

Sen. Allen's death adds to political confusion in Alabama

Montgomery, Ala. (AP)

The death of U.S. Sen. James B. Allen has added more uncertainty to the already confusing political landscape in Alabama.

The 65-year-old senator died Thursday after suffering an apparent heart attack and tumbling down the stairs of a coastal resort condominium at Bulf Shores, Ala.

That created a rarity for Alabama politicians: For the first time in this century there are clear shots at two vacant U.S. Senate seats.

Fellow Democratic Sen. John Sparkman has already announced that he will not seek re-election this year.

Gov. George C. Wallace can make a temporary appointment until a successor to Allen is elected in a special election.

In theory, Wallace could step down and ask his successor, Lt. Gov. Jere Beasley, to appoint him. However, a Wallace spokesman said Allen's death would not change the governor's plans to step out of politics, at least for the time being.

Tuition tax credits face Carter veto

Washington (AP)

By a wide margin the House has approved tuition tax credits, but President Carter who opposes such credits may still have his way in the end because of a presidential veto.

The 237-158 House vote approving the credits Thursday was 27 votes short of the two-thirds majority that would be needed to override a veto. The Senate must still approve the legislation, but it has shown itself even more favorable to such credits than the House.

The House vote did not pattern itself along party lines. Among area congressmen, Democrat Mel Price of East St. Louis and Republican Ed Madigan of Lincoln voted for the credit, Democrat Paul Simon of Carbondale and Republican Paul Findley of Pittsfield voted against it.

The House-passed measure would allow a maximum credit in the case of college or other post-secondary tuition of \$100 this year, \$150 in 1979 and \$250 in 1980, for each student. At the lower educational levels, the maximum would be \$50 this year and \$100 in each of the next two.

Manpower office probe starts

Springfield (AP)

Gov. James Thompson says he is willing to cooperate with federal prosecutors investigating allegations of misuse of federal funds by the governor's

as I'm concerned."

The allegations were given to federal lawyers on May 23 by Stevenson, a spokesman for the senator said.

If the allegations are found to have

New X-ray technique would find tiny tumors

Los Angeles (AP)

A new X-ray procedure which gives a sharp, large picture and can reveal tumors smaller than a pinhead should allow doctors to detect very early stages of breast cancer, its developer says.

But Dr. Edward A. Sickles of the University of California at San Francisco cautioned that its use as a routine screening device for breast cancer might be limited because it produces twice as much radiation exposure as conventional X-rays.

He said better films now available allow the narrowbeam X-rays to be used at lower energy levels needed for breast examinations.

Consumer agency sets new cancer policy

Washington (AP)

Any substance found to pose a cancer threat to humans automatically will be investigated by the Consumer Product Safety Commission, according to a new policy.

The commission, which has been criticized for moving too slowly in getting cancer-causing products off the market, adopted the new policy by a 5-0 vote Thursday. "As a matter of policy, we will now either ban or reduce exposure to consumer products containing carcinogens," Commissioner R. David Pittle said. "We won't have to talk about what steps to take every time."

FTC asks Formica trademark cancelled

Washington (AP)

The Federal Trade Commission may be starting a campaign against trademarks that have become general words for products.

The commission Thursday asked the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office to cancel or restrict the trademark Formica, registered in the name of Formica Corp., a subsidiary of American Cyanamid, Inc.

The FTC has become "the common descriptive name for decorative plastic laminates used on counter tops, table tops and the like." Consumers commonly use the word to describe similar products made by other companies, and it is unfair to continue to allow only one company to use the word, the FTC said.

campaign aide.

Files on the manpower office compiled during recent state Department of Law Enforcement investigations would be made available to federal attorneys



Sen. James B. Allen

Congress would have to renew the credits after 1980.

Related story on back page.

Hyde amendment clears House money panel

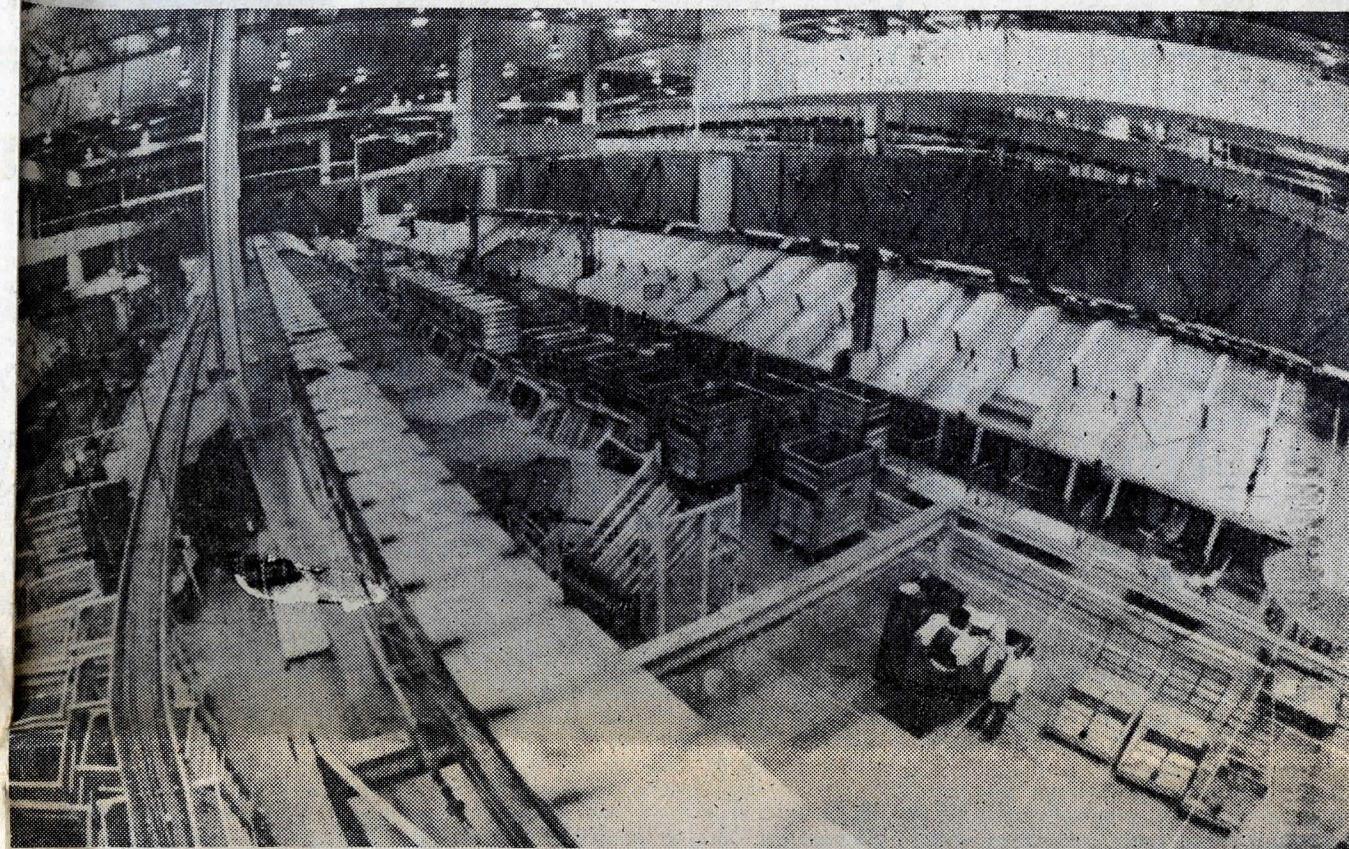
Washington (AP)

In approving \$58 billion for federal social programs, the House Appropriations Committee is endorsing a controversial amendment which would reinstate tight restrictions on abortion payments to poor women.

The committee agreed to the amendment containing abortion regulations Thursday when it reviewed the 1979 budget proposals for the departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare.

The abortion restrictions, known as the Hyde amendment for the congressman who initially sponsored the measure, would permit payments for abortions from the Medicaid program only to women whose lives would be endangered by a full-term pregnancy.

The new amendment is more stringent than the one Congress agreed to last year after a six-month feud. It is one which the House has endorsed repeatedly during the past several years and which the Senate has rejected nearly every time.



New facility imperiled

One of the U.S. Postal Service's 21 bulk mail service buildings is near Washington, D.C. The billion-dollar investment in these huge buildings is imperiled by a growing shortage of persons sending packages

through the mail. The bulk mail system was designed to increase efficiency but a 35 percent increase in parcel rates that took effect Monday is expected to lead to further declines in volume. (AP Laserphoto)

\$1 million suit filed

Parents say plug pulled on son

Chicago (AP)

The University of Chicago Hospitals and Clinic has been sued for \$1 million dollars for allegedly "pulling the plug" on a 14-year-old boy's respirator without obtaining his parents' consent.

The action filed Thursday also charges the hospitals with "reckless and wanton disregard" for one day telling Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burtin of Gary, Ind., that their son Daniel was dead, and then the next day telling them he was still alive.

The suit said the University of Chicago was responsible for removing Danny from a respirator March 30 at Wyler Hospital, part of the university's hospital system.

The hospital did so, even though officials "knew or should have known that to do so, permission from the parents or an order of court, was necessary, if not mandatory," the suit charged.

Inmate sues CBS for 10-second film

East St. Louis (AP)

An inmate at the U.S. Penitentiary at Marion is seeking \$800,000 in damages from CBS and Bureau of Prisons officials because he appeared in an Octo-

ber 1977 segment of the CBS News program "60 Minutes."

In the suit, Joseph Seirigione claims the filming violated Bureau of Prison policies which prohibit photographing prisoners without their consent. It was filed Wednesday in U.S. District Court.

Seirigione was shown for about 10 seconds walking inside the prison, after receiving assurances from the CBS film crew that his picture would be edited out of the film, according to the lawsuit.

He contends the filming violated his right of privacy. A penitentiary spokesman said the 40-year-old inmate from Pennsylvania is serving 6 to 19 years for his 1974 conviction of manslaughter and carrying a deadly weapon.

\$241 average weekly wage in state now

Springfield (AP)

Wages for the average Illinois worker rose to more than \$241 a week in the six months ending May 31, the state Department of Labor has announced.

That's an \$11 a week jump in the average weekly wage for Illinois workers since the department last computed the figure six months ago, the department

said Thursday.

The labor department said unemployment benefits for jobless Illinoisans also will rise.

Solar system use

could save tax money

Springfield (AP)

Illinois taxpayers could better than break even on electricity costs by using solar energy to heat water at two medium-security prisons scheduled for downstate Centralia and Hillsboro, an engineering study shows.

The study, released Thursday, was done by The Solar Store Inc., of Peoria, for Rep. David S. Robinson.

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Gov. James Thompson says he is willing to cooperate with federal prosecutors investigating allegations of misuse of federal funds by the governor's Office of Manpower and Human Development.

A spokesman for the U.S. Justice Department disclosed Thursday that the department had begun a preliminary inquiry into the allegations, which were turned over to it by U.S. Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill.

That disclosure came a day after Thompson announced that Lawrence W. Murray Jr. was being removed as director of the agency.

The manpower office oversees costly employment programs for the poor and disadvantaged, and is expected to spend \$125 million in federal funds next fiscal year.

Thompson said he knew nothing of the federal inquiry, but that "they're welcome to investigate whatever they like."

He said his administration would cooperate with any such investigation, saying: "All of state government is open to the federal government as far

as I'm concerned. The allegations were given to federal lawyers on May 23 by Stevenson, a spokesman for the senator said.

If the allegations are found to have merit, they would be turned over to the FBI or to a federal grand jury, said Lee Radek, an attorney with the department's Public Integrity Section in Washington, D.C. Radek declined comment on specifics of the case.

Murray, 38, denied any wrongdoing and said he was aware of the information in Stevenson's hands. He charged that the Democratic senator acted on behalf of state Comptroller Michael Bakalis, Democratic candidate for governor.

"I have reason to believe that since the agency deals with various programs and large amounts of federal dollars, Bakalis has decided there must be something wrong there," Murray said.

But a spokesman for Bakalis' campaign headquarters said Murray's charges were "spurious as hell."

"I think it's really an attempt to distract attention from what is really at issue," said Frank Coakely, a Bakalis

campaign aide. Files on the manpower office compiled during recent state Department of Law Enforcement investigations would be made available to federal attorneys upon request, the governor said.

Thompson on Wednesday announced he was replacing Murray with Robert P. Goss, 34, of Woodbridge, Va. Goss has been intergovernmental relations officer with the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Thompson said he was making the move because he felt the manpower director "should be a person who has worked with Congress and federal governmental agencies and developed a total familiarity with Washington processes."

A little more than a month ago, the Chicago Sun-Times reported that Thompson had ordered Murray fired because the governor had "lost confidence" in him.

Thompson declined to confirm or deny the report at subsequent news conferences, but said investigations by the state law enforcement department had turned up no wrongdoing by Murray.

Budget request for grants studied

By Gordon Britton
Lindsay-Schaub News Service
Springfield

The House Appropriations Committee II Thursday began wading through the Illinois Board of Education's \$1.9 million budget request for special grants.

Until Thursday, legislative attention had been focused on the various proposals for the school distributive aid formula. But the special grants budgets typically have generated considerable controversy because each grant area is backed by special interest groups.

The grant areas which tend to gener-

ate the most excitement are special education, vocational education, desegregation assistance and bilingual education.

The most heated debate Thursday surrounded the state board's request for \$15 million to aid school desegregation programs. Committee chairman Thomas Hanahan, D-McHenry, told Superintendent of Education Joseph Cronin that House Democrats plan to kill the entire desegregation assistance request.

Hanahan said that because legislation granting the state board authority to

spend the money had been killed in committee, the Democrats see no reason to approve the \$15 million.

Cronin indicated his staff plans to amend other education proposals to give the board the spending authority. If Democrats carry out the threat it will be the second year in a row the legislature has refused to appropriate desegregation assistance money.

Education officials consider the desegregation money essential to holding together progress made in school desegregation so far. About 75 percent of the money would go to Chicago. Chicago schools still are on probation for failing to provide an adequate desegregation plan. The Chicago school board claims it cannot make progress toward desegregation without state financial support.

Downstate districts, many of which already have desegregated schools, are finding it increasingly difficult, because of tight budgets, to support those desegregation programs, school officials claim.

Downstate representatives on the committee sharply criticized the state board's recent decision to extend Chicago's probation even though the district has not provided a plan that includes a mandatory backup system.

Rep. Lynn Martin, D-Rockford, said, "We (Rockford schools) were put on probation for doing the very thing Chicago is being allowed to do. People are beginning to wonder about the fairness of the state board. We are being treated more harshly because we don't have the clout that Chicago has."

Cronin said that is not true because Rockford is no longer on probation and Chicago still is.

Thompson tells ERA backers he is not a 1-issue governor

Springfield (AP)

Republican Gov. James R. Thompson has received a vase of roses from a group supporting the federal Equal Rights Amendment, but then found they had a few thorns.

The roses were presented to Thompson Thursday by about 75 members of the group backing ERA. But several shouted protests as Thompson said that he couldn't be a one-issue governor, no matter how important ERA was.

"Two hundred years is long enough," shouted one woman, as Thompson explained that he would still campaign for a GOP legislator who opposes ERA.

"I can't condition my support and effectiveness as governor on one issue or I wouldn't be around very long," said Thompson, who supports ERA but has been criticized by women's groups for not doing enough to gain its passage in Illinois.

The vase of artificial silk roses was presented to Thompson by an Illinois-based group called Housewives for ERA, which met in Springfield to set up a nationwide organization.

Anne Follis of Urbana, the group's president, said about 250 persons from a dozen states were on hand for the meeting. The roses, she said, "are a symbol of our femininity."

"We are women, we are feminine, the ERA is not going to change that," said Mrs. Follis, chiding some ERA opponents who have charged that passage of ERA would destroy family life.

The group also handed out roses to members of the Illinois legislature, which repeatedly has refused to ratify the proposed amendment barring sexual discrimination. Thirty-five states have ratified ERA and three more must do so by next March for it to become part of the U.S. Constitution.

An inmate at the U.S. Penitentiary at Marion is seeking \$800,000 in damages from CBS and Bureau of Prisons officials because he appeared in an Octo-

ber 1977 news report that the average weekly wage for Illinois workers since the department last computed the figure six months ago, the department

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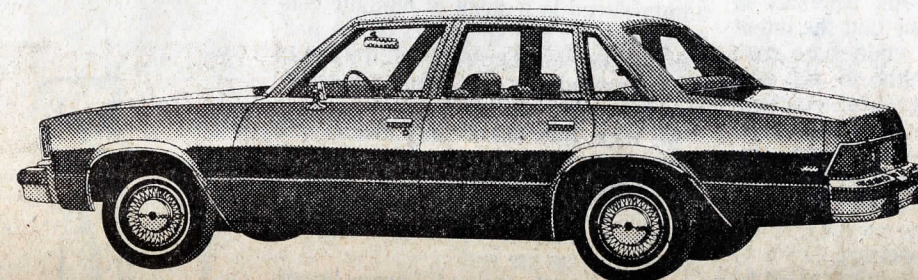
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Opinions

Definition enlightening

FORMER CIA Director William Colby has a definition of morality that may go a long way toward explaining abuses of power in his administration.

In an interview with a national magazine Colby said it would be moral for the CIA to help Ugandans assassinate Ugandan President Idi Amin.

Throughout history governments have come up with any number of reasons for killing people they don't like or trust. But only the despots have attempted to make murder, no matter how justified, a moral act. They have done so by twisting the meaning of morality.

Amin himself is a despot. He defines

morality to suit his own purposes. His death would not be any great loss to civilization. But killing him in the name of morality would make his assassins and those who help them little better than Amin.

Colby's definition of morality would base CIA involvement in assassinations too much on the definition of whomever might be running the agency.

To avoid such abuses the CIA should function under a code that eliminates the need for loose definitions of morality. The CIA should not be involved in assassinations no matter how reprehensible the target.

Law fails to protect

IN MANY CITIES and towns it could become open season on journalists.

That observation of an Oklahoma broadcaster received wide circulation this week. It led off an Associated Press story on the U.S. Supreme Court ruling involving news organizations and search warrants.

The court said the offices of the media enjoy no special Constitutional protection against searches conducted under a legal warrant.

The Oklahoma broadcaster probably overstates the impact of the ruling.

The decision nevertheless could be more detrimental than it might seem to you as a citizen at some crucial points in the democratic process.

That's why it is bad law.

THOSE of us who work in newspapers and other media probably are at times too arrogant. We're human. We have human failings.

Even so, we often ask ourselves what you may have wondered in reading about the court decision:

"Why should the media be any more sacrosanct than anyone else?"

The answer isn't because we're us, or because your rights and those of others are unimportant.

The answer is that newspapers and other media often are trying to ferret out information about what the public

week been in effect then, the president at the early stages of those controversies might have found a reason to send the FBI or CIA into newsrooms to seize notes and documents vital to newspapers getting facts to you.

Maybe that's a bad example. Maybe you think the media were out to get Nixon and thus he would have been justified in heading the media off at the pass.

Consider Chicago. There, newspapers in recent years have conducted investigations into the corruption that infests the upper and lower levels of Democratic officialdom. The police and courts in Chicago are under the control of the Democratic machine.

When some of Mayor Daley's closest associates were in hot water because of newspaper investigations, wouldn't Mayor Daley have been tempted to allow searches of newspaper offices to make investigative reporting of his organization difficult or impossible? Apart from the chilling effect on reporters and their sources, what might have happened to evidence seized under a search warrant even if an appeals court eventually decided that the materials seized had to be returned?

Those are the kinds of problems involved in the U.S. Supreme Court's decision this week.

GOOD NEWSPAPERS will continue

Family farm has become a corporation

Two decades have brought radical changes

About the articles

Farming has changed considerably in the last few decades. It is almost a science today.

With the change have come problems for the farmer. His costs have increased, and that has forced many farmers who have operated on low-profit margins out of business.

In these articles, Richard Rhodes, journalist, novelist and one-time farm hand, looks at farming today.

By Richard Rhodes

Newspaper Enterprise Association
The fences have come down on farms all across Missouri.

Fields in Iowa are no longer necessarily rectangular; within their Jeffersonian boundaries, many follow the lay of the land. In flat western Kansas, they are often circular to accommodate the center-pivot self-propelled pipes that irrigate them.

Where cotton reigned in the South, cattle now are fed. Soybeans, which once were spurned as useless everywhere in rural America or were plowed under for green manure, darken the fields of summer.

Corn, wheat, cattle and hogs change shape and variety, go hybrid with vigor. Poultry are hardly farmed any more; one might say they are factory-farmed.

In the nearly two decades since I marked the beginning of adolescence by moving from Kansas City streets to the Drumm Institute, a 360-acre farm and boys' home outside Independence, American farming has changed radically and permanently.

It has not been swallowed by corporations, has not become "agribusiness." Not yet. The overwhelming majority of profitable farms today are father-son operations, father-son partnerships or family corporations.

But it has become lean and specialized, capital-intensive and cost-effective, the work of fewer men and women than ever before, the work of systems increasingly scientific and of massive machines.

And proudly, without exaggeration, it is the wonder of the world, a blessing we need not blush to count.

The Drumm Institute was a thriving, diversified farm when I arrived there in the summer of 1949. With 40 boys to pre-

serve from mischievous leisure, it was also deliberately labor-intensive and, therefore persistent with practices already becoming antique.

We milked our cows by hand, having so many hands available. With oak-handled, copper-plated hoes, we hoed our field crops as few farmers any longer can afford to do.

I take it now as a model, somewhat enlarged, for the old family farm — a model against which to compare the high technologies of today.

The Drumm Institute is surrounded by suburbs now, and not much farming gets done there any more. But farming has changed everywhere in America. It has changed in response to economic necessity.

A long-standing policy of government-supported overproduction has meant that supply has frequently exceeded demand. The results of that imbalance have been cheap food for American consumers and marginal profits for farmers.

In 1971, before inflation boasted the figure, Americans spent only an average 15.7 percent of their disposable income for food. Compare the USSR at 30

percent. Europe at 26 percent and the developing countries at 65 percent.

Somehow in the public mind, the cheap food never reaches the supermarket. Farmers are forever defending themselves against charges of profiteering.

Retail food prices are high because the cost of processing raw farm products is high, not because the farmers are getting rich. Profits from farming over the long haul have averaged no more than 3 or 4 percent.

That is why corporate farming hasn't dominated agriculture in the United States except in certain specialized industries such as citrus fruits and broiler and egg production.

Low and frequently nonexistent profits and the rising cost of labor demanded increased efficiency and productivity of American farmers. With the help of intense scientific research — a legacy of the land-grant college system established after the Civil War — they delivered both.

The number of farms has declined; their average size has gone up.

The United States had 6.4 million farms in 1920. By the mid-1970s, only 2.8 million were left. Between 1959 and 1974, the average acreage per farm increased from 288 to 385, and the most successful farms were far larger.

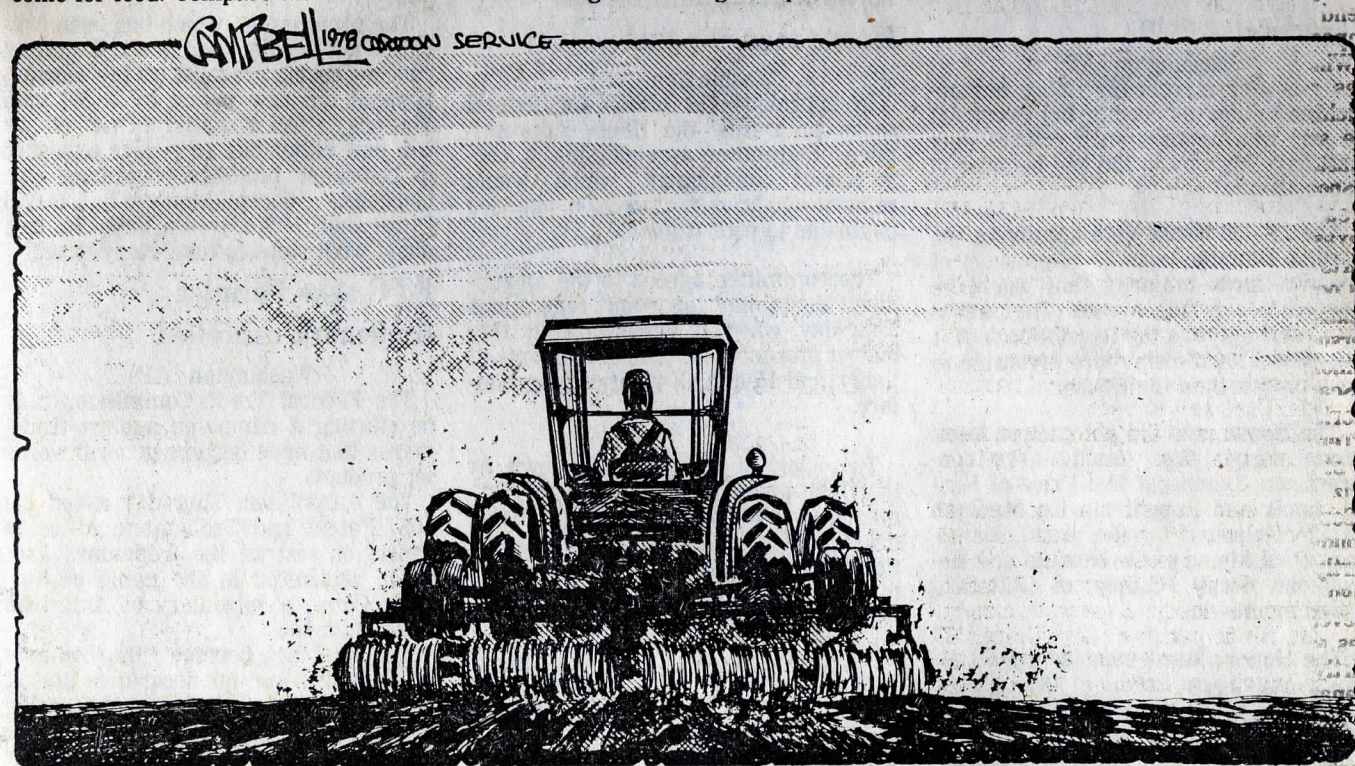
Today, in the Midwestern corn belt, one man, alone with his machinery, may farm 600 to 800 acres.

A million workers left the farm for the city between 1950 and 1955. Machinery took their place.

To get maximum return for his machinery investment, a farmer had to farm more land. In the mid-1910s, the average investment per farm in land and equipment was \$55,300. By the mid-1970s, that investment had swollen to \$158,600.

Few could afford to enter farming. (If you have \$150,000 to invest, why invest it in 16-hour days for a profit of 4 percent?) That's why so many profitable farms today are operated by fathers and sons.

But without increased productivity, all this farm expansion would have been disastrous.



Corn, soybeans, cattle in high gear

Hybridization increases farm production