At a meeting held last week, the executive committee of the Lawrence University Board of Trustees gave preliminary approval to blueprints for the renovation of Sage Hall. Before renovation can begin, however, the full board must give its approval of the May 13 meeting, under a provision stipulated in the government loan to finance the project.

Marrvin O. Wrolstad, vice-president of business affairs, said that he expects that the board will OK the plans, in which case work is slated to commence in late June with the renovation expected to be completed June of 1972. Wrolstad said he has been notified that it will cost $700,000 in government loan plus interest for construction of a new dormitory, which can be used for rehousing Sage.

If renovation is approved, the idea of building a new dormitory in the near future will be abandoned.

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Why opt for renovation of a dormitory built in 1917 rather than construction of a new modern one? Wrolstad explained, saying that the decision was made, "because this is an inappropriately used time for the university to expand its dormitory facilities when the general attitude towards dorms is in such flux." He cited the need for recreation and the administration’s interest in using smaller facilities. He also added that the old dorms were not as fire-proof as the new buildings.

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Wrolstad outlines procedures to decrease financial deficit

by Jon Moss

(Editor's Note: In the near future, the Wall Street Journal will be coming out with an article originally assigned to deal with Lawrence as a private institution in a financial crisis.)

Although several stories have appeared nationally concerning the financial plight of private liberal arts colleges and universities, "Lawrence is not in financial trouble" according to Marvin O. Wrolstad, vice-president for business affairs.

The Carnegie Foundation has released criteria for determining a college's financial condition which, although Lawrence was not mentioned, would put it in the category of being in a difficult but not desperate financial situation. A school was deemed in trouble, said Wrolstad, if it used part of the appreciation on its endowment as well as external and internal income to meet current operating costs, which is aimed at in the policy that Lawrence has adopted.

The Ford Foundation, however, has encouraged this practice to allow for a more "aggressive investment attitude to buy into growth stocks," he added. Lawrence has adopted a modified plan which is "a little more conservative" than the Ford Plan. Instead of using the appreciation from endowments, which have appreciated on their own, the university is using the appreciation from gifts that have already increased, which do not have any stipulations, to support current operating costs. This appreciation is a considerable amount since "over half of Lawrence's investment is in the area of not being true endowment," according to Wrolstad.

Although Lawrence's investment policy does not necessarily show that it is in financial difficulty, the university has had a deficit for the last two years, will have one this year, and will probably have one again next year. Wrolstad asserted however, that "we have the capacity to correct any financial difficulties we are now experiencing."

The deficit is a result of operating costs "in all areas" according to him. Gift income, which is used to meet operating expenses, has not increased as rapidly as expenditures. The government has also reduced its scholarship grants, so Lawrence has had to increase its scholarship fund "to provide as much assistance as we can," remarked Wrolstad. If Lawrence did not have to provide scholarships, he added, it would not have a deficit since this expenditure is "go up faster than any other."

Last year's deficit was $200,000, and Wrolstad hopes that this year's will be about $100,000. The deficit is not out of a general budget of $1,000,000 which includes both endowment and auxiliary enterprise expenses. "We are working very hard to cut this deficit," Wrolstad said. In order to reduce expenditures, Lawrence adopted a five-year planning cycle last year which will take a long range view of the implications for any decision. This policy attempt to avoid making any decisions whose full implications are not known. "We will not make any decisions that end up as icebergs," he remarked.

This long range planning also reconciles priorities with available resources in a much better manner than if planning was on an ad hoc basis, as it had been previously. The new policy has been successful, according to Wrolstad, since this year's deficit will be less than last year's. As part of the "requests procedure, every department formulates what resources it will need for the next five years. Each department, however, is "expected to show some restraint," he remarked. All the requests from the various departments are put into one "massive" program which is then reviewed by the Analytical Studies Committee.

This type of long range planning is "a peripheral kind of analysis," according to Wrolstad, "which is calculated to be as current as possible." Departmental requests are reviewed their five year proposals for the next Analytical Studies Committee meeting in August.

In the process of looking at available resources, Wrolstad said, "we question just about everything we're doing." He cited the example of the Xerox machine which is a "money eater." Because the planning program has created an awareness of the need to conserve money, the use of the machine is "way down."

Besides attempting to reduce costs, the university also has two professional management companies handling the endowment funds to bring the greatest return to the university.

Lawrence will also launch a "massive fund raising campaign" this fall which will attempt to raise $2,000,000. "This type of long range planning also provides an ad hoc basis, as it had been previously. The new policy has been successful, according to Wrolstad, since this year's deficit will be less than last year's. As part of the "requests procedure, every department formulates what resources it will need for the next five years. Each department, however, is "expected to show some restraint," he remarked. All the requests from the various departments are put into one "massive" program which is then reviewed by the Analytical Studies Committee.

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News Briefs

Film Classics petitions
Petitions for the position of Film Classics manager are due Friday, April 30. They should be given to Rick Roth, room 215, Presser.

Budget requests
Organizations desiring LUCC funds next year, must submit budget requests to the LUCC office by today. Anyone interested in Homecoming 1971 is requested to contact Walter North.

One-acts
Two student-directed one-act plays, "The Diary of Adam and Eve" from The Apple Tree, and "Hello Out There," will be presented Friday, April 30 and Saturday, May 1 at 7:30 p.m. There will be no charge for the performances, to be given in the Experimental Theatre. Barry and Harnoch's "The Diary of Adam and Eve" is directed by Bill Cass and "Hello Out There," by William Sarayn, is directed by Bill Cus.

Baseball
The final game of the home baseball season will be held tomorrow at 12:00 noon against Carleton. Buses leave the Quad from 11:45 a.m. on. Hot dogs will be sold.

May 8th "Walk" to benefit many
Young World Development is sponsoring "The Big Day Out," a "Walk," which is being organized by the Lawrence Student Government. The "Walk," is being originated by partly lawrence East student Neil Gunderson, will be supported by a committee of students - Thunderbird Ranch, a Menominee Indian summer camp for Oneida Indian children; a New Mexico Indian Summer School Project sponsored by the Department of Geology; and a relief center in Vietnam run by the American Friends Service Committee. Participating in the walk will raise funds for the three projects by enlisting a sponsor (or sponsors) who agree to pay him from ten cents to $10 for each mile walked. The proposed hike will cover a twenty-five mile course from Appleton to Kaukauna and then back to Appleton, but participants are, of course, asked to cover only as much as they can.

According to a news release from the Washington Office of the International Walk for Development, more than a million high school and college students in more than 200 cities have signed on for walks on May 8 and 9.

William Riker
Govt. dept. founder will speak Tuesday
Professor William E. Riker, founder and former chairman of the Department of Government at Lawrence, will speak on "The New Rationalism in Political Science" in the Riverview Lounge of the Union at 8:00 p.m. on Tuesday, April 27.

Riker pioneered the application of the theory of games to the study of political behavior and is the author, among many other things, of the pathbreaking Theory of Political Coalitions—a book used extensively by the Lawrence government department since its publication in 1962. Riker is past Vice-President of the American Political Science Association and since 1970 has served as chairman of the department of political science at the University of Rochester. On the occasion of Riker's speech, the department of government will award its Fourth Political Science Prize.

English department awards four prizes
On April 11, the English department announced the winners of the Literary Prize Competition here at Lawrence. This competition, sponsored by the department, was judged this year by members of the English Department at Beloit College.

The hacks Prie in Fiction was awarded to Dwight Allen for his poem, "Death by Moonlight," while Nancy Robinson and Christine O'Grady received honorable mention. Burrel Bens won the Hacks Prize in Poetry for her two poems, "... and back again" and "Carpe diem." Honorable mention was gone to Rose Warden, David Humes, and Joseph Bruce. "Two Sketches From an Orange Notebook" was David Jones the Alexander Reid Prize, while the Tichenor Prize was awarded to Carolin Williams for "Reading of What Natitie. Know." The Wood Prize was not awarded this year.

Tropos' publication suspended this year
David Jones, editor of Lawrence's annual student literary magazine, Tropos, has announced that the publication will not be put out this year. There are insufficient numbers of suitable contributors for consideration.

In the past, Tropos has comprised of poems, short stories, and art works, but because most contributors are seniors working as long projects, shorter works that have not been available, Jones commented. To take care of most of the materials submitted up until the present, Jones expects to have them published in the Bold and other student anthologies.

WHBY
Appleton Area's BASIC
Broadcasting
1230 on every dial

Spring is sprung.
The grass is high,
And the back yard
Of the mark!
It open again! (Sometimes)

Technocracy
HAS THE ANSWERS
The whole Continent is being hit with social conflict, pollution of every description, technological unemployment and "street fire" economic problems. Yet, this Continent has the skills, machines and resources with which to build the greatest civilization that people anywhere could imagine.

Technocracy has the scientific blueprint to rebuild and stabilize North America for all its people, with full and equal benefits to all. (It's been available for over 35 years.) Now, because of the silence of the mass media on Technocracy, America is unprepared for what lies ahead.

Instead of watching this civilization fall apart, TECHNOCRACY suggests the following:

Get the facts about this Continent's problems and study TECHNOCRACY'S ANSWERS.
Then, organize with others for intelligent, orderly action in a forthright and honest manner.
Demand action from the technologists, scientists, educators and other trained personnel to tackle the physical, economic problems of this Continent.
Cultivate self-discipline — the problems we face are the most dangerous ever to confront mankind — a cool head intelligently grounded by knowledge is required.

For literature write: TECHNOCRACY INC.
1206 W. Lorain St., Appleton, Wis. 54911
Thoughts on Waiting to Get Stoned

AH! that first taste
weed burning in the air
mmm— good
like campbell's pork and beans
only better
hot shit
rushes into my head
rhythm pounding behind my eyes
so I pass out
I think
nothing.

Anonymous

candles

—Deb Halberstadt

Everyone considered James a phlegmatic person. Even those who are usually at a loss comprehending any word of more than four letters could be heard saying after meeting James, "He's a very phlegmatic person." James, blessed with charm, looks, and inherited wealth, had, to the pool, found his phlegmatism an advantage in an age when "cool" was to be desired. As a child of his times, however, he more and more began to find his ingrained phlegmatism a disadvantage as the age of openness, honesty, and Aquarius dawned.

It was hard for James to relate to the others in his sensitivity group, for example. As a result, his friends, who had formerly admired him for his reserved demeanor, now accused him of being uptight, a hypocrhite, and — what's worse — someone who doesn't know where his head's at, man. James was also a loser in the sexual revolution, for he was unable to bare his inner soul to the emancipated women he met, so he found himself scorned and derided for only wanting one thing and not being interested in the woman for herself. In short, James' phlegmatic nature made him a sort of exile from what he saw as a newly liberated land. He longed to join the post-revolutionary culture, but his phlegmatism would not allow it.

For the first time in his life, James felt a failure, a loss, an outsider; he didn't know where his head's at, man. James was also a loser in the sexual revolution, for he was unable to bare his inner soul to the emancipated women he met, so he found himself scorned and derided for only wanting one thing and not being interested in the woman for herself. James realized that he would never be invited to the White House, would never play tennis with Spiro Agnew or golf with Billy Graham. True phlegmatics, he learned, just could not compete with the air of competence and assurance exuded by organization phlegmatists; he was again a victim of his own nature.

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So James left his law firm. He sold everything he owned, bought a motorcycle, and drove one-stop to the west coast, where he disappeared somewhere along Highway 101. All that he would say, as a parting explanation was, "Just give me some beer and the road, and I'm together." And who can argue with that?

—DOUGLAS DAVIDSON
we don't have time
for labels and labeling
we only have time
to do
what must be done
what can be done
without knowing
the names
which is not the same
as not knowing
who we are
Rose Maria Woodard

**IV**

Death comes to me
in my day of life
many times:
for I know not
what might have become
of each thought
that has died.
Perhaps that (only) one
could have done
many things:
for I know not
from whence
a Christ
might be born.
Or perhaps that one (only)
might have made right
unconteble transgressions:
for I know not
the sources of the pleasure
of God
who is everything.

Death comes to me
in the day of my life
never:
but for once I know
the struggle of life
against death
in all my being.

Death comes to me
in the second of my living
always:
but I know not
if what I feel is
life or death
or merely god.
Don Brunequell

**ENCOUNTER**

I was walking along when I
came across a group of people
standing on the sidewalk and look­
ing up at something across the
street. The people were staring
at a very pretty girl who was
perched upon a high ledge on an
extremely tall building. She was
threatening to jump. The crowd
was standing well back from the
street so they could see how
well she’d bounce, when I walk­
ed out into the middle of the
street, looked up and shouted
at the girl, “Hey, if you’re not
busy tomorrow night, how’d you
like to go out to dinner with me?”

**CLASSROOM**

My mind
Is a schoolroom
Full of clamoring children
Each idea
Each child
Shouting at once
Demanding attention
Each more insistant than the last
Each excited with their discovery
Mind’s eye
Perceiving the straining hands
Calling upon them
In no particular order
As each hand is satisfied
Two take its place
Pity the quiet classroom

ROBERT GEORGE GRUNDY

—Anonymous
Take an inquisitive look at a contemporary public school and you will notice obvious inadequacies as an educational institution. Exclusive prep schools, offered as an alternative to public education, often are not real alternatives, educationally. Both structure and education, within an authoritarian framework, subscribing to the student to teacher, administrator, and the ideals of the institution, while students are taught to learn within rigid and narrow guidelines. The school sets goals for the students, specifies learning procedures, closely supervises subject matter, makes arbitrary rules governing attendance, appearance, behavior, and student movement; then punishes punishment for non-compliance. Students are pitted against each other in unrelenting battle for grades and recognition, the winner defined by his higher position on the grading scale. Students are categorized, segregated, and channelled into training programs designed to fit them into future roles in the big world on the basis of "observed" qualities. Education is learned to be stifled, creativity is disturbed, and interest in school is destroyed by the system. Students fall into a perfunctory attitude toward school work, and remaining in school appears anomalous, and even more repulsive. It is not surprising to learn, then, that not only do students not meet entrance requirements which force aspiring students to select a narrow course schedule from within an already narrow curriculum, and it is the system which sets entrance requirements and ignores other realities. Students which are enrolled by the school but fail to meet entrance requirements are forced to learn what the teachers write in their text, or, if they are to learn at all. Students, who fail and graduate from the educational system are deflected by the inhibiting educational system. There are alternatives. Free schools offer learning through living and experience. One such school is the Shaker Mountain School located in Brattleboro, Vermont.

The Shaker Mountain School was begun in September of 1968 by Jerry Mota, a Master in Education, who saw a need to accommodate students who were frustrated in public schools. It begins with four students, Mota as the only instructor, and an old store front for a home. This year, the school accepts an old school building, employs five instructors, and instructs 20 students. The interval was filled with shuffling and adjustments as the school moved from one house to another. And the old school building might not be their final resting place, the financial cost of operating and maintaining the building may prove too high and move them again. Everything amounts to an educational experience in the Shaker Mountain School; even the staffing. Students are put in direct contact with life in an educational way. The school emphasizes learning from observation and participation as opposed to indirect learning from books and other second hand sources. Trips taken by the school form a large part of this educational experience. Students have visited an Indian Reservation in Canada, an automobile factory in Detroit, New York, and numerous other places. At one point on a trip, the car broke down. The students attempted to find the cause of the breakdown but were unsuccessful. So they voted to buy an old car and attempt to put it in working order. This real problem actually created a real problem, and the miles necessary to do the repair work. This is the kind of education Shaker Mountain School gives its students, or rather helps the students give themselves. The students attending the school are a diversified bunch, both from the standpoint of age and background. The age distribution this year ranges from 8 to 18, and students come from both middle and lower class families. The students have varying experiences to public school education; some have been in dehumanizing schools. All the students attend the school by their own choice. In fact, individual choice is an integral part of the learning experience derived from Shaker Mountain School. The students choose what they want to study during their 10 hours of formal instruction per week; even whether the work is the instructors or their own. Every week, students, faculty, and board members meet to determine the future direction of the school; and the students have an equal vote. Also three students are members of the board governing the administration of the school. Clearly, the students at Shaker Mountain School are able to determine their education far more than a student in a public school. Functioning on its own the school has been a real success for the students. Most of the money used to keep the school open have come from private sources and government. The school has shied away from large contributors, including the government, who could gain a controlling interest in the school. Most of the students attending the school are able to determine their financial situation this year; and students have gained a valuable practical knowledge in financial matters. The students take part in decisions concerning financing, and in the past have sold their art works and given speaking engagements at colleges to alleviate the financial stress.

Most of us agree that change is vital for the survival of the school of this country, and this country itself. The only lasting change must come from within, and the best way to accomplish this is through our educational system. It may not be feasible to set up free schools throughout the country, but it is feasible to incorporate the philosophy of education practiced by the free schools into the existing system. It would not need to be very difficult to do, but the changes must be slow and unobtrusively present. If you are interested in becoming an instructor from the Shaker Mountain School, former Lawrence Loppe, and five students from the school will present a play to the Bethle­heim High School. "A Night at the Movies," April 29 from 7 to 10. Stop by and see a play which will slip them a couple of bucks.

Reviewed by Michael Penney

WUTHERING HEIGHTS

Walt Disney was a good producer and director, but he was not only good at it but also very good. The TV show that Dean and I saw last night could watch something possibly Fantasia, and some of the sequences could be the work of Disney. However, when it comes to education, particularly in the form of children's films, then this film should fascinate the audience, the characters (or more specifically, the characterization) and the direction of an instructor from the Shaker Mountain School, former Lawrence Loppe, and five students from the school will present a play to the Bethlehem High School. "A Night at the Movies," April 29 from 7 to 10. Stop by and see a play which will slip them a couple of bucks.

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Nissen discusses problems, dilemma of middle class

When asked about the purpose of Lawrence's financial aid program, Lawrence's Director of Admissions, Mr. Nissen, replied, "We aren't using financial aid to attract students -- our function is to increase mobility of opportunity." Instead of luring students to the University with the funds that will enable them to attend. Mr. Nissen also emphasized that the financial aid programs at Lawrence are undergoing a much needed transformation in order to keep up with our changing society. Years ago students were awarded financial aid on the basis of performance and achievement in high school. The S.A.T. scores, grade point average, and the student's rank in the student body were used in this classification.

Today, however, the awarding of grants on these grounds can no longer be justified. There are very real needs of so many potential students, who are unable to enjoy the opportunities of higher education, that substantial grant money is provided by the University. Mr. Nissen feels that Lawrence is doing its best to provide students who are unable to enjoy the opportunities of higher education with financial aid packages which will enable them to attend.

Although the budget for the incoming freshmen is $1,771, $388,000 has been offered to prospective Lawrentians in financial aid packages. Lawrence, which retuns $1,164, the average loan, $380, and the average work contract, $320. Of the average grant of $1,164, the University provides $525.

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The voice was quiet, yet determined, at first feeling us out and then issuing itself in the beauty of the ancient words:

Greetings, and thanksgiving to all the brothers and sisters to Earth, made and given to us, truly our mother.

To most of us packed into Riverwash Wednesday night, the ancient words of the Mohawk carried as much comparable impact, and yet the tone and bearing of the speaker, his strong nervousness covered by the security of the aged words convinced us of the existence of a prophet. The White Roots of Peace were speaking to us in their language, the language of their land.

The White Roots of Peace, the Mohawk communications group from Akwesasne on the Saint Lawrence River, begin the evening as they would any social event among their people. In the same hushed voice the clan leader of the Sajie used to deliver the original prayer, he translated the ancient words of his people.

He spoke the greetings and thanksgiving of all the brothers and sisters, with their minds together, to "earth, made and given to us, truly our mother" who gives birth and continues to support life.

The prayer continued, greeting and giving thanksgiving to all water, and instructing the Mohawk that water has life and a voice, and as a man is fulfilled by the water "mind is brought together." The man then greeted and thanked the plant life for "coming back after a long winter, to help with food and beauty and to purify air." The plants still following old instructions, reminded the Indians that so do they now.

The Mohawk relationship with their environment, their kinship with the earth, is further revealed as they give greetings and thanksgiving to the wildlife, who provide friendship and happiness to help the Indian to eat. The prayer also greets and gives thanksgiving to the Skyward or grandfather who clarifies the air, and the Day Sun, the Elder brother who gives people warmth and light so "we can see and don't run into each other" and cause disagreements and war.

The night sun or grandmother is asked to "bring minds together as one" and is marvelled at as the symbol of feminine life. And finally the prayer speaks to the Highest, the Creator, the Maker of Things, which is the unknown, and no man tries "to imagine what it is," because what we see or hear or sense or feel is "known to good . . . and words from our heart and mind give greeting and thanksgiving."

As the young man of the Sajie Clan finished his translation, he explained that he had tried to give the words of his grandfather, his traditions, then paused and asked us to "think things up with your own god" for the future of the tribe.

After a short council, the White Roots of Peace confirmed to us that Indians are like every other human being. He related stories of his people, reminded the audience with a red version of black power. A middle-aged counselor for "coming back after a long winter, to help with food and beauty, and to purify air."

The night sun or grandmother, he related, asked that we put away our stereotypes of Indian people and try to teach our children that Indians are like every other human being. He related stories of his people, and that his children were forced to "think things up with your own god" for the future of the tribe.

The White Roots of Peace, the name which the group has taken refers to the ancient duty of the Mohawks to go to the four corners of the earth and give the message of peace and brotherhood for the unborn children. After years of repression, the White Roots of Peace are again spreading the message of peace and brotherhood.
"This above all, - To thine own self"

-a modern parable

by Henry Ford II

Mr. Ford is Chairman of the Ford Motor Company. He is also Chairman of the National Center for Voluntary Action and Co-Chairman of the Detroit Renaissance, an organization of business firms designed to attract new businesses to that urban area. He served as the first chairman of the National Alliance of Businessmen in 1969, whose purpose is to find employment for the hard-core unemployed.

Throughout the world, ordinary people, especially young people, are deciding that they have had it with the way things are. They are no longer willing to put up with rules and conditions which make life more narrow and less satisfying than it could be. They want a voice in decisions which affect them. They are more concerned with the quality of life and their relationships with people than with the quest for status and possessions.

I believe our country, along with many others, is approaching a turning point. The growing spirit of rebellion could ruin us or save us. It could drag us down into chaos and repression. Or, it could lead us on to greater personal freedom and fulfillment than we can now even imagine.

Whether we take the one route or the other depends on how we respond as a people, to the nearly universal conviction that the world is not as it should be.

Many of the young people I have talked to have grave doubts about whether it is still possible to start with what we have and work within the system to build something better. They look about and see a society composed of huge, impersonal, hierarchical institutions—big universities, big business, big labor, big government. They believe, correctly, that big institutions have a built-in tendency to become rigid, arbitrary and unresponsive.

Young people feel themselves under pressure to live by rules they did not make and which no one can explain or justify to their satisfaction. This power to change the rules seems out of reach. The knowledge required to understand—much less control—the complex, technological society seems impossible to master. This is supposed to be a democracy, but how can we have a democracy if only the experts know the answers?

In circumstances like these, young people wonder if there is really any room left to be one's self and to affect the way things are. These are real questions that should be raised and deserve to be answered.

My answer would be this. It is not easy to be an independent individual and an effective member of society. But it is possible. To build a good life for yourself takes the initiative to find the rules in the world that is best suited to your personal interests and abilities.

Whether the spirit of rebellion abroad in the world leads to chaos and tyranny or to the liberation of the human spirit is in your hands.
It's all part of the game...
Baseball squad split with Lakeland; lose on Tuesday to St. Norbert, 4-2

Wednesday the Vikes took on the Muskies in the first of their doubleheader, but lost the second, 11-4. Tuesday, the Vikes couldn’t get the big clutch hit when it needed one, and fell to St. Norbert, 4-2.

Lawrence continued its hot-hitting free-for-all with 15. The Lawrence effort was led by Tri-Captain Mark Frodeson as he captured first and second in the team greatly when back to full strength.

Harriers 2nd in 3-team meet, Viking Relays and Harriers 2nd in 3-team meet, Viking Relays and

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Wednesday the Viking track team placed second in a three team meet with powerful Milwaukee Tech and Lakeland at Whiting Field. Vick-Vik's coach Dick Nichols placed second in the javelin, where Tom Cutler placed fourth and with 15.

frodeson and Brad Venables.

Frodeson was Lawrence’s only double winner as he captured his team’s titles in the 100 (10.8) and 220 (22.8) and tied for the lead with four.

Wednesday was a wild affair between Lawrence’s first and last points. Lawrence’s first points came in a fine double as he took second in the javelin, where Tom Cutler placed fourth and with 15.

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