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Daily Egyptian Staff

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House fails war deadline bill 219-176

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate's nine-month Indochina war deadline was rejected by the House 219 to 176 Monday—but the losing vote was the highest yet in the House for such a proposal.

The vote sent a two-year draft extension bill to House-Senate conference—and conferees immediately met to begin trying to work out a compromise before the present draft law expires at midnight Wednesday.

But conferees were lined up against the war deadline and anti-war senators vowed to filibuster any draft bill compromise that does not include it.

House opponents of the Senate's call for a U.S. pullout in nine months said it would disrupt President Nixon's efforts to negotiate a war settlement—but backers said Congress should serve notice it wants out of the war promptly.

"The language is meaningless," said House Armed Services Chairman F. Edward Hebert, D-La., "but the psychological and the propaganda effect is tremendous."

Said Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla.: "Any mention in a congressional resolution of time certain withdrawal—whether discretionary, policy or a hope—might well interfere with negotiations and it would be a mistake."

But Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham, D-N.Y., said the Senate amendment "falls far short of real congressional action to end this war."

The amendment by Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield was approved by the Senate last week 57 to 42.

It calls on the President to initiate immediate negotiation with Hanoi of a ceasefire, then negotiation of total U.S. troop withdrawal in return for release of American prisoners within nine months of enactment of the draft bill.

Tabled and thus killed by the House was a motion by Rep. Charles W. Whalen Jr., R-Ohio, to instruct House conferees to accept the Mansfield Amendment.

But the 176 votes for Whalen's amendment set a new high for a House anti-war vote, eclipsing the 158 votes mustered two weeks ago for 254-158 rejection of an amendment for a Dec. 31 pullout from the war.

Senate conferees are expected to agree to strike the war provision from the draft bill.

The Pentagon has announced a 16,000-man draft call for July and August, saying it hopes Congress will approve the draft extension quickly.

If not, the 16,000-man call, it said, could be filled with men who have had deferments but are now coming back into the draft pool. These include many college students.

Ellsberg indicted

Researcher admits taking secret papers

Compiled from Associated Press

The man who gave the secret Vietnam study to the press was indicted Monday by a federal grand jury in Los Angeles for theft of government property and unauthorized possession of documents related to national defense.

The two-count indictment was returned after Daniel Ellsberg, former researcher at the Pentagon and at the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, surrendered to federal authorities in Boston on a Los Angeles warrant.

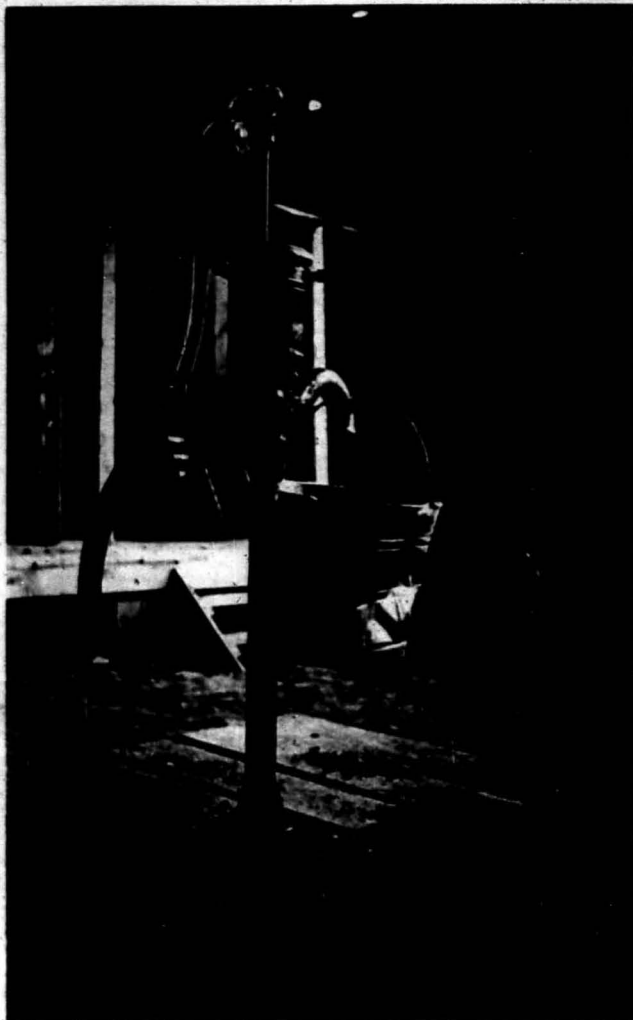
The U. S. Supreme Court, meanwhile, delayed its scheduled adjournment in order to rule on whether the New York Times and the Washington Post are to be restrained from resuming publication of the Pentagon papers.

Sets of the secret documents were delivered under armed guard to both the

Daily Egyptian

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Southern Illinois University



This old waterpump and battered bucket are not on a deserted farm, but part of the University Theater stage setting for SIU's Summer Theater production of "Tobacco Road." The play opens the summer season July 9 and runs through July 11. Working on a log onstage is Jeffery Kehoe, a junior from Wilmette who is on the play's technical crew. (Photo by Mike Klein)

SIU's budget considered by Illinois House

By Sue Roll
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

An appropriation of \$109,429,915 for SIU's operating and capital budget is under consideration by the Illinois House after being recommended by the House Appropriations Committee Saturday.

The amended appropriations bill includes an additional \$2.7 million for personal services and approximately \$300,000 for rental paid to the Illinois Banking Authority, according to Gale Williams, R-Murphysboro, one of the representatives responsible for the amendment.

Others involved in obtaining passage of the amendment were Clyde Choate, D-Anna; Richard O. Hart, D-Benton; Benjamin C. Blades, R-Fairfield; Thaddeus S. Lechowicz, D-Chicago; and Charles F. Keller, D-Ellingham.

An amendment to a capital improvements bill which would restore \$906,816 for a security services building at SIU was also approved by the committee. This amount has previously been cut by the Senate.

The \$2.7 million for personal services is especially significant because it would greatly affect faculty and staff cutbacks at SIU made necessary by budget reductions called for earlier this year, Williams said.

The third reading of the amended appropriations bill is expected to be completed Tuesday, Williams said.

If passed by the House, the amended bill will go to the Senate and then to Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie for approval.

The bill is expected to pass the House and Senate but could come under the line item veto of Ogilvie.

This appropriations figure is a compromise between the \$126,781,270 recommended by the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) and the more extensive cuts recommended by Ogilvie.

Before Saturday's amendments, the appropriations figure for SIU had been cut \$106,263,556.



Gus says the job market is looking up. If the House doesn't pass a draft extension, some 16,000 previously deferred men will have jobs in the "action army."

Tobacco Road

Researcher admits taking secret papers

House and the Senate. A White House spokesman indicated most of the papers eventually will be declassified.

The indictment against Ellsberg supercedes a criminal complaint issued last Friday on which the arrest warrant was issued.

The grand jury met here last week, seeking to find how the Pentagon study reached the New York Times, which printed stories based on it.

Ellsberg, 40, formerly worked at the Rand Corp. which does research for the Pentagon and other agencies. One witness before the grand jury, Lydia R. Sney, 27, who called herself a "dear friend" of Ellsberg, reportedly told jurors he paid her \$150 to copy unspecified documents on a Xerox machine in her office.

Another witness, Anthony J. Bassó, who said he worked with Ellsberg at Rand,

declined to answer questions after being offered immunity. A hearing is set for next Friday on whether he should be held in contempt.

Paul Vincent, a Washington-based Justice Department attorney who directed the probe here, told newsmen Ellsberg would have the right to decide whether to stand trial in Boston or Los Angeles. Bail was set at \$50,000.

Vincent said the jury's investigation is continuing with the next session set for July 6. He declined to give any details.

U. S. Magistrate Peter Prince held a hearing for Ellsberg, who was ordered released on a \$50,000 bond. Prince set July 15 for a hearing.

Maximum penalty on conviction is 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. The high court had heard arguments in an unusual Saturday-session during which the government contended national security is en-

dangered by publication of the papers.

The New York Times and the Washington Post, restrained from resuming publication of the study pending a final court ruling, countered that the government's efforts jeopardize freedom of the press.

The Supreme Court had been scheduled to adjourn Monday until the fall term. But Chief Justice Warren E. Burger announced from the bench it would continue sitting to hand down further orders.

Now a research associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ellsberg had been identified by a former Times staffer as the man who gave the papers to the Times. Ellsberg disappeared after he was named as the source of the study.

Illness prevention is primary goal of Comprehensive Health Service

"My baby is sick, you must help him."

This desperate cry, common to many mothers in Carbondale, is one that the Comprehensive Health Service is seeking to eliminate, according to Mrs. Hazel LeFevre, director of the Model Cities Comprehensive Health Service.

Designed for low-income families and geared toward education and prevention, Comprehensive Health teaches people how to maintain good health practices and encourages them to see a physician before they become ill.

According to Mrs. LeFevre, Comprehensive Health is one of the few facilities in Illinois that places major emphasis on the prevention rather than the curing of an illness.

"Many hospitals and health agencies are illness and treatment oriented. Our purpose is to teach and aid people in preventing illness," she said.

The Comprehensive Health Service in the Attacks Multi-Purpose Center, offers a variety of medical programs for Carbondale residents.

One of the most successful, says Mrs. LeFevre, is the Web-Child Conference Program. The participants are children from infants to age-five.

Professional nurses do nursing appraisals of children, give immunization when indicated, check children for growth and development and talk to mothers about feeding problems.

The Web-Child Conference program is performing tests on all low-income children for iron deficiency anemia, a common disorder of children in this income bracket, says Mrs. LeFevre.

Mrs. LeFevre stated that they were

very interested in the children. "We would like to get them in here as young as possible so that any infantile disease can be detected as soon as possible."

Another program offered by Comprehensive Health is the Dental Service, which is a fully equipped dental facility with a full-time dentist assisted by dental hygienists from VTL.

The Mental Health Program is one in which professionals from the Southern Illinois Mental Health Association are brought in to aid residents with mental and emotional problems.

The Pap Smear Program screens women for vaginal or uterine cancer by performing the Pap smear test. "We

also test for and treat venereal disease," said Mrs. LeFevre.

The Prenatal and Postnatal Counseling Program is a cooperative effort with the Jackson County Family Planning Center and has had as its major focus teenage mothers.

Other programs offered include a pre-paid Medical Plan, an immunization program and a Speech and Hearing Program.

Comprehensive Health is funded by a public health grant and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

"We are very eager to be refunded again next year," says Mrs. LeFevre. "This is one program that is really relevant and is extremely helpful to the

people. To withdraw the money now would be a crime."

"We are confident, however, that the government is concerned enough to continue improving the health status of the people in the community," she said.

Mrs. LeFevre stated that Comprehensive Health may become the model for similar outpost centers envisioned in the Governors' Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO). "This would mean preventive medical and health centers in other sections of the community and improved health care for all citizens. That's what Comprehensive Health is all about," she said.

Ali granted CO status

Supreme Court rules on top cases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled 5-4 Monday that the federal government can help church-affiliated colleges and universities build libraries, science laboratories and gymnasiums with tax money.

At the same time, however, the court struck down Rhode Island's Pennsylvania programs of aiding parochial elementary and secondary schools, particularly by paying part of the salaries of teachers of secular subjects.

These two rulings, involving hundreds of millions of dollars and tens of thousands of students, capped a busy day during which the court also

—Postponed its summer vacation which was to have started Monday in order to decide on the government's suit to prevent the New York Times and the Washington Post from publishing further articles based on some portions of a Pentagon Vietnam war report which is classified top secret.

The church-state rulings, delivered by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, found "excessive entanglement between government and religion" in the state programs but said there is no comparable evidence "that religion seeps into the use" of any of the facilities at four Catholic institutions of higher learning in Connecticut.

Burger also stressed the difference between college students and school children. He said "there is substance to the contention that college students are less impressionable and less susceptible to religious indoctrination."

The state programs were struck down with opposition from a single justice, Byron R. White. He said he is unable to see any real difference between the federal program, approved by Congress in 1963, and the state programs and would have upheld Rhode Island's subsidizing of 15 per cent of the salaries of some 250 teachers in Catholic schools.

Bishop Joseph L. Bernardin, general secretary of the U.S. Catholic Conference said

"While the decision complicates the financial problems of nonpublic education, it does not mean the end of nonpublic schools in the United States. He added in a statement that the rulings indicate some other forms of

state aid may be permissible.

Thirty-six of the 50 states have some sort of state-supported aid for non-public schools although the programs vary widely in scope.

Conviction of Ali, 29, was upset principally on a finding that the Justice Department incorrectly advised his exemption as a conscientious objector. Ali, who is training in Chicago for a fight with Jimmy Ellis in Houston next month, claims the exemption as a Black Muslim minister who will participate in no war unless directed by Allah.

Four of the 648 men and women on death row across the country were granted hearings while the court reversed or set aside 39 death sentences. One of the constitutional questions to be considered in the six cases accepted for review is whether the death penalty violates the Eighth Amendment's prohibition on cruel and unusual punishments.

The federal construction grant program upheld Monday has channeled an estimated \$240 million in aid to church-affiliated colleges and universities. The program was challenged by the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union and the American Jewish Congress on the basis of the First Amendment which reads in part that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Burger said this wording "is at best opaque" and that the line of separation between church and state, "far from being a wall, is a blurred, indistinct and variable barrier depending on all

the circumstances of a particular relationship."

He said buildings are "religiously neutral" and that the court has approved in the past aid in the form of tax exemptions, textbooks and bus transportation. "The crucial question," he said, "is not whether some benefit accrues to a religious institution as a consequence of the legislative program, but whether its principal or primary effect advances religion."

The court did strike down one portion of the federal program that was the provision that allowed the church-run college to take title to the building after 20 years. Burger said that was impermissible aid to religion.

Backing the Chief Justice were the four justices who usually agree with him, Harry A. Blackmun, John M. Harlan, Potter Stewart and White. Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas, William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall dissented.

Ali celebrates with prayer

— page 16

—Reversed the death conviction and 30-year sentence of Muhammad Ali, former heavyweight boxing champion who had been found guilty of evading the draft. It held that he is a bona fide conscientious objector because of his Muslim religious beliefs.

—Agreed to rule next term on the constitutionality of the death penalty in other actions it reversed or vacated the death sentences of 39 persons, including Richard F. Speck, convicted of murdering eight nuns in Chicago in 1968. "The principal reason cited for the reversals was the execution from juries of persons who expressed convictions against the death penalty.

Congress to get secret papers

(Continued from Page 1)

In summarizing Monday, Elberg confirmed he had provided the papers and said, "I am prepared for all consequences."

He added, "I took the action on my own initiative. I felt as an American citizen—as a responsible citizen—I could no longer cooperate with concealing this information from the American people. I am prepared for all consequences."

The disclosures began June 13 with publication by the Times of the first of three installments. The Times was restrained from further publication as the case went first to U. S. District Court, where a judge rejected the government's request for an injunction, then to the appeals court and finally to the Supreme Court.

A similar pattern was followed in the case involving the Washington Post

which published two articles beginning June 18. Also under restraint barring further publication of stories based on the study were the Boston Globe and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The disclosures and related stories sparked demands by various congressmen for release of the papers and President Nixon announced last Wednesday he would give the documents to Congress on a top secret basis.

On the House side, two boxes were turned over by two Army sergeants to House Speaker Carl Albert who said the documents would be kept in an Armed Services Committee Room. On the Senate side, a sergeant and a Pentagon official gave the 47 volume study to Sen. Allen Ellender, president pro tempore of the Senate. Ellender said he had been told most of the documents would be declassified and made public within the near future.

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Agnew: official exchanges good for U.S., Red China

GUAM (AP) — Vice President Spiro T. Agnew said Monday he would like to visit mainland China, adding that exchanges of U.S. and Communist Chinese officials would be good for both countries.

But Agnew, who has in the past been critical of some Nixon administration initiatives toward Communist China, said he has no plans to go anywhere on his month-long globe-girdling trip except the 11 countries on his official schedule. That includes neither Communist China nor the Nationalist Chinese island of Formosa, which he visited on two previous trips. Agnew spent Monday on this western Pacific island after his trans-Pacific flight in Air Force Two across the International Date Line from El Toro Marine Corps Air Station, Calif., via Hawaii.

He flies next to South Korea, where he will represent President Nixon at the inauguration Thursday of President Chung Hee Park and participate in wide-ranging talks with Park, Prime Minister Kim Chong Pil and other Korean officials.

One subject is expected to be the reported South Korean interest in withdrawing 15,000 of its 48,000 troops in South Vietnam. Agnew said this is mainly a matter between the Korean and Vietnamese governments.

He emphasized that "I am not going here on a negotiating or a substantive mission."

On Red China, Agnew was asked if he shared Nixon's desire to visit the Asian mainland giant. "I would certainly enjoy visiting

mainland China," he replied, adding that he had "certain reservations" about its policies which he characterized as "basically quite hostile to the United States."

After his six-day visit to Korea, Agnew goes to Singapore for a rest stop and informal talks with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew before flying on to a refueling stop in Bombay, India and official visits to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Spain, Morocco and Portugal.

SIU lists schedule for 4th

Chancellor Robert G. Layer has announced that all University offices will be closed and classes dismissed on Monday for Independence Day.

University offices will also be closed on July 3. Classes which meet more than once a week with one session on Saturday will not meet on Saturday.

Classes which meet only on Saturday will meet on July 3.

Hours for Morris Library over the holiday weekend are 7:15 a.m. to 5 p.m. Friday, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday and 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. Monday.

Activities set for Tuesday

Intramural recreation 2-11 p.m.
Pulkium gym and weight room 7-11 p.m., pool

Illinois Conference for Quality Education by Persons Without Sight Registration, 6 p.m., Grinnell Hall

College Democrats Meeting 7:30-9:30 p.m., Wham 303

Free School Movie 7:11 p.m., Davis Auditorium, "Lenin in Poland"
S.R. Vietnam Veterans Against the War meeting, 7 p.m., University Center Activities Room A

El Greco Christ painting located in Lima


LIMA (CNS) — A large religious painting by El Greco, depicting the adoration of the Christ Child, has been located in Lima, Peru, in the chapel of the Centro Hospitalario de

las Hijas de Maria Inmaculada. The authenticity of the painting, has been established by the Bolivian art expert Jose de Meas, of UNESCO.

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The innocent bystander

Today's weather: fair or censored

By Arthur Happe
Chronicle Features

The issue between the newspapers and the Government now seems clear.

The newspapers claim the citizen has a right to know what his Government's been up to; the Government claims its mistakes are its own secret business.

What with the First Amendment, the issue would appear no contest. But that's only because no one has adequately explained the Government's position—no one but General Maxwell Taylor.

You remember him. He was our Ambassador to Saigon and after that President Johnson's military adviser. So he was asked on CBS the other day what he thought about the people's right to know.

"I don't believe in that as a general principle," said General Taylor. "You have to talk about cases. What is a citizen going to do after reading those documents (in the New York Times) that he wouldn't have done otherwise?"

"A citizen should know those things he needs to know to be a good citizen and discharge his function."

From this, then, we can clearly see the problem isn't that the Government's telling us too little. It's that the Government is telling us too much.

What, after all, is a "good citizen?" He's one—and I'm sure General Taylor would agree—who pays his taxes, obeys the law and supports his Government loyally and patriotically.

So the General's dead right: The New York Times, by publishing a secret report of how our government blundered into Vietnam while deceiving the public, is certainly not going to make good citizens.

Is it going to increase a citizen's loyalty to learn that his Government has wasted \$100 billion on a way it never should have fought? Of course not.

No wonder the Government got an injunction against the Times printing any more of that stuff. But did this stop the Times? No!

The very next day it had front-page stories on corruption in New Jersey, bankruptcy in New York and an airport burglary ring that got away with \$100 million. It's as though the Times were purposely trying to subvert the law-abiding, taxpaying, Government-supporting good citizen.

It's been all downhill ever since—stories about heroin-hooked GIs, hunger in Appalachia and the stock market dropping 17 points. Nothing could more destroy a good citizen's faith in the Army, the economy and the entire free enterprise system.

Surely, the local, State and Federal authorities could have kept such matters top secret. The good citizen certainly has no need to know depressing news of this sort.

And certainly newspapers can find other stories to print: Alcoholism in Russia, inefficiency in Red China and recapitulations of Tricia's wedding are all good things for the good citizen to know about. That and the baseball scores—unless, of course, the home team loses.

But the one story the Times should never have been allowed to print was the story about General Taylor implying that a citizen should be told only those things he needs to be told to be "a good citizen."

Either the Government's planning on abolishing freedom of the press or the General's made a terrible mistake. And, one way or the other, that's top secret.

Feiffer

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TURNING OVER



THANK GOD FOR ART



The prophecies of Eugene McCarthy

By Harry S. Ashmore
Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Eugene McCarthy continues to enthrall some Americans and infuriate others, while amusing himself by engaging the nation's political experts in a permanent rear-guard action against their effort to find out what he is really up to.

McCarthy confuses friend and foe with his special blend of wit, calculated ambiguity, open disdain for most of the personalities and practices of contemporary politics and understated moral passion. Sometimes he appears as a playful poet enjoying a rhetorical game of his own contrivance, again as a melancholy mystic despairing of the human condition.

I find myself as baffled as any of my contemporaries in trying to figure out how Eugene McCarthy's remarkable political saga will finally come out. But I think it is already evident that he is a genuinely prophetic voice in the public forum, perhaps the only one of consequence in a time when yesterday's radicalism is today's conformity.

McCarthy first demonstrated his prescience by identifying latent popular opposition to the Vietnam war as a force powerful enough to bring down an entrenched president. The subsequent disintegration of the Democratic Party resulted in the election of President Nixon and postponed the inevitable result, but there is not a wind-sniffer or poll-taker around

who doubts that the withdrawal from Vietnam McCarthy was calling for back in the fall of 1967 will take place before the end of 1972.

These days McCarthy rarely mentions the unwinding war in Southeast Asia. He sees this and the other issues and fads that fuel the assorted protest movements as no more than symptoms of a much more profound crisis. In a speech in Minneapolis the other day he said:

"The central and overriding issue of the politics of today is beginning to take shape. That issue is not the war or militarism. It is not ecology or what we do about our cities. The real issue is the integrity of the democratic process."

There is abundant evidence to support McCarthy's insight. The activist protest movements have largely abandoned the precepts of representative democracy in favor of a politics of confrontation shading on the scale of mass violence through physical obstruction, sabotage of property, terror bombing and kidnapping and assassination to the extreme of guerrilla warfare.

Dissidents who cannot tolerate violence also spurn the conventional forms of participation in public affairs, withdrawing to tend their own gardens or at the extreme retreating to communes where they may practice a self-contained form of participational democracy presumed to raise the individual consciousness to a new humanism.

There is still, of course, a considerable majority

that has no disposition either to assault or drop out of the existing society. But even here, in the most conventional circles, there is increasing frustration and disillusionment. It would be hard to find any perceptible number of Americans of any political persuasion who believe the present system of governance is adequately, or even tolerably, meeting their needs and desires.

And that, as McCarthy points out, can only be seen and dealt with as a crisis in the democratic process itself. The means by which we nominate and elect our public officials have been overtly corrupted by the increasing influence of money and the calculated manipulation of public opinion through the new electronic media. No one seriously doubts that this is the case, but the response of the Congress and the Administration to demands for reform is so peripheral as to reinforce the prevailing cynicism.

McCarthy thinks de-contamination of the democratic process may require a new political party. As always, he states the proposition so as to bring on spasms of speculation as to whether he is testing out a possible design for his own political future or simply trying to pressure his Democratic compatriots to reform their party's policies and structures. I am one of those who doubts that a situation will develop in the course of the impending presidential campaign that will force such a drastic party realignment. But I can't deny the validity of Eugene McCarthy's basic proposition or ignore his record as a prophet.

Collection stimulates questions on violence

Violence, Award-Winning Essays in the Council for Philosophical Studies Competition. Jerome A. Shaffer, editor. (New York: David McKay Co., Inc. 1971). 176 pp., \$ 2.95.

Reviewed by John Howie

Our age is no stranger to acts of violence. One thinks immediately of the assassinations of John F. Kennedy, Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. The nation and, in a measure, the entire world was deeply shocked by these instances of tragic violence. And many citizens, especially the young, have also been aroused by the killing of college students on the campuses of Kent State University and Jackson State College. Other nations have not been spared. National leaders and diplomatic officials have been taken hostage, intimidated and sometimes murdered in spite of pleas and offers of amnesty. Such events have lead thinking persons to focus on the phenomenon of violence. But, even aside from abhorrence for violence, individuals have raised significant questions concerning what may be called "legal violence"—war, the death penalty, the use of lethal force by the police and the slaughter of animals for fashionable clothing. These questions also bring violence to the attention of the public.

The essays in this volume invite us to ask troublesome and wide-ranging questions. What do we think of violence? Is violence always wrong? Under what circumstances is violence right? What are we to say of particular instances of violence? Is it an act of violence to force a child to take needed medicine? What of the continual humiliation and debasement of a child by his parents? Is a person who deprives black children of educational opportunities committing an act of violence? Is it an act of violence to give someone a cigarette when you know it will do him some harm? Are acts of war wrong because they are acts of violence? Is the use of poisonous gas or deadly bacteria an act of violence? What of the debilitating effects of prolonged and intensive brainwashing?

Stimulate thinking

The four essays in this book are intended to stimulate our thinking and to give answers to some of these questions. They attempt to clarify our thinking about violence by analyzing the concept of violence and by applying that analysis to the problems of its moral status. The essays are intended to raise important considerations rather than to resolve these issues. Only three of the essays can be considered here.

Robert Miller, in his essay "Violence, Force and Coercion," focuses his attention on clarifying the concept of violence and distinguishing it from its near relatives, force and coercion. His method is to consider critically several possible definitions and refine them through an examination of cases, both real and imaginary. The importance of clarity is apparent since our failure to grasp the meaning of a concept may result in a blindness to the realities to which the term refers. Wise action seems to require a clear understanding.

Miller distinguishes violence from "(1) intending to do violence, (2) accidentally injuring, damaging, or destroying, (3) destruction or damage done with the intent of improving the value of something to its owner, (4) dismantling and other forms of injury or damage done without the use of great force, and (5) neglect and deception which have the intent of injuring, damaging or destroying" (25).

How do violence and coercion differ? Miller indicates that instances of "gentle removal" hint that coercion can occur without violence. A child, for example, may be hastily removed from nearness to a fire. In such a situation coercion occurs without violence. Coercion may involve the use of acts of violence but it does not necessarily do so. How is coercion related to force? Coercion may involve the use of force but it need not do so. It may involve the use of force, for example, to get a person to carry out a certain action rather than some other action. A group of college students, for example, may employ force to coerce a military recruiter not to use his office for interviews. But coercion can occur without the use of force as in a threat to ruin a man's reputation. Moreover, force may occur without coercion—whenever it is used against objects rather than persons. Force, for Miller, means any action that has

as its intent to overpower physically another person or object. This intent to overpower, however, need not involve the intent to injure, damage or destroy. Hence, the use of force in no way necessarily entails the use of violence. These distinctions are helpful and, it seems to this reviewer, essentially compatible with the main thesis of Robert Audi's essay, "On the Meaning and Justification of Violence."

Audi defines violence, somewhat more broadly than Miller, as including "the highly vigorous psychological abuse of, or the sharp, caustic, psychological attack upon, a person or animal" and vigorous, incendiary or malicious destruction of property of "potential property." He insists, correctly as it seems to this reviewer, that the question of whether violence has occurred can be reasonably answered both apart from the moral attitude of the person answering the question and the morality of violence. Although violence does not entail the violation of any moral rights, it is, in most cases at least, *prima facie* wrong. But it should not be conceived as universally wrong or wrong under all circumstances. Obviously this is true since there are ways of doing violence that need not be intentional. Suppose a victim of serious psychosis, provoked to rage, to trample innocent persons to death. It is certainly possible, then, to do considerable violence without its being intentional and, accordingly, without being morally responsible for it.

Independent moral principle

But the central purpose of Audi's essay is to propose three independent moral principles as a basis for justifying certain acts of violence—the principle of justice (abstinence from injury, interference and impoverishment), the principle of the maximization of freedom (i.e., people are to have or to be given "the most extensive freedom possible within the limits of justice" (77)) and the "welfare" principle (reduction of human suffering and the increasing of human happiness). Audi does not discuss situations in which these principles may come into conflict, although he admits that such situations pose troublesome problems.

"What I propose," Audi explains, "is that in deciding whether violence would be justified in a given case in which it is being considered as a means of correcting certain grave moral wrongs, we should ascertain its probable consequences for justice, freedom, and human welfare, and compare these with the probable consequences of the most promising nonviolent alternatives; we can think of, on careful reflection, choosing the course of action which satisfies, or comes closest to satisfying, the requirement of the principles of justice, maximization of freedom, and maximization of welfare" (89).

If one adheres to these three tests, one will certainly consider seriously questions of the following sort before he employs violence in civil disobedience: "What are the chances of death and in how many cases? How many are likely to suffer violence, and what sort of violence would it be—bodily violence or violence to property? To what extent are those who use violence likely to be brutalized by it or to come to use it indiscriminately, either at the time in question or at a later time? How much violence is likely to be evoked as a response to the violence being con-

sidered? Of those who may suffer violence, how many are guilty of creating or perpetuating the moral wrongs which might justify the violence, and how many are innocent or largely innocent in this respect? How effective will the contemplated violence be in rectifying the wrongs it is meant to reduce or remove? Is the immorality which might warrant violence getting worse or better, and what is the likelihood of dealing with it non-violently in a reasonable length of time? Is violence to be definitely planned, or is it simply to be approved should certain circumstances arise?" (95)

Violence may be justified

Bernard Harrison, in "Violence and the Rule of Law," suggests that violence may be justified whenever structural injustice can only be removed in that way. He rejects the view that no justification of violence can be offered where "a rule of law" prevails because, as he insists, a structural injustice may be present if one takes a different view of justice from the ascendant one. The rule of law must serve as a regulatory ideal or theoretical limit rather than as a realized guide because it can never be definitely embodied by the institutions of an actual society, even though the institutions of one society may constitute a more adequate embodiment than those of another.

What is structural injustice? He gives several concrete examples. The most notable of these is a consideration of "equality of opportunity in education." What constitutes "equality of opportunity" draws its meaning from the educational system wherein such equality is said to reside. If one conceives of children as foci of abilities and achievements, then equality of opportunity is the same chance to achieve by employing and developing those abilities. Equality of opportunity, then, may mean simply fairness in competition. If one is permitted to attend a university on the basis of a score on a test, then equality is fairness in competition. At a minimum this means the refusal to give one student a benefit or advantage in taking a test that is denied another student. But this is only one notion of equality of opportunity in education. "The equality that we demand for Smith and Jones," Bernard Harrison explains, "may be not equality *quod* competing foci of abilities, but an equal right to the concern of the community that each should become as much a master of certain more or less definable skills conferred by education as it is humanly possible to make him." Now, the point of stating these two notions is to say that, from the perspective of the second view, the first exemplifies a structural injustice. When such injustice is present and other non-violent remedies do not work, one may be warranted in engaging in violence. Such occasions would indeed be rare.

This is an excellent book. The essays are of uniformly high quality, providing clear insights without ignoring the complexity of human situations.

The reviewer, John Howie, is an assistant professor in the Philosophy Department at SIU.



Job loss concerns labor

American businesses go multinational

Editor's note: In the endless struggle to compete on equal terms with cheaper foreign goods, American business is setting up shop abroad in steadily growing numbers. The following article, first of five, examines this trend and the monumental problems it poses for the nation.

WASHINGTON (AP) — American business is going multinational with a rush that matches the stampede to "go conglomerate" in the 1960's.

As the corporations go global, they carry American capital technology and managerial skill to the earth's far corners and leave alarm bells ringing back home.

Complaints are piling up that American jobs and possibly some vital portions of the nation's industrial base for defense and economic stability, are going overseas.

Organized labor which formerly carried the banner of free trade has taken alarm at vanishing jobs and shrinking memberships, and has joined some major industries in the drive on Congress for import quotas.

The unions, led by AFL-CIO, also are bracketing the multinationals in their barrage of criticism as "runaway employment" who move plants to Europe, the Orient, or the Caribbean where labor is cheaper.

Basically, competition from imported goods is the main reason many corporations have gone global. They are simply trying to stay competitive with foreign products by becoming importers themselves, or components, of semi-finished goods, or of entire products which come back to the U.S. consumer with only one American part, the brand name.

There are, however, many other reasons why U.S. industry is deploying subsidiaries overseas, to gain growth by reaching new customers, to get behind trade barriers that American exports cannot penetrate, to cut costs and improve profits, and to compete on even terms with foreign firms in world markets.

For the American consumer these are among the signs of the changing times.

The Dodge Colt, one of the new American "answers" to the small-car imports, is 100 per cent made in Japan, by Mitsubishi.

If you buy Ford's Pinto, another of the U.S. industry's answers, you may get a car with an English-made engine and German-made transmission assembled either in Canada or the United States.

Ninety per cent of all radio sets, tape recorders and cassette sold in this country are made abroad. So are more than half the black and white television sets, nearly one-fourth of all

color sets, two-thirds of the sewing machines and most of the typewriters.

A major industrialist, Board Chairman Fred J. Borch of General Electric, told the Associated Press "I don't know any American manufacturer who would not prefer to make his product in this country for this market."

But in cases where the choice became either going out of business on a product line or moving offshore, GE and others have gone offshore. That way, Borch estimates, at least half the American employees are kept on the job—designers, engineers, sales force, research and development people and others.

The AFL-CIO industrial unions which once took pride in their liberal free-trade stance have almost apologetically lined up with such long-time protectionists, as the textile and shoe industries.

Their continued push for import quotas in the 91st Congress blocked President Nixon's trade expansion bill by plastering it with import quota amendments, and came within inches of reversing this country's 35-year policy of liberalizing tariff and trade.

Only a major defensive stand organized on a crash basis by the foreign trade community, including the heads of many multinational corporations, stopped them.

There will be no trade legislation at all this year.

Meantime, the administration is moving in three areas to blunt the quota drive.

It is pressing for negotiated restrictions by Japan and other countries—"voluntary" quotas which draconian free-traders abhor just as much as they deplore quotas imposed by law.

It has launched a jawboning offensive calling on Europe and Japan to drop their protectionist laws and pick up a fair share of defense costs.

It is enforcing, promptly and vigorously, for the first time ever as a deliberate policy, long-standing curbs on unfair trade.

The three major unions in the consumer electronic and electrical goods industries have told Congress that more than 50,000 of their members jobs have disappeared in three years.

"The types of jobs exported are precisely the unskilled and semiskilled jobs needed here if we are to win the war against poverty and provide dignified and gainful employment for our disadvantaged poor," said the unions' joint statement.

To deal with these and other problems, Nixon, in January created a new, cabinet-level Council on Inter-

national Economic Policy. A year ago he named a 27-member presidential Commission on International Trade and Investment Policy.

How aggressively Nixon's new council will attack its problems remains to be seen.

Peter G. Peterson, executive director of the council, speaks of a coming new American initiative to invite every major industrial nation into the negotiation of a free-world trade and investment policy for the next 20 years.

For its pattern, Peterson looks backward 20 years to Marshal Plan which set war-shattered Europe and Japan on the course of their phenomenal growth. It will take comparable initiatives in grandness of scale, Peterson believes, to insure worldwide economic growth instead of economic warfare between national blocs.

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Ward to speak about patrolmen

The Center for the Study of Crime-Delinquency and Corrections at SIU will sponsor a speech by Richard H. Ward, associate professor of criminal justice at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City.

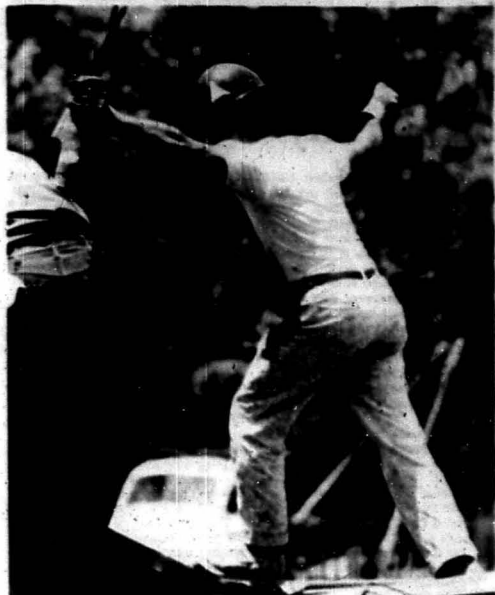
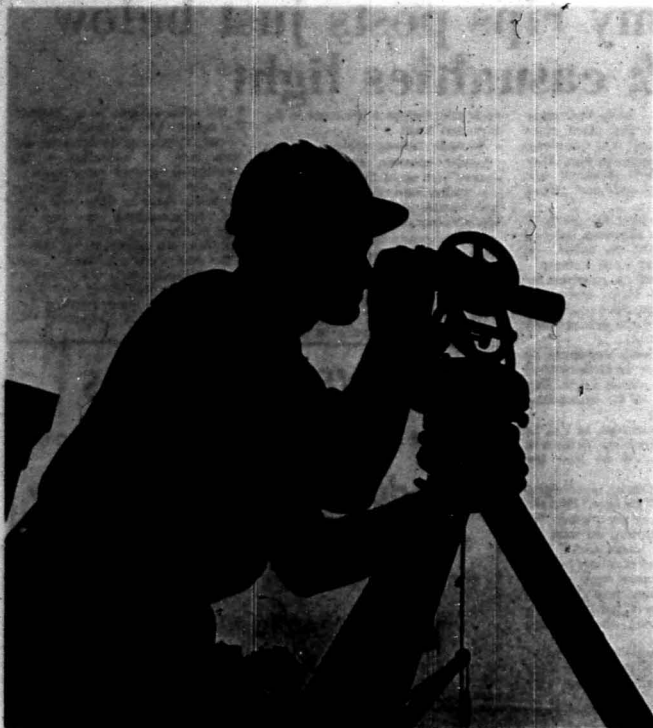
The topic of the speech is "The Militant Patrolman" and will be at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday in Lawson 231. Stud-'s, faculty and the community are welcome to attend.

Ag professor going to India

By University News Services
Howard H. Olson, professor of animal industries at SIU, will leave July 3 to spend the summer as a technical coordinator for a Peace Corps dairy project in Andhra Pradesh, a state in southeastern India.

Olson is undergoing a two-weeks training program for the project at Fresno State University in California. He will be on leave from his duties at SIU until the end of August.

Olson, a dairy specialist, has been on the SIU faculty since 1964. During the 1966-67 academic year he was a Fulbright lecturer in Cairo, United Arab Republic, teaching at the Ain Shams University.



Portraits

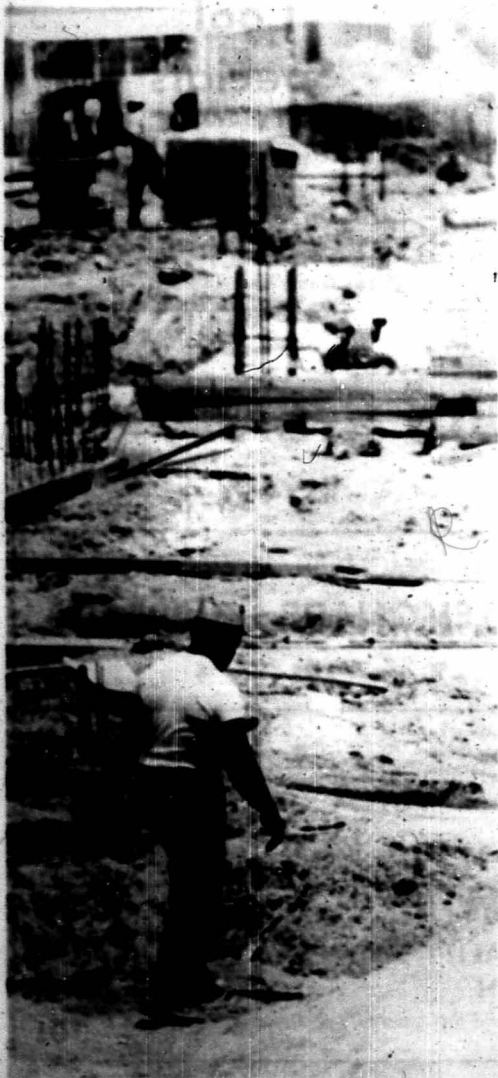
Workmen at work

Staff photos

by

Mike Klein

Call them hard hats. Call them blue collar. Call them craftsmen. Call them workmen. In the winter they freeze, pierced by chilly needles. In summer they soak in their own sweat. From dew blanketed dawns to blistering afternoons they pace themselves to completion. Using tools both fancy and simple they shape iron and wood, sand and mortar into edifices of their time. With blue prints, with rivets, with backhoes and cranes, digging down and rising up, their work is shaped by their minds, their hands and their talent. Call them hard hats, call them blue collar, but call them workmen.



Mob boss shot during unity rally

NEW YORK (AP)—Reputed mob chieftain Joseph Colombo Sr., listed by the government as a high commissioner of the Cosa Nostra, was shot and wounded in the head Monday while leading thousands in an outdoor Italian-American unity demonstration. A man police believed to be the gunman was killed moments later.

Colombo, 48, was hit three times, including a critical wound in the brain, and underwent surgery at Roosevelt Hospital.

Police said witnesses described the gunman as a young black. Authorities said they did not know who shot the gunman.

The slain man was identified by police from papers found in his pocket as Jerome Johnson, 25, New Brunswick, N.J. Officers said he had an arrest record but no convictions. A short time after the shootings, The Associated Press received a telephone call from a man who said Colombo was shot by a "Black Revolutionary Attack team." The caller added: "We just assassinated Joe Colombo."

This is only the beginning. One of our leaders was killed today. The racist society will pay for what they are doing to our black brothers."

Colombo was killed as he circulated through the crowded rally site at Columbus Circle, a broad traffic roundabout open to Central Park on the north and surrounded by mid-Manhattan towers and the New York Coliseum.

Colombo was glad-handing in the reviewing area, in front of a column bearing a statue of Christopher Colombo, while streams of rally-goers led into the circle from side streets.

Law La Rite, who described himself as a friend of the Colombo family, said the gunman fired at Colombo from "as close as the killer when Robert Kennedy was shot."

Sirhan Sirhan assassinated Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in 1968 by firing a bullet into his brain from only inches away.

La Rite said the assailant of Colombo had his gun in a camera. About 1,000 police were assigned to duty around the rally site at the time.

Colombo founded the Italian-American Civil Rights League last year to protest the arrest of his son, Joseph Jr., who subsequently acquitted of a federal charge of conspiring to melt silver coins into more valuable ingots. The league sought an end to use of the terms Mafia and Cosa Nostra, contending they unjustly saddled the entire Italian-American Community with the onus of mob wrongdoing.

Enemy rips posts just below DMZ; casualties light

SAIGON (AP)—North Vietnamese gunners peppered four allied bases near the demilitarized zone with rocket and mortar fire Sunday night and Monday and the allies countered with heavy air strikes and new ground sweeps.

For the 11th straight day nearly all the war action in Indochina centered just below the DMZ, the buffer zone between North and South Vietnam.

The South Vietnamese command announced that its troops reoccupied Fire Base Fuller, four miles south of the DMZ but a spokesman indicated they would pull out soon.

A company of South Vietnamese infantrymen took over the battle-battered base late Sunday without a fight. They had been driven off the mountaintop Wednesday night.

The Saigon spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said the South Vietnamese troops still occupied the base late Monday.

"We have no intention of rebuilding the fortifications of the base," Hien told newsmen at his daily war briefing. "We can come back anytime we want. We are searching for mortar sites."

About 80 per cent of Fuller's bunkers and other fortifications were wrecked by the North Vietnamese 800-round mortar bombardment last Wednesday and the week-long shelling—that preceded it.

Even as the South Vietnamese reoccupied Fuller, other government infantrymen and American armored units

made new sweeps a few miles to the north and south.

No major fighting was reported. Nearby, however, the North Vietnamese sent about 25 rockets into a U.S. artillery base called Charlie 2 and fired mortars and rockets into three South Vietnamese outposts.

All four bases are in the sector below the DMZ where some allied commanders predict the North Vietnamese will mount a dry season offensive in the coming weeks.

The U.S. command said casualties were light in the rocketing on Charlie

2, but acknowledged some fatalities. The number was not disclosed. South Vietnamese headquarters said there were no casualties in the shelling of the three other bases.

In the air, U.S. B52 bombers battered Fuller in three new raids. The bombers struck twice only two miles northwest of Fuller and a third time about two miles to the southwest.

The Viet Cong's Liberation mobile claimed Monday night that "liberation forces" in the area of Fire Base Fuller killed 797 allied troops between June 21 and June 26, including 145 Americans.

Senate OKs \$900 million building program bond issue

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—A bond issue of \$900 million to finance a highway, airport and mass transit building program sought by Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie passed the Illinois Senate Monday and went to the governor's desk after surviving a floor attack even more bitter and scathing than the one it suffered in the House.

The measure, one of the most controversial of the session, passed 43-40, with most opposition coming from downstaters.

Included in the bond issue is \$600 million for highways, \$200 million for mass transit and \$100 million for airports.

It is part of a larger bipartisan

package that also provides \$19 million in direct aid to the Chicago Transit Authority and \$4 million to restore rail service halted May 1 with the advent of Amtrak.

It was reached after three months of talks between House leaders and passed by the lower chamber Saturday in a dramatic night session that saw leaders beat down a sudden floor revolt against the bonds.

Monday's attack, led by first-term Sen. Tony Danza, D-Ill., challenged the bond issue in even more stinging terms than those of House critics and brought fierce glares and angry rebukes from both sides of the aisle.

Article by SIU teacher published

An article by an SIU faculty member on no-fault auto insurance appears in a recent edition of Amica.

The piece entitled "No-Fault Auto Insurance: What Is It?" was written by

Fred J. Nafziger, assistant professor of finance and an attorney.

Nafziger said the article explains a new and controversial concept of auto insurance. A form of it was recently put into effect in Massachusetts.

ILCC cites liquor store owners

The Illinois Liquor Control Commission has cited owners of two Carbondale establishments to appear at hearings Tuesday in Springfield.

The Plaza Motel Lounge, Inc., 600 E. Main St., was cited to appear on charges of refilling bottles and operating after its corporate charter

had been revoked. The Bleu Floride, Inc., 525 E. Main St., was cited to appear on charges of operating after its corporate charter had been revoked.

The commission cited nine other establishments and will also hear four appeals on Tuesday.

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General Assembly OKs delegate bill

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Legislation requiring candidates for delegate to national political conventions to make public their preference for president for the United States was approved, 50-0, today and sent to the governor.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Robert F. McPhee, D-Chicago, has been advocated by the Committee on Illinois Government and other citizens groups as one that would "open up the electoral process" in the state.

It requires that the primary ballot on which the candidate's name appears list either his presidential choice or the fact that he is "uncommitted."

At the same time, the Senate approved, 48-4, a measure allowing each party to have its popularly-elected delegates to the national convention, apportioned among the congressional districts on the basis of population.

Sen. Terrel Clarke, R-Western Springs, assistant minority leader, changed in a brief debate preceding the vote that the Democratic-sponsored measure was a "watered down" version of one recommended by the party reform commission headed by Sen. George S. McGovern, D-S.D.

The McGovern commission was created following the 1968 Democratic National Convention to devise ways of making party machinery more democratic.

Under the measure passed today, the state central committee of each party would tell the state electoral

Political loans stopped at bank

MINEOLA, N.Y. (AP)—Franklin National Bank has discontinued the practice of lending money to political organizations.

No more loans will be made until the Justice Dept. clarifies the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, said a bank official.

"We would not have made the (1970) loans (totaling \$165,000) if we did not think that we would get the money back," said bank president Harold Gleason. "The loans were unrelated to politics."

New trash ordinance to be effective July 1

Enforcement of the revised City Garbage Ordinance 1627 in Carbondale will be effective July 1, according to George L. Eversingham, director of the Code Enforcement Division.

The code will be enforced by the Carbondale Code Enforcement Division, the Police Department and the Sanitation Department.

The revised code prohibits the burning of any combustible material within the corporate limits of the city, unless burned in an incinerator with a permit issued by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Exceptions to the ordinance are fires set by a public official in the performance of an official duty, fires used for private or public recreational purposes, and cooking fires in outdoor fireplaces designed and used for cooking food.

The new ordinance also contains other changes. All garbage must be picked up at least once a week. Cars may be placed on the curb 12 hours before pick-up and must be removed

the same day of pick-up.

Garbage and trash containers must be stored at least behind the front line of a residence. Leaves and grass may be put in high-strength trash bags.

The city charge for curbside pick-up is \$1.75 per month, which is added to the water and sewage bill. Private haulers' trucks will be inspected and licensed at \$5 per truck yearly.

Eversingham said any complaints concerning burning may be phoned or mailed in to the Code Enforcement Division. During the day the division may be reached by calling 549-5302. After 5 p.m. and on holidays the Carbondale Police Department may be contacted at 549-2121.

Millions see moon rocks

WASHINGTON (CNS)—Forty-one million persons in the United States and abroad viewed samples of moon rocks in 1970 and another two million inspected the facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

about 90 days before the deadline for filing petitions which method of choosing delegate candidates it preferred.

One alternative would allot the number of delegates equally among congressional districts, after sub-

tracting 10 to be elected at large across the state, by the state convention or through some combination of these methods.

The other plan would apportion the number of delegates among congressional districts on the basis of

population after similarly subtracting 10 from the number allotted to Illinois by law.

At present, the bulk of the delegates are apportioned evenly among 18 districts and the 10 others are chosen by the state party convention.

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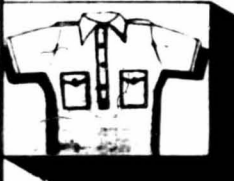
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Medical school future detailed

More than doctors planned in programs

Editor's note: This is the last of two articles on the SIU School of Medicine, which is scheduled to open fall quarter, 1972, in Springfield.

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

What lies in the future for the SIU School of Medicine?

When talking to men like Dr. Richard Moy, dean of the medical school, and his assistant, Dr. E. L. Borkon, one gets the impression that health care and education in the southern part of the state is in for a startling revitalization.

Moy describes the program for medical education, but at the same time reminds the visitor that the "Springfield Experiment" will encompass more than producing more doctors for the state.

Moy talked of a library, which already has 10,000 volumes, and audio-visual equipment that will be available for physicians throughout the Springfield area.

In the future, Moy visualizes a data system from which a physician in a rural Illinois community could call a computer in Springfield, file information on a difficult case and within seconds that second receive a list of recommended instructions to further treat his patients.

Moy stressed the need for continuing education, but he added that with the regional medical facility in Springfield, doctors from Southern Illinois will be able to participate in seminars and workshops without leaving their practices for a long period of time.

Also in the future for the medical school is a concentrated desire to improve the training and number of persons working in the allied health field.

The key to the physical development of the medical school lies primarily with former SIU Chancellor Robert W. MacVicar's theory of "an institution without walls." MacVicar rationalized that by utilizing existing clinical facilities, facilities and doctors both in Springfield and on the Carbondale campus, additional construction and hiring could be kept to a minimum and the school would be quicker, easier and cheaper to organize.

MacVicar lobbied hard for that approach on the Illinois Board of Higher Education commission. His suggestions were directed by the whole committee and planning for health education was done along these lines.

Presently, the medical school operates on two fronts in Springfield. One is a two-story brick housing the dean's office and the other personnel. It is situated behind St. John's Hospital, one of the two 700-bed institutions that will play a vital role in the school.



George R. Taylor, of Springfield, has been appointed finance director of the SIU School of Medicine. He formerly was employed in accounting positions in Alton and Springfield and more recently on the staff of the state superintendent of public instruction.

The second is the library building which already is in operation. Moy said that books for the library, which occupies facilities formerly used by the FBI, were acquired through donations. Such groups as the Sangamon County Medical Society and the Illinois Department of Public Health have contributed their entire libraries.

Richard Shimmel, IBHE assistant director for fiscal management, said that all new health education facilities are being developed near already existing clinical facilities. The facilities in Springfield were the best in Southern Illinois, Shimmel said, in explaining the medical school's location.

"The current thinking is that there should be no new teaching hospitals built," said Shimmel who works in the health field for the IBHE.

Moy backed up Shimmel's remarks by stating that current cost for teaching hospitals were running around \$50 million with total cost often exceeding \$100 million. The cost for SIU will probably be held to about \$20 million by relying on already existing facilities, according to Moy.

This summer, construction will begin on the first phase of a \$12 million building in Springfield that is designed to supplement local hospital facilities.

Contained in the building will be the administrative offices, reference materials and some of the sophisticated equipment necessary for the education of future physicians.

Moy said that SIU is still holding to MacVicar's theory of a medical school without walls, but that it was found that the hospitals in the area did not have the facilities and the extra space to accommodate some of the school's needs.

The four-story building, which has a central courtyard, will be built on land behind the Memorial Hospital in Springfield. Memorial is the other large medical facility in the state capital that will be used for clinical purposes by the school.

The initial phase of the medical school's education will take place on the Carbondale campus. Present plans call for little construction there, according to Willard Hart, campus architect.

Hart said he has worked closely with the planners as the idea of a medical school germinated over the last three or four years.

In line with MacVicar's "institution without walls" concept, Hart indicated that the physical additions on the Carbondale campus for the School of Medicine will be kept to a minimum.

Most of the specialized space for the medical school, he said, will be contained in two floors of Life Science Building 1 (LS1). Built in the early 60's, LS1 will need extensive remodeling, Hart said.

Better lighting is needed, air conditioning must be installed and the botany and zoology labs must be converted to medical laboratories before the building will be adequate for the medical school, Hart said.

The botany and zoology departments at SIU have been moved to the recently completed Life Science Building II (LS II). Two floors of the old science building are now vacant for the medical school.

Hart estimated that refurbishing of the LS1 would total \$1 million. Hart said that five or more years ago, SIU had requested funds to update the building from the IBHE, but remodeling of the building was kept at a low priority by the SIU Board of Trustees.

One of the major problems from the architectural end of the medical school project, according to Hart, is that the budget for remodeling LS1 will not be available until 1973. With classes scheduled to begin in the fall of 1972, "We will have to make do with the building as it is until renovations can be started in 1973," Hart said.

According to Dr. E. L. Borkon, assistant dean of the medical school, it, at the Carbondale end, is affiliated with Doctors Hospital in Carbondale. Borkon said it is hoped to establish affiliations with other clinics and hospitals in that area, including the

Veterans' Hospital in Marion. Funding for other aspects of the medical school are not so uncertain as that for LS1. The General Assembly has appropriated \$3.5 million for the first phase of the medical building. The school has an operating budget of around \$600,000 to plan curriculum for the first year's program.

Moy said that the first class will be hand-crafted and which may be necessary to iron out any flaws in the program. He added that special attention will be given to "high risk" black

(Continued on Page 11)

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Plans told for future of school

(Continued from Page 10)

students who apply for entry into the medical school.

May said that there are too few black doctors and that the really qualified applicants are actively recruited.

The SIU medical school will try to offer an opportunity to blacks who might not be accepted by other medical schools, May said.

Boston, who has been connected with SIU since 1939, except for a brief period in the 1950's, said that the present SIU medical school's curriculum is being planned, the faculty are being chosen and admission standards are being set.

The first class of the school will consist of 25 hand-picked students, Boston said. For the first year, he estimated, the school expects 2,000 applicants.

Boston said the first year's courses will include basic science courses with one half day a week being spent in clinical training.

The second year's curriculum will be half and half, Boston said, with the student spending half of his time in the classroom and laboratory and the other half in the clinical situation.

The third year of the curriculum will be entirely clinical, Boston said.

Boston said students will be able to enter the three-year medical school program after completing three years of undergraduate university courses. He added that they will go to school



Construction starts this summer

the year around, once they enter the medical school program.

In a matter of a few years, Boston said, it is hoped that facilities will be complete enough to hold parallel classes. This means students could either complete their entire training in Springfield or Carbondale.

Boston said the advantages of having a medical school are clear-cut.

"We hope to attract and to hold trained medical personnel in the area," May said.

The future of the medical school seems to be strongly tied to the future of health care for this area.

This architect's drawing of the planned SIU School of Medicine at Springfield centers the \$12 million, four-story building to be started this summer. The initial phase of the medical school's education will be on the Carbondale campus.

ISU president: background 'helps and hurts'

EAST LANSING, Mich. (AP) — The president-elect of Illinois State University says his background in radio and communications both "helps and hurts."

David K. Berio was chairman of the Communications Department at Michigan State University here when he was selected from among a field of more than 400 candidates to become president of the university at Normal, Ill., effective Sept. 1.

"As to whether a background in communications is an asset, it depends on how good people think you are at it," said Berio, 42. "Many problems of the universities

are in the area of communications. But at least my radio experience taught me not to talk too long."

Berio has strong Illinois ties. A native of St. Louis, he received his degrees from the University of Illinois and was director of radio at Eastern Illinois State University, Charleston, before moving to MSU as an instructor in 1956.

He quickly moved up through the academic ranks at Michigan State and became very active in local community and Michigan political circles.

Berio said a major problem at any university is that the people have lost confidence in higher education.

"The people are convinced we are using their resources responsibly to educate their children, but confidence will be restored," he said.

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Divers look for crashed airliner

ELIZONA, Calif. (AP) — Divers probed surf-washed rocks and shoals Monday looking for more bodies from a private DC3 airliner that crashed off the edge of a real estate development Sunday, killing 16 persons.

Of 23 Californians aboard all but four were real estate salesmen for the \$50 million development, Shelter Cove.

Four of the seven survivors were in serious condition at a hospital. Two more bodies were recovered Monday, leaving four still missing in the chilly, wind-whipped coastal waters some 60 miles south of here. Witnesses said the World War II vintage plane hurtled off the end of the

runway without getting into the air, dropped 10 feet onto the roof of a sewage treatment plant 300 feet farther on and then hit a rock 50 yards off shore. The plane broke apart.

"Things got bumpy," stewardess Elizabeth Devouille, 24, of Lawndale, told her father, R. O. Deck, of Palo Alto, by telephone. "The next thing I knew, I was swimming for land."

She managed to get out of the crumpled fuselage. Other survivors clung to what wreckage they could find, calling for help. Some eventually slipped into what wreckage they could find, calling for help. Some eventually slipped into the waves.

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Bites the dust

Chicago White Sox runner, Rich Morales, left, is tagged out at the plate by California Angels catcher John Stephenson while trying to score from first base in the fifth inning Saturday in Chicago. The Sox won the game but California broke Chicago's six-game winning streak by taking both ends of a doubleheader Sunday, 2-1 and 12-3. In other Sunday action, the Chicago Cubs defeated the St. Louis Cardinals, 4-1. (Photo by AP)



Places 4th in AAU finals

Ivory's 9.1 sets SIU sprint mark

Ken Stewart
Daily Egyptian Sports Writer

Ivory Crockett lost his meet last Friday. But the outstanding SIU sprinter cracked the 100 yard dash school record for the second year in a row at the national AAU meet in Eugene, Ore.

Crockett was dethroned as the AAU sprint king placing fourth in the finals in 9.2 seconds.

Earlier, he set a new SIU record by winning his heat in 9.1 seconds on the University of Oregon campus. The old mark was 9.2.

The sophomore from Webster Groves, Mo. first jumped into the national spotlight by taking the dash crown in the 1969 AAU meet in Miami. He successfully defended his crown last year.

This year it was another newcomer to the national track scene to take the crown. Dr. Delano Merrweather, a physician from Washington, D.C., ran off with the title in 9.0 seconds flat. Kentucky's Jim Green finished second in the same time and Don Quante of Southern California took a close third over Crockett in 9.1.

The winning times won't be recognized because the winds were slightly above the maximum allowed. But the new SIU record stands.

Merrweather surprised track fans last winter coming from nowhere to win the first race he ever entered, the 100-yard dash at a big meet in Maryland.

The young doctor said after winning that he decided to take up track after looking at a race on television and deciding there was nothing to it.

But SIU's track coach praised Crockett.

"Ivory ran awfully well," said coach Lew Hartzog. "He outran people that beat him in the NCAAs the week before."

"And I'll say it again, Jim Green is probably the greatest sprinter that ever lived."

Crockett qualified for the relay team on the Pan American squad which leaves for Cali, Colombia in July.

Green hurt himself in the dash at the AAU meet and may not be able to go with the Pan Am team. This may move Crockett into the 100-yard dash, according to Hartzog.

Previous commitments by Merrweather may keep him from going, also.

Crockett will compete in the Russian-American meet this weekend and will run against the African national team in Raleigh, N.C. in two weeks.

Later, the sprinter will join an American team that will compete in Europe.

Crockett failed to qualify for the finals in the 100 in the NCAA meet after tying the then school record of 9.2 in the preliminaries.

Mike Bernard failed to qualify in the high jump at the NCAAs in Seattle after jumping 6-9, the cut off was 6-11.

"He jumped too many times in the warm-up," the coach said. "He was nervous."



Ivory Crockett

Major league standings

American League
East Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Baltimore	45	26	634	0.0
Boston	40	31	560	5.0
Chicago	41	30	562	5.0
New York	34	39	466	12.0
Cleveland	32	39	451	13.0
Washington	26	45	364	19.0

West Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	48	24	671	0.0
Minnesota	38	33	523	11.0
Milwaukee	36	38	486	13.0
California	34	43	442	17.0
Philadelphia	29	42	400	18.0
Chicago	28	40	412	18.0

(Does not include Monday's games)

National League
East Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	46	27	640	0.0
New York	42	29	592	4.0
Chicago	37	35	514	9.5
St. Louis	39	37	513	9.5
Montreal	29	41	414	16.5
Philadelphia	30	43	411	17.0

West Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
San Francisco	49	27	645	0.0
Los Angeles	42	33	560	6.5
Houston	36	38	479	12.5
Atlanta	36	43	456	14.5
Cincinnati	33	43	434	16.0
San Diego	26	50	342	23.0

and he jumped about 30 times which tired him out.

David Hill finished seventh in the prelims of the three-mile run with a 13:59. He missed qualifying by one place.

"Dave didn't look as good as he has looked," Hartzog said.

Ken Nakler ran a 4:05 for fourth in his heat in the mile.

"That was a good mile time," Hartzog said. But he still missed qualifying.

The Sahakas went pointless in the meet as Southern California took the national title, California Polytech placed second, Indiana was third and defending champions Kansas, finished fourth.

High court knocks out Ali's draft conviction

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court overturned Monday the draft-evasion conviction of Muhammad Ali on grounds the Justice Department erred in contending the former heavyweight boxing champion's objection to military service was based on political rather than religious beliefs.

In an 8-0 unsigned opinion, the court said the Justice Department ignored the findings of its hearing officer who recommended that Ali be classified as a conscientious objector.

"It is indisputably clear that the Department was simply wrong as a matter of law in advising that Ali's beliefs were not religiously based and were not sincerely held," the court said.

In Chicago, Ali greeted the court's ruling with "I've done my celebrating already I said a prayer to Allah."

The court said the record shows, and the government later conceded, that Ali's beliefs were based upon "religious training and belief" as set out in previous conscientious objector cases and that he is sincere in those beliefs.

The court said a registrant must satisfy two basic tests in addition to showing that he is "conscientiously opposed to war in any form" to qualify for CO status.

In its letter to the Kentucky Selective Service Appeal Board, the court said, the Justice Department ignored the findings of its hearing officer, who recommended that Ali be classified as a conscientious objector, by advising the board that Ali's claim be denied.

"Since the appeal board gave no reason for its denial of Ali's claim, there is absolutely no way of knowing upon which of the three grounds offered in the department's letter it relied," the court said. "Yet the government now acknowledged that two of those arguments were not valid."

Justice Thurgood Marshall did not participate in the decision because he served as solicitor general when the government brought its case against Ali.

After the decision was announced, Ali said the court's action removed a mental hazard which hovered over him since his indictment on April 28, 1967.

"I thank the Supreme Court for recognizing the sincerity of my belief in myself and my convictions," said Ali, who was born Cassius Clay.

The 29-year-old black boxer, who lives in Cherry Hill, N.J., was reigning heavyweight champion when he refused induction into the Army and subsequently was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine. He was also stripped of the boxing title he won from Sonny Liston.

Last year, permitted back in the ring, he knocked out Jerry Quarry and Oscar Bonavena and last March unsuccessfully sought to regain his title from champion Joe Frazier who took the 15-round decision.

He currently is in training for a fight in July with his former sparring partner, Jimmy Ellis.

Martin Oilers lose 2, win 1

The Martin Oilers football team of Carbondale came out of the Music City Invitational Tournament with one win and two losses over the weekend.

The Oilers, Illinois state champions last year, were shut out by Birmingham, Ala. 3-0, Sunday, knocking the Carbondale team out of the double-elimination tournament in Nashville, Tenn.

Chattanooga, Tenn., defeated the Oilers, 1-0, Friday but the Oilers came back with a 3-1 decision over Atlanta on Saturday.

Bowling to begin

Interannual bowling for summer quarter will begin July 6 and 7.

The men's league with five-man teams will bowl at 8 p.m. Tuesdays and action in the guys and dolls league starts at 8 p.m. Wednesdays.

Entry forms may be picked up at the bowling lanes counter in the University Center.