

New draft could include women; computer registration possible

By CATHERINE SIEGNER
Of the Emerald

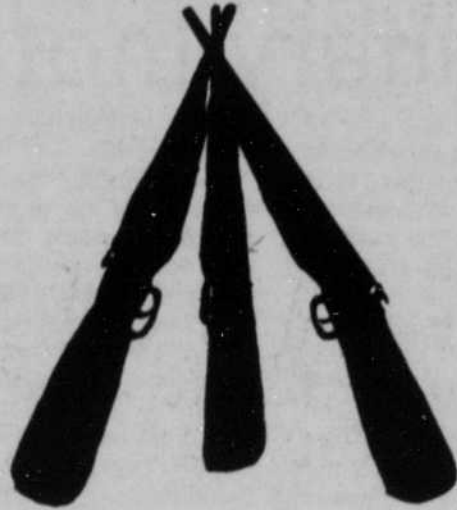
The Oregon director of the Selective Service System said Wednesday reinstatement of the draft will "probably come about next year" and added that it is "only fair" to include women.

Col. Leonard Hicks made his remarks in a draft debate at Lane Community College. Approximately 100 persons, nearly all against the draft, attended the debate, said Steve Myers, editor of the LCC *Torch*, the student newspaper.

Hicks was joined on the pro-draft side by James Powell, junior vice-commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Major Gen. Richard Miller of the state Military Dept.

Speaking against reactivation of the draft were Dave Fidanque, aide to U.S. Rep. Jim Weaver, D-Oregon; Kurt Hoeltje of the Coalition Opposing Registration and the Draft, Russ Linebarger of the University Veterans, and Marion Malcolm from Clergy and Laity Concerned.

Hicks said the upcoming draft would be done from "computer to computer," so that information from the Internal Revenue Service and other federal agencies would be transferred to the Selective Service System for use in the



call-up process.

Hicks said he was not in favor of this because it encroaches on people's privacy rights.

Powell disagreed with Hicks and said more important things were at stake.

"This (waiving privacy rights) is a very small price to pay for the safety of our home and family... it's important to give up these rights to preserve more important rights — like freedom."

Miller said that while he does not support the draft, he does support "some kind of registration and buildup

of reserves."

Fidanque said there are currently eight bills in Congress dealing with reinstatement, and that one, HR 2500, which affects registration, should be out of committee April 28 and could be law by the end of the summer.

Fidanque said that within 90 days of the bill's passage, Pres. Carter is expected to make recommendations about the automatic computer induction and whether women will be included.

Fidanque said Rep. Weaver is opposed to reinstatement of the draft.

"He strongly feels our nation is weak — not weak because of a lack of an active Army, but weak because of this country's dependence on foreign oil."

"The only capability that a draft bill would give the Army that it doesn't already have," he added, "is the capability to involve our country in an unpopular war."

Linebarger agreed, saying his organization and others opposing the draft are looked upon as "unpatriotic" by groups such as the VFW and the American Legion.

"There's a war for oil coming," he said, "and that's the only reason for bringing back the draft."

Two place at tourney

The University placed two speakers among the top 20 in the recent National Individual Events Forensics Tournament, held on the Iowa State University campus in Ames, Iowa.

Joan Larson earned two seventh place awards in the after-dinner and expository speaking categories, while Scott Weber placed 13th in impromptu speaking.

Six University speakers participated in the event, which drew participants from 75 schools across the United States.

"It was an intense experience," Larson said of the national event.

She said she noticed a difference in the Iowa competition from West Coast tournaments.

"The judges seemed more conservative and the humor from the East tended to be dry, while the Westerners used off-the-wall humor, like reruns of Mork and Mindy," she said.

University students Tom Peters, Jocelyn Steward, Connie Carnese and Steve Bethlenfalvay also competed in the tournament.

Collectors hinder archeologist's studies

By KAREN KANGAS
Of the Emerald

Relic collectors are a lot like beachcombers: Both poke the sand for trinkets, take them home to be washed and displayed, and eventually lose them.

But a few differences do exist. Relic collectors gather artifacts instead of seashells — artifacts that could provide valuable information about past cultures if left for study by trained archeologists. And in doing so, they may be destroying archeological sites — and breaking the law.

Rick Minor, an archeology doctoral candidate at the University, figures he has reason to complain. Currently making the first study of prehistoric aboriginal groups along the mouth of the Columbia River, Minor is encountering destruction caused by relic collectors, which hampers his studies and the studies of other archeologists.

"The important thing about archeological evidence is knowing the context in which it is found," Minor explains. "Relic collectors are digging up sites and therefore destroying the context. When evidence is removed from its context, it's essentially worthless."

He explains that a relic collector who finds an arrowhead usually takes it home and puts it on a mantle as a decoration. An archeologist who finds the same arrowhead, however, can look at the context in which it was found and learn something about the people who once used it. If the arrowhead was found in connection with a burial, the archeologist would know that the burial was for a male, he says.

Another problem with relics being taken to private homes instead of museums is that they aren't available for further study, Minor says, noting that methods of archeological study change over the years. Artifacts studied 10-20 years ago are being studied again today because new techniques provide more complete information about them.

Haphazard digging by relic collectors also hampers archeologists' studies, Minor says. Archeologists keep meticulous records of their activities and finds so others can return to the site for more excavation, he says.

But relic collectors aren't the only force destroying archeological sites. Minor explains that river erosion and road, railroad and house construction also ruin many areas. Aboriginal groups often made their homes along rivers where roads and railroads are built today, he points out.

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Photo courtesy of Rick Minor

Archeologists often have trouble preserving digs such as the one pictured here because "relic collectors" remove artifacts and destroy the site's historical context, a doctoral student in archeology says. He suggests the task of interpreting the past through such artifacts be left to professionals.

Minor has found many instances of this in digging areas. One of his six sites is lined by a railroad built in the early 1900s for hauling logs.

"I consider (study of past cultures) an obligation to the people of the past. If we're going to disturb the sites of prehistoric peoples, we should preserve what we can," he says. "Several archeologists also feel it's important in learning about the future."

"The company probably wasn't aware that it was building over an archeological site, and at that time no

one cared about destroying an Indian site," he explains.

Public concern about the issue is still not very high, Minor says, using a site once visited by Lewis and Clark as an example. A forest crew "shaved" half of it to make a logging road in the early 1900s, and a house was built on the other half about 20 years ago, he recalls.

"About 10 years ago the man who was living in the house offered this property and the house for sale to the State of Oregon to make it into a park," Minor explains. "For some reason the state was not interested and now the property is not for sale."

The owner has given Minor and his crew permission to excavate around the house, however.

Minor says this apathy is typical in Oregon because of the state's age, low population density, and small number of professional archeologists.

White people have only been in Oregon for a little more than 100 years, he explains, and they haven't had time to develop a "roots" feeling for their state. They also aren't overcrowded, and consequently, aren't as aware of and concerned with destruction of archeological sites as people in high density areas, he says.

He predicts the state, which currently has very few laws protecting archeological sites, will take some kind of action within the next 10-20 years to do so. By that time, however, thousands of sites will be destroyed, he says. This frustrates him.

He points out that the Chinook Indians, one of the groups he is studying, lived in ecological harmony with their environment and perhaps we could learn something by studying how they lived.

The aboriginals Minor is studying moved their camps throughout the year. He has chosen six sites which he believes represent the groups' typical camps. He is nominating two of them to the National Register of Historic Places.

If his nominations are accepted, federal law will protect the areas from destruction by relic collection or house and road construction.

"Unfortunately, when you're splitting your time among six different sites, you can't thoroughly excavate each one," Minor says. "We can only take a sample. The sites should be around for other archeologists, but I'm not very optimistic. With the destruction caused by the relic collectors, there won't be many sites left for study."