

At Site of Susquehannock Indian Village

'Dig' To Go to Lancaster



GUESTS AT THE TERM BREAK LUNCHEON initiating the new program for public health experience for University nursing students included, from left: Pauline H. Hord, Mary Jane Eveden, Judith Benze, Marge Balog, and Jean C. Hanna.

Students To Get Experience In Public Health Nursing

Representatives from the Department of Nursing at the University met here with public health nurses of the Commonwealth for luncheon during term break to mark the initiation of clinical experience in public health nursing for all Penn State baccalaureate degree nursing students.

The program will start next month when a class of five women and one man spend their final term living on campus and working with public health nurses in the Bellefonte district.

The program is being carried out under an agreement between the University and the Pennsylvania Department of Health. "This is the first time that our students

will have an opportunity to devote a term to the practice of public health nursing in Centre County," Edna Treasure, head of the Department of Nursing, said. Treasure presided at the luncheon where brief talks were given by Louise Gentry, assistant dean for resident instruction in the College of Human Development; Marge Balog, assistant director for the Education Division of Nursing, Pennsylvania Department of Health; Jean C. Hanna, supervisor of Region II (which includes Bellefonte) Department of Public Health; Mary Jane Eveden, supervising public health nurse, Bellefonte District; and Pauline H. Hord, associate professor of nursing and coordinator of the program in public health nursing.

The approach will be different out the goals the same as the University shifts its 1968 archaeological field school to Lancaster County, site of the earliest Susquehannock Indian Village known today.

Starting June 24, a group of some 40 graduate and undergraduate students, working under the direction of Joseph Michels, assistant professor of anthropology, will spend eight weeks excavating a large 20-acre tract of land along the Susquehanna River in Washington Boro.

Site Dates Back to 1575 Evidence already uncovered at the site indicates that it dates back to between 1575 and 1595 A.D., serving as a village for as many as 3,000 or more Susquehannock Indians during certain seasons of the year.

"The Susquehannock were the most powerful Indian tribe in Pennsylvania during the early and middle years of the 17th Century," according to Samuel Casselberry (graduate-anthropology-Kutztown), who will serve as field director for the annual summer project.

"Their importance is not only judged in relation to other Indian tribes such as the Iroquois of New York and the Delaware of eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but also in relation to the European settlers and traders," Casselberry said.

Change in Style of Archaeology The move to Lancaster County represents a major shift for the Penn State summer field school, not only in location, but also in style of archaeology.

For the past two summers, under the direction of Michels, the students have been working at Sheep Rock Shelter, a massive overhang, of cliff and rocks rising some 300 feet above water along the banks of the Raystown branch of the Juniata River in Huntingdon County.

But, where the student archaeologists dug downward at Sheep Rock, searching for new periods of history and pre-history at each level, the field school at Washington Boro (the Schultz Site) will be different. "Here we will really only be scratching the surface, stick-

ing primarily to "the one period of American history," Casselberry explained.

Where Sheep Rock's treasures were basically fragments of animal, fish and bird bones, however, along with arrow and spear points, pottery, bark baskets, cordage and other such items, the new Lancaster County site is expected to yield full burial ground: and remains of houses.

One of the primary goals of the new project, according to Casselberry, will be to determine just how large the village was and to establish the spatial

relationships between the different areas of the site.

Dominant Indian Population "The Susquehannock Indians were the dominant Indian population in Pennsylvania at the time of white contact," he said. "They apparently were pushed out of upper New York when they separated from the Cayuga Iroquois about 1550, and began working their way down into our State. As they moved, they made their influence felt on the peoples they conquered. We also have indications, but no archaeological proof, that they absorbed other

groups, and occasionally, whole tribes of Indians."

Working in conjunction with Millersville State College, Penn State's Department of Anthropology is expected to make at least a two-year project out of the Washington Boro "dig."

Millersville, which is located about five miles from the actual site, will host the summer field school, providing both housing and dining facilities for the Penn State students. A special expedition bus will transport students to and from the archaeological site each day.



TWO DIFFERENT WORLDS—The University will be shifting the site this year of its annual summer field school in archaeology. On the left is the new site in Lancaster County, believed to be the earliest Susquehannock Indian

Village known today. On the right is Sheep Rock Shelter in Huntingdon County, site of the past two summer field schools, where traces of pre-history were found dating back 9,000 years.

Newsmen Often Use 'Super-Sleuth' Tactics

Schulte Describes Spanish Press



HENRY F. SCHULTE
"We Began To Dig"

American newsmen working in Spain sometimes adopt the tactics of "super-sleuth"—picking up information through whispered rumors, from slips of paper shoved surreptitiously under a door and by tips from frustrated Spanish newsmen.

But one of the best tip services was provided "unconsciously" by the government, according to Henry F. Schulte, associate professor of journalism.

"We Began To Dig" "Whenever the government tapped our telephone lines, we knew that something big was going on. And then we began to dig."

Schulte, who spent six years in Spain as bureau manager and chief correspondent for United Press International, is author of the new book, "The Spanish Press, 1470-1966: Print, Power and Politics." The book will be published next week by the University of Illinois Press.

The book combines scholarly research, a newsman's instinct and a wealth of first-hand information in detailing the development of Spain's "Fourth Estate."

It is a history, according to Schulte, "dotted with intrigue and sub-

version, self-seeking and polemics... populated by cynics, hypocrites, manipulators, denouncers, praisers, and occasionally, visionaries."

Four Factors in History

Four major factors are interwoven in the history of the Spanish press: authoritarianism in the form of government control and censorship, reinforcement of this authoritarian philosophy, consistent use of the press as a political instrument to maintain or reshape the status quo and the practice of journalism as a stepping-stone to other careers within the official hierarchy, rather than as a goal in itself.

Special emphasis is focused on the predominant role of censorship during the controversial Franco regime. Beginning with the harsh restrictions imposed on the press in 1938 at the close of the Spanish Civil War, Schulte traces the slow, often tortuous, evolution of the "liberal" Press and Print Law of 1966, and discusses its impact for the future.

"It is," he said, "a Spanish law, reflecting the good and the bad in Spanish history and traditions, and designed by Spaniards for the Spanish press—not perfect, not even sat-

isfactory, but not without hope."

But a swing toward freedom is taking place in the Spanish press, Schulte said, "although not as radical as those of us interested in Spain would have hoped. Some of the things being done today would have been impossible to consider five or six years ago. It is not a satisfactory situation, but better than before."

But what disturbs Schulte is that with the new press law, officials and some newspapermen are saying that there is absolute freedom of the press now in Spain. "This is discouraging because if they think they have absolute freedom, there is no room for improvement and when you think that way, you are not inclined to make improvements."

No Problem Getting News Out

While the Spanish press is muzzled, Schulte pointed out there is very little problem for American newsmen getting news out of Spain. "At least there wasn't when I was there."

"There were no problems in traveling or in covering a story," he said, "although it was extremely difficult to get information from government officials."

News sources included Spanish newsmen who, knowing their material wouldn't reach print, passed the information to Western journalists, and "members of the opposition who told you what was going on in terms of how they viewed it."

Changes Coming

Schulte said changes in the Spanish press are coming because Franco is "very adaptable and is desirous of linking Spain with the rest of the Western community."

And, as the Spanish economy grows, more of a middle class is developing and these people want more information and are more capable of coping with information.

While in Spain, Schulte said he was called "an enemy of the regime," and since he has returned to this country, he is being tabbed, "pro-Franco."

Schulte served with the UPI in Spain from 1956 to 1962 when he became a graduate student at the University of Illinois where he earned his doctor of philosophy degree in communications.

Masters Addresses Educators

Nicholas A. Masters, professor of political science, called for a total re-evaluation of the American education system in an address last week before the American Association of Curriculum Supervisors' convention in Atlantic City, N.J. He told the audience of 6,000 that the educational system must be more responsive to the increasing demands for quality education.

Masters proposed a more positive commitment to the opportunities for innovation and experimentation with new educational methods that Federal grants encourage.

Although acknowledging that "the Federal government had on occasion burdened local school districts with excessive paper work, unclear guidelines, and arbitrary decisions with respect to proposed programs,"

he noted that the broad range of Federal commitments to education could activate responsible educators to enlist the support of local civic and public leaders.

Until now, Masters claimed, the impetus for improved education has come from national leadership. He said that now is the time for local leadership to use the national programs to update their educational tools.

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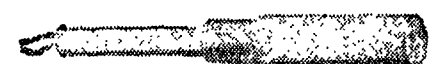


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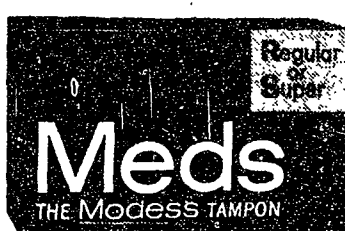
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