



**MORROW PAINTING TO BE RAFFLED** — An original painting by John Morrow and framed by Allen Burns will be the grand prize in conjunction with the Lincoln School PTA Bazaar which will be held March 11 from 1 to 4 p.m. in the Lincoln School gym. Holding the grand prize

are from left, Adrian Vielhauer, Kim Douglass, Kathy Morrow, all students at Lincoln, and Joan Bootes, PTA secretary. Second and third place prizes will be 26-inch, three-speed bicycles from Hackett's Hardware. (Cloonan Photo)

## Beer: The Great American Beverage

By PETER HERNON  
ST. LOUIS (AP) — You can't convince Bill Leimkuehler that today's beer, golden bright and light of taste, compares with the sweeter, heavier brew of his youth. It doesn't draw flies.

And you can't tell Harry Obert, whose grandfather once owned a flourishing brewery in this old river city hard by the Mississippi, that his rugged German ancestors would have approved of the modern beer barons. The mere thought of the heresy is verboten.

"If the old brewmasters could come out of their graves and taste today's beer, they'd go right back in," Obert says. "What's good is dead and gone."

Leimkuehler and Obert, both in their late 70s, remember when American beer was more full bodied, when the snap of the barley hung on a mustache like a trace of morning shaving cream, and when a father wouldn't think twice about sending his youngest son to the corner tavern, carrying the family beer pails on a broom handle.

Leimkuehler, a baldish man with a ring of white hair, says that in tharold days, the flies would hover around a glass of beer on a warm summer's eve. No more. "The flies don't come near the stuff, and I'll tell you something, maybe they've got more sense than we do."

Statistics from the U.S. Brewers

Association indicate that Americans are quaffing increasing quantities of beer. Consumption in 1976 was a record 150.8 million barrels, or about 22 gallons for every man, woman, and child. Philip Katz, an association research executive, says consumption should rise another 3 or 4 percent when the 1977 figures are in.

Experts say part of the recent popularity of beer is due to the success of the new light beers, aimed mostly at women wary of bulging midriffs and young adults wary of anything unsweetened.

"The soda-pop generation has grown up, but when they tried beer, they found it too bitter for their tastes," says Andrew Steinhubl, a brewing executive for Anheuser-Busch Inc., the nation's largest brewery.

No one would dispute that European beer is sterner stuff. Steinhubl says a scale that measures "bitter units" shows that several Bavarian brands, not to mention those in the rest of Germany, are three times more bitter than their American counterparts.

Apparently it's a matter of national taste. For example, one Dublin housewife who recently visited Iowa, said bluntly of American beer: "It's useless."

Most American beers are lagers, meaning ready to store. They are

generally mild, light, relatively low in calories, Steinhubl says. But they're not the last word on the beer handwagon. There also is ale, porter and stout. Ale, a bit racier than lager, is much more bitter; porter is a sweeter variety of ale, so dark it's almost black; Irish stout is just that, stout and very dry.

In St. Louis, residents prefer their beer straight and the cult of drinking it is approached with an almost religious reverence. That statue of Falstaff, Shakespeare's tippling hero, is prominently displayed in Tower Grove Park for a reason.

The city's beer tradition dates to the early 19th century. It had two things going for it: Good water and caves for cool storage. After the Civil War, 53 breweries were rolling out the barrel. Most were built near the river's cobbled levees, and a number of them, fortress-like structures heavy of brick and Gothic gargoyle, are still standing, monuments to forgotten foam.

In recent years, St. Louis has lost a lot of its stein-brimming status in the brewing industry. Anheuser-Busch's Victorian-era brewery — one of 10 nationwide — is the only plant still in operation. But when you say Busch in St. Louis, you mean 4,300 jobs, an \$85 million payroll, and 10.5 million barrels of beer a year.

But even with only one brewery, the city remains an industry heavyweight. Only Milwaukee and Golden, Colo., have a larger volume, according to the U.S. Brewer's Association. Milwaukee's three major breweries — Miller's, Pabst, and Schlitz — pump out almost 20 million barrels a year, making it the undisputed beer capital of the country. Golden, thanks to Adolph Coors, produces 13 million barrels and is ranked second.

Prohibition hit the breweries hard, and when the Volstead Act was repealed in 1933, beer came back in a torrent, so much so that the first truckloads to leave one newly reopened brewery were escorted by armed guards.

The dimly lit neighborhood tavern with its tinted green windows remains as much a part of St. Louis as brown-brick architecture and the muddy Mississippi.

"The local bars give the city much of its old-time character," says Brendan Patrick Michael Carmody, a 6-foot-4, 400-pound block of a man whose tavern is distinctly Irish in atmosphere, even down to the balladeer and the mural of



**COUNTY ENTRANTS**—Representing the St. Lawrence County Highway Department in the snowplowing competition held recently at Clayton was the team of wingman Carl Ford, left, and driver Dick Callahan. It was the first annual International Snowplowing Contest. (Photo courtesy of the Tribune Press)

### PATERNO'S PETS

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. (AP) — The Penn State football team finished the 1977 season with an 11-1 record, including the 42-30 decision over Arizona State in the Fiesta Bowl. Coach Joe Paterno counted 1977 as one of his most enjoyable seasons.

"The 1977 team made me feel ten years younger," Paterno observed. "I can't remember a team that had as few bad practices as that group. They worked very hard and developed much quicker than I had anticipated earlier in the season."

## Primitive Women Dominant, Report Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — Prehistoric women may have provided most of their families' food, invented tools and shared equally with men in making decisions, according to a University of Wisconsin scientist.

Dr. Ruth Bleier said Thursday that male scientists have ignored valuable information about the historical role of women to satisfy preconceived notions about male dominance.

Science is largely a male institution, and investigators use themselves and their values as the yardstick for evaluating those they are studying, she told a session at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"He and his fraternity become the norm against which all the others are measured and interpreted," Ms. Bleier said. "Within that context, everything relating to women comes out in men's culture in footnotes to the main text."

Scientists look at lower animals, primates and primitive people for indications of the evolutionary beginnings of human traits. But selecting these behavior models and interpreting the observations can be influenced by cultural prejudice, she said.

A favorite primate model of male scientists is the savannah baboon, which organizes itself into groups dominated by an aggressive male with a harem of females, she said.

"Ignored is the fact that, among baboons who live in forests and among chimpanzees and gorillas, perhaps our closest relatives, aggression between males is rare," Ms. Bleier said.

Among the forest baboons, females

and the young form the stable core of the group, decide troop movements and initiate any aggressive encounters.

"Actually, the males' c y function may just be as studs, and they don't take part in decisions," she said in an interview.

Ms. Bleier noted that the gatherer-hunter tribes of today, such as East Central Africa's Mesai, are studied by scientists who assume they are somewhat like people who lived three million to five million years ago. But male scientists don't pay enough attention to tribes like Southern Africa's Qung in drawing evolutionary parallels, she said.

Among the Qung, who were not "civilized" until about 15 years ago, women have the detailed knowledge of 300 plants, the edible parts and fruiting times, she said. The women supply and distribute 50 to 90 percent of the food,

and do not tend children at home any more than the males.

"Since it is likely that the earliest woman was like her gatherer-hunter sister of today, she probably invented agriculture itself, along with the first diggers, levers, choppers, food containers and pottery," Bleier said.

Since the Qung stopped their nomadic life, the society has changed from one in which males and females split decision making and many duties, she said.

Men were taught farming, technology and commerce and the women stayed at home. In just 15 years, women got heavier, started having children earlier and more often, and lost much of their equal say in family affairs.

"This example makes you think carefully about what are 'natural' women's roles and the effects of environmental influences," Bleier said.

## Black Performances In School Studied

NEW YORK (AP) — Black youngsters have consistently performed at lower levels in school than whites because of the realization that they face a bleak future on the job market as adults.

This is the primary finding of a new Carnegie Council on Children study by John U. Ogbu, an associate professor at the University of California at Berkeley, who says a caste-like system exists in the nation which rewards whites significantly better than blacks.

His thesis, set forth in "Minority Education and Caste: The American System in Cross-Cultural Perspective," once again challenges previous theories on the poor school performance of minorities which suggested that blacks were genetically inferior or lacked parental encouragement to excel academically.

Ogbu's 410-page study is being published on the 10th anniversary of the

National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders' findings on the division of the races and the causes of street rioting.

The blue-ribbon, presidential panel, known as the Kerner Commission, found that white racism was largely to blame for black retaliation to injustices in the form of looting and burning. The panel recommended that a segregated, unequal society could only be avoided through the institution of programs designed to encourage integration of blacks into the mainstream of society.

The Carnegie report virtually recommends the same thing, supporting the feeling of many blacks and some whites that little has changed in the lives of American minorities during the past decade.

Jordan's principal crops include tomatoes, vegetables, wheat, barley, olives, grapes, citrus fruits and bananas.

## POWER AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

### NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 1009 of the Public Authorities Law, that Power Authority of the State of New York will hold public hearings at 10:00 A.M., Eastern Standard Time, Thursday, March 23, 1978 in the offices of the Authority, Seventeenth Floor, Coliseum Office Building, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York, upon the terms of proposed contracts for the sale, transmission and distribution of power to the Town of Massena, N. Y. and the Village of Greene, N. Y.

Copies of the proposed contracts are available for inspection at the offices of the Authority at Suite 1800, Coliseum Office Building, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York; Niagara Power Project, Administration Office, 5777 Lewiston Road, Lewiston, New York; Robert Moses Power Dam, Massena, New York; James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant Administration Office, Nine Mile Point, Town of Scriba, New York; Blenheim-Gilboa Pumped Storage Power Project Administration Office, Town of Gilboa, New York; Prattville Office, Prattville, New York; Transmission Line Construction Office, Oneida County Airport, Jet Training Center, Oriskany, New York; the Office of the Resident Manager of the Astoria No. 6 Power Plant, 20th Avenue and 31st Street, Long Island City, New York; the Office of the Resident Manager of the Indian Point No. 3 Nuclear Power Plant, Village of Buchanan, New York; at the Office of the County Clerk of Niagara County, The Courthouse, Lockport, New York; and at the office of the County Clerk of St. Lawrence County, The Courthouse, Main Street, Canton, New York. Copies may be obtained in the office of the Authority at Suite 1800, Coliseum Office Building, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York 10019.

To insure orderly and expeditious hearings any person who wishes to make a statement at the hearings with regard to either of the proposed contracts is requested to make known to the Authority in advance of the hearing his name, the name of the organization or group which he represents and the estimated length of his statement. Long statements must be summarized and brought within reasonable compass for oral presentation at the hearings.

Written statements or memoranda should, if possible, be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Authority at the Coliseum Office Building, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York 10019, prior to the hearings. It is requested that six copies be submitted.

Frederick R. Clark  
Chairman

## ATTENTION MR. BUSINESSMAN

The Third Annual

## Business Biography

OF LEADING FIRMS IN THE OGDENSBURG AREA.....UNITED FOR PROGRESS

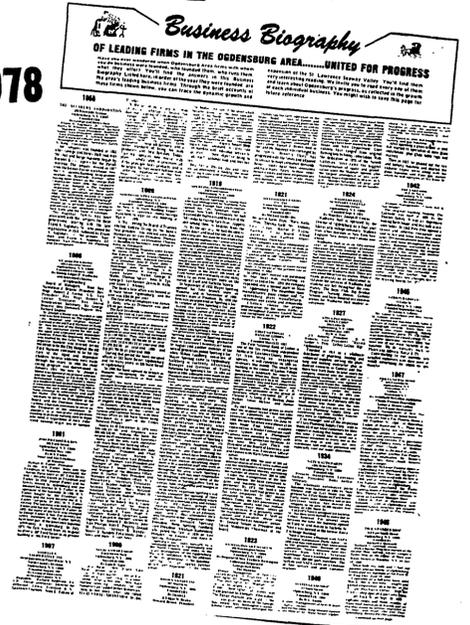
Will Be Published  
Friday, March 17, 1978

IN  
The Journal

Many, many people want to know how and when your business began, who started it, who runs it and what you offer to the public. The Biography will give them this information, with each firm listed under the year in which it started, oldest to the newest.

The "Business Biography" will be printed in the Ogdensburg Journal and will reach homes in the Ogdensburg trade area.

If you desire further information, please call 393-0760



\$12.00 will put your firm's name and history in this Business Biography and get you the benefit of terrific readership. Be sure to write enough of your history to get the full benefits: Name of firm, Address, When was the firm founded, Present management, Brief history of growth and development of your firm. (Not more than 150 words).

All copy must be submitted by Tuesday, March 14  
OGDENSBURG JOURNAL

## Play By Play Of The Playoffs

On WSLB

8:30 Tonite

From Maxcy Hall

"A"- "B" Division Championships

Massena Vs. Heuvelton

THE WIRELESS WORKS

WSLB

RADIO 1400