting each table individually. The walls are covered in colorful and pleasant paintings, and the sounds of Italian singing accompany the chatter from the couples and groups enjoying their dinners.

Each table is adorned with a cup of freshly grated parmesan cheese...something very different from the Kraft kind that does not require refrigeration. All meals are accompanied by freshly baked garlic bread and soft rolls, which come with real butter.

Victoria's waitstaff, while not Italian (in fact, much of it is Mexican) is genuinely considerate. Our waiter, a jolly man named Marco, was happily floating between each of his tables. He offered advice on food, yes, but we could also overhear him speaking to guests about a barrage of topics. He was an enjoyable waiter because he did not only perform the usual duties of a waiter, but went beyond and provided a one-hour friendship to accompany the tasty dishes.

Victoria's has an extensive menu, divided into many categories: appetizers, sides, salads, tomato sauce pastas, cream sauce pastas, Italian specialties, Sicilian specialties, steaks, "pasta parade," seafood, pizza, desserts, and drinks. If this is overwhelming in a list, then the menu itself will be quite intimidating—even within the category of "cream sauce pastas" there are twenty options.

Luckily, Marco was happy to assist my date and me in making some good choices, and it appeared as if he was helping others around the restaurant as well.

Appetizers cost between $3.95 and $5.95, offering everything from traditional Italian antipastos to Wisconsin cheese curds. Upon Marco's recommendation, we experimented with the "steamed mussels" ($8.95). These came in a delicious cream-based sauce, and even though I can't say that mussels are a favorite of mine, they were far from unpleasant. This dish was an ideal appetizer because it somehow made us even hungrier for our main course (as perhaps appetizers should).

Victoria's also offers several salads, each of which is priced $3.95 for one or $6.95 for two. We opted to skip the salad, although the extensive list of salads looked tasty, and those delivered to nearby tables appeared awfully tempting.

The number of choices for entrees is both enormous and reasonably priced. All of the entrees cost between $7.95 and $15.95 except for one, an impressive seafood combination that costs $20.00.

Marco recommended we peruse the page of cream sauce pastas. On both sauce pasta pages, diners can choose to have just pasta and sauce ($7.95) or can add chicken ($9.95), pork tenderloin ($10.95), veal ($13.95), or shrimp ($15.95). My date and I settled on the shrimp in Saltivoka sauce. The shrimp was sautéed with butter, garlic, shiitake and white cap mushrooms, and green pepper in a cream and brandy sauce, served over fettuccine.

This dish was incredibly rich and wonderfully combined the flavors in the sauce. Despite our decision to share an entree, the two of us had difficulty finishing the entire serving.

My date and I decided to complete the meal with a dessert. We chose the tiramisu, which is lady finger cookies dipped in espresso coffee and topped with cream of mascarpone ($4.95). All of the desserts ranged from $2.95 to $4.95, and based on the pictures that decorated the tables, these were all desirable desserts.

Even though our stomachs were full to a point where we were concerned that our walk down College Ave. would be more of a roll, we managed to eat most of the tiramisu. It tasted fantastically rich, and came decorated with swirls of chocolate syrup and a thick whipped cream.

Victoria's also offers several side dishes from $2 to $3, coffee drinks from $1.75 to $3.95, specialty drinks from $3 to $5, and ice cream drinks at $3.95 a piece.

Victoria's is surely as classy a restaurant as one can find on College Ave. Within walking distance from the school, and with reasonably priced dishes that can easily be shared, it is an economical as well as delicious evening escape from campus.

The rich Tiramisu for dessert comes supplied with chocolate syrup and whipped cream.
Hey!

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**Administration reacts to attacks**

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Eager new faces peering over brochures, earnestly signing up for far too many organizations' voice-mail trees. Warm handshakes and the soft money propoganda of candy, cigarettes, and other goods: the annual Lawrence Activities Fair brings back a torrent of hopefulness, motivated, and nervously.

Two years later, appropriately, a more realistic, albeit disheartened, junior, I am struck by the accuracy of David Brooks' assessment of my generation as "young men and women of America's future elite [who] work their laptops to the bone, rarely question authority, and fully accept their positions at the top of the heap as part of the natural order of life."

"That 'most students have no idea how to read newspapers, follow national politics, or get involved in crusades' was a succinctly described reality that I knew. And as if to appease my irritation with an over-present cheerful conformity, Brooks writes, 'they're not trying to buck the system; they're trying to climb it, and they are stream lined for ascent.'"

Yet, I was recently encouraged by attending the fourth annual "Greening of the Campus" Conference hosted by Ball State University, Indiana. Their Green Committee mission to empower the student body and encourage green policy and administration seemed to echo the efforts of most of the participants of the three twelve-hour plus days, filled with speakers, workshops, discussion, and frenetic networking.

Amid the successes stories of compost systems, no-water nurseries, LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certified campus buildings, ecologically-enriched curricula, and climate neutrality commitments, the most inspiring speaker, David Orr, also provided the most relevant instruction.

As director of the environmental science program at Oberlin College and author of Earth in Mind: Essays on Education, Environment, and the Human Prospect (1994), Ecological Literacy: Education and the Transition to a Postmodern World (1992), and frequent contributor to many magazines, Orr spoke to the core of our collective aggrava tions or societal need for aca demic institutions to pioneer and coordinate an ecological movement that puts its money where its mouth is.

In other words, universities that can integrate sustainable measures into their architecture, agriculture, food, and labor policies, will be irrevocably altering their identity from isolated, protected academic communities immersed in eso teric research to breathing grounds for experimental policies and initiatives. In this "moving to the mainstream," to borrow the conference's title, students will begin to see themselves across their many campus organizations. The co-ops that support organic and locally-grown foods, the religious-affiliated groups concerned for general human welfare, and the political activist will find their concerns linked to broader terms of trade, consumption, and profit.

Ultimately, Orr asks whether "institutions that purport to advance learning (can) become learning organizations?" A challenge not too small for a deficient minority that still cares to find its crusades and enlists.

Southwest Asia, are likely to be cancelled for some time, he said. "In general people are running on what I would call a tentative status quo," he said, "meaning that the organizations are paying more close attention than they normally do to State Department reports." All Lawrence study abroad programs are continuing to run as normal, Law said.

Since the attacks, numerous reports of abuse toward Arab-Americans have circulated in the media, but Troedsell said she has not heard of similar incidents in the Appleton area.

Troedsell encourages students to seek help if harmed because of nationality, religion, or skin color. Lawrence's judicial procedures provide outlets for students who are intimidated by other students, an offense banned by the university's disruptive conduct policy.

Former director of international studies Scott Fuller said that a few international students underwent unusual scrutiny as they tried to get to campus. He said one student with dark skin had to get off his flight and was interrogated by the FBI for 45 minutes, while another had his bags searched as he boarded a bus.

Fuller said students he has talked with didn't seem to mind the extra security. "I think they understand it," he said. The extra security affected the first week on campus for several international students, though. Fuller expected 53 students by the first day of orientation, but only 35 made it. Many of the absent students chose to take buses or cars rather than fly. In an extreme case, one student from France decided to stay at home rather than fly to America and spend a year at Lawrence.

"Frankly, we don't know where this situation is going to lead in terms of personal conduct," Fuller said. "But we do know that our stance will remain the same. Students are judged on their personal conduct, not where or from where they're from."