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## The Daily Egyptian, June 25, 1971

Daily Egyptian Staff

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# Times asks ruling from high court

By The Associated Press

The Supreme Court was asked Thursday to decide if the New York Times can publish articles, without government censorship, about a top-secret Pentagon study of the origins of the Vietnam war.

The Times sought the high court decision on the Pentagon papers case as a federal grand jury in Los Angeles pursued its investigation into how the 47-volume report was leaked to the press.

Five newspapers and an 11-newspaper group now have published articles based on portions of the report.

The Times, which printed the first articles from the report June 3, asked for an immediate Supreme Court hearing because of the "profound importance" the case poses for a free press and because it may lay ground to other newspapers not under court orders barring publication.

A ruling by the U.S. 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals Wednesday allows the Times to resume publication of the Pentagon papers in Saturday's editions. But it bars the paper from using any documents the government claims endanger national security until District Court Judge Murray I. Gurfein rules next week on each document.



This picture is one of many currently on display by two noted photographers, Donna F. Vibberts and Clyde H. Dilley, in the lobby and hallway of the Communications Building. The display which is the first in a series of shows to be presented by the department of cinema and photography will continue until July 1. Both Vibberts and Dilley have had collections of their photographs on display in a number of cities. Both are faculty members at Ohio State University.

## On display

# Stauber, Beyler suit on; Allen may drop charges against committeemen

By Sue Roll  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Douglas M. Allen, philosophy instructor, said Thursday he plans to continue his suit against two SIU faculty members charging them with defamation and infringement of rights.

The suit asks for a judgement against Leland Stauber, assistant professor of government; and Roger Beyler, dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, for \$50,000 in actual damages and \$50,000 in punitive damages.

The suit was filed in U.S. District Court in East St. Louis on June 2 and stems from a misconduct charge filed against Allen by Stauber March 10 and the faculty hearing which followed Stauber's complaint.

In addition to Stauber and Beyler, the suit as originally filed, also names as defendants Ronald Beazley, professor of geography; Vernon L. Anderson, associate professor of foreign languages; and Carroll Riley, professor of anthropology. Beazley, Anderson and Riley were members of the three-member committee which heard Stauber's charges.

Allen said the section of his suit concerning these men will probably be dropped since the committee dropped the charges against him, making the appeal for a temporary injunction to block the hearing irrelevant.

Stauber said he had no comment regarding Allen's suit, adding that he had not been served with the suit as of Thursday. Beyler could

not be reached for comment.

Allen said a hearing date for the charges has not been set.

Allen said his main concern in the suit was to establish the responsibility of faculty and administrators so they are held accountable for their actions, especially when involving accusations of other faculty and students.

"In the past, this has often been a one-way street," he said, "where the administration could call the shots, often acting without due process or a real sense of responsibility when dealing with other people's lives."

Allen said he did not want to restrict the expression of opinion on these matters. But, in regard to his case he said Stauber could have served his purpose just as well through speeches and letters to various persons and the newspapers.

Allen placed the hearing at the "level of Emily Post" where Stauber was merely voicing his disagreement with Allen's etiquette and life style.

Stauber had taken his comments out of context and distorted them, Allen said. He said his comments had nothing to do with the disruption of the students directly but were concerned with academic freedom of the University as it becomes increasingly embroiled in government and big business.

Allen said he disagreed that the committee had not made any finding in the matter as expressed in their final statement. "To agree that the charges were indefinite, vague and imprecise is a finding in itself," he said.

# Daily Egyptian

Southern Illinois University

Friday, June 25, 1971 - Vol. 52, No. 164

# CIPS under fire for unfair practices

By Pat Silha  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

A resident of northeast Carbondale filed a suit Thursday charging the Central Illinois Public Service Company (CIPS) with discriminatory practices and knowing misrepresentation of billing.

The suit was filed on behalf of Mrs. Minnie Hall, Luain Parsons "and all other persons similarly situated." Filing was done by Gary Kolb, attorney with the Southern Illinois Legal Assistance Foundation (SILAF). The other attorney on the case is Douglas Ingold, also of the SILAF.

The complaint states that the CIPS bills, which designate payment of a net amount by a certain date and a gross amount thereafter, neither express nor imply that the latter amount is a late payment and contains a penalty.

The complaint states that the definition of net, according to the New World Dictionary of the American Language, is "left over after certain deductions or allowances have been made." The word gross is defined as "total, entire, with no deductions."

The complaint charges the billings sent to Mrs. Hall and those in her position had "falsely and fraudulently represented a 'net amount' which appeared to be a deduction, but was, in fact, the actual amount due." In

addition, the complaint charges, the "gross amount," which appeared to be the amount due, includes a penalty charge "in excess of 9 per cent."

The petitioner, according to the complaint, has always believed the gross amount to be the actual amount owed, and the net amount to represent a discount for early payment.

Fred Davis, office manager of the Carbondale CIPS office, said Thursday that he felt "reasonably sure" the actual meaning of net and gross amounts on their billing was clear to the customers.

The gross amount, Davis said, includes a penalty charge but, as of June 1, the charge has been lowered to 5 per cent of the net. He said it previously was 10 per cent.

Bill Bowby, public affairs representative for the Southern Division of CIPS, said the entire CIPS operation, including southern, western and eastern Illinois, adopted a rule in October, requiring a deposit of two month's average service cost. He said various regions in the CIPS area adopted the regulation when it was passed, but "some are just getting around to it now."

Any person who has a deposit, and good credit with the company for the previous 12 months can request the return of his deposit, Bowby said.

The complaint also alleges, that

(Continued on page 2)



Gus

Bode

Gus says some people think CIPS stands for Central Illinois Public Shafting.

# Irate customers file suit against utility company

(Continued from page 1)

all, or "the overwhelming majority of persons" are black who have received letters from CIPS asking that an additional deposit be made.

Bowly said residents of the northeast portion of Carbondale were first to receive notice of "poor risk status" because "the neighborhood ranks first in the billing cycle."

Davis said Thursday because of the rush situation caused by student applications at the beginning of summer quarter, the office still has not sent notices to other neighborhoods.

He said CIPS is not reviewing student accounts because of their transient nature.

The suit stems from complaints that CIPS demands additional credit deposits from persons whom it determines to be "poor credit risks." CIPS representatives allegedly threaten to discontinue service to persons not paying the added deposit.

On June 9, Ingold and Kolb filed a complaint in the Jackson County Circuit Court for a temporary restraining order against CIPS. The class action complaints asked that CIPS be restrained from cutting off service to any persons who did not pay the added credit deposit, pending an appeal to the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC).

Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Parsons said their power was shut off temporarily on June 9.

A hearing on Mrs. Parson's ICC appeal was set for July 14 in Springfield, but the legal aid group has filed a motion to have it transferred to Carbondale, since the petitioners, most of the witnesses and

the attorneys could not go to Springfield.

According to Illinois Revised Statutes, hearings before the ICC "shall be held within the county in which the subject matter of the hearing is situated."

Ingold said Thursday he has not received word on the motion from the ICC.

The class action complaint charges that CIPS' current credit and handling of deposits, are "vague, broad, uncertain and unreasonable."

The regulations, which are on file with the ICC, allegedly do not give persons adequate notice of the additional credit deposit, nor allow opportunity to oppose them prior to the termination of service.

Another class action, filed by the Carbondale Welfare Rights Organization and Essie Underwood, was instituted against CIPS last Tuesday. Ingold and Kolb were also the attorneys in this case.

The petitioners, all public assistance recipients, said they were required to pay the credit deposit or face termination of electrical and/or natural gas service.


The complaint alleges that the Illinois Department of Public Aid does not provide money to pay deposits to public utility companies, and, to pay the credit deposit, the petitioners would have to use money allotted "specifically and minimally" for other purposes. The petitioners request that they be reimbursed for "any and all deposits" paid to CIPS. They further request that CIPS

enter into a "Memorandum of Understanding" with the Department of Public Aid.

The memorandum, which the State of Illinois has allegedly entered into with other public

utility companies, states that the Department of Public Aid would guarantee payment of final bills and the utility company, in turn, would not require a deposit.

Ingold said, while the ICC hearing date has been set for the Mrs. Parsons complaint, it is probable the other complaints would be heard at the same time.



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## Correction

The story on page one of Thursday's Daily Egyptian inaccurately stated that Larry Cox, recently appointed coordinator of student government had received his bachelor's degree in educational psychology and guidance. Cox has received his master's degree in that department. He will be the fiscal officer and adviser to student government and will teach University 300, formerly taught by Edward H. Hammond, assistant to the chancellor for student realtions.

## Reception set for Chung Kim

An open house reception will be given for Chung Tai Kim, Consul General, Republic of South Korea, from 4 to 8:30 p.m. Friday in the Faculty lounge, Wham second floor. The reception, sponsored by the Korean Student Association and International Student Services, is open to the public.

## Daily Egyptian

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# Senate OKs extension of draft and calls for early U.S. withdrawal

WASHINGTON (AP) — After seven weeks of debate, the Senate passed Thursday 72 to 16 a two-year draft extension bill that also calls for total U.S. withdrawal from Indochina in nine months if American prisoners are freed.

Final congressional action by the June 30 expiration of the current law appeared doubtful, however, in view of the strong House stand against any congressional call for U.S. withdrawal from Indochina.

In a reversal of a previous position, the Senate voted 46 to 41 for a modified version of an amendment by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., to give draftees the right to bring a lawyer to his draft board and to present witnesses.

Some 60 amendments were offered to the bill.

One of these, by Sen. Gordon Allott, R-Colo., lifted the additional pay for military men from the \$1 billion recommended by the Nixon administration to the \$2.7 billion voted by the House.

There are differences in the way it is divided with more of the Senate money in direct pay for the lower enlisted grades.

Both bills provide for extension of the military draft until June 30, 1973. After that date, the Nixon administration hopes that decreased manpower needs and additional volunteers generated by the higher pay and other incentives will make possible a switch to an all-volunteer force.

The Senate bill contains a limitation on the number of men who can be drafted—130,000 in the

year starting July 1 and 140,000 the following year. The House has no such restriction but the limits are well above the numbers of draftees the Pentagon expects actually to call.

The Senate bill also cuts about 100,000 men off the 2.5 million overall force level recommended by the administration and approved by the House.

It contains a conscientious objection provision that maintains the present requirement of two years alternate service. The House bill would raise it to three.

The key to the Indochina withdrawal amendment that was offered by Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont. Without it, the House could probably be expected to go along with the Senate amendments to forestall the need for Senate approval, subject to a filibuster of a conference report.

Draft officials have not yet announced a July draft call. Further delay may make it impossible to call anyone until at least August. Draft calls have been running around 100,000 a month.

If necessary, draft officials can call some of the 5.7 million men presently deferred even if the draft law runs out.

# Who's on first? Undergrad library

Many of the books in Morris Library are being moved from homes on old shelves to new shelves on different floors.

F. S. Randall, director of the library, said the science library has been moved to the fifth and sixth floors. The science library, which includes books and periodicals, was on the first floor.

The undergraduate library and the two-hour reserve library will be moved to the first floor, occupying

the space vacated by science.

The undergraduate library is tentatively planned for completion in the fall. He said 45,000 books have been ordered for the undergraduate collection.

The education library was moved from the basement to the fourth floor about two months ago. The Archives has been moved to the basement from the sixth floor.

Randall said the library is planning to have turnstiles for the two-

hour reserve section. The reserves will be on a self-service basis. The books will be returned to the shelves by staff workers.

Future plans call for turnstiles at the building exits, and counters and railings which Randall said will improve security.

# New Guinea photo show set

By University News Services

Photographs revealing the way of life of the Kilenge people of New Guinea will be exhibited by SIU's Museum for a two-week period starting July 1.

The 60 color photographs are by Philip J.C. Dark, SIU professor of

anthropology, made during his several expeditions to New Guinea to record the culture and collect specimens of arts and crafts of the peoples inhabiting this remote region.

The display will be shown in the north hall of the new wing of the Communications Building.

After the campus showing, the photographic collection will be available for rental by museums or institutions. Possible showings already are being considered in Germany, England and Australia, according to William Sherer, Museum curator of exhibits.

# Poetry reading, films scheduled

Friday

Counseling and Testing Center Miller Analogies Test, 3 p.m.

Testing Center, Washington Square

Student Activities Film "Cangaçero," Brazilian Film, 7:30 p.m., Davis Auditorium, admission free

English Department Poetry Reading, Mona Van Dryn, 7:30-10 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory

Gay Liberation Meeting, 7-10 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room

Saturday

Counseling and Testing Center Graduate Business Exam, 8 a.m.-1 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium

Student Activities Film "The Left-Handed Gun," 7:30 p.m., Davis Auditorium, admission free



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# One man's view of women's lib

How legitimate is the women's liberation movement? Is it meaningful in terms of the development of radicalism in America?

Indeed, the feminist movement serves as a revealing barometer of the trends of revolutionary thought in America today.

The rapid deterioration of the family as a unit, and the ever-increasing leisure time of the American middle-class have given the young American woman ample time to consider the relative merits of her role in society.

As did the intellectuals of the turn of the century, the middle-class American woman has developed the fear that life is passing her by, that to submit to the traditional roles of wife and mother is to opt against the much-experienced life.

So these militant feminists now speak of subjugation when talking about the traditionally passive and deferential role of the woman in society.

One cannot argue with the criticisms that militant feminists propound in regard to fair employment practices, but the more extreme elements of the movement (e.g. the Society for Cutting Up Men, (SCUM) headed by Valerie Solanas, whose singularly dubious distinction was the wounding of Andy Warhol) have chosen to oversimplify the evolution of custom.

In other words, the radical segments of the women's liberation movement are content to explain male assertiveness and female passiveness, not in terms of a gravitation toward a workable courtship practice, but in the framework of a deliberate plot, by men, to limit the options open to women.

The blatantly anti-male posture of the radical feminists has opened the women's liberation movement to a considerable amount of ridicule which inevitably blurs the more moderate demands of the larger segment.

The significant fact is that society has been traditionally patriarchal, and whether such an arrangement is inherently good or bad is beside the point. What is important is that if one endeavors to change the fabric of social custom, what shall be change it to?

Brian Sobol  
Student writer

## Something's going right

The gods must be smiling down on SIU.

Not only did school stay open this spring, but somehow, through some stroke of goodness or something, I managed to go through the terrifying maze of registration in the Arena, dropping one class and adding another, in a total of 18 minutes!

Granted, there were a couple of minor hassles, but just think, only 18 minutes!

Keep up the good work, gods.

Rich Hughes  
Staff writer

### Daily Egyptian

## Opinion and Commentary

**EDITORIALS** - The Daily Egyptian encourages free discussion of current issues through editorials and letters on these pages. Editorials - labeled Opinion - written and signed by members of the student news staff and by students enrolled in journalism courses and represent opinions of the authors only.

**LETTERS** - Readers are invited to express their opinion in letters which must be signed with name, classification and major, or faculty rank, address and telephone number. Letters should be typewritten, and their length should not exceed 250 words. Letter writers should respect the generally accepted standards of good taste and are expected to make their points in terms of issues rather than personalities. Acceptance for publication will depend upon the limitations of space and the timeliness and relevance of the material. Unsigned letters will not be accepted, and authorship of all letters must be verified by the Daily Egyptian. It is the responsibility of the Daily Egyptian to determine content of the opinion pages. Other materials on pages four and five include editorials and articles reprinted from other publications, syndicated columns and articles, and interpretive or opinion articles authored locally.



"Male chauvinist pig"

Don Wright, Miami News

# They're coming home - - quietly

By Jenkin Lloyd Jones  
Los Angeles Times Syndicate

They're coming back home, now. No bands. No cheering crowds. No confetti. No speeches. The most unhonored combat Army in American history is simply coming home.

Armies of 1918 and 1945 returned with snap and pride, boastfulness and a sense of great things done—done hopefully for all time. These small groups you see in the airports—half apologetic, half ashamed—must be more like weary Confederates who wore rags and went back to ruins.

I remember them in a happier and more hopeful hour. There was the old elan when I rode with them on night patrol down the Bassac River, and skimmed the paddies in the helicopters and interviewed the kids sweeping the jungle trails above Pleiku, and watched the jets roar from the carrier decks off Hainan Island. These were as good fighters as America had ever seen.

For those were days when they thought we intended to win. They really did. The enormity of allowing a 600-mile open flank from which the enemy could sally forth at their convenience and retire to whenever they were bloodied hadn't yet dawned on them.

Only the prospect of victory makes war tolerable—only the promise of glorious dawn beyond the dark night of agony and danger. But Vietnam was a meat grinder. Vietnam was endless.

Maybe the root of trouble was the atom bomb. If Adolf Hitler or Joseph Stalin had gotten to it first, a frightened world would have knuckled under to the most ruthless blackmail.

But we got it first. We were awed and a little guilty at its terrible power. So Harry Truman fired Douglas

MacArthur for wanting to carry the Korean war across the Yalu.

Truman feared a widened conflict leading to a nuclear hell. For the first time in our history, America fought a no-win war and took the insults and humiliations at Panmunjom.

We should never have made that mistake twice. But we did. We bowed to the nervous Nellies in the United Nations who maintained the stubborn fiction that Laos and Cambodia were neutral, even though the enemy operated in them at his pleasure.

So the meat-grinder was set up and gradually morale crumbled among soldiers who saw no victory, only the number of months or weeks before they could go home.

In the meantime, the home front crumbled even faster. To lose a son in combat is sad enough, but to lose a son in apparently purposeless combat invites white-hot anger.

The doves began to be vocal in the Congress. They said, "All is lost—let's quit." Every Marxist organization insisted that we leave the field to the Communists. College seniors began showing up at commencement with peace symbols on their mortarboards.

"Concerned" preachers and professors set up shop as "draft counselors"—and guess what the counsel usually was? Church headquarters began sending bundles to the bug-outs who had fled to Canada.

Then an unprecedented thing began to happen. Among "intellectuals" the enemy began to be popular. Forgotten were the hordes who streamed south when the Reds took over North Vietnam. Forgotten were the Viet Cong's systematic assassinations of the village chiefs, the gutted and raped villages. Forgotten was Hanoi's cynical contempt for the Geneva convention on treatment of prisoners.

No, the fable was peddled that the South Vietnamese were straining to join their Red brothers, and that only cruel American militarists were preventing the reunion. At the pot-rock bashes enemy flags are waved and American flags carried upside down.

So the boys are coming home. Many of them are hooked on the hardest drugs. Military discipline is shot. Barracks have erupted in race struggles. Insubordination is common, and the murder of officers is no longer rare.

In the meantime, the Communist world has understood the dimensions of our debacle. Russia is building warships and missiles at the fastest pace in its history, while all left-leaning outfits in America are bawling that we must dismantle our "military-industrial complex" and give the money to the poor.

Now is the time for America to take a deep breath. We are entering a period of mortal danger. There is no point in maintaining a military establishment conditioned to lose. We must either rebuild it, or we must understand that the eventual alternative is surrender.

The people of East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Cuba might have something to tell us: Democracy must win all the time. Communism only has to win once.



David Shanks, Dallas Evening News

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag.

# Model U.N. delegates takes stands

*Editors Note: One hundred and forty-nine college and high school students who voluntarily represented 67 nations at the first General Assembly of the Model U.N. at SUU, were the subjects of a study, "Opinion Survey, A Quantitative Case Study of Model United Nations," by former lecturer by-line, Hassan Rafi-Zadeh, a Ph.D. candidate at SUU. The 100-page report is being forwarded by His Excellency, Ambassador Glenn A. Olds, former U.S. representative to the U.N. Economic and Social Council. The report, which will be published soon, is being dedicated, by Rafi-Zadeh, to the memory of Professor A.M. Abbas, who was a representative to the San Francisco Conference for International Organization (UNO) in 1945, who was an ambassador to the U.N. in 1958, taught at SUU since 1962, and died on May 13, 1971 in Zurich.*

Participants in the Model U.N. felt quite strongly as individuals that Communist China should be admitted to the U.S. by a far greater majority than the two-thirds vote required in the U.N. itself for such an action. However, as delegates from the countries they had been chosen to represent, they seemed far less convinced, favoring admission by one per cent less than the necessary two-thirds majority to admit Communist China. Obviously, there was strong sentiment in the Model U.N. for the admission of Communist China.

Interestingly, however, the participants felt by a convincing majority that Nationalist China (Taiwan) should also remain in the U.S. They were almost equally split as to which of the two Chinas should be permanent member of the Security Council.

The participants were asked which of the two major political parties in the United States is more pro-U.N., and they responded by an overwhelming majority that the Democrats are. This is especially interesting in light of the fact that only slightly more than a quarter of the participants identified themselves as Democrats and about a fifth said they were Republicans.

Nearly half of the participants felt that the country they were representing in the Model U.N. was independent in the Soviet-American rivalry. This may reflect to some degree the emergence of Communist China as a world power. Slightly more than a quarter of the participants said their nations were pro-American, and one-fifth said their nations were pro-Russian.

About two-thirds of the participants felt that the present Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, is doing a good or very good job, about half of them voting in the "good" category. Significantly, one-quarter of the participants did not respond in this question.

In light of U Thant's announcement that he will not seek another term as Secretary-General, it is interesting to note the participants' opinions as to the geographic areas from which they felt the next Secretary-General should come. About a fifth said Africa. Sixteen per cent said the Middle East, 12 per cent North America, 11 per cent West Europe, and 10 per cent Communist Bloc. Three other geographic choices fell below 7 per cent. There was obviously no clear choice on this question.

While participants in the Model U.N. were almost unanimous in considering the U.N. important in the quest for world peace, they were far less convinced that the U.N. has been or will be effective on this issue. Close to half said they did not think the U.N. could prevent a world-wide war before the year 2,000, and a third said the U.N. could prevent such a conflict, and participants split almost down the middle on the question of whether the U.N. has done a good job on the problems it has had to face in the past, something close to a fifth of the participants declined to respond to the last two questions.

Slightly more than half of the participants said that the U.N. is unsuccessful the government they presented in the Model U.N. should give the U.N. more time and try to strengthen it. Other alternatives receiving relatively small percentages included pulling out and building alliances, staying in the U.N., and forming a new world organization.

While 60 per cent favored a peace-keeping army for the U.N., only 43 per cent said they preferred to rely on U.N. military power for maintaining world peace. Small minorities favored American or Soviet military power.

On other issues, almost 90 per cent of the participants felt that there is human and economic exploitation in developing countries. Following up on these questions, about two-thirds of the participants felt that all foreign investments should be controlled by the United Nations, but they were split about equally on whether the U.N. should interfere in the internal affairs of its members in order to enforce justice.

Participants were asked to identify as a delegate in the nation to which each was assigned the most important issues before the United Nations. First place, by a considerable margin, was world peace, flowing, in decreasing order, were freedom,

equality, national security, true friendship, a sense of achievement, social recognition, a comfortable life and a world of beauty (scenery). Political or group concerns top this list with individualistic measures given a second level of concern.

Generally, female participants tended to emphasize individualistic issues as most important while males tended to focus on political issues. Both were in agreement on a world at peace as being the overriding concern before the U.N. The number of black and oriental participants in the Model U.N. was too small to permit generalization of these issues on the basis of race. Almost all participants in the Model U.N. were white. Similarly, two-thirds of the participants identified themselves as middle-class, and their priorities generally followed those of the entire group probably because of their weight of numbers. Though small, the working class represented the next largest number of people, and, outside of its overriding concern for a world at peace, this group seemed undecided about the other issues.

Much the same may be said about upper class and lower class. Between them they represented less than 14 per cent of those participating. Although non-U.S. citizens composed only 10 per cent of all participants, their responses are interesting because their background is so different from the rest. Generally, they tended to agree with the priorities of U.S. citizens and the group as a whole, as explained above.

The first marked departure from the patterns identified above was in the relationship between political philosophy of participants and issues before the U.N. Liberals were the single largest constituent, almost half those in attendance, while conservatives accounted for about one-third, the radical element consisted of 10 per cent. While liberals and conservatives followed the general pattern by agreeing almost equally on the importance of world peace with a world at peace and far more concerned with freedom as a prime issue.

A comparison of attitudes toward whether the U.N. can prevent a world war for the next 30 years with the issues before the U.N. showed that both positive and negative groups agreed that a world at peace is the prime issue before the U.N. Those who thought the U.N. is doing a bad job tended to find that a world at peace is less important as an issue, though still more important than other issues. On the other hand, those who felt that the U.N. is doing a good job tended to think that a world at peace and freedom are clearly most important issues while a comfortable life and a world of beauty are, without question, least important issues. Other issues tended to rank about equally.

In comparing participants' choice of world powers for maintenance of world peace with their ordering of issues, a significantly greater percentage of those who would rely on the U.N. selected a world at peace as the most important issue than did those who would utilize the U.S.A. or U.S.S.R. In all three groups, however, world peace was the most important issue.

A similar finding characterized the way participants who found the U.N. important or not important for world peace ranked the nine issues, but only 37 per cent of those who said that the U.N. is unimportant thought that world peace was the number one issue.

Generally speaking, those who claimed that the Democratic Party is more pro-U.N. were more concerned with world peace, while those who supported the Republican Party tended to agree most that a world of beauty (scenery) is the least important issue. Substantially less than half who said the Republicans are more pro-U.N. considered world peace as the most vital issue.

Those participants favoring Communist China's admission to the U.N. tended to agree with each other more on the most important issues than those carrying lower priority. Both those who would admit Communist China and those who would not agree (about half in each group) that a world at peace is the most important issue.

As a whole, those who favored both Chinas in the U.N. were more concerned about peace while those opposing the two-China policy in the U.N. were more concerned about a world of beauty (scenery).

Participants were asked to demonstrate their knowledge of the United Nations and of the country they were to represent in the Model U.N.

Slightly more than half could identify 1945 as the year the United Nations was formally established, and more than 60 per cent correctly said that the chief purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security.

More than half of the participants did not know of any of the U.N. organs and less than six per cent could name all of them: (General Assembly, Security

Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, and Secretariat).

Sixteen per cent of the participants correctly identified the present number of members, 127, in the U.N.

While most participants could recall at least one of the several methods of voting used in the General Assembly, 16 per cent did not know any of the types of voting methods.

Nearly one-third of Model U.N. participants knew that there are five nations which have permanent seats in the Security Council, but only one-twelfth knew the number of non-permanent members (10) in the Security Council.

Something less than two-thirds could name four or five members of the Security Council which possess veto power. Interestingly, about half of the participants who knew which nations have the veto power did not know those nations were also permanent members of the Security Council.

About 40 per cent of participants knew whether or not the nations they were representing in the U.N. were among original members of the United Nations, and less than a quarter knew when their countries were admitted to the U.N.

Only three per cent correctly identified three as the number of persons who have served as Secretary-General of the United Nations. About one-quarter thought there had been one, and a similar number said two. Nearly half did not answer.

The present Secretary-General was the most known to the participants to have held that office. Dag Hammarskjöld was next most known, and Trygve Lie considered the least known.

Almost all participants could identify U Thant as present Secretary-General, but only 22 per cent knew that Burma is his native country.

Of knowledge about the country each represented in the Model U.N., participants knew most about the type of government (79 per cent) and least about the geographical area (27 per cent). Their knowledge of religion was 70 per cent and knowledge about the population was 46 per cent.

About 26 per cent of the participants reported that they had discussed the U.N. with their friends one or more times a week during the preceding six months, and the remainder said that the U.N. entered their conversations less than once a week or almost never. Only about 15 per cent, however, said they had discussed the U.N. within their families one or more times a week. Most of the rest almost never mentioned the U.N. within the family.

Participants were asked to describe their newspaper and magazine reading and television viewing habits. Three-quarters said they read a newspaper everyday. About 90 per cent read local newspapers, and one quarter indicated that they read both local and national newspapers.

Eighty per cent reported that they read at least one magazine regularly. An analysis of reading habits indicates that participants read newspapers more than magazines.

When they see stories about the United Nations in their newspapers, almost all participants read at least some. Only six per cent said they skipped stories about the U.N. Forty-three per cent read all or most of the stories.

Almost 70 per cent reported that they watch national news programs on television regularly, and another 28 per cent said they watch sometimes. Documentary and special television programs such as "Meet the Press" and "Face the Nation" attracted 27 per cent regularly and 62 per cent sometimes.

Thus, both reading and viewing habits suggest that participants in the Model U.N. have a sincere interest in the world around them.

On the whole, participants seemed basically satisfied with coverage of the United Nations by newspapers, magazines and television. Only 12 per cent considered press coverage unfair, most of the remainder viewing press coverage as very fair or rather fair. Similar figures were found for television.

Participants indicated that magazines, newspapers and television served about equally as their primary sources of information about the United Nations. Each medium scored from 14 to 15 per cent. Television, however, was the medium which participants would choose if they were limited to one for information about the U.N. Magazines were the next choice. Newspapers were third.

In a consideration of the influences upon participants' opinions on the U.N., news media continued to rate quite high. However, teachers joined television in a tie for most influential.

Magazines and newspapers were one and two percentage points behind respectively. Each of these influences accounted for about a fifth of the percentage points. The remaining 20 per cent came from radio family and friends.

# Adults tag French students as poor citizens, lawless

By Thomas Noonan  
Copley News Service

PARIS — At the conclusion of the third school year since France's student revolution this country's university students have finished for the third straight time in the opinion of their elders.

Adults give the student body low grades in citizenship, educational reform and law enforcement.

Aside from disrupting administrative and business activities, students have not established any notable reform in curriculum since they won virtual control in 1968.

Two-thirds of French citizens think police should crack down to stop violence on the campuses, a recent poll showed.

Violence has erupted because anarchists, Maoists, and Trotsky Communists deny fellow students the right of free speech and the right to vote.

Extreme leftists did \$70,000 damage to President Georges Pompidou's alma mater, the Superior Normal School, last March.

A Vincennes University student who dared say he was a conservative was beaten, stripped, painted and dragged naked through the corridors.

Giving students a preponderate voice in running schools might not improve education miraculously, but at least it would restore order, government officials had thought.

Students would respect and obey school councils that they elected themselves, it was believed.

Leftists thought so too, and that was the last thing they wanted if council elections satisfied students, universities would cease being hotbeds of discontent with society.

Leftists call elections a trick to placate. They threaten students who vote.

The mass of students is too apathetic or disorganized to stand up to the estimated 12 per cent of extreme leftists.

Elections were possible at Vincennes and some other schools only because "Moscow-line" "counter-revolutionary" Communists rounded up burly young truck drivers and plumbers to defend the polls.

This show of democratic responsibility won a majority of seats on many university councils for student and faculty slates infiltrated with Communists. Another reason for the victory is that the percentage of students who voted slumped from 55 in 1969 to only 32 last winter.

The universities functioning most smoothly are those with Communist

councils, noted the business magazine *les Informations*.

The alternative to Moscow-style calm seems to be Peking anarchy. Three hundred Maoists have larded it over the 25,000 students at the University of Grenoble for two years.

The Maoists held a long series of propaganda sessions against the war in Vietnam. But when some South Vietnamese students tried to tell their side of the story, the Maoists attacked.

One of the Vietnamese pulled a

postal. Two students were wounded by stray shots.

Not at all surprising, commented the rector's office, considering that many students carry weapons for self-defense. The campus has seen everything from rape to attempted murder.

Part of this violence is blamed on a strong-arm squad of juvenile delinquents adopted by the Maoists and harbored on campus.

A third alternative to putting up with Maoists or relying on Russians to hold them in check would be to call in the police. But that would be contrary to tradition, and students regard police as Frenchmen of the older generation.

Prejudice against police has turned universities into sanctuaries for youths waging guerrilla warfare against society, complained the

Dean of Letters at Nanterre University.

Nanterre's "guerrillas" are 60 students who don't mind to break up lectures. That may not hurt society much, but the guerrillas are safe from arrest so long as they confine their "attacks" to the campus, said the dean.

In reality, school authorities called in the police in the past whenever universities could not keep order themselves. But students do not know this, or else they challenge the authority of rectors.

The way things are going, there is a 60 per cent chance the universities will sink to the Latin American level, a 20 per cent chance they will straighten themselves out, and a 40 per cent chance they will be "straightened out" Russian style, said a Paris law school dean.

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# Latin games face threat of sabotage

By Penny Lerman  
Copley News Service

BOGOTA — Colombia university students are threatening to sabotage the VI Pan American Games in a replay of the bloody student riots that inaugurated the Olympic Games in Mexico three years ago.

The hemisphere's most important amateur sports event, the Pan American Games is scheduled to be held July 30 through Aug. 13 in the agro-industrial city of Cali, normally a sunny fun-loving town. Some 4,000 athletes from the United States, Canada and Latin America are expected to participate in a marathon of games intended to draw four million spectators.

Normally, Cali's two year effort to provide suitable sports facilities would be a source of national pride, but Colombia today is a deeply divided country in which the students are the loudest dissenters.

Earlier in the year student police clashes in Cali resulted in several deaths and numerous injuries. That sparked a sympathy strike at Bogota's National University which in turn set off nationwide student riots. The disturbances subsided only after the government closed most of the country's universities.

An uncertain peace now reigns on most campuses, but a solution to the student problem has yet to be found. Cali's Universidad del Valle, where many classrooms and considerable equipment were destroyed during the riots, is in a state of seething rebellion. Students literally threw the last rector and his wife off campus.

Alarmed by student threats to disrupt the games, the military plans to employ the same security measures that worked so well during Pope Paul's visit to Bogota.

"Current agitation is related to a plan against the Pan American Games," warned Colombia's defense minister. "An offensive of psychological terrorism has been launched. Embassies are threatened and kidnappings announced. They want to create panic and will try to reproduce in Cali disturbances similar to those which preceded the games in Mexico."

"We have adopted a system of total control, strict vigilance and complete protection," the minister said.

Spokesmen for Cali's most powerful labor federation, sympathetic in the past to student complaints, have denounced threats against the games as "an attempt against our country and our prestige which is neither revolutionary nor popular."

Sports enthusiasts do not seem concerned about the possibility of sabotage. The games directors have

been swamped by the demand for tickets. Outside of Colombia, the largest number of requests has come from the United States.

The games should provide some interesting political insights since Cuba views sports victories as part of its propaganda campaign and consequently fields a good selection of athletes. Due to a decision by top U.S. players to forgo the Cali games in favor of European events, Cuba is expected to carry off more than its usual share of gold medals. If past games are any indication, Cuba also will lose several of its athletes when they take the opportunity to seek political asylum.

The Colombian hosts are not counting on many victories. The Colombians do have two stars, however, in Olga Lucia de Angulo and "Cubise," South American swimming and cycling champions. Not surprisingly, both events already are sold out.

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# Wesley Foundation has new director

Ron Seibert, director of the Wesley Foundation at SIU for the past 17 years, has become pastor of Immanuel United Methodist Church in Edwardsville.

The Rev. Garry Guiley, a 1958 graduate of SIU, has replaced Seibert as director of the Wesley Foundation.

Guiley graduated from Garrett Theological Seminary in 1959. He has served as campus minister at the Gary campus of the University of Indiana and the Hammond campus of Purdue University for the past three years.

Seibert was appointed campus minister to the Wesley Foundation

when it was established in 1954. A fund raising campaign for \$255,000 was conducted throughout the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church in 1955 and in 1959 the Foundation building located at 515 S. Illinois Ave. was built.

Over 75 candidates for the Christian ministry have been involved in the ministry of Wesley Foundation during Seibert's time as director.

The Well, the first coffee house at SIU, was established at the Wesley Foundation in 1956 as a result of the national movement of the Coffee House Ministry which began in 1955. Two years ago the Foundation



The Rev. Ron Seibert

began weekly, innovative worship services including contemporary folk music, jazz, drama and multimedia experiences.

# Adult education offers horse riding classes

By Bev Behren  
Student Writer

Classes in beginning horsemanship are being offered this summer in a ten-week course by the adult education program at SIU.

The riding classes are being taught by Juanita Young at the Salski Stables.

Mrs. Young hopes that through her instructions, the student will learn the basics of good horsemanship. Points she will stress include the behavior of the horse, riding, walking, sitting, starting and stopping the horse and proper use of leg aids and reins.

From past experiences, Juanita Young has found that most adults taking beginning riding lessons are complete novices, having no previous riding experiences.

She would like to divide her classes into two groups, one for the students who catch on quickly and another for those who are slower to learn the basics of riding.

The main objective of the class is to achieve a better understanding of horses and thereby achieve better control of the horse. Horses, as Mrs.

Young pointed out, are trainable, but have no reasoning power. The reasoning and good sense are left up to the rider. Such understanding and skill can only be gotten by being near a horse.

Mrs. Young admits that a course in beginning horsemanship riding merely a start, but she believes it will help supply a good foundation for learning the skills of horsemanship riding.

Classes begin the week of June 23. There are two classes offered, Monday and Wednesday, 7:20-8:30 p.m. Enrollment in each class is limited to 15. Tuition is \$5 plus a \$15 stable fee.

Other courses being offered by the adult education program cover varied interests. These classes include standard first aid, beginning and intermediate are welding, lingerie sewing, beginning typing and shorthand review and speed building. All classes begin during the week of June 23.

Applications and information concerning these classes can be obtained at the Adult Education Office, Room C, 905 S. Wall St.

## Limited freedom exists

# Cuba's churches surviving

By George W. Cornell  
AP Religion Writer

NEW YORK AP — Church life seems to be holding its own in Cuba, and even gaining ground in some cases, although under heavy restrictions of Fidel Castro's Marxist-Socialist government.

This is the general picture that emerges from recent reports of churchmen from that island nation or visitors to it.

"Either there is an increased freedom, or the church is just now becoming unharmed enough to discover the freedoms that it has had," says Joyce Hill, a United Methodist missions official, after a 17-day Cuban visit.

From town to town she said, "church meetings were held without any difficulty from local authorities," although she heard accounts of some instances of individual harassment and attacks on pastors in small villages.

In a similar vein, two Chilean Roman Catholic bishops who made a fact-finding tour of Cuba, report that the Church there is "the only

institution of the past that has survived the revolution."

They say that despite the rigid limitations imposed on it, and the distrust between the Castro regime and Christians, "the parish communities are stronger now, with more lay participation."

"Christians in Cuba can go to church—that is not the problem," says Auxiliary Bishop Bernardo Arizola of Santiago. But he adds that the Christian message is restricted to the churches, and can't be preached outside them in public places.

"It is impossible for a group of Christians to meet in a private place or at home for discussion," he says. "There are small parish communities, but they must meet in the church or the rectory."

Although the Catholic bishops say that baptisms now are down about half from prerevolution figures, two Cuban Baptist leaders report that baptisms, membership and contributions have risen in the decade since Castro took over.

The two Baptists, the Revs. Manuel Salem and Humberto

Donguez, both of Havana, told a recent meeting of European Baptist leaders in Switzerland that most Cuban pastors who had been imprisoned have been released and have resumed preaching.

Miss Hill, executive secretary for Latin America of the World Division of the United Methodist Board of Missions, said there "appears to be a greater openness on the part of the government toward the church."

But she also cited cases in small towns of beatings of parish priests and vandalism against church property.

Methodism, she adds, is not growing numerically, since some members are leaving the Church, but others are coming in to take their places, maintaining membership at a steady level.

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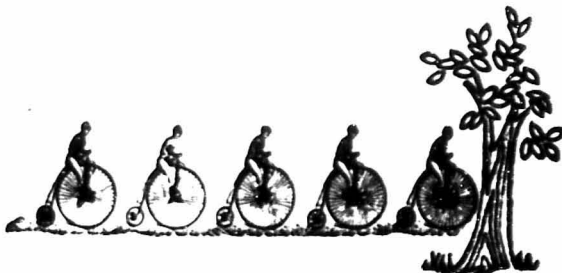
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## Student services in India subject of SIU educator

Jack W. Graham, completing a two-year tour of duty with the HEU educational contract team in Nepal, was consultant for a full week of an intensive course in student services held in Poona, India.

This international conference, attended by representatives from India, Afghanistan, and Nepal, was sponsored by the U.S. Educational Foundation in India.

Graham presented lectures, led discussions, and directed practical

case studies in the area of student personnel services.

He reported that faculty members showed extreme interest in learning about student services and of ways to help students and faculty interact in a constructive manner. Student personnel work, he said, is a new concept in Asia.

Graham, professor of higher education, will return in August to resume his duties in the department.



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# Drug users roles aid therapists

"It's a concentrated learning experience," he said. The program would be beneficial both for addicts and persons who do not use drugs at all since its primary purpose is to get people to interact, according to Cole.

Cole said he hopes to send more volunteers to the Tinley Park program for training this summer and that he also hopes to attend. He said he would like to establish a similar program in Carbondale. Synergy has also been involved in a program of drug education in: on high schools, Cole said. High schools in DuQuoin, Red Bud, Sparta and Steelville received drug information from Synergy last spring. The drug education programs included information about Synergy, films, tape recordings, alcoholism information and mental health personnel, Cole said. "It was interesting. It showed us we needed to do a lot more," he said. Synergy is also continuing its drug analysis service which began last summer. Cole said that 92 drugs have been brought in for analysis since the service began, and that 63 have been analyzed.

**Drug therapy**—Drug rehabilitation centers also have five weeks an intensive at Tinley Park. A drug education program for drug addicts will be held over the summer and fall. The centers have several hundred members. Dr. Donald Vannicola, James Brown and Larry Weber, among others, are conducting the drug rehabilitation program for a heroin addict. Cole said the Tinley Park facility is frequented by the Illinois Drug Abuse Program. "We're really impressed with the doctors in these centers," Cole said. Cole hopes to have a program to help addicts learn self-analysis to help them to control pain or hunger and to have him to interact with them and build a drug-free life style, according to Cole.

# Nixon advisory committee asks for PHS abolishment

WASHINGTON (AP) — An advisory committee appointed by the Nixon administration recommended Thursday abolishing the post of Surgeon General and the 98-year-old commissioned corps of the U.S. Public Health Service. The paramilitary cadre of 5,000 doctors and other health professionals has lost its special mission and should be absorbed in the regular civil service system, according to a 64-page report to Elliott L. Richardson, secretary of health, education and welfare. "There is simply no way in which the concept of a corps as a program management entity, with the surgeon general as its operating head, can be reconciled either with the responsibilities presently assigned to the three health operating agencies or with any

other rational organization of HEW health programs which we can perceive," the committee said over the dissent of one of its eight members. Richardson said the report would be "studied in determining the future role of the health components of the department." But the recommendations are expected to be influential because Richardson appointed the committee to break an interval deadlock over the corps' future. The changes would require congressional approval. The commissioned corps constitutes only one-seventh of the otherwise civilian, 60,000-man Public Health Service. The service, among other things, operates hospitals for merchant seamen and lepers, dispenses aid to states for health facilities, provides medical

care at federal prisons and Indian reservations, and treats drug addicts. "The committee headed by former HEW Undersecretary John A. Furberg said certain in the excellent uniformed corps engaged bodily in the 1950s as it lost control over key parts in the burgeoning federal health establishment. In addition to a single civilian rather than the present dual PHS personnel system, the committee recommended higher salaries and other incentives to attract and hold physicians in government service. The commissioned corps consists largely of young doctors fulfilling their draft requirements outside the armed services. Only nine per cent of the commissioned officers serving in 1959 have stayed in the health service."

# North Vietnamese overrun Fire Base Fuller

MILLERS (AP) — North Vietnamese forces seized Fire Base Fuller on a mountain top in the far north Thursday, driving South Vietnamese down the slopes in disarray, field dispatches said. The defeat weakened the western

flank of allied defenses along the demilitarized zone, which divides the Vietnam, and the South Vietnamese rushed in reinforcements as the enemy pulled back from the summit. As the base only four miles south

of the buffer zone fell, U.S. helicopters began lifting out artillery from Fire Base Sarge, a South Vietnamese outpost six miles to the southwest. The North Vietnamese thrust could presage a North Vietnamese dry season offensive to knock off other bases in the allied chain guarding South Vietnam's explosive northern frontier.

Such an offensive would sorely test the South Vietnamese as more and more U.S. troops are withdrawn from Vietnam. The North Vietnamese assault on Fire Base Fuller began Wednesday night with a tremendous mortar and rocket bombardment of 800 rounds in 90 minutes. South Vietnamese headquarters reported. The North Vietnamese, who had besieged and shelled the base for six days, broke through the barbed wire perimeter and drove the 500-man

battalion of South Vietnamese down the slopes before daybreak. Associated Press correspondent Michael Putez reported by daybreak the South Vietnamese reached a helicopter evacuation landing zone at the foot of the mountain and reorganized. He said there was no further contact and that the North Vietnamese, after overrunning the base, faded back down the mountainside. U.S. fighter-bombers and Cobra helicopter gunships worked over Fuller throughout Thursday. Aerial observers reported they could see no North Vietnamese on the battered and shell-scattered mountain top as bombers and gunships struck every 16 minutes through much of the day.

Despite shelling and several ground probes, officers of the South Vietnamese battalion defending

Fuller had said only two days ago that they would never abandon the base. Such a move, they said, would open the way for the North Vietnamese to drive against the other allied outposts below the DMZ. The object of any North Vietnamese offensive would be to drive through to the coastal lowlands and capture such cities as Yang Tri and Da Nang with their bases and Hue, the old imperial capital. Putez reported that the situation at Sarge, was not clear late Thursday. In Saigon, the U.S. Command reported 25 Americans were killed in action last week—the same as the week previous—and 213 were wounded. Fourteen Americans died from such hostile causes as accidents or illness.

## How to live royally on \$2.40 per week

NOTTINGHAM, England (AP) — Dick Poole is 65 years old and lives on less than \$2.40 a week. In inflationary Britain that's what you pay for three gallons of gasoline or four packs of cigarettes or five pairs of shoes. The average industrial wage in England is about \$60 a week. So when Poole's meager budget was disclosed in a court while he was standing trial for damaging windows it made big headlines in Thursday's newspapers. Poole said he broke two windows of a Nottingham house for no apparent reason. Poole pleaded guilty. The court discharged Poole for the breachage but ordered him to pay \$5.00 compensation. He raised the money by selling furniture and a picture from his home. The court heard that Poole has steadfastly refused to claim the \$12 a week to which he is entitled in social security since he gave up his mining job in 1945 through illness. "I don't consider I'm poor and I'm not a scrounger," he told newsmen Wednesday. "The country needs that money more than me. I've got enough to live on. I live like a lord."

Not many lords would be happy with Poole's money. Every three weeks he draws \$6.40 from the bank, from \$1,200 his mother left him when she died 15 years ago. His two-bedroomed house was also bequeathed to him. He doesn't drink or smoke and he isn't married. He has no fuel bills; he spends his days collecting wood for his fire. He doesn't need electricity or gas; because he cooks on the fire. His weekly shopping list two packs of porridge, seven small loaves of bread, cooking fat, sugar, one pound of meat, half a pound of margarine and tea. The total \$2.16. Poole washes without soap and uses scissors instead of a razor. The Department of Social Security declared Wednesday he had only to step forward to collect a \$12 weekly check. But Poole said no. "When I'm sitting in the sun I think 'Dick you're a lucky man—you don't owe anybody and nobody owes you. You can't be happier than that, can you,'" he said.

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## Spurrrows will present mini-concert here Monday

The Spurrrows, a troupe of young entertainers who have appeared on television and at a command White House performance, will be performing Monday in the Roman Room of the University Center. The "mini-concert," which will be held at noon and the regular concert, which will be at 7:30 p.m., will be free of charge. Both performances will be sponsored by the Hayes Fair Acres, which also holds the annual DuQuoin State Fair.

The group is composed of 19 persons who average about 20 years of age. Everyone in the troupe plays musical instruments, sings and dances. The Spurrrows have appeared on the Bob Hope Special April 13 and at a command White House performance before President Nixon last Thanksgiving. They will also be appearing every night next week at the DuQuoin Fair Grounds, including July 3 and 4 during "Young America Days."

## War, revolution will be topics of free film series

Free School will sponsor a series of free films summer quarter on war and revolution to be shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesdays in Davis Auditorium. "Lena in Poland" will be shown June 26. It depicts the personal aspects of Lena's exile before World War I. On July 8 "Ten Days That Shook the World," a movie about the October Revolution in 1917 is scheduled. Other films to be shown include on

July 13 "Zvezdora," a film of the Ukraine during the Civil War from 1918-1921. "The Battle of Stalingrad" and "The Fall of Berlin" on July 20. "Distant Journey," a film of the arrest and deportation of Jews and their liberation at the end of the war, on July 27, and "Ashes and Diamonds" on August 2. All of these films were made and directed in the Soviet Union or other Eastern European countries.

## SCOPE plans 2-day lecture, field program

A student environmental group will hold an environmental program Sunday and Monday at SIU with lectures and an area field trip.

The group, Student Council on Pollution and the Environment (SCOPE), is composed of students from the Great Lakes region who are working with the Water Quality Office of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA).

Sunday's field trip in the Southern Illinois area is free and open to the public. Participants will leave from the front of Neely Hall at 8 a.m. to tour areas of land reclamation.

Discussion forums will be held at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m. Sunday in Lawson 141.

The first forum will be "Stripmining and Land Reclamation—Corporate or Public Responsibility?"

Speakers will be State Rep. James Nowlan, R-Toulon; W. D. Klimstra, director of SIU's Cooperative Wildlife Research Center; Lou Webber, director of the Midwest Coal Producers Institute in Springfield; Otis Gibson from the Illinois Coal Operators Association; Eugene Chaudoyr, a geologist who works for the Water Quality Office of the FEPA on the Perry County

Stripmining Project and Gordon E. Kerr, assistant director of the Evansville, Ind.,

office of FEPA.

The 7:30 forum will deal with "Channelization and Dams in Southern Illinois—The Future of our Waterways." Speakers will include State Rep. Theodore Mayer, R-Chicago; John Guillou, chief engineer of the Illinois Division of Waterways; Jim Maas, director of planning Studies for the Big Muddy River Project; Bruce Rogers, head of the Division of Long-Range Planning in the Illinois Department of Conservation and Dan Malkovich, editor of Outdoor Illinois.

On Mondays from 11 a.m. -2 p.m. SCOPE members will meet with students and faculty to discuss needed federal policies on environmental control.

## Gas blast leaves 4 workmen dead

LOS ANGELES (AP) — An early morning natural gas explosion 220 feet underground—variously described as like "another earthquake" and "a real heavy dynamite blast"—killed four workmen and left 12 others missing Thursday.

At least one injured man survived the 1:30 a.m. blast in the five-mile-long, 10-foot-wide tunnel being built as part of the West California water project to bring water from Northern to Southern California.

A fierce fire raged in depths of the tunnel and rescue workers said they believed all the missing were dead. The fire apparently involved oil, tires and other combustible parts of drilling equipment.

Workmen on the surface began drilling vent holes to try to clear the smoke. Big movie wind machines, borrowed from Universal Studios, were placed near the mouth of the

tunnel to try to create a draft that would suck out smoke.

A spokesman for Lockheed Shipbuilding Corp., main contractor on the tunnel, said the blast apparently was caused by a spark from drilling equipment that hit an undetected pocket of natural gas.

Earlier tests found no gas in the area where the men were working, he said, but "apparently they hit a gas pocket."

It was the second blast in two days in the tunnel.

The blast was in the area of the San Fernando Valley but hardest by an earthquake that took 64 lives and caused hundreds of millions of dollars property damage last Feb.

The blast erupted near the dead end of the water tunnel under construction for nearly two years in foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains.

## Bali officials getting alarmed over growing hippie group

KUTA, Bali (AP)—Bali's hippie population is on the increase in this legendary paradise, alarming some of them that an overpopulation of the longhair set could spoil it for all.

Attracted by Bali's ideal tropical climate, beautiful beaches, low prices and an artistic Hindu culture, the restless 17-year age hippies have made the island a regular stopping point.

Officials in the island capital of Denpasar estimate about 200 to 300 hippies are now on Bali, most of them clustered in the artists' colony of Ubud and here on Kuta Beach, the island's most exciting piece of waterfront. It features California-style surf and a thrilling technicolor sunset almost every evening.

In addition, living is cheap. At the Sunset Restaurant, the most expensive eating place on the beach, a steak dinner with French fries and vegetables runs about 26 cents. Rooms, depending on the facilities, vary from 50 cents to \$6 a night.

One of the hippies in Bali, a sarong-draped long-haired Frenchman, has been traveling with a Boston-born American girl. They are expecting a baby in several weeks. They say they came to the island because of the soft life and because a friend successfully had

a baby here. They expect the child will be delivered by a Balinese midwife.

The young man's description of his life here follows the now familiar hippie pattern, complete with the guitar playing, a bit of painting and lots of meditation.

Drugs. Marijuana is available, he said, but added: "there are no hard drugs here." There is no need for it. You can get high on the sun and the beauty.

Some fear that as the word of Bali's delights spreads along the hippie underground grapevine, more will come.

"As the market grows, the pushers will come," said one young American staying here.

The hippies are not universally welcome here, however. Han Snel, a Dutch-born painter who has lived in Ubud for 21 years says: "I hate the hippies. They are dirty and they have no interest in Bali. They are negative people who sit around and do little."

Hippies who come to Bali must have some backing. About the only way to get there is to fly. And the government does not admit anyone who does not have a round trip ticket. In addition, immigration officials hit the hippies for up to \$5 or more every few weeks to renew their visas. Often at the whim of the authorities the visas are not renewed.

## Lie detector may remove suspicion

### Yablonski supporters urge test

WASHINGTON (AP) — Supporters of slain United Mine Workers insurgent Joseph A. "Jock" Yablonski demanded Thursday that top officials of the union take federal lie detector tests "to remove the cloud of suspicion that hangs over our union."

Mike Trbovich, chairman of Miners for Democracy, said W.A. "Tony" Boyle, president of the Mine Workers, General Counsel Edward L. Carey and other international officers, and officers of the union's District 13, should voluntarily agree to take the tests.

A spokesman for the union said there would be no immediate comment.

The Yablonskis were shot to death in their beds in Clarksville, Pa., home several weeks after the union announced Boyle's reelection in a bitter contest against Yablonski. The federal government filed

suit after the slayings to nullify Boyle's reelection on grounds of vote fraud.

Boyle has repeatedly denied there was any connection between the slayings and the union, or any knowledge of who caused the deaths.

Claude Vealey confessed in court in Washington, Pa., Wednesday to taking part in the slayings, and said they were paid for by a man named Tony.

"There is no relationship of any kind between a man named Tony cited in today's press accounts and the president of the United Mine Workers of America," Carey said at a news conference called by the union Wednesday.

Carey said it was "unfair and indecent" for Pennsylvania state prosecutor Richard Sprague to have allowed the references in the public confession of Vealey without further

identifying the man named Tony, or stating that he did not know the identity.

Trbovich said in a statement he read at a news conference that "Nothing does more damage to us in the eyes of our fellow citizens and our own families than the growing and unresolved suspicion that our union officials and our money played a part in these horrible murders. Accordingly, we again ask that Tony Boyle and the other top officers of this union agree to submit to lie detector tests to establish once and for all that these suspicions have no basis in fact."

## Art show welcomes student works

The Cartersville Newcomers Club will sponsor a Sidewalk Gallery of art displays July 10 in Cartersville. Mrs. Renee Navigliano, club chairman, said entries of work original in design and execution are welcomed. SIU students are invited to submit art work.

The Sidewalk Gallery will be held on Division Street in Cartersville, one mile north of the Cartersville crossroads.

Entry blanks may be obtained from posters in area stores, by writing to Sidewalk Gallery, Route 2, Box 117, Cartersville, or by calling 955-4724. Entry fee for the show is \$1.

Exhibits already entered in the Sidewalk Gallery include paintings, weaving, pottery, leather work and macramé.



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## Southern Illinois will reap benefits

# School of Medicine to become reality

By Steve Brown, Larry Haley  
and Chuck Henschcraft  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writers

The SIU School of Medicine will be "the medical school of the future." Its planners believe it will be one of the greatest contributions to health care in Southern Illinois.

The medical school at SIU, which will open fall quarter 1972, has been envisioned for a long time. As far back as 1909, the late SIU president Roscoe Pulliam talked of establishing a medical school at SIU.

More than a decade ago it was still nothing more than a glimmer in the eye of President Emeritus Delys W. Morris.

Former SIU Chancellor Robert W. MacVicar was one who helped shape the dream of others into reality. MacVicar, now president of Oregon State University, said the development of the medical school was one of the first tasks assigned to him. That was in 1964.

About the same time the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) adopted the initial phase of the Master Plan for Higher Education in Illinois. The document warned of a need for a largely expanded health education program in the state.

A 20-month survey began in 1966 to study health care needs. The study was headed by Dr. James Campbell, president of the Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago. MacVicar joined the group along with other administrators and medical experts from throughout the state. The result was a document entitled, "Education in the Health Fields for the State of Illinois" more simply called the Campbell Report. The report was finished in June, 1968.

The Campbell Report says the ratio of physicians to the population in Southern Illinois is below both the national and Illinois averages. E.L. Borkon, assistant dean of the SIU Medical School, says having a medical school located in Southern Illinois would help to correct this imbalance.

The Campbell Report indicated that two areas of Illinois, the extreme north and the extreme south, have the highest percentage of families without a regular source of medical care.

Southern Illinois, the report showed, had the lowest ratio of physicians to population. According to the report, there are 72 physicians per 100,000 in that area. The Cook County area has the ratio of 170 doctors per 100,000 population.

"There are areas which have hospitals but without doctors," Borkon said, "and some that have doctors without beds and then some like Carbondale that lack both beds and doctors."

Borkon said the 14 counties in Southern Illinois include a half million people and yet there is a shortage of 1,000 doctors. There are many counties having no doctors at all and some with only one doctor who may be near retirement. Borkon said.

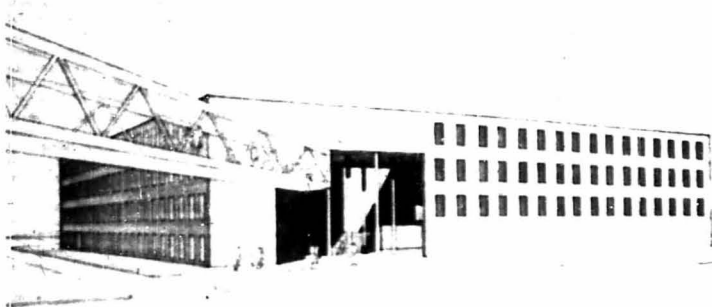
"The present number of doctors in Central and Southern Illinois doesn't even begin to meet the need," Borkon continued. "This school offers the opportunity to build up the number of physicians in this area."

One reason why this area has medical care problems is that many Illinois medical students leave to go to school in a metropolitan area and do not return, Borkon said.

Planners of the medical school have called the Campbell Report the birth certificate for the SIU School of Medicine. Specifically the report states that not later than 1972 SIU should initiate faculty organization and development of curriculum, and that by not later than 1978 the first class should be graduating.

"The IBHE plan also calls for the development of other medical education facilities at Peoria, Rockford and East St. Louis and expanding the already existing program at the University of Illinois Medical School in Chicago."

The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education issued a report in October of 1970. That group's recommendations for the field of medical education were similar to the Campbell Report.



Richard H. Moy, dean of the SIU School of Medicine, explained that the similarity was no coincidence. "It was quite clear that the Illinois report was part of the thought process and caught the imagination of these other educators," Moy said. He added that the next 10-15 medical schools started in the United States may be patterned after the SIU medical school.

Moy said that most schools take a minimum of six years to plan, but due to the IBHE's preliminary work, SIU's medical school will be in operation in four years.

The IBHE report outlined the basic plan of the SIU medical school. This included providing for MacVicar's "institution without walls" concept and a shortened period of time in which students could complete their medical education.

MacVicar's concept basically incorporated the use of existing medical facilities into the medical school. Only a minimum of new buildings would then have to be built to expand medical instruction in the state.

Moy said a student can be accepted into the SIU program at the end of his third year in college. The medical school program will take only three years and there is no internship required. This will save the student about three years, Moy said.

One aspect under the SIU Medical School's curriculum is the students will learn their profession by actually dealing with patients. Borkon said.

By using existing facilities, having affiliation with area hospitals and clinics, the student's education will not be centered behind the doors of "ivory towers," which is characteristic of traditional medical education. Borkon continued.

Existing medical education institutions, Borkon said, are primarily training students to be scientists and not physicians. These institutions are concerned with sciences and research, Borkon said.

The design of the SIU Medical School, he said, will enable students



Dr. Richard Moy



Dr. Eli Borkon

to incorporate what they learn in the classroom and laboratories in actual practice beginning in their first year. Traditional programs formerly required delaying until after their third year to begin such work.

The medical school is presently preparing the final touches for its first classes in the fall of 1972. Admission requirements, programs, curriculum and other aspects of the program are being prepared both in the state capital and in Carbondale.

Other work being done includes the compiling of a large collection of periodicals and journals now totaling over 500. All of this plus audio-visual equipment is currently available to the Springfield area doctors. Moy said that in the future when more equipment is purchased, all this material will be available to doctors throughout the entire Central and Southern Illinois area.

"We have stressed that this is their facility and their medical school," Moy said. He added that the cooperation between all factions in this program has been excellent.

Also more than 50 Springfield area doctors have been appointed clinical associates by the SIU Board of Trustees to serve as advisors and

planners for the medical school. These men will serve without pay and help the development of its program.

In addition Moy has established a series of workshops involving not only medical experts but other members of the community.

Moy explained that by bringing in lay members of the community some of the problems that doctors often overlook can be studied.

"Housewives and doctors are sitting down to discuss our efforts," Moy said.

As outlined by Moy, Borkon and the Campbell Report, the SIU School of Medicine is a step ahead of the traditional medical school.

Borkon said he wished he could be a member of the first class of this medical school of the future. These first students, he said, will be hand-picked and hand-shaped.

## Plans and planners

A covered walkway to nearby Springfield Memorial Hospital is a feature of first instructional building at SIU's Springfield medical campus. Master plan for the school was approved by the SIU trustees in February. The building, designed by Harry Weese and Associates of Chicago, is to be ready for the first class in 1973. Dr. Richard Moy is the dean of the Medical School. Dr. Eli Borkon, longtime Carbondale physician, is assistant dean.

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# Historic first in visit to Red China

## U.S. businessmen's Canton trip limited

By Rosalind S. David  
Copley News Service

CANTON, People's Republic of China — In its historic first, American businessmen can expect to have an opportunity to attend the Canton Fair this fall in another episode of "Ping-Pong" diplomacy.

But businessmen arriving in this industrial supermarket will find that the relaxation of restrictions indeed is limited, and China continues its propaganda blasts against "American imperialism."

All factors point to the opening of China's gates to American traders. However, they will be expected to enter into contracts not with U.S. dollars, but in terms of British pounds, Australian dollars, Hong Kong dollars, Swiss francs or German deutsche marks.

For here, the American dollar is simply an object of curiosity—a piece of paper with some green and black ink on it. It is not legal currency unless one has special permission from the "authorities concerned" to use American dollars.

For although Peking is doing its best to attract businessmen from all over the world to "come, see and buy," it has not relented toward the American government which has imposed an embargo on the mainland.

But entry into the People's Republic of China probably will become much simpler for the American businessman, following the removal of travel restrictions by Washington and the announced policy of Peking that the American people are friends of the Chinese people. The latest China statement is that "only a small group of policy-makers headed by President Nixon" is the enemy of the people of China.

The gates of China, of course, are turned toward the crown colony of Hong Kong and to enter, one must apply for a visa and the necessary tickets and coupons at the China Travel Service, known also as Luxingshe.

At the moment, the only way to get to Canton is by taking a train to the border station at Lo Wu, walking across a railroad bridge that not only links the British territory to Chinese territory but also serves as the dividing line between two worlds. A Hong Kong-Canton flight is in the works.

At the bridge, a smiling soldier whose rank is not indicated, will take the passports which eventually will be returned to the holder whenever it is needed—such as for further visa applications to proceed to Peking or Shanghai and for the trip back to the border and Hong Kong.

One then will have to go through the usual customs formalities, peculiar in China's case because of individual attention and the courtesy of a Chinese lunch while waiting for the second leg of the trip from the border to Canton.

Train schedules on the mainland are religiously observed and trains come and go by the clock. In the case of the border-Canton train, it takes exactly 1 hour and 59 minutes, to beat the previous schedule set by the British by one minute.

More than likely, the American businessman or tourist will wind up at the sprawling Tung Fang Hotel, an 8-story, 400-room building, about 10 minutes' ride by bus or cab to the Exhibition Halls of the Canton Fair.

The hotel is drab by commercial hotel standards. But then if one is to use Western yardsticks on China (a mistake committed by many travelers), the entire country would be termed drab with the exception of its museums, the Great Wall and the new air-conditioned subway in Peking.

The Tung Fang Hotel is probably cleaner than most hotels in Asia, in the same way that the cities and countryside of China are cleaner than most places in the world. The first thing that hits the visitor to China is the extreme cleanliness of the place.

The second wallop may come from the importance given to Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Communist Party of China, the symbol of authority and governmental concern for the common man.

If one were to replace every advertising poster, billboard and gimmick with the pictures and Thoughts of Mao, if every crucifix, every image of saints, every Buddha, and every movie star's picture outside China were replaced by a statue, pin or poster of Chairman Mao, one would approximate the impact of Mao Tse-tung on China.

His sayings and his pictures are everywhere. Chairman Mao is regarded as the symbol of everything China has achieved since the Communists took over in 1949 and installed order where chaos had reigned.

The Canton Exhibition Halls are made up of two buildings overlooking the Pearl River. The nine-story main hall, for which three hours are needed to tour, is topped by a retail store.

The eighth floor is a pavilion of Chairman Mao's works and propaganda blasts against "American imperialism" and for the "just struggles of the peoples of the world against imperialism."

The theme throughout the Canton Fair is that it is a result of the "application of the Thoughts of Chairman Mao in a living way."

The American businessman will see what China has to sell to the world—from tea to computerized machine tools; from fur to blocks and tackles; from water pumps to silks; from diesel engines to rice and from petrochemical products to motor vehicles of all types.

And there is not a single ad to be seen.

It was at the main exhibition hall that we saw an automatized machine for connecting intricate transistor components. It was also there where we were told by a pretty high school graduate how a desert was converted into lush farmlands "by following the Thoughts of Chairman Mao who said that we should rely on our own efforts to build up our country through industry and frugality."

In each section there are places to talk business and one can close a million-dollar deal with the representatives of the various trading companies through which China sells to the world.

Nightfall for the visitor to Canton usually means an end to activities for the day. There isn't a single nightclub, bar or cocktail lounge in the whole city of 3 million people.

There are movies also heavily impregnated with the Thoughts of Chairman Mao, athletic exhibitions and walks along quiet and secure streets.

One can leave one's wallet in the hotel lobby and come back for it later. Since money doesn't matter that much in China, there is no economic compulsion to steal.

Canton at night is only slightly quieter than daytime Canton, because there are no private cars and everyone either walks or bikes to and from work. Those who live in the suburbs can take the buses which are few and far between.

If one gets bored, there are racks and racks of Mao-type literature in 47 languages (take your pick) free to anyone who would like to take one or two or a dozen copies.

Meals at the Tung Fang Hotel are served in a gymnasium-sized dining room where one can order European food, or any of 387 Chinese dishes, which cost the equivalent of anything from 15 cents for fried rice to a whopping \$55 for



Autos, trash missing here

This park in Canton, China, fronts the exhibition hall of the 30th session of the Canton Fair, which this year will be visited by some American businessmen. Conspicuous by their absence are automobiles—there are few in China and trash. (Copley News Service photo)



No ping-pong diplomacy

Mainland China has made some tentative overtures of friendship toward America but still maintains a hard line politically against so-called "American imperialism." This wall newspaper in Peking not only blasts America but also former Chinese President Liu Shao-chi and Russian "revisionists." (Copley News Service photo)

stewed whole shark fin in brown gravy.

And when one retires at night, he does not have to lock his hotel room against thieves and robbers.

For in China, thievery as we know it, does not happen. At least, it is not talked about.

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# County Health Department completes, analyzes survey

By Karen Lash  
Student Writer

A survey conducted by the Jackson County Health Department last May attempted to discover "people's perceptions of their own health problems," according to Dr. John Amadio, administrator of the health department.

Another purpose was to gather information on the type and extent of county health problems. Amadio said that results were not available and that the computing would probably take another month. Because of his work with the sur-

vey, however, Amadio said he was able to speculate on the results.

Citizens in the Carbondale area consider drug abuse a major health problem, he said. Trash removal is considered a major health hazard to rural residents, according to Amadio.

The survey seems to indicate that many persons are unaware of the 100 health department services available to all county residents.

Amadio reported that the county's immunization programs might need expansion. He said that the health department officials suspected that the county immunization level is

lower than it should be.

"Seventy per cent of the population should be immunized to prevent an epidemic," Amadio said.

From information gathered from the survey, Amadio said he felt that the county was fairly safe from measles and polio. Tetanus is another story, according to Amadio, because most persons over 30 apparently do not bother to be immunized.

The survey was conducted by some 50 persons. Teams of one health department official and one volunteer worker interviewed 400 families in the county. The half-hour

interview was followed up by a mail-in section left at each home. Amadio said.

"The general response of the county residents was excellent. We selected 100 families each in Carbondale, Murphysboro, the Southern Illinois University area and the rural area, and of that 400, only two declined to answer questions on the survey sheet," Amadio said.

"All of Illinois is working on outdated information," Amadio said. A similar survey was conducted in 1962 by the Department of Health Education at SIU but was unsuccessful, according to Amadio, because its results were not fed back for four years. Thus, the data were outdated before they could be used.

The old survey was updated for the recent one. All county health agencies, such as Family Planning and the Mental Health Department, were included in the survey work, according to Amadio.

## Coordinator named for rating group

Bob Carr, director of public information for SIU's Student Government Office and Student Government Activities Council, has assumed a new job in student government.

Carr will be coordinator of Student Teacher-Course Evaluation, a group which has been working for several quarters on an evaluation booklet of classes and instructors.

Carr said he and his staff plan on producing a booklet form the results of past evaluations made by students. Information from questionnaires prepared by the group and distributed by teachers for evaluation will be compiled.

The booklet, which will be called The Mirror, should be available by fall quarter, Carr said.

## Common Market effect unknown

# British entry may help U.S. industry

NEW YORK (AP) — The prospect of Britain's entry into the Common Market brings good news to American factory workers and some farmers, but is an unhappy development for U.S. grain growers.

### News Analysis

A preliminary agreement was reached in Luxembourg early Wednesday between Britain and the six Common Market nations. Final details still must be worked out, however, and the British Parliament must approve entry. What does all this mean for Americans?

The direct economic loss will be small. The total net loss of exports of all kinds is estimated at not more than \$100 million. This is only one-quarter of one percent of the total U.S. exports of some \$45 billion a year. Even this loss may not occur for a year or more after actual entry.

Adding Britain's factories to those already in the six Common Market countries will make Western Europe the equal of the United States in economic and productive power. Europe will produce more cars than the United States and nearly as much steel. It will have a bigger population in a single market unit. That means that bigger factories can be built to serve this single market.

The new Common Market, including Britain, will mean a general

reduction in tariffs on export to Britain, thus helping American exports. Business Week magazine, which estimated the \$100 million over-all foreign trade loss, pointed out that the average British tariff is now about 10 per cent. In the Common Market, her tariffs will drop to the Common Market average of 7.6 per cent.

American tobacco farmers will benefit by larger exports. Britain has been buying leaf largely from the Commonwealth, but the Common Market has welcomed American tobacco. British membership means that the U.S. tobacco will have equal entry to Britain.

On the debit side, American grain exports can be expected to fall. Corn sales to Britain probably will be replaced by French grain. Wheat is not now an important export to

Britain and its reduction will not be too important.

The enlargement of the Common Market—with 250 million people it will be bigger than the American market—will both hurt and help U.S. stockholders. Those companies which have factories in Europe may find costs will fall and sales rise. Taking advantage of the economies of large-scale operation, made possible by the bigger market, they may bring home more profits.

On the other hand, the European companies also will have the benefits of large-scale economies. That means they should be able to sell more cheaply in Africa and Asia as well as in America.

That the British entry will have an impact on America's unfavorable balance of payment is undoubted. Whether it will help or hurt depends on the relative gains and losses in foreign trade. Few economists are willing to forecast the final outcome.

## Tho to discuss Senate proposal

PARIS (AP) — One of North Vietnam's leaders flew into Paris Thursday and said he would discuss the U.S. Senate resolution on withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam with the Communist delegates at the Paris peace talks.

Le Duc Tho, member of North Vietnam's Communist party's Politburo, has not been in Paris since April, 1970. He told newsmen that he would return whenever "the development of the situation warrants it."

Arriving at Orly Airport, he indicated that Tuesday's Senate resolution might be such a develop-

ment. He said the resolution "proves that a majority of the Senate is now opposed to Mr. Nixon's policy."

He added that the resolution "will be considered" in his talks with his negotiator Xuan Thuy and Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh of the Viet Cong. Thuy and Mrs. Binh were at the fruitless 118th weekly session of the conference as The landed. Contrary to their usual practice, they did not go to welcome him at the airport.

In an indirect allusion to the Senate resolution, Tho told newsmen the problem of American

prisoners in North Vietnam would be "quickly settled" if President Nixon announces a date for total withdrawal of U.S. forces.

The Senate voted to urge Nixon to withdraw all U.S. forces within nine months if all American prisoners held by Hanoi are released.

Once Nixon has set a withdrawal date, Tho said, "I am convinced that discussion on the prisoners can be quickly settled, and I am convinced the prisoners can return home promptly."

Thuy and Mrs. Binh long have insisted that the United States must set a date for total and unconditional withdrawal of all its forces before there can be any progress toward peace. Each of them reiterated this demand at the four-hour conference session.

## Probe into IC crash planned


WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Transportation Safety Board announced Thursday it will begin a public hearing July 13 at St. Louis in its investigation of the June 10 wreck of the "City of New Orleans" passenger train.

Eleven persons were killed when the Amtrak train, operated by the

Illinois Central Railroad, derailed near Salem, Ill.

Approximately 20 persons are expected to testify, the board said, adding that the hearings probably will last three days.

Safety board Chairman John H. Reed has designated board member Louis M. Thayer to serve as chairman of the board of inquiry.



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- DAILY DEVOTION

author's public information service of  
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GOOD JUNE 25, 26, 27-

# "If I could get my hands on my first grade teacher now, I'd break her chalk."



It all began in the first grade.  
But don't blame your first-grade teacher. It wasn't her fault. It was the system she had to teach.

The old "run, Spot, run" method.  
You had to read it out loud. Word by word. And that's the way it was until you became a second grader. Where your teacher asked you to read silently.

But you couldn't do it.  
You probably stopped reading out loud. But you still said every word to yourself.

If you're an average reader, you're probably reading that way now.

Which means you read only as fast as you talk. About 250 to 300 words a minute.

And that's not fast enough any more.  
Not when the average student has approximately 8 hours of required reading for every day of classes.

And since the amount of time in a day isn't about to increase, your reading speed will have to.

In order to handle it all.  
The Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics course can help.

With training, you'll be able to see groups of words. To read between 1,000 and 3,000 words per minute. Depending on how difficult the material is.

At any rate, we guarantee to at least triple your reading speed, or we'll refund your entire tuition. (98.4% of everyone who takes the course accomplishes this.)

So don't waste time thinking about whom to blame. Come take a free introductory speed reading lesson. We'll increase your reading speed on the spot. It takes about an hour to find out how you can reduce your study time by 50% or more.

And it ought to be worth an hour of your time.

To save thousands.



**Evelyn Wood  
Reading Dynamics**

Some of our best friends were slow readers.

## FREE INTRODUCTORY LESSON

<b>TODAY</b>	<b>FRIDAY</b>	<b>JUNE 25</b>	<b>3:00, 6:30 &amp; 8:00</b>
<b>TOMORROW</b>	<b>SATURDAY</b>	<b>JUNE 26</b>	<b>10 a.m. &amp; 1 p.m.</b>

**LUTHERAN STUDENT CENTER  
700 SOUTH UNIVERSITY, CARBONDALE**

# Calufetti on Pan American team

Larry Calufetti was named to the U.S. Pan American baseball team Thursday.

The 6-2, 205-pound catcher was the only SIU player named to the squad after tryouts in Miami.

The Harrisburg product lead all hitters in the College World Series last week in Omaha with a .533 average slugging eight of 5 balls.

He also was one of four Southern players named to the all-tournament team.

The other three players were outfielder Jim Dwyer, third baseman Mike Eden, and shortstop Dan Radison.

The Salukis finished second in the Series, losing to Southern California in the title game.

SIU made it to the Series after taking the Midwestern Conference and NCAA division four title.

The Salukis knocked off Pan American twice and Southern Cal in the nationals.

Their first loss in the Series was against Tulsa before a rematch with USC for the crown.

Only a sophomore, Calufetti will be one of two catchers on the 18-man roster when the squad competes in the Pan Am games this summer in Cali, Colombia.

Calufetti is the second SIU athlete to be named to a Pan Am team this month.

Tom Lindner was selected for the U.S. gymnastics team earlier this month.

# Lefebvre leads L.A. over Cards, 11-4

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Jim Lefebvre homered, singled twice and drove in four runs as Los Angeles buried St. Louis 11-4 Thursday.

Lefebvre, who had only four hits in his previous 38 times at bat, singled home a run in the second inning when Los Angeles ripped St. Louis' starter Reggie Cleveland for eight runs.

Al Downing, 8-4, scattered nine hits and was helped by doubles by Willie Davis, Wil-

lie Crawford and Manny Mota and a triple by Bill Buckner.

Walks to Wes Parker and Duke Sims followed by a single by Lefebvre produced the Dodgers' first run in the second inning. Buckner then lined a triple down the rightfield line to score Sims and Lefebvre.

Downing singled in Buckner to make it 4-1 and then Maury

Wills singled to chase Cleveland, 6-7, and bring on reliever Rudy Arroyo.

Crawford greeted him with a double that scored Downing and Wills. Davis then doubled home Crawford.

After Richie Allen grounded out—the second out he made in the inning—Parker singled home Davis for the eighth run.

## Top netter signs

Victor Aguilar, a highly recruited Colorado tennis standout, has signed a national letter of intent with SIU, according to coach John LeFevre.

Aguilar, from North High School of Denver, is the top ranked junior player in Colorado and number four in the six-state Intermountain section.

**JIM'S** sporting goods

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# The New

## FOR SALE (Cont.)

**70 Harley Sprint 300, runs good, best offer. \$2,100. Vols, runs perfect, new tires. Call after 5 p.m. 569-761. 569AA**

**'66 Mustang 3 speed, clean, very dependable. Call 457-4947. 569IA**

**Chevy II, 1964, worth over \$200, sell for \$175. Call 549-5643. 569IA**

**1964 Chev. Impala V8, ex. good condition. 1967 A88GT, only 14,800 miles, must sell one or both by June 27, moving to Chgo. best offer. 549-0118. 569IA**

**'67 BSA Chopper, 500. '63 Chevy van, 5200. All 400-500 before noon. 569IA**

**1970 Honda 750cc, real, low mileage, single fuel. Call before 5 p.m. 567-3551. 569IA**

**Ducati 250cc, sell for parts. Phone 457-8336 morning. 569IA**

**1965 Honda 150, clean, low mileage. 2 Cedar Ln. Tr. Cr. Cedar. 569AA**

**'61 VW bug, good interior, clean, runs good, looks good. 457-7999. 569IA**

**'69 cycle, 125cc, fine shape, many extras. \$175 firm. Mtns. 569-2038. 569AA**

**'61 Mercury wagon. Eves. 456-3540. Day. 535-5076. 569IA**

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1966 Comet 4 dr.  
1965 Ford 4 dr.

TRADE & TERMS  
327 N. III.

**'69 Road Runner automatic, ex. low mileage. \$1400. Cammie. 569-5691. 569AA**

**VW camper, '67, exc. body, right imp, new tires. Days. Tim Morrison. 457-2244. 569IA**

**'66 Yamaha 305, \$300 or best offer. Call 457-4328 after 5. 569AA**

## Real Estate

**Lots on Lake of Egypt, Marlon, Wirtz Hopkins, 5300 E. Nottingham, Chgo. 565AA**

**All electric 3 bdrm, home, 4 horse stable, 2 base ponds, 37 scenic acres. Call 549-2285. 569IA**

**C'dale house, 3-bdr, frame, shaded corner lot, central air. 549-8822. 569IAA**

**Lts. w-roo hse. on Lake of Egypt in Marlon, by owner. Call 312-588-2944. 565AA**

**Murphyboro, redwood cabin, two bdr, fireplace, on lake, panoramic rms, lg. screened porch, patio, big grill, range, refrig, etc. fishing, priced to sell quickly. \$13,900. 684-7164. 569AA**

## Mobile Homes

**8x32, good cond. fully furn, carpet. Cedar Lane lot avail. 549-4957. 5657A**

**10x57 Pacemaker, 2 ft. 2 bdrm ext. ac. washer, furn, underpinned, lot available. June occ. 986-3335 after 5. 5556A**

**1967 New Moon 10x30, air c., porch, shed, carpet. No. 36 Cedar Lane. 549-8710. 569IA**

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**10x30 Canasta 6, ac. washer, shed, 1000-0-beds, cb patio. Call 549-5725. No. 19, University Tr. Ct. 569AA**

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**10x30 2 bedroom trailer, available immediate, good cond. Phone 457-4915 between 5 & 8 p.m. 569AA**

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